

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA



**Youth Employment and Social Support
Operation (YESSO)
(ADDITIONAL FINANCING)**

***ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK (ESMF)***

FINAL REPORT

*Federal Operation Coordinating Unit,
National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO)
Office of the Vice-President
State House,
Abuja*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing	NACRDB	Nigerian Agriculture, Cooperative and Rural Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank	NAPEP	National Poverty Eradication Program
APL	Adaptable Program Loan	NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
BMPIU	Budget Monitoring and Price Intelligence Unit	NDE	National Directorate of Employment
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer	NE	North – East
CDD	Community Driven Development	NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
CDP	Community Development Plan	NESREA	National Environmental Standards Regulation & Enforcement Agency
CEEDS	Community Empowerment and Economic Development Strategy	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CFAA	Country Financial Accountability Assessment	NHIS	National Health Insurance System
CPAR	Country Procurement Assessment Review	NISER	Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research
CPMC	Community Project Management Committee	NPC	National Planning Commission
CPRP	Community – based Poverty Reduction Project	NPopC	National Population Commission
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy	OVP	Office of the Vice President
CSDA	Community and Social Development Agency	PEMFAR	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Review
CSDP	Community and Social Development Project	PDO	Project Development Objective
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire	PIM	Project Implementation Manual
DfID	Department for International Development	PIU	Project Implementation Unit
DHS	Demographic Health Survey	PMU	Project Management Unit
EGRP	Economic Governance and Reform Project	PWD	People Living with Disability
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
FPM	Financial Procedures Manual	RPBA	Recovery and Peace Building Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan	RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework	SA	State Agency
FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency	SBD	Standard Bidding Document
FMS	Financial Management System	SCBGP	State Governance and Capacity Building Project
FPSU	Federal Project Support Unit	SEEDS	State Empowerment and Economic Development Strategy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SIL	Specific Investment Loan
GoN	Government of Nigeria	SOCU	State Operation Coordination Unit
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	SOE	Statement of Expenditures
ICR	Implementation Completion Report	SSN	Social Safety Net
IDA	International Development Association	SSNIA	Social Safety Net Implementation Agency
IFR	Interim Financial Management Report	SURE-P	Subsidy Re-investment and Employment Programme
		USAID	United State Agency for International Development
LEEMP	Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Project	USD	United States Dollar
LGA	Local Government Authority	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
LGRC	Local Government Review Committee	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization
LSMS	Living Standard Measurement Survey	UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies	URB	Universal Registry of Beneficiaries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	YESSO	Youth Employment and Social Support Operations
MIS	Management Information System	WFP	World Food Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1: Project Background and Objectives

The Federal Government of Nigeria sought and obtained the World Bank Board of Executive Directors approval for the parent YESSO in the amount of US\$300million on March 26, 2013 and It became effective on August 7, 2013 with an expected closing date of June 30, 2020. The development objective of the parent credit is “increased access of the poor to youth employment opportunity, social services, and strengthened social safety net system in the participating states”.

As a support operation to Federal and State Government initiatives for youth employment and social services for the poor, the federal level emphasizes technical support to States on key building blocks of Social Safety Nets programs. Being financed through a Specific Investment Loan (SIL) over a period of seven (7) years. the operation is currently being implemented in eight participating states (Bauchi, Cross River, Ekiti, Kogi, Kwara, Niger, Osun and Oyo) to be extended to be extended to other states in the country based on expression of interest and evidence of ownership and funding of similar projects as YESSO.

The parent YESSO is a flagship operation that is strengthening the state level social safety net systems and reducing vulnerability of poor youth and women through increased access to work opportunities and promoting human capital development of such households using incentives to keep children in school and to ensure that women attend health centers in participating states. This system building approach, which also covers the Federal level, is assisting the Government of Nigeria to respond effectively and efficiently to current and future challenges in human development among poor households. The operation has four components. The first component is institutional strengthening and enhancing the capacity of a central social safety net platform in each participating state and at the Federal level. The central platform consists of a targeting system, a register of poor and vulnerable households and individuals and a monitoring and evaluation system. Three interventions that rely on the social safety net platform constitute the remaining components of the operation: a public workfare program (Component 2); a skill for jobs scheme (Component 3); and a Conditional Cash Transfer program (Component 4).

In retaining the core elements of the parent YESSO, the Project Development Objective of the YESSO-AF is “to increase access of the poor and vulnerable, using improved social safety nets systems, to youth employment opportunities in all participating states and to provide targeted cash transfers to the poor, vulnerable and internally displaced people (IDPS) in the North East States”. This revised PDO ensures that all the states in the country, including and especially the North East would be eligible to participate in the project. Furthermore, the following changes from the parent project were made to increase the emphasis of YESSO on the North East and especially on employment opportunities, with the aim of providing assistance to poor and vulnerable households, including IDPs and host communities, for increased consumption, improved livelihoods and human capita:.

- (i) minor revision in the development objective of the operation to include the vulnerable and the internally displaced people in the North East;
- (ii) changes in the results framework in view of the additional funding and geographical focus;
- (iii) realignment of the components as a result of the new national safety net program;
- (iv) deletion of the conditional cash transfer component;

- (v) introduction of a targeted cash transfer component to be focused only on the vulnerable households and individuals (especially IDPs resettling/relocating to safe environments) in the North East; and
- (vi) Revised institutional arrangements of some of the components.

ES 2: Project Description and Objectives

The project has four (4) components: **Component 1** would now focus on streamlining the role of Federal Operation Coordinating Unit (FOCU) to provide Technical Assistance to PIUs, Monitoring and Evaluation, Reporting and Management of Accounts. A State Operation Coordinating Unit (SOCU) would still be set up in a Central Agency, preferably at the Planning Ministry. The role of SOCU will be to manage the Single Register in non-North east participating states and the Unified Register of Poor, Vulnerable and IDPs (URPV) in the North East. The URPV would be a compilation of the existing Registers of IDPs in camps and host communities generated by the State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs) and other organizations such as World Food Programme (WFP) and United States Agency for International development (USAID) in the six North East states.

Component 2 will support the institutional strengthening of the public workfare scheme in the participating States to ensure provision of immediate, labor-based and temporary work opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled unemployed youth and women. It would thus maintain its focus on poor, unskilled youth (18 -35) and women as major beneficiaries. who, upon selection, mobilization, and participation in public works at state / LGA / Wards /communities, will receive N7,500 monthly stipends that will be transferred bimonthly for two years.

Component 3 will support existing mechanism at Federal and State levels and the partnership between them and the private sector for enhancing employability of skilled unemployed youth and women from poor households. However, to ensure efficient delivery, the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) will now be fully responsible for this component. The previous **Component 4**, - Targeted Cash Transfer-TCT) and for only the North East states with a focus on IDPs (HHs or individuals) as well as poor and vulnerable in host communities who are duly registered in the URPV, which would be compiled by the states using existing registers in the NE States, generated by various organisations e.g Internaional Organisation for Migration (IOM), SEMA, United Nations Childrens' Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), German Technical Cooperation Department (GTZ), USAID etc. The targeted cash transfers to other categories of poor and vulnerable in the Unified register (women, children, aged, youths, People with Disability (PWD) etc) will also be unconditional and Monitoring, Grievance and Case Management Systems and Social Accountability mechanism through third party monitoring will also be incorporated in this component.

In particular, the activities in Component 2 will involve sub-projects, each of which may include construction and/or rehabilitation of various assets. Similarly, some activities under component 4 would involve physical relocation of residents. These activities could potentially lead to adverse

environmental and social impacts, and thus triggering World Bank OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment). In some cases, sub-project activities may involve excavations and destruction of physical cultural properties (graves, archeological paleontological, historical, religious, and unique natural values) and therefore, trigger OP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources). Furthermore, even though the exact locations of project activities are unknown, it is not inconceivable that some may be located on or near natural forest or biodiversity reach areas thereby triggering Forestry (OP/BP4.36) and Natural Habitat (OP/BP 4.04).

ES 3: Rationale for the ESMF: The features of the YESSO-AF which make an ESMF the appropriate requirement under the Bank's OP/BP 4.01 is consistent with those of the parent YESSO and are listed as follows: (i) A number of sub-projects and components; (ii) Sub-projects spread over a wide geographic area; and (iii) Design of the sub-projects and exact locations for implementation are not yet determined at this stage. However, the addition of the North East states, absent from the parent YESSO and the new component 4 relating to relocation justifies The objective of the ESMF is to establish a mechanism to determine and estimate the future potential environmental and social impacts of the Bank-financed activities to be undertaken under the YESSO-AF, and to define the measures of mitigation, monitoring and the institutional measures to be undertaken during the implementation of this project. The ESMF outlines the process and procedure to be followed when any activity that will be financed by YESSO-AF has the potential to trigger any of the World Bank safeguard policies. It includes details of the existing environmental laws and regulatory framework in the country; World Bank safeguard policies, analysis of environmental and social impacts including alternatives; institutional arrangements for implementing the ESMF, capacity building needs; and public consultation carried out during project preparation. Specifically, the ESMF includes sections on: (i) Environmental Screening and scoping (ii) Environmental Policy and Regulatory Framework; (iii) Current Environmental Situation; (iv) Analysis of Environmental Impact Issues; (v) Development of Management Plan to Mitigate Negative Impacts (vi) Institutional Framework; (vii) Training Needs; and (viii) Public Consultation. In addition, the ESMF contains appendices explaining the EIA process of the FMEnv, guidelines for preparing terms of reference for EIAs, national guidelines for environmental audit in Nigeria, World Bank interim guidelines for addressing legacy issues and the list of participants at stakeholder meetings. As stated above, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has also been prepared to complement the ESMF in addressing resettlement issues that might arise during implementation of the YESSO-AF sub-projects, and this will be translated to a Resettlement Action Plan (RAPs) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) as and when the need arises during project implementation. In addition, the ESMF contains a detailed checklist for screening all potential YESSO-AF project's activities for their potential Environmental and Social impacts to determine: (i) Environmental Assessment (EA) category; (ii) applicable World Bank environmental and social safeguards policy triggers; (iii) potential for environmental and social impacts liability; (iv) cultural or other sensitivities; (v) relevant stakeholders; and (vi) the nature and extent of engagement for each stakeholder category. Finally, the ESMF contains an annex with TORs for conducting an ESIA or ESMP if and when required.

The ESMF sets out principles and processes within which the sub-projects are implemented agreeable to all parties. The other objectives of the ESMF include:

- Assessment of potential adverse E&S impacts commonly associated with the sub-projects and the way to avoid, minimize or mitigate them;
- Establishment of clear procedures and methodologies for the E&S planning, review, approval and implementation of sub-projects;
- Development of an EA screening/initial assessment system to be used for sub-projects; and
- Specification of roles and responsibilities and the necessary reporting procedures for managing and monitoring sub-project E&S concerns.

Scope of the ESMF

The ESMF outlines the process and procedure to be followed when any activity that will be financed by YESSO-AF has the potential to trigger any of the World Bank safeguard policies. It includes details of the existing environmental laws and regulatory framework in the country; World Bank safeguard policies, analysis of environmental and social impacts including alternatives; institutional arrangements for implementing the ESMF, capacity building needs; and public consultation carried out during project preparation. This ESMF shall clarify environmental mitigation principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to the project. The expected output is a report that provides basic information about the scope of adverse environmental and social impacts to be induced by project operations; mitigation and monitoring actions to be taken, and indicative cost implications. This ESMF covers the Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Cross River, Enugu, Ekiti, Gombe, Kano, Niger, Oyo, Osun, Taraba, Yobe and Kwara. With the addition of these North East states, the YESSO-AF would be cleared by IDA prior to re-disclosure country wide in Nigeria and InfoShop.

Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

The policy, legislation and institutional procedures of Nigeria which are relevant to the YESSO-AF and therefore considered included:

Nigerian National Policy Frameworks

- National Youth Policy 2001 (Revised 2009)
- The National Urban Development Policy 1989
- National Employment Policy 2009
- Various International Labour Regulations & Conventions Ratified by Nigeria
- The Transformation Agenda 2011 – 2015
- Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999

Environmental Regulatory Frameworks

- Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) Act 1988
- National Policy on Environment 1989
- Environmental Impact Assessment Act 1992
- National Guidelines on Environmental Audit in Nigeria 1999

World Bank Operational Policies

Most applicable policies of the Bank triggered by the project are:

- *OP 4.01: Environmental Assessment*
- *OP 4.09: Pest Management*
- *OP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resource*

- *OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement*
- Natural Habitat (OP/BP 4.04);
- Forestry (OP/BP4.36);
-

The existing laws in Nigeria are similar to World Bank safeguard policies. However, in the event of any divergence between World Bank safeguard policies and the country laws in Nigeria, the more stringent will take precedence.

Project Alternatives

The alternatives considered for the YESSO-AF were with respect to the ‘no project’ development scenario, “market force employment scenario” and “Implement YESSO-AF scenario”. It was concluded that implement YESSO-AF is the best alternative of the three.

Potential Environment and Social Impacts

The impacts have been categorized into beneficial and adverse. The beneficial impacts include:

Environmental:

- Reduction in the phenomenon of flooding
- Cleaner air and aesthetics in the project areas
- Minimization in occupational health hazards
- Biodiversity conservation
- Increasing efficiency and speed in the ESIA/ESMP process
- Improved environmental performance and governance

Social:

- Reduction in unemployment in Nigeria through increased youth employment
- Reduction in poverty and poverty induced-crime in the community
- Increase in the number of skill labors
- Increase in income and consumption
- Increase in GDP of the country
- Improved household capacity to attain basic needs such as health, education and shelter
- Reduction in the vulnerability of the unemployed persons
- Improved drainage system through public workfare will mitigate against avoidable flooding conditions and related morbidity
- Rejuvenate local economic activities in conflict affected areas by creating purchasing power.
- Rebuild some damaged infrastructure.
- Reduce propensity of youths being engaged in insurgency.
- Reduce stigmatization of women abused by insurgents
- Reduce stigmatization of children born out of liaison with insurgents.

The adverse impacts considered include:

Environmental

- Impacts on air quality;
- Health and safety risks ;
- Noise pollution
- Spillages
- Wastes generation
- Traffic congestion and accident,
- Erosion and flooding
- Impacts on coastal areas and water resources; Impacts on flora and fauna.

Social

- Effects of land loss on the communities;
- Disruption of the rural economy;
- Increased cost of living;
- Potential change in local demographic pattern;
- Dissemination of diseases including HIV/AIDS spread;
- Conflict with social and cultural values; Potential effects on women and children

Environmental and Social Mitigation Principles

The ESMF considered a number of mitigation and enhancement measures and also principles for implementation to ensure the YESSO-AF and sub-projects become socially acceptable, environmentally sound and sustainable. The measures include:

- Mitigation principles for the effects of land loss;
- Rural economy enhancement principles;
- Population influx control principles;
- HIV/AIDS prevention and management principles;
- Socio-cultural conflict prevention principles;
- Gender impacts mitigation principles;
- Air quality and control principles;
- Health and safety principles;
- Water quality protection principles;
- Wildlife habitat protection principles;

The potential environmental and social impacts that may result from the implementation of YESSO-AF are consistent with EA-Category B project- minor, site specific and easy to mitigate. However, in the unlikely event in which the screening and scoping exercise of any project activities identifies the sub-project to be typical of category A, such activities will not be financed by YESSO-AF.

Cumulative Impact Monitoring

Even though the ESMF did not at this stage identify any specific potential cumulative impact, for a CDD project of this size, it is not inconceivable to envisage cumulative impacts to result from multi- sub project activities that would be sited in a given geographical areas, across the country. The ESMF provides for environmental and social safeguards audit with particular focus on the

potential for and or existence of cumulative adverse impact resulting from YESSO-AF at mid-term review.

Consultation with Stakeholders

In tandem with World Bank safeguards policy 4.01 governing EA Category B projects, the GoN recognizes that stakeholder involvement is an important element of the YESSO-AF project and the EA process. Both of these recognize that stakeholder identification and analysis at an early stage of a project is critical in the assessment of interests, concerns, relationships, assumptions, their level of influence and the ways in which they are affected by project risks. To this end, the preparation of the ESMF and RPF drew from inputs by eight stakeholder consultations in each of the participating States and some of the North East states. One of the key agreements reached at these consultations was the establishment of a demand-based and third party monitoring arrangement involving key national and local civil society groups, to monitor those likely to be impacted by prospective YESSO-AF project activities. This consultation which started early during the project preparation phase will continue during project implementation.

ESMF Implementation

The successful implementation of the ESMF depends on the commitment of the Office of the Vice-President (OVP), Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv), the capacity within the institutions and the appropriate and functional institutional arrangements among others. The OVP and FMEnv have been involved in the preparation and the review of the ESMF. The key ESMF implementation areas and the relevant institutional roles as well as the institutional arrangement and collaboration for successful implementation of the ESMF of the YESSO-AF have been determined and outlined in this report. Specifically, there is need to have an environmental and social management unit within the FOCU and an environmental and social safeguards officer in each SOCU as well as the State Safety Nets Implementation Agency (SSNIA). This will be necessary to manage and report all environmental and social safeguard concerns within the sub-project and State level. The Environmental Social impact monitoring and reporting roles and responsibilities within institutions and among the stakeholders have been mapped out in this ESMP.

Estimated Budget for Implementing the ESMF: Based on the mitigation principles the estimated budget for the implementation of the provisions of this ESMF is US\$ 6million. The breakdown is provided in the ESMF.

S/N	Mitigation Activity	Responsibility	Amount (US\$)
1	Preparation of site specific safeguards instruments (ESMP, ESIA etc)	Proponent Proponent/ FOCU/SOCU/SSNIA/FMEnv/WB	4,000,000
2	Capacity Building	Proponent Proponent/ FOCU/SOCU/SSNIA/FMEnv/WB	700,000
3	Environmental and Social Safeguard Audit	Proponent/ FOCU/SOCU/SSNIA/FMEnv/WB	300,000
4	Monitoring and Reporting	Proponent/FOCU/SOCU/SSNIA.	1,000,000

	Total		6,000,000
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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Nigeria is Africa's most populous nation with an estimated population of 167 million people and a GDP of US\$237 billion in 2011 (NPopC, 2011). It has witnessed fair economic growth in recent years evidenced by the annual growth rate of between 6 and 8 percent since 2008. However, there is a decline in welfare status of the people as the country ranked 158 out of 182 in the 2009 United Nations Human Development Index and is still categorized among the poorest nations in the world with a per capita GDP of US\$1,414 in 2011.

A major indicator of deterioration in poverty or welfare status of Nigerians in recent times is the increasing rate of unemployment. Data from National Bureau of Statistic shows that unemployment has been in the upward trend in the past 7 years despite considerable good economic growth over the same period. The annual average unemployment rate was 11.9 percent in 2005, 13.7 percent in 2006, 14.6 in 2007 and 14.9 percent in 2008. The trend continues with 19.7 percent in 2009, 21.1 percent in 2010 and 23.9 percent in 2011. While the share of youth in total population is about 51 percent, according to the recent analysis of the social data in the Living Standard Survey of 2010, national youth unemployment is 38 percent both in urban and rural area.

According to the 2011 report of the National Planning Commission, the gap between rural and urban unemployment rate narrowed in 2010 reflecting an increase in urban sector unemployment rate as growth of rural unemployment slowed. Unemployment rate among 15-24 age group declined from 30.8% in 2006 to 15.1% in 2007 before rising drastically to 35.9% in 2010. Unemployment in age group 25-35 grew from 8.8% in 2006 to 14.1% in 2007 and 23.3% in 2010. Similarly, other age groups also recorded rising unemployment rates between 14.4% and 16.8% in 2010. When aggregated these statistic shows that the distribution of unemployment is high in youth, described in the Nigerian context as comprising of all young males and females aged 18-35 years.

1.2 Social Impacts of the Conflict in the North-East of Nigeria

Since 2009, nearly 15 million people have been affected by the conflict of Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad, also known as Boko Haram, and the resulting military operations in the North-East of Nigeria. The conflict became particularly intense from 2014, leading to the loss of an estimated 20,000 lives and the displacement of 1.8 million people. While many of the displaced people have remained within the three conflict-affected states of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe, the rest are scattered thorough Northern and Central Nigeria. Over 170,000 more have sought refuge in neighboring countries. The human, social, and economic losses of the conflict, and the consequent need of investment for recovery, peace building, and reconstruction of the North-East, are overwhelming. Damage to education and health facilities, and attacks on markets and farms, closure of cattle markets, and restricted access to lands with consequent negative impact on livelihoods, are adversely affecting the developmental outcomes of an entire generation. The conflict has triggered a humanitarian crisis, with increasing food insecurity, additional pressure on already overstretched basic and considerable damage to social services and infrastructure and degraded environment; all of which has exacerbated already existing

socioeconomic disparities in the North-East, further straining to a population already among the most underdeveloped and vulnerable in the country. Furthermore, social cohesion has been deeply eroded, and with social interaction becoming increasingly character violence have followed, due to communal, property and land disputes, and retaliation for conflict-related violence.

The Boko Haram insurgency has disrupted economic and social activities and has negatively affected the productive capacity, employment, and livelihoods of over six million people in the six northeast states of Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Taraba, Bauchi and Gombe. The human, social and economic losses attributed to the Boko Haram insurgency are enormous, resulting in the loss of over 20,000 lives, the displacement of over 2.0 million people (nearly 80 percent are women, children and youth) forcibly displaced by the conflict with Boko Haram, and the destruction of entire towns and villages. A recently completed Northeast Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA estimates nearly US\$ 9.0 billion in damages across all six states. With US\$ 5.9 billion in damages, Borno is the most affected state, followed by Adamawa (US\$ 1.6 billion) and Yobe (US\$ 1.2 billion). The damages to the agricultural (US\$ 3.5 billion) and housing sectors (US\$ 3.3 billion) are considerable and make-up three-quarters of the total losses. The economic impact of the insurgency has also transcended the geographic borders of the country, impairing cross-border trade with Niger, Chad and Cameroon. The cumulative effect of the above is a further increase in the number of the poor and vulnerable that fall further below the poverty line.

The Boko Haram campaign of violence has intensified over time. The conflict broadened from revenge attacks on the Nigerian police and security forces, to attacks on public servants, politicians, moderate imams, and civilians, targeted through bombing and shooting attacks on schools, churches, mosques, markets, government installations and other public places. As Figure 3 shows, fatalities have soared in the last two years. Suicide bombings began in 2011, and since mid-2014 many young women and girls have mainly been systematically used as suicide bombers. Boko Haram has also abducted people: between January 2014 and April 2015, the group abducted well over 2,000 Muslim and Christian women, girls, and boys. Many girls have been abducted, forcibly ‘married’ to Boko Haram fighters, are being systematically raped, and forced to carry out caretaking duties. In April 2014, 200 schools girls from Chibok in Borno state were abducted and the majority remain in captivity. Large numbers have been taken to Boko Haram outposts and remote communities under Boko Haram control (Amnesty International 2015).

Fatalities Related to the Boko Haram Conflict and Other Conflicts in Nigeria: 2009 to 2015.

Source: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), accessed on 01/30/2016.

In addition to continuous sporadic attacks on rural communities, Boko Haram started to consolidate control over territory, most of which has by now been recaptured by the government. The group established what its leader, Abu Bakr Shekau, allegedly referred to as a ‘caliphate’, which would extend across national borders.¹ In 2014, Boko Haram affiliated groups held a territory the size of Belgium, in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa states.² The massacre at Baga, on the shores of Lake Chad in January 2015 drew international attention to Boko Haram’s trans-boundary capabilities, and from February 2015 onwards, the MJTF, a coalition of troops from Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, and Niger (with Benin subsequently joining in) undertook joint military operations and recaptured most of the territory taken by Boko Haram. However, attacks continue throughout the North-East region. These include suicide bombings in urban areas, of which at least 32 were reported in the region between 1 November 2015 and 15 January 2016, where the majority of bombers allegedly female.³

Although originating in Nigeria, the conflict has a regional dimension, with incursions and recruitment in neighbouring countries. In 2015 alone, there were 1,335 Boko Haram related casualties in Cameroon, 936 in Niger, and 412 in Chad. On 9 In March 2015, Abu Bakr Shekau declared formal allegiance to Islamic State (IS) that was accepted a week later. The group subsequently changed its name to Wilayat Gharb Ifriqiyya (West Africa Province of the Islamic State). The move may lead to closer ties between the two movements, although its precise implications remain unclear. There are indications that Boko Haram has benefitted from IS media and communication tactics with reports that IS may have either sent media producers to Nigeria or that BH media footage was sent elsewhere for production and editing. The movement appears to have a wide range of sources of funding, including bank, livestock, and other robberies, extortion through kidnapping, and (perhaps now predominately) the sale of arms, illicit drugs, and other smuggled goods.

¹ NSRP, 2014a.

² Chothia, F., 2015.

³ Nigeria Watch <http://www.nigeriawatch.org/index.php?urlaction=evtStat> Nigeria Watch, year?.

As in other complex crises, there are many factors contributing to the conflict in the North-East. Structural factors, such as economic and political marginalization, poverty and poor governance, can create conditions for the emergence of crisis, by stoking frustration and a sense of injustice. Intermediate factors may exacerbate structural factors over the medium term, while triggers are short term, perhaps unforeseen, incidents which provoke violence. The following sections summarize the dynamics arising from them.

A context of underdevelopment and inequality: Despite its status as the economic giant of Africa, social and economic indicators in Nigeria are very low, and those in its North-East region are generally the poorest. The country ranks 152 of 187 in the Human Development Index (HDI), which is well below the average for sub-Saharan Africa. The country has a quarter of the continent's extreme poor, and comes third internationally, after India and China. Nigeria now has 10 percent of the world's out-of-school children, 10 percent of the world's child and maternal deaths, and 25 percent of global malarial cases. Nationally, 33 percent of the population is below the poverty line, while in the North-East, the figure is 50 percent, increasing between 2012 and 2013. Access to education is also very low with 52 percent of children being out of school in the region. Of those who attend school, 72 percent are unable to read upon completion of grade 6. In Borno, with the lowest rates of any state in the country, only 35 percent of female and 46 percent of male adolescents are literate (compared to 98 percent for both genders in Imo state in the South-East). Under-5 mortality rates in the North-East are as high as 160 deaths per 1,000.

Governance and political conditions: Weak governance is a cause of poor development outcomes, a driver of conflict, and a constraint on effective responses to both conflict and displacement. Financial mis-management undermines the effectiveness of policy and program implementation, and deprives citizens of access to essential services (.For example, about 40 percent of people surveyed claim that they have had to pay a bribe to enrol their children in school or get medical attention in health facilities. North-East States, given their weak economies and conflict-generated disruptions to economic activities, tend to have few means of generating internal revenue, and are thus particularly dependent upon transfers from the centre. States have wide responsibilities in the fields of service delivery, including education, health, and infrastructure. At the State level, political power is effectively centralized in the hands of governors, with weak accountability and very low capacity and autonomy at the LGA level. But government performance, in terms of governance and service delivery, is uneven among states. The Northern Governors' Forum fosters policy dialogue across Northern States and can contribute to emulation of good practices and successful initiatives. Traditional institutions and local associations have demonstrated resilience and managed to uphold and promote social solidarity within local communities, while providing local-level conflict resolution and other services. These institutions are, however, affected directly by the hostilities as well as being subject to less inclusive cultural norms (notably the low levels of women's representation), and the long-term erosion of their legitimacy through the politicization of traditional authority.

Security: Low levels of human security in North-East Nigeria are both a cause and an effect of the conflict. Military intervention has been the dominant response of the government to Boko Haram with allegations of violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law. The alleged use of CJTF by the government, expressly or tacitly, to enforce local level security, has been problematic with human rights abuses that have also been attributed

to them. Boko Haram continues to spread violence and insecurity throughout the region through sustained soft target attacks such as on markets, using girls in particular as suicide bombers. Their “hit and run” attacks on settlements including those of returnees exacerbates challenges of recovery and return. Boko Haram related conflict and military response by the Nigerian armed forces and other armed groups has severely affected civilians, particularly vulnerable groups.

Economic development: Economic infrastructure in the North-East is also limited, and the industrial base of Northern Nigeria (mostly located outside the zone in Kano and Kaduna) has largely collapsed in recent decades. Rural livelihoods in agriculture, pastoralism, and fisheries, have been badly eroded as a result of a combination of limited government support, poor management, and limited access to new technology and inputs. The lack of employment and livelihood opportunities, in particular for young people, is one of the major causes of frustration and discontent with government, and a possible ‘push factor’ in the incitement of individuals to violence.

Culture and ideology: For centuries, religion has been central to the identity of the State in Northern Nigeria. As many other sources of identity, religion has been mobilized at times as a source to gain political legitimacy. Manipulation and exploitation of religious fault lines for political purposes, such as provoking conflicting views over the imposition of sharia law, have been used as ploys to divert attention from issues such as inadequacies in governance and financial mismanagement. This is one of the key factors contributing towards the rise of radicalization and violent extremism in North-East Nigeria among numerous other underlying causes and trigger factors, including the rise of international networks of extremists. Attacks have increasingly shifted from purely religion-based targeting to a general proliferation of targets irrespective of religion. Changes in social values and erosion of moral standards have been reported as a consequence, with economic standing and wherewithal replacing education and honesty as social merits, leading to a rise in politically-connected criminal activity, and a general societal disdain towards the rule of law.

Environmental challenges: The natural environment in North-East Nigeria is fragile, especially in the area immediately surrounding Lake Chad. This fragility undermines food security and drives environmental out-migration. Climate and weather variability play a part in this environmental degradation, exacerbated by man-made stressors such as irrigation and dam construction. For herders and pastoralists, the scarcity of surface water has added to the difficulties of watering animals, causing them to encroach on agricultural resources. Meanwhile, agriculture has expanded into areas previously used for grazing, rendering the remaining herding sites increasingly exposed to overgrazing. In addition, the reduction in the size of Lake Chad and associated water-flow reduction have had considerable negative impacts on small-scale fishing throughout the Basin. Overall, the diverse and interdependent livelihood systems that make up the productive sector in the Lake Chad Basin are faced with increasingly inadequate supplies of water and are therefore under strain.

These categories of drivers combine to create conditions for the emergence and spread of conflict. The circumstances and motivations leading to participation in Boko Haram related conflict vary considerably between individuals. ‘Pull factors’ may be ideological, or material; recruitment may also be the direct result of coercion.

Displacement: One of the furthest-reaching effects of the conflict is the vast scale of forced displacement that it has caused, ranking Nigeria as the country with the third largest number of IDPs in the world, after Syria and Colombia. As government military operations intensified in 2015 and Boko Haram fighters were pushed out of towns and into rural areas, displacement increased further and food production was disrupted. IDPs face challenges in accessing basic services and humanitarian assistance in most areas. Forced displacement creates a range of serious secondary effects, including physical and psychological trauma, and social and economic hardship, as well as the conditions for possible radicalization and polarization. Displacement exacerbates the already existing conditions of poverty and deprivation and its effects are felt not only by the displaced themselves, but also in the communities in which they take refuge. 92 percent of those displaced by the armed conflict have been taken in by host communities who share space, resources, and services with them, all of which are generally already overstretched and increasingly under severe strain. The economic dislocation caused by the fighting adds further to hardship. Most IDPs remain in Borno (67 percent), followed by Adamawa and Yobe (6 percent each). It is estimated that an additional 3 million people remain trapped in insecure areas, who may become IDPs. The unfolding situation in the region can further exacerbate the pre-existing conditions of poverty and development deficit.

Conflict-related psychological trauma is widespread, while mental health services are limited. Psycho-social support and mental health interventions are needed, including special care for survivors of SGBV, child abuse and retained children by armed groups. There are only three mental health facilities in the region and no referral mechanism to link the affected population to these facilities, and there are insufficient free-of-charge psychotropic drugs available. Such widespread psycho-social needs, especially when left unaddressed, can have serious impacts on health, wellbeing, employability, and the emergence of new patterns of violence, including domestic violence and SGBV, long after the current conflict ends.

With the intensification of conflict, the prevalence of SGBV has escalated dramatically in the North-East. Women and girls are vulnerable to rape, exploitation, and forced marriage due to the conflict and resulting displacement, adding to already high rates of domestic violence and early marriage. Women and girls abducted by Boko Haram (estimated to be at least 2,000) are often raped, forced into marriage/ labour/ religious conversion, physically/sexually/emotionally abused and are highly vulnerable, exposed to sexually transmitted diseases, and often forced impregnation by their captors.

The current conflict and displacement, combined with longer-term social processes, have undermined gender norms and child rights and created a power shift between generations. Conflict and displacement have broken communities and families, throwing up large numbers of unconventional households (e.g. headed by women, children, or the elderly). There are serious implications for future stability as the human capital of upcoming generations is compromised. North-East Nigeria faces an emergency in terms of access to education, where 600 teachers have been murdered, 19,000 teachers displaced, and 1,200 schools have been damaged or destroyed. This has resulted in 600,000 children losing access to learning since 2013. In IDPs camps, 75 percent of children do not attend school. In host communities where as many as 92 percent of the

displaced have found refuge, already thin educational resources are being stretched even further. Currently, 1.4 million IDPs children urgently require child protection services.

Social cohesion has been deeply affected by the Boko Haram conflict in the North-East. The wide geographical spread and high levels of conflict affecting the North-East, combined with the limited effectiveness of formal and informal mechanisms to prevent and contain violence, have resulted in widespread levels of suspicion, mistrust, and stigmatization along ethnic, religious, political, and geographical lines. The social fabric in the North-East has been deeply damaged, eroding social relations between citizens and government, ethnic clans, communities and even extended families. Economic, ethnic, religious, political, and geographical divisions have hardened, affecting the way in which any recovery effort is perceived. Restoring social cohesion and trust is the most critical precondition to recovery and peace building, but also the most difficult, given the deep impact of the conflict. Hence, any type of recovery and stability activity should carefully assess and take on board its impact on social cohesion and trust. In this context community policing could be reintroduced in North –East Nigeria to foster social cohesion, trust and human security.

More generally, the repeated but unpredictable incidences of violence has led to fragmentation along religious, ethnic, or other cultural fault lines. The authority of traditional institutions and community-level conflict management mechanisms (such as Local Government councils, local courts, and religious institutions) has been eroded. As security is restored and communities are resettled, it will be essential to address the capacity gaps of these institutions.

1.3 Other Social Impacts

Youth unemployment in Nigeria has a heterogeneous context. Half of Nigeria’s youth have no education or skills. According to the 2008 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), about two thirds of the Nigerian population has primary or less than primary education, of which about half has no education at all. Among the educated youth, majority are considered unemployable because they lack the basic skills that employers in the modern age require due to reasons including lack of modern day instructional materials and computers in the public sub-project system. Among those with the requisite skills and training, there is no industrial capacity to absorb majority of them in the country. This has reached crisis situation, with weighty evidence of discouraging future youth from embarking on education and also presenting a monumental threat to the socio-political fabric and stability of the nation.

Evidence shows that the Nigerian government at federal and state levels has implemented many programs to combat youth unemployment with majority of these programmes implemented under two national unemployment and poverty agencies: 1). National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) and 2). the National Directorate of Employment (NDE). Some of the youth employment targeted programmes are: Youth Empowerment Scheme, National Youth Employment and Vocational Skills Development Programme, Small-Scale Industries and Graduate Employment Programme, Agricultural Sector Employment Programme and Special Public Works Programme.

Also, following the successful negotiation of Debt Relief in 2005, the Federal Government instituted a funding platform to provide Federal Government matching grants to Federal

Agencies and State Governments, for MDG focused interventions implemented by the relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and States. The Scheme known as Conditional Grant Scheme (CGS) provided three rounds of support to Federal Agencies and State Governments in 2006, 2007 and 2008. A conditional cash transfer (CCT) was also funded by the MDG Debt Relief Fund through the National Agency for Poverty Eradication Program (NAPEP) in 2007 and 2008. Also recently the government has launched the Public Works and Women/Youth Employment (PW/WYE) project which is a component of the Subsidy Re-investment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P).

However, most of the past interventions did not yield desired results for reasons ranging from poor targeting to lack of ownership and effective monitoring and evaluation, and it is expected that YESSO will improve on the capacities built by the previous schemes/programmes, ride on the lessons from the past and build sustainable employment and empowerment safety nets for the youth and vulnerable groups in the country.

The advent of the Present Administration with a high premium on social welfare programmes to be implemented within a Social Protection Reform Agenda, within a Budget Support Operations by Donor Partners, engendered the need to adopt a holistic and coordinated approach to promoting inclusion through protecting the poor and vulnerable from the fiscal crunch being experienced in the country. In this wise, the persistent menace of insurgency in the North Eastern parts of the country informed the need for the Federal Government's engagement of Donor Partners in undertaking a Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) – in collaboration with the World Bank, European Union and the United Nations – which confirmed and detailed the extensive damage done to livelihoods and job opportunities, provided a framework for coordinated and coherent assistance to conflict affected communities in the North East and also identified three strategic areas of intervention as immediate and urgent for sustaining emergency and transition activities as well as stabilising other on-going and planned initiatives (Annex 8). Similarly, the Social Protection reform Agenda identified the need to create a National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO), through a World Bank support for a National Social Safety Nets Programme (NASSP), with, amongst others, the overall responsibility of ensuring effective coordination, providing standards and effective monitoring and evaluation of social Safety nets intervention in the country. Furthermore, implementation challenges limiting the attainment of project objectives of the parent YESSO also needed to be addressed to enable the project attain its objectives, especially with the constricting financial crunch being faced by constituent units of the Nigerian federation.

1.4 Need for an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

The activities in Component 2 of YESSO-AF will involve sub-projects, each of which may include construction and/or rehabilitation of various assets. Similarly, some activities under component 4 would involve physical relocation of residents. These activities could potentially lead to adverse environmental and social impacts, which must be mitigated in accordance with World Bank Operational Policy 4.01 (Environmental Assessment) in order to ensure environmental and social sustainability.

However, at this stage the exact sub-project's locations and/or designs are yet to be determined, therefore the appropriate EA instrument to be used is the ESMF. The ESMF provides general

environmental and social policies, guidelines and best practices to be integrated into the implementation of the World Bank supported YESSO-AF project.

Scope of the ESMF

The ESMF outlines the process and procedure to be followed when any activity that will be financed by YESSO has the potential to trigger any of the World Bank safeguard policies. It includes details of the existing environmental laws and regulatory framework in the country; World Bank safeguard policies, analysis of environmental and social impacts including alternatives; institutional arrangements for implementing the ESMF, capacity building needs; and public consultation carried out during project preparation. This ESMF clarifies the environmental mitigation principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to the project. The report provides basic information about the scope of adverse environmental and social impacts to be induced by project operations; mitigation and monitoring actions; to be taken and indicative cost implications. This ESMF covers the Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Cross River, Enugu, Ekiti, Gombe, Kano, Niger, Oyo, Osun, Taraba, Yobe and Kwara. With the addition of these North East states, the YESSO-AF would be and cleared by IDA prior to redisclosure country wide in Nigeria and InfoShop.

Specifically, it focuses on:

- assessing the potential environmental and social impacts of sub-projects (construction and rehabilitation of technology incubation centres, rehabilitation of gullies, drainage, restoration of degraded lands, etc.), whether positive or negative, and propose mitigation measures which will effectively address these impacts;
- establishing clear directives and methodologies for the environmental and social screening of micro-projects to be financed by the project;
- identifying the environmental policy, regulatory and institutional framework pertaining to the YESSO-AF project;
- Establishing social inclusiveness, especially vulnerable groups and mitigation of social exclusion
- Guiding the development of specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) activity as might be needed for specific sub-projects.

Similarly, a separate document has been prepared by the borrower to provide Resettlement Framework to address the Operational Policy 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement, which may be triggered as a result of possible acquisition of land, displacement of people and /or their access to means of livelihood.

1.5 Study Approach and Methodology

This ESMF was developed in accordance with applicable World Bank policies and Nigerian environmental assessment guidelines and regulations. The distinct phases of the study include:

i. Literature Review

The approach was based on review of project literature and other strategic planning documents. Specifically, the following were reviewed: First and Second National Youth Policy document of

the Federal Government of Nigeria, 2009, Draft Action Plan and Implementation Strategy for the National Youth Policy 2009-2014, Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) of the North East, 2015, federal and state environmental regulations, Decrees, Acts, policies and guidelines and World Bank safeguard policies.

ii. Data Gathering

Data on the current state of unemployment and the environmental management policies and regulations were sourced from different institutions, including federal and state ministries of Youth Development/Human Capital Development, National Bureau of Statistics, Central Bank of Nigeria and the federal and state ministries of environment. The information gathered was reviewed to obtain detailed descriptive, qualitative and quantitative data on the environmental, sociological, land tenure and resettlement laws, regulations, standards, and policies relating to the project. Subsequently, baseline data of the 7 visited participating states were reviewed.

In addition, environmental screening and scoping of the project's field of influence and activities were undertaken in line with the World Bank and federal ministry of environment guidelines.

iii. Stakeholder consultations

Stakeholder consultations and institutional inclusions were a major consideration throughout the preparation of the ESMF and across the participating states visited.

iv. Data analysis and impact identification, identification of mitigation measures and preparation of ESMP were also undertaken.

CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Overview

The Federal Government of Nigeria sought and obtained the World Bank Board of Executive Directors approval for the parent YESSO in the amount of US\$300million on March 26, 2013 and It became effective on August 7, 2013 with an expected closing date of June 30, 2020. The development objective of the parent credit is “increased access of the poor to youth employment opportunity, social services, and strengthened social safety net system in the participating states”. However, the emergence of a National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO), under the Office of the Vice President as a coordinating hub for social safety nets intervention in the country, the persistent request by the Federal Government to Donor Partners in addressing the damages caused by the Boko haram (BH) insurgency and the need to address some implementation challenges in the parent YESSO informed the need for an Additional Financing to the tune of US\$100million. This implied the need to change the Project Development Objective (PDO) to capture the main intent of the Additional Financing, with a new PDO.

As a support operation to Federal and State Government initiatives for youth employment and social services for the poor, the federal level the emphasizes technical support to States on key building blocks of Social Safety Nets programs. Being financed through a Specific Investment Loan (SIL) over a period of seven (7) years, the operation is being implemented in Bauchi, Cross River, Ekiti, Niger, Kwara, Osun, Oyo and Kogi.) to be extended to be extended to other states in the country based on expression of interest and evidence of ownership and funding of similar projects as YESSO.

The YESSO-AF remains a flagship operation that is strengthening the state level social safety net systems and reducing vulnerability of poor youth and women through increased access to work opportunities and promoting human capital development of such households using incentives to keep children in school and to ensure that women attend health centers in participating states. This system building approach, which also covers the Federal level, is assisting the Government of Nigeria to respond effectively and efficiently to current and future challenges in human development among poor households. The operation has four components. The first component is institutional strengthening and enhancing the capacity of a central social safety net platform in each participating state and at the Federal level. The central platform consists of a targeting system, a register of poor and vulnerable households and individuals and a monitoring and evaluation system. Three interventions that rely on the social safety net platform constitute the remaining components of the operation: a public workfare program (Component 2); a skills for jobs scheme (Component 3); and a Conditional Cash Transfer program (Component 4).

The parent YESSO is a flagship operation that is strengthening the state level social safety net systems and reducing vulnerability of poor youth and women through increased access to work opportunities and promoting human capital development of such households using incentives to keep children in school and to ensure that women attend health centers in participating states. This system building approach, which also covers the Federal level, is assisting the Government of Nigeria to respond effectively and efficiently to current and future challenges in human development among poor households. The operation has four components. The first component is institutional strengthening and enhancing the capacity of a central social safety net platform in each participating state and at the Federal level. The central platform consists of a targeting

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In retaining the core elements of the parent YESSO, the Project Development Objective of the YESSO-AF is “to increase access of the poor and vulnerable, using improved social safety nets systems, to youth employment opportunities in all participating states and to provide targeted cash transfers to the poor, vulnerable and internally displaced people (IDPS) in the North East States”. This revised PDO ensures that all the states in the country, including and especially the North East would be eligible to participate in the project. Furthermore, the following changes from the parent project were made to increase the emphasis of YESSO on the North East and especially on employment opportunities, with the aim of providing assistance to poor and vulnerable households, including IDPs and host communities, for increased consumption, improved livelihoods and human capital.

- (i) minor revision in the development objective of the operation to include the vulnerable and the internally displaced people in the North East;
- (ii) changes in the results framework in view of the additional funding and geographical focus;
- (iii) realignment of the components as a result of the new national safety net program;
- (iv) deletion of the conditional cash transfer component;
- (v) introduction of a targeted cash transfer component to be focused only on the vulnerable households and individuals (especially IDPs resettling/relocating to safe environments) in the North East; and
- (vi) Revised institutional arrangements of some of the components.

2.2 Project Development Objective (PDO)

The project development objective is “increase access of the poor and vulnerable, using improved social safety nets system, to youth employment opportunities in all participating states and to provide Targeted Cash Transfer to the poor, vulnerable and internally displaced people (IDPs) in the North east States”.

The operation will support existing and new systems and arrangements to:

- provide temporary employment opportunities to unskilled and semi-skilled youth by supporting a labor intensive public workfare initiative;
- provide skills assistance (trainings, internship and apprenticeship) to youth for employability; and
- provide Targeted Cash Transfers to IDPs (Households and individuals) as well as poor and vulnerable in host communities.
- The immediate emphasis on the North East as well as public workfare intervention plus youth empowerment schemes and TCT is expected to serve as the building blocks of recovery and peace building initiatives while establishing a strong social protection

platform that can be made to respond to both the current and future social and economic shocks in the Country, particularly the North East.

Achievement of the PDO will be measured by the following key performance indicators:

- (a) Number of unemployed youth receiving cash payment in return for working in public works program in each participating State (disaggregated by gender and IDP status);
- (b) Number of states using the Single and Unified Register for selecting eligible beneficiaries for various interventions (disaggregated by gender and IDP status)
- (c) Number of trained youths from selected benefiting households with job (increased earnings) one year after completion of skills for job intervention (disaggregated by gender, IDP and employment status)
- (d) Number of vulnerable households receiving targeted cash transfers in the North East.
- (e) Number of direct project beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender).

2.3 Project Components

The project has four (4) components as follows:

Component 1 -Strengthening the Social Safety Net System in Nigeria (US\$ 10 million)

The proposed operation through this component would assist Government in defining and consolidating the *institutional responsibilities* and *implementation arrangements* to contribute to government efforts in creating and strengthening a social protection platform anchored on effective SSN coordination and monitoring units at Federal and State Government levels for partnership of all stakeholders in sustained and impactful implementation of social safety nets in Nigeria.

This component comprises two sub-components, which aim to assist both the Federal government and the participating State Governments.

Sub-component 1.1 (US\$7million)- Supporting social safety net programme implemented at the state level, at the Federal level, through:

- a) supporting states to implement and monitor their social safety net programs; carrying out a communication strategy to disseminate information on these programs; and undertaking monitoring and evaluation of elected social safety interventions at the state level;
- b) carrying out studies, reviews, and analyses on the implementation of programs under the Project and facilitating the sharing of local and international experience on Project related activities;
- c) managing a joint account for the state level funds for the selected social safety nets interventions in the NE States; and
- d) supporting the implementation of skills for jobs intervention by the special unit' at the Federal office of the National Directorate of Employment.

Sub-component 1.2 (US\$13million) Supporting NE States to develop and implement key operational tools designed to contribute to harmonization and integration of safety net interventions at the state level through:

- create a common targeting mechanism to identify poor and vulnerable households and individuals, including IDPs;
- creating Single Registers in all participating States, using the common targeting mechanism referred to above and Unified Registry of Beneficiaries (URB) in NE States using existing registers;
- developing a monitoring and evaluation system and an integrated management information system to track and monitor the progress made by programs at the Beneficiary level; and
- adopting a common payment system for cash transfer and stipend payments under the programme.

Component 2: Public Workfare Program (estimated cost \$230m)

This component would support Subprojects through the provision of PW Payments and Training to PW Beneficiaries as well as technical advisory services, goods and Operating Costs for managing and administering said Subprojects, thus enhancing the effectiveness of the mechanism of on-going public workfare programs and /or develop new ones. The objective of the public workfare program is to support the participating State governments putting in place an effective and efficient mechanism to provide immediate labor intensive work opportunities for unskilled youth from poor households.

Sub-projects to be implemented under this component vary from State to State but include rehabilitation of drainage or water canal, land clearance for irrigation schemes, reforestation, agricultural activities especially value addition and marketing, construction of market stalls, rehabilitation of class room blocks, beautification of public spaces and planting of flowering plants, waste management, traffic control, civil/community policing and repairing of PHCs & public health sanitation facilities.

Component 3: Skills for Job (estimated cost \$45m)

Given that the need requirement for youth employment is building the skills of youth for existing and potential labor market opportunities, the YESSO will support existing systems at Federal and State levels and strengthen the partnership between them and the Private sector for enhancing employability of youth. Based on lessons of experience in-country and around the World, this component will support four major sets of activities; (a) Training, particularly for life skills, vocational skills, and entrepreneurial skills; (b) Internship/apprenticeship with private and public sector agencies; (c) provision of stipends to skills for job beneficiaries and (d) Tracking of participants through a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) system. The National Directorate of Employment in partnership with State Governments and the Private Sector will implement this component. States will be responsible for identification of beneficiaries, partnership with private sector groups and provision of a “start-up pack” or mentoring or other

support services for graduates of the scheme. NDE will facilitate training, payment of stipends, on-the job placement, supervision and accreditation.

Component 4: Targeted Cash Transfer (TCT) – (US\$55million): This component is only for the North East states and will focus on IDPs (HHs or individuals) as well as poor and vulnerable in host communities who are duly registered in the Unified Register, which would be compiled by the states using existing registers in the NE States, by IOM, SEMA, UNICEF, UNFPA, GTZ, USAID etc. The poor and vulnerable groups would include women, youth, elderly, children and people with disabilities. The mechanism, amount, frequency and duration of transfers for the poor and vulnerable individuals and households in the Unified Register, will be consistent with the mechanism currently adopted in the National Social Safety Net Project and will be detailed in the revised operations manual. Also the peculiarities of the North East and the ongoing cash transfers by Federal and State governments as well as development partners and humanitarian agencies will be taken into consideration. As far as the TCTs to the IDPs who are able to return or resettle to safe environments, it is anticipated that there will be four rounds of transfers within the duration of the project and each round would be for 12 months. Transfers will be made to beneficiaries in four tranches based on soft and simple resettlement/relocation/reintegration criteria to be detailed in the revised Operations Manual. This component would entail the following:

4.1. Providing technical assistance to the Participating States to:

- a) develop, design and implement an unconditional TCT intervention for selected TCT Beneficiaries, including for IDPs, and welfare enhancing behaviours by extreme poor and vulnerable individuals and households selected from the agreed Unified Registry of Beneficiaries;
- b) develop a tracking system, monitoring and evaluation framework and management information system for their respective TCT Programs to track operations and monitor the entire cycle from the registration of TCT Beneficiaries to the conciliation of payments and exit after stipulated period; and
- c) devise an information and communication strategy.

4.2 Providing technical assistance to the NE States to implement instruments designed, developed, and tested under component 4.1 with a focus on, *inter alia*, monitoring and control, communication and information, management of the Unified Registry of Beneficiaries, beneficiary surveys, transparent payment system, process evaluation, and the general operation of the TCT Program.

4.3. Provision of Targeted Cash Transfers to the TCT Beneficiaries in the NE States.

CHAPTER THREE: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section presents an overview of applicable national and international policies and regulations that guided the ESMF of YESSO-AF in addition to an assessment of the institutional framework for the implementation of the project.

3.1 Policy Framework

National Employment Policy 2009

Nigeria's current employment policy is an initiation with cooperation from International Labour Organization (ILO) in 1980, when a comprehensive employment mission was undertaken known as "ILO jobs and Skills Programme for Africa (JASPA)". The outcome was a report entitled "*FIRST things FIRST: Meeting the Basic Needs of the People of Nigeria*" (1981). Another employment advisory mission was undertaken in 1986 which produced a report entitled "Combating Unemployment in Nigeria: Strategies and Options" (1987). In 1995, the Nigerian Government invited the International Labour Organization (ILO) to contribute to its effort to formulate a comprehensive National Employment Policy which aims at accelerating employment generation, reducing high rates of unemployment, and ultimately attaining full productive, and freely chosen employment.

The Federal Government with the support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) approved an ILO mission entitled "Employment Policy and Strategy Mission". The mission was fielded from 21st October – 22 November, 1996 with the following terms of reference:

- a) Examination of the adequacy and effectiveness of Nigeria's Labour and Employment Policies (which are implicit in various government pronouncements/documents) in achieving the goals of full employment;
- b) Identification of the potential for employment creation based on existing socio-economic policies and priorities of government
- c) Evaluation of the appropriateness or otherwise of the present institutional framework for employment promotion;
- d) Preparation of programmes to alleviate the soaring unemployment problem in particular, among sub-project leavers, retrenched and disadvantaged groups; and
- e) Review the scope of the labour market information and prepare the framework for an effective capacity for labour market analysis.

Key objectives of the National Employment Policy of Nigeria include:

- promotion of micro small-scale sector jobs,
- inducement of more employment in the agricultural sector,
- promotion of labor-intensive businesses,
- linking education and training to labor market requirements and
- strengthening labour

National Youth Policy, 2001 (revised 2009)

The first attempt to introduce a National Youth Policy was in 1983. This was followed with a drafting of an inclusive Social Development Policy for Nigeria in 1989, providing the basis for a review of the first policy on youth in 2001. The National Youth Policy in Nigeria seeks to achieve the following:

- Foster appropriate value and positive attitudes among youth
- Ensure that all youth are given equal opportunity and guided to reach their full potentials
- Recognize the right of the youth to choose, to make decision and accept the consequence of their actions
- Inculcate in the Nigerian youth the virtues of patriotism, discipline, selfless service, honesty and integrity
- Inculcate in the youth leadership and followership values and make them socially responsible and accountable
- Involve youth in decision making at all levels of government in all matters affecting them
- Develop and implement a comprehensive programme for youth socialization so that they can become good and productive citizens
- Provide opportunities for youth whether in, or out of sub-project, for vocational training geared towards self-employment and self-reliance
- Promote the development to individual talent and infuse the youth with keen sense of enquiry and achievement
- Organize and harness the energies of the youth in the service of their neighborhoods and communities
- Encourage youth to join community oriented youth organizations and participate actively in the organizations

National Policy on the Environment 1989

This Policy aims to achieve sustainable development in Nigeria, and in particular to:

- secure a quality of environment adequate for good health and well-being;
- conserve and use the environment and natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations;
- restore, maintain and enhance the ecosystems and ecological processes essential for the functioning of the biosphere to preserve biological diversity and the principle of optimum sustainable yield in the use of living natural resources and ecosystems;
- raise public awareness and promote understanding of the essential linkages between the environment, resources and development, and encourage individuals and communities participation in environmental improvement efforts; and
- co-operate with other countries, international organizations and agencies to achieve optimal use of trans-boundary natural resources and effective prevention or abatement of trans-boundary environmental degradation.

The National Urban Development Policy 1989

This policy focuses on developing a dynamic and sustainable system of urban settlements, fostering economic growth, promoting efficient regional development, and ensuring improved standards of living and well-being for all Nigerians.

3.2 Regulatory Framework

3.2.1 Federal Legislation

Federal Environmental Protection Agency Act 1988

The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv), has taken over the functions of FEPA in administering and enforcing environmental laws in Nigeria. Other responsibilities of the ministry include:

- Monitoring and enforcing environmental protection measures;
- Enforcing international laws, conventions, protocols and treaties on the environment
- Prescribing standards for and making regulations on air quality, water quality, pollution and effluent limitations, atmosphere and ozone protection, control of hazardous substances; and
- Promoting cooperation with similar bodies in other countries and international agencies connected with environmental protection.

To enhance the operations of the ministry some statutory provisions have been put in place: Table 3.1 summarizes the existing regulations applicable to environmental protection

Table 3.1: Existing National Environmental Protection Regulations

S/N	Regulations	Year	Provisions
1	National Environmental Protection (Effluent Limitation) Regulations	1991	The regulation makes it mandatory for industrial facilities to install anti-pollution equipment, makes provision for effluent treatment and prescribes a maximum limit of effluent parameters allowed.
2	National Environmental Protection (Pollution and Abatement in Industries in Facilities Producing Waste) Regulations	1991	Imposes restrictions on the release of toxic substances and stipulates requirements for monitoring of pollution. It also makes it mandatory for existing industries and facilities to conduct periodic environmental audits.
3	National Environmental Protection (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) Regulations.	1991	Regulates the collections, treatment and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes from municipal and industrial sources.
4	Harmful Wastes (Special Criminal Provisions etc) Decree No. 42	1988	Provides the legal framework for the effective control of the disposal of toxic and hazardous waste into any environment within the confines of Nigeria
5	Environmental Impact Assessment Act (Decree No. 86).	1992	The decree makes it mandatory for an EIA to be carried out prior to any industrial project development
6	National Guideline and Standard for Environmental Pollution Control	1991	The regulations provide guidelines for management of pollution control measures.
7	Workmen Compensation Act	1987	Occupational health and safety
8	Urban and Regional Planning Decree No 88	1992	Planned development of urban areas (to include and manage waste sites)
9	Environmental Sanitation edicts, laws and enforcement		General environmental health and sanitation. Enforcing necessary laws

	agencies		
10	State waste management laws		Ensure proper disposal and clearing of wastes
11	Public Health Law		Covering public health matters
12	National Guidelines on Environmental Management Systems (EMS)	1999	Recognizes the value of EMS to EIA and sets out objectives and guideline on general scope and content of an EMS
13	National Policy on the Environment	1989	The policy identifies key sectors requiring integration of environmental concerns and sustainability with development and presents their specific guidelines
14	National Guidelines and Standards for Water Quality	1999	It deals with the quality of water to be discharged into the environment, sets standards and discharge measures for for a wide range of parameters in water discharged from various industries. It also sets out the minimum/maximum limits for parameters in drinking water
15	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)	2007	Established to ensure compliance with environmental standards, guidelines and regulations.

3.2.2 State Environmental Protection Agencies (SEPA) Act

By virtue of Section 25 of the FEPA Act, States in Nigeria are given the power to set up their individual Ministries of Environment and Environmental Protection Authorities (SEPA). The following SEPAs laws were reviewed:

State	SEPA Law
Cross River	Cross River State Environmental Protection Agency law 1996 and Environmental Sanitation & Protection Task Force Law, 1984
Ekiti	Ekiti State Waste Management Board
Enugu	Enugu State Environmental Protection Agency Law 1996; now changed to Enugu State Waste Management Agency (ESWAMA) Law 2011
Kano	Kano State Draft Environmental Protection Agency (KASEPA) Act 2011
Niger	Niger State Environmental Protection Agency (NISEPA) Law 1996, (Amended) 2011
Osun	Osun State Environmental Protection Agency (OSEPA) Law
Oyo	Oyo State Environmental Protection Commission (OSEPC) Law

The functions of these SEPAs include but are not limited to:

- Enforcement of all legislations, policies on the environment, etc
- Co-ordination and supervision of Environmental Assessment reports
- Regulation of development impacts issues on the ecosystem
- Supervision of the preservation, conservation, and restoration activities of biodiversity
- Co-ordination of the protection of Air, Water, land, forest and Wildlife resources
- Co-ordination and supervision of Pollution Control, and State Environmental health
- Protection and improvement on the environment of the State,

- Monitoring of compliance of the federal and State laws on the environment
- Enforcement of environmental laws including prosecution of defaulters
- Enacting of State bye laws and policies that will strengthen environmental protection, sanitation and waste management within the State

In carrying out the Federal and State legislations as provided, for the purpose of this ESMF, it is anticipated that legislations at the two levels complement themselves, and therefore, do not conflict. However, where there exists discrepancies, the more stringent law will apply.

3.3 Applicable International Labour Regulations and Conventions

Some of the International Labour Laws Ratified by Nigeria relevant to YESSO is presented in table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Some International Labour Laws Ratified by Nigeria

Regulations	Year Adopted
Unemployment Indemnity (shipwreck) convention, 1920 (No.8)	1961
Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No 11)	1961
Occupational Safety and Health Convention 1981(No.155)	1994
Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No 11)	2002
Abolition of Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1995 (No 104)	1962
Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No 144)	1994
Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 97)	1960
Medical Examination of Young Person (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No.16)	1960
Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	1960

Others

Nigeria is also a signatory to the following relevant international conventions:

- The African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, The African Convention, 1968;
- The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, The World Heritage Convention, 1972;
- The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Disposal, 1989;
- Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Waste within Africa 1991.
- The Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992;
- The Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto Protocol, 1995;
- International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (IESCR)
- The Dakar Framework for Action 2000
- Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

In addition, Nigeria also has obligations to protect the environment through various commitments to the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Commonwealth. It is also committed through relations with the European Community under the Lome IV Convention.

3.4 Assessment of the Policy and Regulatory Framework

Nigeria has adequate policy and legal provisions for environmental assessment; detailed laws, regulations and guidelines have been developed and serve as the framework for conducting EIAs in both the public and private sectors. However, due to lack of adequate enforcement, the implementation of these rules has been poor. Shortcomings of some policies and regulations are discussed below.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act

An identified oversight of this Act lies in the issue of public participation. Under the Act, the public and interested third party stakeholders make an input in the assessment process only during public review, which takes place after preparation of the draft report (which is often not well publicized). Early public participation during scoping and preparation of the ToR will contribute greatly to the success of the project.

Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) Sectoral Guideline

FEPA's Guideline covering infrastructural projects deals with both the procedural and technical aspects of EIA for construction projects. The guideline stresses the need to carry out an EIA at the earliest stage possible. Infrastructure Project EIAs have been conducted in rather loose form, and often taken as a supplementary requirement to overall economic and engineering issues.

National Policy on Environment

The policy and its institutional arrangements have not yielded the desired results. This is principally due to weak enforcement; inadequate manpower in the area of integrated environment management; insufficient political will; inadequate and mismanaged funding; a low degree of public awareness of environmental issues; and a top-down approach to the planning and implementation of environmental programs.

3.5 Institutional Framework

The framework for the EA of the YESSO project involves the following in conjunction with the implementing MDAs:

Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEEnv)

The ministry in accordance with its mandatory functions will ensure that the project implementation conforms to the Environmental (Impact) Assessment Act 1992.

State Ministry of Environment (SMoEnv)

The respective *SMoEnv* is charged with establishing guidelines and standards for the management and monitoring of the environment in their states. Furthermore, the ministry is

responsible for managing environmental problems caused by or arose within the project areas of influence including waste management and environmental guidance.

State Waste Management Authority

Each of the States waste management authority will ensure that wastes resulting from the project are promptly collected and adequately disposed in the sites designated by the authority.

3.6 World Bank Safeguard Policies

The YESSO Project has been categorized as B implying that the expected environmental and social impacts are largely site-specific and that mitigation measures can be designed relatively readily. The environmental assessment for a Category B project usually:

- examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts,
- recommends measures to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts, and
- recommends measures to improve environmental performance

The World Bank has 10+2 Operational Policies (see Annex 1) that it uses to safeguard adverse effects of developmental projects being funded by it. These include:

- OP/BP 4.01: Environmental Assessment
- OP/BP 4.04: Natural Habitats
- OP 4.09: Pest Management
- OP/BP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement
- OP/BP 4.10: Indigenous Peoples
- OPN 4.11: Cultural Property
- OP 4.36: Forests
- OP/BP 4.37: Safety of Dams
- OP/BP 7.50: Projects on International Waters
- OP/BP 7.60: Projects in Disputed Areas

Plus 2

- OP/BP 4.00: Use of Country System
- OP/BP 17.50: Public Disclosure

The screening result shows that the following OPs will be triggered:

- OP/BP 4.01: Environmental Assessment
- OP/BP 4.04: Natural Habitats
- OP 4.09 : Pest Management
- OP 4.36: Forests
- OP/BP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement
- OPN 4.11: Cultural Property

3.7 Comparing the Nigeria Extant EIA Law and the World Bank Operational Policies

Aspects	Extant EIA Laws	World Bank Ops
Mandatory EA	The law makes it mandatory for proponents of all development projects to undertake mandatory EA to ascertain the environmental sensitivity of the project whether EIA is required or not before proceeding with project implementation	For all Bank supported project, consideration for EA, is required before approval of the proposed project in order to ensure environmental and social sustainability of the project.
Projects for EIA	All projects with significant adverse effects on the environment	All projects with significant adverse effect whose impact can be mitigated through planning
Exclusion from EIA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All projects that fall under category 3, implying that they have no adverse environmental impacts Those in the list of projects which the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces or the Council is of the opinion that the environmental effects of the project is likely to be minimal; the project is to be carried out during national emergency for which temporary measures have been taken by the Government; 	Projects that have been pre-determined to have no adverse environmental and social impacts, typical of category C projects.
Screening	Required to be carried out at early stage of project conception, planning & design to determine the nature, scope, site, and environmental impacts. It also determines the category of the sub-project	Required to be carried out at early stage of project conception, planning & design to determine the nature, scope, site, and environmental impacts. It also determines the category of the sub-project
Category	2 categories- 1, 2 and 3 1 and 2 required for further EA study	3 Categories,- A, B, C and F1 A, B and F1 required for further EA study
Public engagement or consultation	Provides that opportunity be given to government agencies, members of the public, experts in any relevant discipline and interested groups to make comment on environmental impact assessment before final decision on the proposed development	Public or community consultation is a continuous process of public inclusion and participation in decision that affects any development project
Pollution limit Control	Guided & regulated by the national guideline & standard for environmental pollution control	Guided & regulated by the Pollution Prevention and Abatement handbook, and also takes into account the borrower country's legislation and local condition
Social Sustainability	The extant EIA laws anticipates and addresses social concerns but in a rather non-stringent manner. In terms of project involving land acquisition, it compensates land for money subject to right of ownership of land. Asset compensation is based on the current market value of the asset	WB OPs is very rigid with social sustainability. It mainstreams vulnerability, involuntary resettlement and gender concerns in its EA concerns. In terms of project involving land acquisition, it compensates land for land and compensation for non-land asset is based on asset replacement amount at current market value irrespective of PAPs right to land being occupied.
Disclosure	Required to be carried out in accessible	To be disclosed at two levels: in country and at

	public domain such as national daily, FMEnv, SMEnv, LGAs and at the implementing institutions Concerns & Input of the public to be taken into account in further decision of the project	World Bank infoshop Concerns & Input of the public to be taken into account in further decision of the project
Management Plan	Requires that mitigation measures be offered to adverse environmental impacts and an EMP prepared to ensure management of the impacts to reduce adverse conditions	Requires that mitigation measures be offered to adverse environmental & social impacts and an ESMP prepared to ensure management of the safeguards concerns.

From the above, it is found that a lot of similarities exist between the World Bank operational policies and the Nigerian extant EIA laws. However, where discrepancies exist, the more stringent one will take preeminence.

Based on the World Bank EA guideline, two instruments, the ESMF and the RPF are required at this level to provide frameworks for addressing the potential impacts related to Environmental Assessment and Involuntary Resettlement respectively due to the project. This ESMF is the appropriate instrument prepared to address OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment) policy and provides within it the framework for addressing OP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Property) OP/BP.4.09 (Pest Management), OP/BP 4.04: Natural Habitats and OP/BP 4.36: Forests that may be triggered by sub-projects under consideration.

In order to fulfill the OP 17.50 requirement, the two instruments (ESMF and RPF) are prepared as standalone documents and shall be disclosed at two levels; in-country and at the World Bank Infoshop. In-country disclosure shall be carried out in accordance with the guideline of the FMEnv.

Compliance with OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment

The objective of OP 4.01 is to ensure that projects financed by the Bank are environmentally and socially sustainable, and that the decision making process is improved through an appropriate analysis of the actions including their potential environmental impacts. Environmental assessment (EA) is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety.

OP 4.01 is triggered in this project because some sub-projects will require civil works such as the gullies/drainage, construction of vocational skill centres and administrative offices and/or their rehabilitations. The impact is however expected to be site specific, moderate and reversible, hence, classified as a category B project based on World Bank EA screening guideline.

According to the Annex C of the World Bank OP 4.01, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) could be a recommended instrument of EA reports for category B projects. This is however, subject to the environmental health & safety risk and hazard consideration of the sub-project, usually determined from the screening activity by the Task

Team with the concurrence of the Regional Environmental and Social Unit (RESU). The ESMP consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them or reduce them to acceptable levels. The ESMP of YESSO-AF will align with the following requirements:

- Developing terms of reference (TORs), collecting baseline data, impact assessment; and formulating mitigating measures
- Identify feasible and cost effective measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels
- Appropriately delineate responsibilities for implementing and monitoring safeguards mitigation measures
- The ESMP will define monitoring objectives and specify the type of monitoring needed, with linkages to the impacts and mitigation measures assessed in this ESMF report.
- The ESMP will provide the capacity to strengthen the YESSO SOCUs and PIUs/SSNIAs on environmental and social management capability. It may specifically recommend any technical assistance that may be needed by YESSO-AF project management team,
- For all three aspects above (mitigation, monitoring and capacity development) the ESMP should provide:
 - An implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans, and
 - The cost estimates and sources of funds for implementation and monitoring of the ESMP.

The ESMP must be mainstreamed into the projects overall planning, design, budget and implementation. During project implementation the SSNIAs/PIUs shall ensure that it reports on compliance with the mitigation measures outlined in the ESMF/ESMP, the status of the mitigation measures, the compliance monitoring of the contractors implementing safeguards measures, and the extent of the involvement of national/state regulatory and operational agencies on environmental protection. These items are the integral requirements of the environmental and social safeguards audit that will follow at during or at post implementation stage as part of the Bank's monitoring of sub-projects.

Compliance with OP 4.11: Physical Cultural Property

Physical cultural resources, are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable scientific and historical information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices.

The World Bank's general policy regarding cultural properties will subsist in this project, which is to assist in their preservation, and to seek to avoid their elimination. Specifically:

- a) The Bank normally declines to finance projects that will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property, and will assist only those projects that are sited or designed so as to prevent such damage.
- b) The Bank will assist in the protection and enhancement of cultural properties encountered in Bank-financed projects, rather than leaving that protection to chance. In some cases, the project is best relocated in order that sites and structures can be preserved, studied, and restored intact in situ. In other cases, structures can be relocated, preserved, studied, and restored on alternate sites.
- c) According to the World Bank guideline, deviations from this policy may be justified only where expected project benefits are great, and the loss of or damage to cultural property is judged by competent authorities to be unavoidable, minor, or otherwise acceptable. Specific details of the justification should be discussed in project documents.

For any sub-project that may entail the risk of damaging cultural property, in this project, critical assessment and consultations will be taken to preferably consider the plausibility of relocation of the proposed facility to another site. Only where this option is not feasible, will the second option be considered which is on how to relocate/preserve the affected cultural property in an alternative site. This must be in consultation with the community and agencies of the government responsible for the administration and preservation of such cultural property. In this case, the cost of the preservation including training and strengthening of institutions entrusted with safeguarding the cultural patrimony shall be internalized in computing overall project costs.

Physical Cultural Resources within Environmental Assessment

Based on the World Bank policy guideline on cultural property, the State government implementing sub-projects under YESSO-AF with the likelihood of damaging cultural property shall address the impacts as an integral part of the environmental assessment (EA) process. Appropriate measures for avoiding or mitigating these impacts as part of the EA process shall be undertaken by the SOCU. These measures may range from full site protection to selective mitigation, including salvage and documentation, in cases where a portion or all of the physical cultural resources may be lost.

The steps to follow is consistent with the EA process: screening; developing terms of reference (TORs); collecting baseline data; impact assessment; and formulating mitigating measures and preparation of a cultural property management plan.

The following projects are classified during the environmental screening process as Category A or B, and are subject to the provisions of this policy: (a) any project involving significant excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes; and (b) any project located in, or in the vicinity of, a physical cultural resources site recognized by the borrower. Projects specifically designed to support the management or conservation of physical cultural resources are individually reviewed, and are normally classified as Category A or B.

To develop the TORs for the EA, the borrower, in consultation with the Bank, relevant experts, and relevant project-affected groups, identifies the likely physical cultural resources issues, if

any, to be taken into account by the EA. The TORs normally specify that physical cultural resources be included in the baseline data collection phase of the EA.

When the project is likely to have adverse impacts on physical cultural resources, the borrower identifies appropriate measures for avoiding or mitigating these impacts as part of the EA process. These measures may range from full site protection to selective mitigation, including salvage and documentation, in cases where a portion or all of the physical cultural resources may be lost.

As an integral part of the EA process, the borrower (SOCU/SSNIA) shall develop a Chance Finds Procedure that includes: 1) measures for avoiding or mitigating any adverse impacts on physical cultural resources, 2) provisions for managing change, 3) any necessary measures for strengthening institutional capacity, and a monitoring system to track the progress of these activities. It shall be consistent with the Nigeria's overall policy framework and national legislation and takes into account institutional capabilities with regard to physical cultural resources.

A generic Chance Finds Procedure is attached as **annex 6**. It is important that a physical cultural resource (PCR) committee be constituted by the applicable SOCU once sub-projects screening reports shows that OP 4.11 will be triggered. This committee will include representatives from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture, Community, and an archeologist. The World Bank will review, and discuss with the implementing agency (SOCU/SSNIA) on the findings and recommendations related to the physical cultural resources aspects of the EA, and determine whether they provide an adequate basis for processing the project for the Bank's approval and financing.

OP/BP 4.04: Natural Habitats : The conservation of natural habitats, like other measures that protect and enhance the environment, is essential for long-term sustainable development. The Bank does not support projects involving the significant conversion of natural habitats unless there are no feasible alternatives for the project and its siting, and comprehensive analysis demonstrates that overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs. If the environmental assessment indicates that a project would significantly convert or degrade natural habitats, the project includes mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank. Such mitigation measures include, as appropriate, minimizing habitat loss (e.g. strategic habitat retention and post-development restoration) and establishing and maintaining an ecologically similar protected area. The Bank accepts other forms of mitigation measures only when they are technically justified. Should the sub-project-specific ESMPs indicate that natural habitats might be affected negatively by the proposed sub-project activities with suitable mitigation measures, such sub-projects will not be funded under the YESSO-AF project.

OP/BP 4.36: Forests. This policy applies to the following types of Bank-financed investment projects: (a) projects that have or may have impacts on the health and quality of forests; (b) projects that affect the rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests; and (c) projects that aim to bring about changes in the management, protection, or utilization of natural forests or plantations, whether they are publicly, privately, or

communally owned. The Bank does not finance projects that, in its opinion, would involve significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas or related critical habitats. If a project involves the significant conversion or degradation of natural forests or related natural habitats that the Bank determines are not critical, and the Bank determines that there are no feasible alternatives to the project and its siting, and comprehensive analysis demonstrates that overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs, the Bank may finance the project provided that it incorporates appropriate mitigation measures. Sub-projects that are likely to have negative impacts on forests will not be funded under YESSO-AF project.

Consultation

As part of the public consultations required in the EA process, the consultative process for the physical cultural resources component normally includes relevant project-affected groups, concerned government authorities, and relevant nongovernmental organizations in documenting the presence and significance of physical cultural resources, assessing potential impacts, and exploring avoidance and mitigation options.

Disclosure

The findings of the physical cultural resources component of the EA shall be disclosed as part of, and in the same manner as, the EA report. Exceptions to such disclosure would be considered when the PIU, in consultation with the Bank determines that disclosure would compromise or jeopardize the safety or integrity of the physical cultural resources involved or would endanger the source of information about the physical cultural resources. In such cases, sensitive information relating to these particular aspects may be omitted from the EA report.

CHAPTER FOUR: BASELINE DATA

4.1 Project Area and Location

The Federal Republic of Nigeria, situated in the West Africa operates as a federating unit, having 36 States and 774 Local Government Areas. Below is the map of Nigeria showing the 18 potential YESSO-AF participating States and the 7 selected States visited for this ESMF.

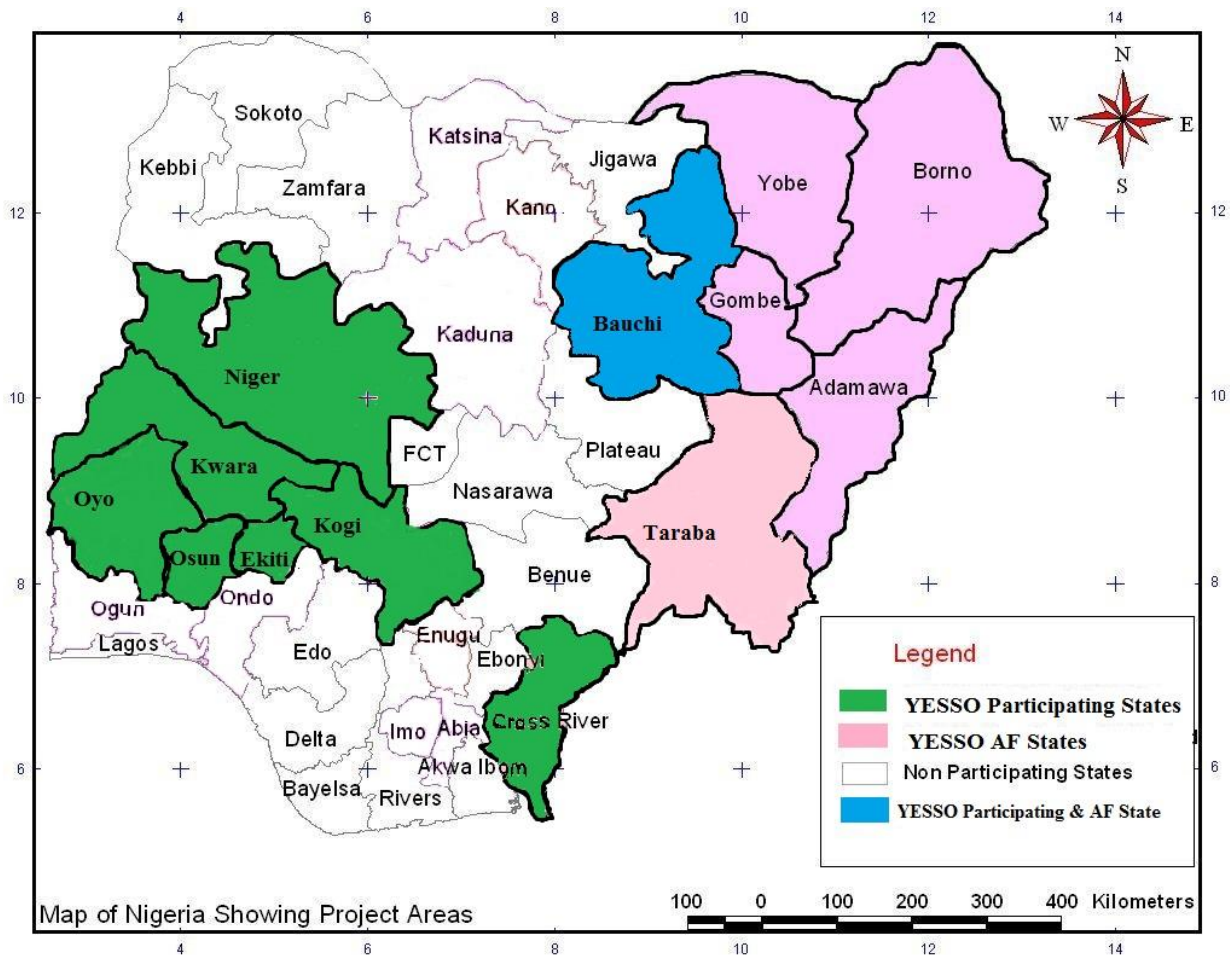


Figure 4.1: Map of Nigeria Showing Potentially YESSO-AF Participating States

The geophysical descriptions of the seven states visited are as follow:

Cross River State

Cross River is a coastal state in south eastern Nigeria created on 27th May 1967 having Calabar as its capital. It is located on latitude $4^{\circ}57'40''N$ and longitude $8^{\circ}18'28''E$. It is bounded on the north by Benue State, on the south by Akwa Ibom State on the east by the Republic of Cameroun and on the west by Anambra state and Imo State. It covers a total landmass of $23,074 \text{ km}^2$.

Climate & Vegetation of Cross River State

The state has a minimum temperature of 26°C in September and a maximum temperature of 33°C in February. However, the Obudu Plateau in the state has a sub-temperate climate with annual temperatures of 15°C to 23°C. Annual rainfall averages 1,830 millimetres (72 in). The vegetation ranges from mangrove swamps, through rainforest, to derived savannah, and montane parkland.

Geology and drainage of Cross River State

Cross River is characterized by basement complex and sedimentary basins. The basement complex, which forms the Oban Obudu hills, consists of Precambrian schists and gneisses, with intrusives of igneous rocks such as granodiorite, diorite, gab bro and dolerite ((Ekwueme, 1986). The sedimentary basins, of Cretaceous Tertiary age, are found in the Ikorn Depression (Mamfe Rift), the Cross River Plain, and the Calabar Flank. The state is drained to the south by River Cross and to the north by Kwa and Korup rivers.

Ekiti State

Ekiti state was created on 1st October 1996 with Ado-Ekiti as capital. It is located between latitudes 7°25' and 8°05'N and between longitudes 4°45' and 5°46' east. The state is bound to the south of Kwara and Kogi States while it is bound by Osun State to the west. To the east of Ekiti State is found Edo State, while it is bounded in the south by Ondo State. Ekiti State is a landlocked state, having no coastal boundary. The state covers a total landmass of 6,353km²

Climate & Vegetation of Ekiti State

Ekiti State has a tropical climate with two distinct seasons. These are the rainy season (April–October) and the dry season (November–March). Temperature ranges between 21° and 28°C with high relative humidity of about 65% to 75%. The mean annual total rainfall in the south is about 1800mm while that of the northern part is about 1600mm. The south westerly wind and the northeast trade winds blow in the rainy and dry (Harmattan) seasons respectively. Tropical forest exists in the south, while savannah occupies the northern peripheries.

Geology and Drainage of Ekiti State

The state is underlain by metamorphic rocks of the Pre-Cambrian basement complex, the great majority of which are very ancient in age. These basement complex rocks show great variations in grain size and in mineral composition. The rocks are quartz gneisses and schists consisting essentially of quartz with small amounts of white micaceous minerals. In grain size and structure, the rocks vary from very coarse grained pegmatite to medium grained gneisses. The rocks are strongly foliated and they occur as outcrops especially in Efon Alaaye and Ikere Ekiti areas.

Enugu State

Enugu State is situated in the south east of Nigeria having Enugu Metropolis as its capital. It was created on the 27th August 1991 from the old Anambra state. The State is located between

Latitude 5⁰55" and 7⁰10" north and between longitude 6⁰50" and 7⁰55" east. It is bounded to the north by Kogi state, to the south by Abia State, on the west by Anambra state and on the east by Ebonyi state. The state covers a total landmass of 8,727 km².

Climate & Vegetation of Enugu State

The state has a mean monthly temperature of between 33°C in the hottest period of February to April and 25°C in July to September. The annual rainfall ranges between 1520mm to 2510mm. The rain is almost entirely seasonal, most of it falling between May and October. The State has a semitropical rainforest vegetation.

Geology and Drainage of Enugu State

The state occupies much of the highlands of Awgu, Udi and Nsukka. The hills are flanked by the rolling lowlands of Oji River, Adada and Anambra Basins to the west, and the Ebonyi (Aboine) River Basin to the east. The area contains about nine geological formations. The formations are: The Asu River Group of the Albian (Lower Cretaceous) Age, made up of shales, sandstones and siltstones, the Abakaliki anticlinorium and the related Afikpo synclinorium both within the present Ebonyi State, the synclinal basin lying between the Niger and Eze-Aku shales formation of the Turonian Age which contains shales, siltstones, of sandstones and limestones, the AwguNdeaboh Shales Formation of the Coniacian Santonian Age, Enugu Shales (to the North) and Awgu Sandstones (to the South) along the same axis. (Ofomata, 1975).

Kano State

Kano State was created on 1st April 1968 in the northern Nigeria with capital located in Kano metropolis. It is located on latitude 12⁰37" north and 9⁰29" east. It is bordered on the north by Katsina state and Jigawa state, on the south by Bauchi state and Kaduna state, to the west by Katsina state while to the east is Jigawa state. The State covers a total landmass of 22,410 km².

Climate & Vegetation of Kano State

Kano State is typically very hot throughout the year, though from December through February, the city is noticeably cooler with temperatures as low as between 13°C to 16°C. Highest mean annual temperature of about 33°C to 36°C is recorded in April. The natural vegetation consists of the Sudan and the guinea savannah both having been replaced by secondary vegetation. Annual rainfall in Kano state ranges from 600mm to 750mm.

Geology and Drainage of Kano State

Kano state is predominantly underlain by quartzite, undifferentiated met sediments and basement complex rocks of the pre-Cambrian upper Cambrian origin. Prolonged weathering of the rocks produced deep clay rich regolith's, which have been subjected to laterization. The state is drained by several rivers such as Rivers Kano, Challawa, Watari, Jatau and Dudurun Gaya, which

empties into the Lake Chad while Gari, Tomas and Jakara disappear into the sands of the Chad Formation further east.

Niger State

Niger State is found in the north central region of Nigeria and was created on 3rd February 1976 having Minna as its capital. It is located within latitude 8° and 11°30' north and on longitude 3°28' east. Niger state is bordered to the north by Zamfara state, to the south by Kogi state, to the south-east by FCT, to the north-east by Kaduna state, on the north-west by Kebbi state, on the south-west by Kwara state while Republic of Benin shares boundary with it to the west. It has a total land mass of 76,363km².

Climate & Vegetation of Niger State

Niger State experiences distinct dry and wet seasons with annual rainfall varying from 1,100mm in the Northern part of the State to 1,600 mm in the southern parts. The maximum temperature (40°C) is recorded between March and June, while the minimum (26°C) is usually between December and January. It is located on the Guinea Savanna Belt of Nigeria.

Geology and Drainage of Niger State

The state is been traversed with two major rivers - River Niger and River kaduna into south and eastern part of the state. Other tributaries are Estua, Manyara, Eku and Lanjun.

Osun State

Osun State was created in 1991 from part of the old Oyo State. Its capital is Osogbo. It is situated on 7° 50 north and longitude 4° 50' E. The State is bounded in the north by Kwara State, in the east by Ekiti State and Ondo State, in the south by Ogun State and in the west by Oyo State. The state covers a total landmass of 8,602 km².

Climate & Vegetation of Osun State

Osun state has an annual mean maximum temperature of 31.1°C in February and minimum temperature of 21.1°C in September. Annual rainfall in the state is within the range of 800mm in the derived savannah agro-ecology to 1500mm in the rainforest belt of the state.

Geology and Drainage of Osun State

The state is underlain by metamor rocks of the basement complex, which outcrop over many parts, and the rocks are schist's, associated with quartzite ridges of the type found in Ilesa area. Two specific rock groups can be identified from the metamorphic rock: 1) migmatite complex, including banded magmatic and auguen gneisses and peg matites with outcrops in Ilesa and Ife Areas, 2) Met sediments rock consisting of schiests and quartzite, Cal silicates, meta conglomerates, amphibolite's and metamorphic iron beds.

Oyo State

Oyo State was created on the 3rd February 1976. The state capital is Ibadan and the State is located in the south west geopolitical zone of Nigeria. It is situated on latitude 8° 10" north and longitude 4°15". The State is bordered by Ogun State in the south, Kwara State in the north Ogun State and Republic of Benin in the west and Osun State in the east. It covers a total land mass of 28,454 km².

Climate & Vegetation of Oyo State

Oyo State has an equatorial climate with dry and wet seasons and relatively high humidity. The dry season lasts from November to March while the wet season starts from April and ends in October. Average daily temperature ranges between 25 °C and 35 °C almost throughout the year. Annual rainfall is within 1,250 to 1,500mm between April and October. The vegetation pattern of Oyo State is that of rain forest in the south and guinea savannah in the north. Thick forest in the south gives way to grassland interspersed with trees in the North.

Geology and Drainage of Oyo State

Much of the state is covered by Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks which extend over the state through Ilorin, Kabba and Ondo. The older granites have resulted in smooth domed inselbergs particularly in areas around Iseyin, Igbeti and the greater parts of Oyo North. Oyo State lies mostly on lowlands which are punctuated by rocky outcrops and series of hills. Most of the rock outcrops are located in areas around Iseyin, Shaki, Sepeteri, Okeho and Igbeti. These are mainly of schist and quartzite inselbergs. Oyo State is drained with rivers flowing from the upland in the north-south direction.

4.2 Socio-Economics Data of the States

Demography

The population estimates for the 7 project states visited are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Population Figure of the States

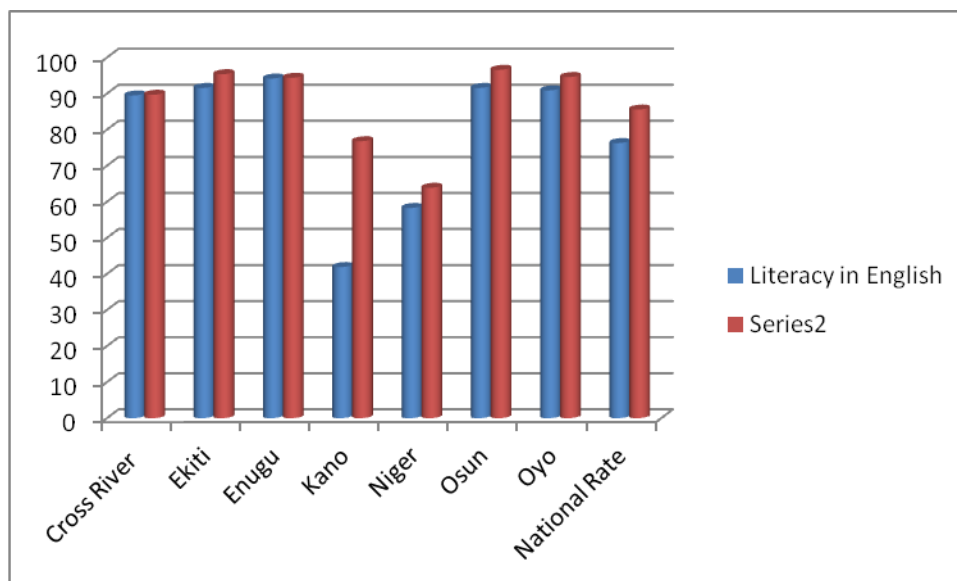
S/N	Name of State	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population
1	Cross River	2,888,966	1,445,350	1,443,616
2	Ekiti	2,398,957	1,215,487	1,183,470
3	Enugu	3,267,797	1,596,042	1,671,795
4	Kano	9,383,682	4,785,677	4, 598,005
5	Niger	3,950,249	2,032,725	1,915,524
6	Osun	3,416,959	1,734,149	1,682,810
7	Oyo	5, 591,589	2,809,840	2,781,749

Source: Federal Government printer, 2007

Youth Literacy Rate among selected participating States

The National Youth Literacy Survey (2010) measured the level of youth literacy in English language and any other language. The outcome of that survey shows that 75% of the youth in Nigeria are literate in English language while 85% of youth are literate in any other language.

The English language literacy report indicates that 3 out of every 4 youth in Nigeria are literate in English language. However, the States that are below the National average particularly for literacy in English language are Kano (41.9%) and Niger (58.3).



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Analysis of Unemployment Trend

National unemployment rate for Nigeria has been above single digit between the period 2002 to 2010 (see table 4.2); the highest point was recorded in 2010 (23.10 %). The 2012 national unemployment rate for Nigeria is estimated at 23.9%, an indication of an exacerbating condition. The matrix below gives a picture of the unemployment trend among 7 YESSO states visited. The matrix shows that Cross River, Ekiti, Enugu and Kano are many times worse than the national average.

Matrix of Unemployment among states visited

Year	Cross River	Ekiti	Enugu	Kano	Niger	Osun	Oyo
2002	Blue	Red	Red	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue
2003	Blue	Blue	Red	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue
2004	Red	Red	Red	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue
2005	Red	Blue	Blue	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue
2006	Red	Blue	Red	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue
2007	Red	Blue	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
2008	Blue	Red	Blue	Red	Red	Blue	Blue
2009	Blue	Red	Red	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue
2010	Blue	Blue	Blue	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue

Note: Red colour indicates “above national rate” while blue is for “below or within national rate”

Table 4.2: Unemployment Trend in Nigeria showing States visited (shaded rows)

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Abia	14.80	11.40	9.70	7.90	13.50	25.10	14.50	14.50	14.50
Akwa-Ibom	12.30	14.40	14.40	14.40	15.30	18.00	34.10	34.10	34.10
Anambra	6.60	9.10	9.50	9.80	10.80	14.90	16.80	16.80	16.80
Bauchi	10.40	20.50	25.10	29.70	23.90	20.50	37.20	37.20	37.20
Benue	3.50	7.10	14.00	20.90	16.00	21.90	41.50	38.40	39.95
Bayelsa	8.20	4.80	11.70	18.60	10.80	7.90	8.50	8.50	8.50
Borno	6.40	0.80	3.60	6.30	5.80	12.50	27.70	27.70	27.70
Cross-River	7.90	12.00	11.60	11.10	16.90	32.80	14.30	14.30	14.30
Delta	14.90	17.10	10.80	4.50	13.80	22.90	18.40	18.40	18.40
Ebonyi	2.80	16.70	11.90	7.00	10.90	7.90	12.00	12.00	12.00
Edo	4.80	3.10	6.50	9.90	8.60	14.80	12.20	12.20	12.20
Ekiti	17.50	8.20	7.90	7.50	8.70	11.40	20.60	20.60	20.60
Enugu	15.20	16.50	22.00	27.40	20.00	14.10	14.90	14.90	14.90
Gombe	13.40	7.60	15.20	22.80	15.60	16.90	32.10	32.10	32.10
Imo	19.90	22.10	19.30	16.50	21.50	28.30	20.30	20.30	20.30
Jigawa	6.10	20.50	19.80	19.10	21.60	27.00	26.50	26.50	26.50
Kaduna	8.40	19.60	15.90	12.10	14.10	8.70	11.60	11.60	11.60
Kano	12.80	25.90	22.50	19.10	19.40	10.10	27.60	27.60	27.60
Katsina	10.40	20.30	22.10	23.80	19.30	10.90	37.30	37.30	37.30
Kebbi	12.30	19.80	19.90	19.90	15.20	1.30	12.00	12.00	12.00
Kogi	13.90	14.90	11.80	8.70	12.50	14.60	19.00	19.00	19.00
Kwara	8.80	5.40	4.20	2.90	7.50	17.70	11.00	11.00	11.00
Lagos	8.00	25.60	16.10	6.50	15.50	13.70	19.50	19.50	19.50
Nasarawa	1.60	5.10	6.90	8.70	8.10	11.80	10.10	10.10	10.10
Niger	6.30	6.70	3.50	0.20	3.60	4.20	28.00	11.90	11.90
Ogun	9.20	1.30	1.90	2.50	2.30	3.60	8.50	8.50	8.50
Ondo	16.80	7.30	6.80	6.20	6.70	6.70	14.90	14.90	14.90
Osun	1.00	0.40	1.20	1.90	2.70	7.20	12.60	12.60	12.60
Oyo	7.00	0.80	3.10	5.30	4.30	8.10	14.90	14.90	14.90
Plateau	11.80	0.40	1.60	2.80	2.90	6.80	7.10	7.10	7.10
Rivers	6.60	15.30	11.20	7.00	25.00	66.40	27.90	27.90	27.90
Sokoto	4.10	4.90	4.50	4.10	6.40	12.30	22.40	22.40	22.40
Taraba	16.80	23.80	13.60	3.40	14.00	15.20	26.80	26.80	26.80
Yobe	15.00	12.10	10.10	8.00	13.60	24.40	27.30	27.30	27.30

Zanfara	46.40	71.50	61.30	51.10	50.80	19.10	13.30	13.30	13.30
FCT (Abuja)	14.40	5.30	5.90	6.50	16.40	47.80	21.50	21.50	21.50
Nigeria	12.60	14.80	03.40	11.90	13.70	14.60	19.70	19.50	23.10

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, General Household Survey Report (2002-2010)

Economy

There are no scientific data for major economic indicators for states in Nigeria, particularly for statistics such as income, human welfare and poverty rate. However, the table 4.3 presents selected socio-economic indicators collected based on collation from relevant MDAs by respective YESSO PCUs office in the states visited.

Table 4.3: Selected Socio-economic Indicators in the YESSO States Visited

STATES	SELECTED ECONOMIC VARIABLES				
	<i>Major Occupations</i>	<i>Agricultural Produces</i>	<i>Natural Resources</i>	<i>Tourism Potentials</i>	<i>Means of Transport</i>
Cross River	Mainly farming across the state Public work Calabar and tourism in Calabar	Cocoa, Banana, Cassava Rubber, Yam,	Limestone, Titanium, Tin ore & ceramic raw materials	Obudu Ranche Cattle Resort, Kwai Fall, Agbokim falls,	Road and Air port
Ekiti	Farming	Cocoa, oil palm, timber, rubber and food crops (yam, cassava, citrus, maize)	Granite, kaolin & columbite	Ikogosi warm spring, Erinta water falls, Olusunta Hills	Road
Enugu	Farming, Mining & Public work	Rice, Yam, Cassava, Palm produce, maize	Coal, limestone, iron ore & bauxite	Nike lake, Awum waterfalls and cave, Opi caves, Eziagu hot & cold water spring	Road & Airport
Kano	Farming, Commerce	Guinea-corn, maize, millet, cowpeas, groundnut, rice, wheat, fruits, vegetables as well as livestock grazing & poultry rearing	Kaolin and asbestos	Gidam Makama Museum, Dala hill, Goron Dutse hill, Falgore Game Reserve, Challawa Gorge Dam, Kurmi Market, Kano Zoological Garden	Road & Airport
Niger	Farming	Rice, cassava, livestock production	Marble dolomite and kaolin	Gurara Waterfalls Zuma Rock, Gwagwade moving rock, Bina Foot prints, Kainji Dam	Road

				& Shiroro Dam.	
Osun	Farming, making of hand-woven textiles, tie and dye clothes, leather work	Cocoa, sesame, sorghum, kolanut, cassava and maize	Limestone, kaolin, granite	Osun Sacred Grove & Word Heritage Site. National Museum, Ile-Ife, Ooni Palace, Ibodi Forest Reserves	Road
Oyo	Farming & Small Scale Industries- Agrobased, Food Processing Forest Based Industries, Leather and Rubber Based Industries	Rubber and food crops (maize, yam, cassava, millet, rice)	Marble, red clay, sand, gravel, granite	Ado Awaye Hill, The Royal Forest (Igbo Oba)	Road & Airport

Waste Management and Environmental Awareness

Waste collection is a major challenge in many of the States in Nigeria. The State Environmental Protection Agencies are the main authority responsible for waste management in the States. There is a high cost associated with the operations and maintenance of the waste management services especially as over 70% of households in the States attest to not paying any fees for waste management services.

The awareness on environmental management is still inadequate, and remains more or less confined to the monthly municipal environmental sanitation observed based government policies. The practice has not reflected in terms of improvement in the general management of wastes by households, contractors and institutions. This is evidenced in the indiscriminate waste disposal by households, organizations and road users in many cities. Cross River and Lagos are perhaps significant exceptions to this amongst the states in Nigeria due to government strong enforcement in those States.

Assessment of Programmes of Youth Employment and Empowerment across the States which Require YESSO-AF Intervention

At state level, various youth employment and social support programmes are either at the design level or at the implementation stages across the country especially among the States that are attracting the support of YESSO. The efforts of the various State governments in this operation is an adaptation and support of the transformation policies and programmes at the federal level which aim to curb poverty in Nigeria targeting youth as the nucleus of the programme development objective.

Various MDAs as well as Cooperative Societies and NGOs with rural people and youth centred objectives have been involved in planning, designing and implementation of these programmes. For instance, in Cross River State youth support programmes include incentive programmes for youth involvement in agriculture being facilitated by SUPREME COALITION, State Ministry of Agriculture and the Micro Enterprise Development Agency (MEDA). There is also a waste to

wealth initiative and a climate change adaptation programme to be implemented under the Ministry of Environment. Under this is an initiative to engage youth of the State Urban Planting & Greening Project which targets 5million tree planting and nursery. It also wants to involve 900 households in every community in the 18 LGAs of the State in “Wood Stove Campaign” meant to minimize carbon emission that characterize the use of traditional stove and woods as fuel for cooking.

The Cross River State government is partnering with the Technology Incubation Centre in the State in the entrepreneurial and skill acquisition initiative with a target of training 720 youth by 2015. So far, it has trained 60 youth. It is also partnering with the National Association of Industrial Welders and Coded Fitters to train youth in the oil and gas sector in industrial welding and coded fitting. So far 21 youth have been trained. In addition to the giant stride it has recorded in the Conditional Cash Transfer programme, the State is planning to establish one food processing factory in each of the 3 senatorial zones of the state to process farm produce in the state, thereby contributing to value chain and youth employment.

In Ekiti State an Agency called “Ekiti Project Volunteers (EPV) Scheme” is steering the youth employment and empowerment initiative. It is an intervention program of direct engagement of the unemployed youth into the public and private sector services through a “shadow” employment that serves as buffer for the transitory periods between volunteering and full employment. Towards the cause of this, the State government has successfully carried out a database of the unemployed youth in the State and held consultations with youth on the policy direction for their empowerment. The project is hinged on the 3 basic philosophical underpinnings:

- Volunteering of service which promotes the attitude of work and diligence,
- Mentoring and tutelage under the supervision of experienced persons at the places of primary assignments,
- Empowerment of the unemployed through the payment of a monthly stipend of N10,000 to each benefiting youth.

So far, 5,000 youth have been trained as members of the EPV. Also a total of 1,500 low skilled youth have been engaged as street sweepers and facility managers across the 16 LGAs. The Ekiti State is also implementing the CCT and the skill acquisition and entrepreneurship scheme. Other initiatives of the State that affects youth employment are: 1) the partnership with a leading telecom operator in Nigeria, Globacom in the training of 1,000 youth and women in a public call office project and, 2). a collaboration with the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) in the training of 240 youth in in 9 different areas of agricultural production.

Enugu State is implementing youth employment programme in Community Policing, Road and Drainage Maintenance, Planting of trees and flowers, Road traffic control and Tour guide training. The State has also successfully prepared an unemployment database showing unemployment figure at about 96,320 as of 2011. Its direct intervention plans over the next 5 years, target to directly employ about 50% of the youth while the rest will be absorbed in meaningful employment through improved job environment opportunities and capacities.

Other States like Kano, Niger, Oyo and Osun have equally shown similar and interesting commitments based on their action plans and already met targets which are consistent with the framework of the YESSO project components.

Whereas, the aforementioned goals and targets are pointers to improved macro-economic environment for Nigeria, it however, connotes some environmental and social concerns which are adverse particularly, those sub-projects that will entail construction, rehabilitation and maintenance. Therefore, the next section will deal with this extensively.

CHAPTER FIVE: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION

5.0 Introduction

This section examines the positive and negative impacts associated with the implementation of YESSO-AF sub-projects, methods for identifying impacts and subsequent processes to be carried out in the implementation of the EA after identification of adverse impacts. In order to determine the impacts of sub-projects, robust screening measures were put in place as follows:

5.1 Screening Process

The objective of screening is to determine the appropriate level of environmental and social impact assessment and management for a proposed subproject. Environmental and Social screening process distinguishes sub-projects and activities that will require thorough environmental review to prevent/mitigate negative environmental impacts or those which will provide opportunities to enhance positive impacts. Thus, one of the objectives of the screening process is to rapidly identify those subprojects, which have little or no environmental or social issues so that they can move to implementation in accordance with pre-approved standards or codes of practices for environmental and social management.

In other words, based on environmental screening, sub-projects with no noticeable impacts are cleared from an environmental perspective; subprojects with some impacts proceeds to another level of conducting an environmental assessment, which will be evaluated to clear the subproject.

5.2 Types of Impacts and their Consideration as perceived under YESSO

Based on the screening exercise of the proposed project activities, the potentially significant beneficial and adverse impacts were identified and are presented in this section.

The impacts have been categorized into beneficial and adverse. The beneficial impacts include:

Environmental:

- Reduction in the phenomenon of flooding
- Cleaner air and aesthetics in the project areas
- Minimization in occupational health hazards
- Biodiversity conservation
- Increasing efficiency and speed in the ESIA/ESMP process
- Improved environmental performance and governance

Social:

- Reduction in unemployment in Nigeria through increased youth employment
- Reduction in poverty and poverty induced-crime in the community
- Increase in the number of skill labors
- Increase in income and consumption
- Increase in GDP of the country
- Improved household capacity to attain basic needs such as health, education and shelter
- Reduction in the vulnerability of the unemployed persons

- Improved drainage system through public workfare will mitigate against avoidable flooding conditions
- Rejuvenate local economic activities in conflict affected areas by creating purchasing power.
- Rebuild some damaged infrastructure.
- Reduce propensity of youths being engaged in insurgency.
- Reduce stigmatization of women abused by insurgents
- Reduce stigmatization of children born out of liaison with insurgents.
- Protecting the most vulnerable individuals and household in conflict affected communities.

The adverse impacts considered include:

Environmental

- Impacts on air quality;
- Health and safety risks ;
- Noise pollution
- Spillages
- Wastes generation
- Traffic congestion and accident,
- Erosion and flooding
- Impacts on coastal and water resources;
- Impacts on flora and fauna
- Small scale land acquisition
- Temporary relocation of residents.
- Restriction of access to sources of livelihood

Social

- Effects of land loss on the communities;
- Disruption of the rural economy;
- Increased cost of living;
- Potential change in local demographic pattern;
- Dissemination of diseases including HIV/AIDS spread;
- Conflict with social and cultural valuesPotential effects on women and children
- Program failure due to corruption and poor implementation
- Social crises due to poor targeting
- Increased vulnerability due to poor targeting of the disable, women and children from the poorest families
- Implementation failure due to lack of adequate collaboration arrangement with private entrepreneurs

5.3 Environmental and Social Risk Prediction for YESSO-AF Project

This section describes how the above project impacts were assessed in order to determine the extent of its significance and further measures to be taken. Impacts with adverse high

significance are a source of concern to the Bank, hence require feasible and practical mitigation measures before it can attract Bank funding.

A summary of the project environmental and social risks based on project components and sub-project likelihoods is presented in Table 5.1. The impact of each activity is assessed qualitatively through the relevant environmental and social media which are:

- Environmental media - Air, Water, Soil and Vegetation
- Social media – State traditional Structure, Livelihood, Infrastructure, Population/Demographics, Public Health, and Land Use and History of physical cultural resources

In analyzing the impacts, three criteria were used:

- The Severity of the impact on the existing environment (High, Medium, or Low)
- The Likelihood of the impact occurring (High, Medium, or Low)
- The Effect of the impact, whether beneficial (+) or adverse (-)

Table 5.1: Environmental & Social Impact Prediction and Analysis of YESSO

Activities	Environmental Media	Impact	Severity	Likelihood	Effect		Social Media	Social Impact	Severity	Likelihood	Effect
Community Policing	Air	NA	NA	NA	NA		Community structure	Reduction in crime Improved citizen and community security Improved social cohesion among community members	L	H	+
	Ground water	NA	NA	NA	NA		Livelihood	Income to youth, Security of property	L	H	+
	Soil	NA	NA	NA	NA		Land use	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Vegetation	NA	NA	NA	NA		Population	May increase	L	L	+
							Public health	Will improve	L	M	+
Road cleaning & Drainage work	Air	Pollution	L	M	-		Community structure	Improvement	L	M	+
	Surface water	Pollution	H	H	-		Livelihood	Will Improve	L	L	+
	Soil	Degradation & fragmentation	L	L	-		Land use	Might be affected	L	L	-
	Vegetation	Flora	L	L	-		Population	None	NA	NA	NA
	Mine action & Explosive remnants	Environmental degradation	H	H	-		Mine action	Loss of lives/ Injuries to victims /	H	H	-
						Public health	Will improve	L	H	+	
Green & Clean work	Air	Cleaner Air	L	H	+		Community structure	None	NA	NA	NA
	Surface water	None	NA	NA	NA		Livelihood	Improved condition			
	Soil	None	NA	NA	NA		Land use	Alteration in land use	L	L	-
	Vegetation	Improve vegetation	L	M	+		Population	None	NA	NA	NA
							Public health	Will improve	L	H	+
Road traffic control	Air	None	NA	NA	NA		Community structure	Improve road access	M	M	+
	Surface water	None	NA	NA	NA		Livelihood	Will improve	L	H	+
	Soil	None	NA	NA	NA		Land use	None	NA	NA	NA
	Vegetation	None	NA	NA	NA		Population	None	NA	NA	NA
							Public health	Will improve	L	L	+
Activities	Environmental Media	Impact	Severity	Likelihood	Effect		Social Media	Social Impact	Severity	Likelihood	Effect

Waste to Wealth Program	Air	Cleaner Air	L	H	+		Community structure	Will improve economic structure	L	M	+
	Surface water	Improve water quality	L	M	+		Livelihood	Will improve	L	M	+
	Soil	Enhance soil nutrient	L	M	+		Land use	Will change	M	M	-
	Vegetation	Manure from dumpsite can be used for revegetation	L	M	+		Population	Will increase due to employment opportunity	M	M	-
	Mines/ Explosive remnants/ Improvised Explosive Devices	Environmental degradation	H	H	-		Mines/ Explosive remnants/ Improvised Explosive Devices	Loss of lives/Injuries to victims/ Threat to livelihoods	H	H	-
							Public health	Will improve	L	M	+
Tour guide Skill	Air	None	NA	NA	NA		Community structure	None	NA	NA	NA
	Surface water	None	NA	NA	NA		Livelihood	Will improve	L	M	+
	Soil	None	NA	NA	NA		Land use	None	NA	NA	NA
	Vegetation	None	NA	NA	NA		Population	None	NA	NA	NA
							Public health	None	NA	NA	NA
Youth in Agriculture	Air	May be impaired	L	M	-		Community structure	None	NA	NA	NA
	Surface water	May be impaired	L	M	-		Livelihood	Will improve	L	M	+
	Soil	May be impaired	L	M	-		Land use	Will change	H	H	-
	Vegetation	May be impaired	L	M	-		Population	Will change	L	M	-
	Mines/ Explosive remnants/ Improvised Explosive Devices	Environmental degradation	H	H	-		Mines/ Explosive remnants/ Improvised Explosive Devices	Loss of lives / injuries to victims/ Threat to livelihoods	H	H	-
							Public health	Will improve due to change in income	L	M	+
							May be worse off for poor use of chemicals	M	M	-	
Vocational skill	Air	Pollution	L	L	-		Community structure	None	NA	NA	NA
	Surface	Pollution	L	L	-		Livelihood	Will	L	H	+

work	water							improve			
	Soil	Degradation	None	NA	NA		Land use	None	NA	NA	NA
	Vegetation	None	None	NA	NA		Population	None	NA	NA	NA
							Public health	None	NA	NA	NA
Activities	Environmental Media	Impact	Severity	Likelihood	Effect		Social Media	Social Impact	Severity	Likelihood	Effect
Incentive to the Poor	Air	None	NA	NA	NA		Community structure	None	NA	NA	NA
	Surface water	None	NA	NA	NA		Livelihood	Will improve	L	H	+
	Soil	None	NA	NA	NA		Land use	None	NA	NA	NA
	Vegetation	None	NA	NA	NA		Population	May increase	H	M	-
							Public health	Will improve	L	H	+
Payment of stipends	Air	None	NA	NA	NA		Community structure	None	NA	NA	NA
	Surface water	None	NA	NA	NA		Livelihood	Will improve	L	H	+
	Soil	None	NA	NA	NA		Land use	None	NA	NA	NA
	Vegetation	None	NA	NA	NA		Population	May increase	H	M	-
							Public health	Risk of HIV & Aids	H	M	-

Note: NA implies “not applicable”

Although the outcome of the above matrix on impact prediction analysis shows that adverse impacts are largely within medium and low significance region appropriate mitigation measures are put place in this ESMF in order to safeguard the environment and social impacts human population because the cumulative impacts of these medium and low adverse impacts may be severe over time.

5.4 Cumulative Impact Monitoring

The ESMF did not at this stage identify any specific potential cumulative impact, however, considering a CDD project of this size, it is not inconceivable to envisage cumulative impacts to result from multi- sub project activities that would be sited across the country. To anticipate and mitigate potential cumulative impacts, the proponent shall conduct an environmental and social safeguards audit with particular focus on the potential for and or existence of cumulative adverse impact resulting from YESSO-AF at mid-term review.

5.5 Implementing the ESMF

The ESMF will guide the preparation of environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs)/environmental and social management plans (ESMPs), and/or other safeguards instruments that will be prepared for the YESSO-AF project activities. Since YESSO-AF

activities are financed by the Bank, the safeguards specialists at the FOCU and SOCU/SSNIA will submit the report of the screening exercise with its recommendations for clearance to the World Bank to proceed with the detailed Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) or Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and any other safeguards instrument. Some specific considerations for Bank-financed activities under this project are as follows:

Screening: The ESMF includes an environmental and social screening checklist that has been designed using the World Bank environmental and social safeguards guidelines, and Nigerian EIA guidelines as checklist benchmarks to assist in the evaluation of proposed interventions under YESSO-AF project. The screening checklist is designed to place information in the hands of reviewers so that mitigation measures, if any, can be identified and/or that requirements for further environmental and social analyses and safeguards instruments (i.e., ESMP, ESIA,) can be determined. The screening checklist also identifies potential socioeconomic impacts that will require mitigation measures.

Environmental and Social Management Plans: The project and all its activities will include the preparation of ESMPs to address environmental, health, safety, and environmental regulatory compliance objectives, institutional responsibilities (e.g., World Bank), and other related commitments. During the proposal stage, each SSNIA/implementing agency will as part of its proposal, submit an overview of how environmental issues of the project will be addressed on a continuous basis. The plans will also specify standards proposed for the sub-project to ensure environmental sustainability. Standards and plans proposed to address social issues including involuntary resettlement and or chance finds. The SSNIA/PIU will include an environmental and social safeguard specialist with specific responsibilities to oversee all safeguards work to be undertaken through the project in support of YESSO-AF financed activities.

Capacity building and training requirements: The capacity of the borrower to carry out its design, planning, approval, permitting, monitoring and implementation roles will, to a large extent, determine the success and sustainability of the YESSO-AF program in addressing environmental and social issues. The first step in pursuing capacity building will be to identify the capacity building needs of the various stakeholders. Given the nature of the environmental and social management requirements and provisions outlined in this ESMF, competencies and capacity building will be required in the following areas: (i) Environmental Impact Assessment Process, (ii) Environmental Due Diligence, (iii) Environmental and Social Audit; (iv) Resettlement Action Plan Process, and (v) Monitoring and Evaluation.

Stakeholder engagement: In tandem with World Bank safeguards policy 4.01 governing EA Category B projects, the ESMF recognizes that stakeholder involvement is an important element of the YESSO-AF project and the EA process and that stakeholder identification and analysis at an early stage of a project is critical in the assessment of interests, concerns, relationships, assumptions, their level of influence and the ways in which they affect project risks. To this end, the preparation of the ESMF and RPF drew from inputs by eight stakeholder consultations in each of the participating States. One of the key agreements reached out of these consultations was the establishment of a demand-based and third party monitoring arrangement involving key national and local civil society groups likely to be impacted by prospective YESSO-AF project activities. This consultation which started early during the project preparation phase will continue during project implementation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: The grievance redress procedure provides a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation which often causes delay in project implementation. It will also provide people with concerns about project impacts a public forum to raise their objections and, through conflict resolution, ensure issues are adequately addressed. The grievance procedure adopted for the project will not entail complex processes or procedures; administered as far as possible at the local and State levels to facilitate access; flexible and open to various proofs, taking cognizance of the fact that most people are illiterate; and, will entail timely, and fair resolutions of their grievances.

CHAPTER SIX: ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

6.0 Introduction

Analysis of Alternatives is the analytical comparison of multiple alternatives to be completed before committing resources to one project. The purpose of the evaluation process in the analysis of alternatives is to ascertain which alternative meets the threshold development criteria taking into considerations the project development objectives (PDO), overall protection of human health and the environment, as well as the socio-economic requirements of the alternatives.

The following alternative actions were considered:

6.1 Do nothing Scenario

This alternative implies that YESSO-AF should not be implemented and that the traditional approaches to youth employment as well as addressing the development challenges of the North east resulting from the insurgency should remain. Amongst other reasons, this could be justified in terms of the environmental and social impacts and the resources requirement for mitigating them. Adopting this alternative will mean that the existing state of unemployment in the country and its attendant socio-economic effects will continue and more worrisome, the de-humanising condition in the north east would persist at great risks to security of lives and property. The possibilities of youth employment and revamping livelihood opportunities in the North east will therefore, be tied to federal and state governments' capacities to generate employment in the civil services and finance recovery activities from normal statutory transfers from the federation account, which are respectively constrained by physical capacity and budgetary limitations.

6.2 Market Force Alternative

Market force alternative entails allowing the forces of demand and supply to determine the need for recovery activities in the North east, especially life sustenance related, employment, skill requirement and the number of persons in the labour market to be employed. This alternative determines wages through the market force factors but does not ensure that the labour market is cleared. In essence, accepting this alternative will leave or even deteriorate youth unemployment in the short and medium term, pending when the market capacity would have developed enough to create commensurate labour demand. This alternative also constricts available resources to various governments in undertaking development activities.

Therefore, this alternative is also certainly not recommended given the dire need to solve youth unemployment in the country and to urgently address the developmental problems of the North East as a result of the insurgency.

6.3 Implement YESSO-AF Alternative

This alternative supports the implementation of YESSO-AF which implies the implementation of sub-projects under the four components as identified. The implication of implementing this option is that the responsibility for all the inherent adverse environmental and social impacts will have to be accepted by the proponent. It also implies that the financial cost and regulatory requirements associated with the implementation will have to be accommodated.

This alternative is therefore recommended on the basis that: 1) it is most optimal for addressing the problems which YESSO-AF seeks to solve, 2) the requirements (environmental, social and regulatory) have been assessed and readily implementable at a cost below the benefit of the project.

CHAPTER SEVEN: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MITIGATION PRINCIPLES

7.0 Introduction

The objective of the ESMF is to provide a framework for preventing and mitigating the negative impacts associated with the YESSO-AF. The sub-projects may have different levels of environmental and social impacts. The mitigation principles are considered broadly as they capture all levels of impacts that each sub-project could present in the communities. These mitigation principles will also be useful and fundamental in the preparation of mitigation strategies which will be developed and implemented in the ESMPs prepared for sub-projects requiring ESIA.

The Environmental and social Management Framework institutionalizes the measures through assigning implementation responsibilities and formulation of contract clauses for incorporation into contract documents.

The potential impacts of the projects and their mitigation measures are indicated in the Table 7.0 below.

Activities/Sub-Projects	Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	<i>Environmental Concerns</i>	
Rehabilitation &/or Construction of new Drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion by wind or water • Flood • Drains may be silted up causing reduction of drain capacity • Encroachment into forest land leading to loss of natural vegetation & bio-diversity • Soil pollution may result from oil leaks, spills & contamination by grease from trucks conveying cement & other materials to site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divert all runoff and flood water away from constructional area & drain properly • Plant trees for wind break effects • Level up, compact and stabilize soil after excavation • De-silt drains • Avoid encroachment into forest land by re-aligning the sub-projects design as much as possible • Apply soil conservation measures • Clean up engine oil & grease spills as soon as reported • Ensure maintenance of vehicles/trucks used at site
	<i>Social Concerns</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment into cultural property, & impairment of aesthetics • Dislocation from homes because of flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid encroachment into cultural sensitive property • Prepare chance finds procedure which will include strategy for restoration of cultural property in consultation with community, cultural people, expert archeologist • Ensure progress restoration of aesthetic • Give right sizing to drains • Sensitize the community/public against building on flood plains

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mines/Explosive Remnants of War(ERW)/Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) can be found on roads, in abandoned houses and buildings including schools, and in agricultural fields; it is also possible that water sources were ‘mined’ by the armed group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nigeria is a signatory to the International Mine Ban Treaty and the process for demining and clearance of Mines, ERWs and IEDs will be a joint undertaking of the Government, the security forces and development partners Project areas have to be assessed and demined and areas need to be surveyed prior to initiating works Reduce Risks Related to Explosive Remnants of War Mine Action coordination mechanism Mine Action Emergency risk education campaign Mine Action Integrated survey of hazardous areas with risk education and explosive ordnance disposal Mine Action Victim assistance needs assessment and individual rehabilitation response An emergency Risk Education campaign needs to reach all IDPs and the local population as well as those working temporarily in potentially dangerous areas
Land Clearance for Irrigation Schemes	<i>Environmental Concerns</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation induced erosion & flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not construct on irrigation schemes lose erodible soil Apply good soil conservation measures (terracing, contour bundling, minimum tillage, etc)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salinity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid over irrigation Flush or leach irrigated land regularly Install efficient drainage system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tendency for bush burning leading to loss of soil micro-organism & erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out awareness campaign to discourage bush burning
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residues of agro-chemicals, pesticides, fertilizers in ground water flows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply agrochemicals, pesticides & fertilizers judiciously after proper calibration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground water pollution due to human activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide proper sanitation facility to avoid open defecation Sensitize the public on adverse health effect of poor waste management & chemical application
	<i>Social Concerns</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of private land, posing land use shortage and crises Possibility of involuntary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid private land acquisition Carry out involuntary resettlement procedure (see RPF document of YESSO for guideline) 	

	<p>displacement and loss of income from agricultural activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation farmer/pastoralist conflicts within an irrigation scheme • Human health epidemics resulting from industrial waste disposal into the irrigation stream <p>Mines/Explosive Remnants of War(ERW)/Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) can be found on roads, in abandoned houses and buildings including schools, and in agricultural fields; it is also possible that water sources were ‘mined’ by the armed group)</p>	<p>Delineate livestock routes, grazing areas & watering points fro livestock</p> <p>Enforce relevant environmental laws against disposal of industrial waste/effluents into water</p> <p>Carry out education/public awareness campaign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nigeria is a signatory to the International Mine Ban Treaty and the process for demining and clearance of Mines, ERWs and IEDs will be a joint undertaking of the Government, the security forces and development partners • Project areas have to be assessed and demined and areas need to be surveyed prior to initiating works • Reduce Risks Related to Explosive Remnants of War • Mine Action coordination mechanism • Mine Action Emergency risk education campaign • Mine Action Integrated survey of hazardous areas with risk education and explosive ordnance disposal • Mine Action Victim assistance needs assessment and individual rehabilitation response • An emergency Risk Education campaign needs to reach all IDPs and the local population as well as those working temporarily in potentially dangerous areas
Reforestation	<i>Environmental Concerns</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil compaction from use of heavy equipment • Destruction of seedlings • Pest infestation • Poaching & degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use much of labour & light equipment as in compliance with labour intensive PDO of YESSO • Use protective devices around young seedlings • Choose right planting materials • Apply disease control measures
	<i>Social Concern</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will mainstream climate change adaptation <p>Mines/Explosive Remnants of War(ERW)/Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) can be found in around forests or areas that were</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive, no mitigation required • Nigeria is a signatory to the International Mine Ban Treaty and the process for demining and clearance of Mines, ERWs and IEDs will be a joint undertaking of

	<p>previous occupied by insurgents or where military activities occurred</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>the Government, the security forces and development partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project areas have to be assessed and demined and areas need to be surveyed prior to initiating works • Reduce Risks Related to Explosive Remnants of War • Mine Action coordination mechanism • Mine Action Emergency risk education campaign • Mine Action Integrated survey of hazardous areas with risk education and explosive ordnance disposal • Mine Action Victim assistance needs assessment and individual rehabilitation response • An emergency Risk Education campaign needs to reach all IDPs and the local population as well as those working temporarily in potentially dangerous areas
<p>Agricultural Activities & processing</p>	<p><i>Environmental Concerns</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Air pollution</i> - fumes of NO₂, NO₃, SO₃, CO₂, etc from processed agricultural particulates • Soil Pollution from engine oil • Water pollution from processing water • Tendency for bush burning leading to loss of soil micro-organism & erosion • Residues of agro-chemicals, pesticides, fertilizers in ground water flows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use tall chimneys/stacks to disperse fumes • Wear nose masks • Use concrete floor or impermeable surface to collect used oils, and clean spills completely • Apply saw dust when discharging spent oil to avoid seepage into the soil • Dispose contaminated soil/saw dust in the SEPA designated site • Reduce volume of process water • Re-cycle waste water where possible • Carry out awareness campaign to discourage bush burning Apply agrochemicals, pesticides & fertilizers judiciously after proper calibration • Engage the services of an agric extension expert in mentoring
	<p><i>Social Concerns</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of loss due to pest, rodents, etc • Discouragement due to unrealized expectation • Influence of peer pressure against farming profession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply IPM to pest control <p>Take advantage of Agric Insurance Scheme through agricultural cooperative scheme to minimize risks Avoid/minimize loss of income</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of loss of income & means of livelihood due to submerging of farm crops/ land by flooding & other natural resources • Mines/Explosive Remnants of War(ERW)/Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) can be found on roads, in abandoned houses and buildings including schools, and in agricultural fields; it is also possible that water sources were ‘mined’ by the armed group) • • 	<p>through use of improved varieties/species, and best applications Identify market for optimal return</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nigeria is a signatory to the International Mine Ban Treaty and the process for demining and clearance of Mines, ERWs and IEDs will be a joint undertaking of the Government, the security forces and development partners • Project areas have to be assessed and demined and areas need to be surveyed prior to initiating works • Reduce Risks Related to Explosive Remnants of War • Mine Action coordination mechanism • Mine Action Emergency risk education campaign • Mine Action Integrated survey of hazardous areas with risk education and explosive ordnance disposal • Mine Action Victim assistance needs assessment and individual rehabilitation response • An emergency Risk Education campaign needs to reach all IDPs and the local population as well as those working temporarily in potentially dangerous areas
<p>Construction of Market Stalls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction debris • Air pollution from earth dust during construction • Flood risk • Noise hazard during construction stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert some debris to fuel wood, and dispose of the rest properly • Wet the site with water during construction • Put proper drainage system • Wear face/nose masks
	<p><i>Social Concerns</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational accident during construction period • Risk of fire after completion • Road traffic and accidents • Influx of workers • Gender and Prevention of Gender and Sexual Based Violence • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that workers wear necessary PPEs • Provide first aid on site • Provide firefighting equipment and prepare and comply with basic EHS requirements • Ensure that market is not constructed within 50 meters from the road • Instill and enforce minimum vehicular speed limit near market • Put speed breaks/bumps • Adequate mechanisms be put in place to protect local vulnerable population (especially

		<p>women/minors/IDPs) from risks associated with influx of workers (harassment, underage sex)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A code of conduct must be established for contractor employees and contract workers, acknowledging a zero-tolerance policy towards child labor and child sexual exploitation (with contractor/RE/implementing agency held accountable for enforcement) • HIV/AIDS awareness program put in place include provision for special targeting of girls and young women protection in sensitization, awareness campaigns, and in designing measures that mitigate against any risk factors for this highly vulnerable group such as youths, women and Internally Displaced Persons.
<p>Rehabilitation of Class Room Blocks</p>	<p>Environmental Concerns</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction debris will litter the site and cause health hazards • Risk of injury for site workers • Air pollution may result from use of paints and other solvents • Soil degradation may result from use of paints and cements 	<p>Collect, transport and dispose debris properly</p> <p>Improve on safety at work site, and ensure use of PPEs</p> <p>Ensure that site specific ESMP are prepared and implemented</p>
	<p>Social Concerns</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation work will obstruct academic learning if done during school period, and will cause public health hazard for the school children and teachers • In some communities in the North East, public institutions such as hospitals and schools have been converted to formal and informal camps for accommodating persons displaced by the conflict, as such rehabilitation and reestablishment of such facilities may require relocating IDPs quartered in such facilities. • Influx of workers • Gender and Prevention of 	<p>Ensure that implementation is done when students/pupils are on holiday</p> <p>In the event that such activities are likely to occur at implementation phase, the project implementation team will immediately notify the World Bank and no civil works would proceed until appropriate mitigation instruments are prepared.</p> <p>Adequate mechanisms be put in place to protect local vulnerable population (especially women/minors/IDPs) from risks associated with influx of workers (harassment, underage sex)</p> <p>A code of conduct must be established for contractor employees and contract workers, acknowledging a zero-tolerance policy towards child labor and child sexual</p>	

	<p>Gender and Sexual Based Violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>exploitation (with contractor/RE/implementing agency held accountable for enforcement)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS awareness program put in place include provision for special targeting of girls and young women protection in sensitization, awareness campaigns, and in designing measures that mitigate against any risk factors for this highly vulnerable group such as youths, women and Internally Displaced Persons.</p> <p>Where applicable, relocation of IDPs – either back to their homes or to temporary or permanent resettlement sites – should take account of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and operational framework to ensure safe and voluntarily return and resettlement of displaced persons, including the deployment of human right monitors and legal aid counsellors; • Support and strengthen broader access to basic needs at Local level for new displaced persons, and displaced population with no intention to return in short to medium term; • Psycho-social support to displaced persons, returnees, and host community members; • Livelihoods initiatives for displaced persons, host communities, and those who stayed behind; • Compensation to service providers of displaced population, including hardship allowances for government employees returning to conflict-affected areas; • Preventing gender-based violence in host communities and camps; • Provide conflict prevention and mitigation training in host communities and camps; • Youth, religious, ethnic and social violence prevention programming; • Specific programming for physically challenged persons, men, women and children;
<p>Solid Waste Management</p>	<p><i>Environmental Concerns</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution emanating from degradable wastes • Soil pollution due to toxic waste and spent oil at dump site • Pollution of ground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregate waste by type before disposal to landfill • Compact waste and cover the compact truck during collection and transporting

	<p>sources due to open dumping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational health & safety risks for waste management workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply waste treatment Conducting water quality monitoring & testing Provide PPEs (boot, hand gloves, mouth mask) to workers Workers to go on retune medical check
	<p>Social Concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste collection and management will improve the social profiling on the communities and attract tourism Scavengers may go out of business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive, mitigation measures not required Through a well thought out plan, integrate scavengers into the waste management scheme
<p>Rehabilitation/Construction of PHCs & Public Health Sanitation Facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution from public latrines Construction debris will litter the site and cause health hazards A break out of communicable diseases due to public use of latrine Risk of HIV/Aids and other terminal diseases due to bad management of healthcare waste <p>In some communities in the North East, public institutions such as hospitals and schools have been converted to formal and informal camps for accommodating persons displaced by the conflict, as such rehabilitation and reestablishment of such facilities may require relocating IDPs quartered in such facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influx of workers Gender and Prevention of Gender and Sexual Based Violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide air/ventilation vents for better air Provide portable water for flushing of toilets after use Provide soap for washing of hands Collect, transport and dispose debris properly Ensure that latrines have close fitting lids Ensure the use of septic tanks for collection of liquid medical wastes Dispose medical waste according to medical waste guideline of Nigeria/WHO. In the event that such activities are likely to occur at implementation phase, the project implementation team will immediately notify the World Bank and no civil works would proceed until appropriate mitigation instruments are prepared. Adequate mechanisms be put in place to protect local vulnerable population (especially women/minors/IDPs) from risks associated with influx of workers (harassment, underage sex) A code of conduct must be established for contractor employees and contract workers, acknowledging a zero-tolerance

		<p>policy towards child labor and child sexual exploitation (with contractor/RE/implementing agency held accountable for enforcement)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness program put in place include provision for special targeting of girls and young women protection in sensitization, awareness campaigns, and in designing measures that mitigate against any risk factors for this highly vulnerable group such as youths, women and Internally Displaced Persons. <p>Where applicable, relocation of IDPs – either back to their homes or to temporary or permanent resettlement sites – should take account of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and operational framework to ensure safe and voluntarily return and resettlement of displaced persons, including the deployment of human right monitors and legal aid counsellors; • Support and strengthen broader access to basic needs at Local level for new displaced persons, and displaced population with no intention to return in short to medium term; • Psycho-social support to displaced persons, returnees, and host community members; • Livelihoods initiatives for displaced persons, host communities, and those who stayed behind; • Compensation to service providers of displaced population, including hardship allowances for government employees returning to conflict-affected areas; • Preventing gender-based violence in host communities and camps; • Provide conflict prevention and mitigation training in host communities and camps; • Youth, religious, ethnic and social violence prevention programming; • Specific programming for physically challenged persons, men, women and children;
<p>Traffic Control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic control youth may be pre-disposed to adverse health conditions due to exposure to earth dust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use mouth masks • Use reflective wears always while on duty

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of motor accident and death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers to undergo training on traffic management
<p>Peace-building and Violence Prevention Measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of peace-building funds; conduct community trainings and awareness programs • Capacity building and development of legislative frameworks for peace building and violence prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Fund for CSOs to support peace building • Community participation on security/small arms and light weapons (SALW); awareness and reduction in the North-East enhanced through provision of advocacy and sensitization the dangers of SALWs • Reconciliation Peace Building and Countering Conflict Training • Youth, religious, ethnic and social violence prevention programming; • Justice, Community Security, and Control of Small Arms: (a) training; (b) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for case management; and (c) Model/pilot projects to promote model police stations and legal aid institutions • Legal and regulatory frameworks required for sustained fight against SALW in established • Programs and facilities for de-radicalisation program • Capacity of security apparatus in the North-East strengthened through the provision of best practices in border security and stockpile management
<p>Sustainable reintegration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and programs for sustainable reintegration of defectors from all armed groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disarming and Reintegration technical assistance to defectors • Assessments and studies: (a) Mapping of available trauma response services; (b) Trauma Survey

<p>Prevention and mitigation of SGBV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs to address and prevent SGBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-grants/credits for reconciliation, peace building, and countering violence • Further assessments and studies: (a) Study on SGBV, (b) Initial needs assessment; and (c) Mapping of available services • Train available mental and medical services personnel to address S/GBV, and provide immediate attention to victims • Establishment of Sexual Assault Referral Centre • Create safe spaces, and provide psycho-social support to victims
<p>Equitable employment opportunities are available and accessible in the North-East</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills training to boost employment opportunities that meet crisis-related needs in the North-East • Sector economic recovery to boost employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public employment scheme as a social protection measure • Labour Force Skills Development, including: (a) Rehabilitation of existing facilities and addition of new facilities; (b) Skill development training; and (c) Skill development outreach using mobile teams • Women & Youth Empowerment through Skills Training for Employment, including (a) Professional Skills Trainings relevant to the communities; (b) Adult Literacy & Continuing Education; (c) Life Skills Training/Peace Education; (d) Start-up Kit Distribution; (e) Employment Identification; (f) Micro-Enterprises Set-Up; and (g) Cooperatives Building-Up • Strengthen Institutional Capacity of State Employment Centres and Related Institution • Reinforcement of existing waste management and resource recovery livelihood sector; • Private sector recovery including: (a) Support to youth entrepreneurship including in the agro sector to further supply food security; (b) Reopening of border stations; and (c) Recovery of markets; • Increased access to financial services for micro, small, and medium enterprises; • Private sector recovery in the North-East States to create jobs in (a) Formal private

		<p>sector: small and medium enterprises; and (b) Informal private sector: micro-enterprises;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture based Value Chains and agro processing centres established and strengthened. • Natural resources based and solid minerals value chains and enterprises developed and commercialized for sustainable broad based local economic recovery; • Strengthening Agriculture and Irrigation Related Services Value Chains for increased food security and agricultural productivity; • Employment of displaced persons in procurement of forthcoming national school feeding program;
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7.1 YESSO Institutional Arrangement

Generally, the YESSO-AF project is expected to be implemented at two levels, namely the Federal and State. At the Federal level, the Federal Operation Coordinating Unit (FOSU) supervised by the National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office (NASSC), Office of the Vice President will manage the Coordination and Program Support. The FOSU will establish coordination and support relationship with the State Counterpart Agencies.

Thus at the State level, the participating State governments are expected to set up a State Operation Coordinating Unit (SOCU), under a central Ministry, Department and/or SAgency (MDA) with coordinating mandate, preferably the ministry responsible for Planning, and also set up a Social Safety Nets Implementation Agency (SSNIA) in a ministry with cognate responsibility.

To implement the YESSO-AF program according to the agreed terms and conditions, a formal agreement is needed between the State Governments, the Implementing Agencies (SSNIA) and other MDAs outlining the tasks, responsibilities, schedules, procedures, deliverables etc., required for preparation and implementation of the approved sub-projects.

The SOCU shall be headed by a Coordinator who will supervise activities of staff within three (3) major departments, namely: Operations, Finance and Administration, and Monitoring & Evaluation (all three departments will cater for the environmental and social components/issues as concerns the YESSO-AF).

To capture the inflow and use of credit proceeds in a transparent manner through the Office of the Accountant General [Project Financial Management Unit (PFMU) set up for financial

management of donor assisted projects at the state level], the SOCU shall establish a relationship with PFMU.

This relationship would entail:

- A copy of the annual budget and work plan will be made available to the PFMU by the SOCU;
- SOCU internal auditors will be responsible for regular internal audit in SOCU and submit quarterly reports to the government (copied to IDA).
- A copy of monthly progress reports, quarterly reviews and interim Financial Reports (IFRs) shall be sent regularly to the PFMU;
- The PFMU internal auditors shall participate in quarterly monitoring visits to communities as organized by the SOCU.

7.2 Roles and Responsibilities for Environmental & Social Safeguards Implementation

The successful implementation of the ESMF depends on the commitment of the inter related institutions, and the capacity within the institutions to apply or use the ESMF effectively, as well as the appropriate and functional institutional arrangements, among others.

Therefore, details of institutional arrangements, the roles and responsibilities of the institutions that would be involved in the implementation of the ESMF are highlighted below. For the purpose of this ESMF, the institutions identified include;

- Federal Level Institutions: Federal Ministry of Environment and other relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).
- State Level Institutions: SOCUs, SSNIAs and other relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).
- Local Government Level Institutions: Local Government Review Committee (LGRC); Local Government Desk Office (LGDO)
- Community Level and other Institutions
- Direct and Other Stakeholder/Groups: Community members; CDA; CBO/NGOs
- Consultants, Contractors and Site Engineers
- World Bank and Other Development Partners

Their roles and responsibilities are highlighted below

7.2.1 Federal Level Institutions

The institutions at the federal level are responsible for the establishment of national policy goals and objectives and the appropriate provision of technical and financial assistance to State and local governments.

For this ESMF specifically, the Federal Ministry of Environment shall play the role of lead environmental regulator, overseeing compliance requirements, granting consent and also monitoring or providing supervisory oversight for the YESSO-AF projects. It shall also receive comments from stakeholders, public hearing of project proposals, and convening technical decision-making panel as well as provide approval and needed clearance for EA/EMP or other environmental clearance.

Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) is mandated by the Federal Republic of Nigeria to ensure environmental protection and natural resources conservation for a sustainable development in the country. They promote cooperation in environmental science and

conservation technology with similar bodies in other countries and with international bodies connected with the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources. The Ministry also cooperates with Federal and State Ministries, Local Government, statutory bodies and research agencies on matters and facilities relating to the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources.

National Environmental Standards and Regulatory Enforcement Agency (NESREA)

The agency is chiefly responsible for the protection and development of the environmental, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of Nigeria's natural resources in general and environmental technology including liaison with relevant stakeholders within and outside Nigeria on matter of enforcement of environmental standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines.

The safeguard responsibilities for the YESSO-AF are highlighted in the table 7.1 below

Table 7.1: Safeguard Responsibilities for YESSO-AF

S/No	Category	Roles
I	Federal Government MDAs (Federal Ministry of Environment and her agencies (Such as NESREA)	Lead role -provision of advice on screening, scoping, review of draft RAP/EA report (in liaison with State Ministry of Environment), receiving comments from stakeholders, public hearing of the project proposals, and convening a technical decision-making panel, Project categorization for EA, Applicable standards, Environmental and social liability investigations, Monitoring and evaluation process and criteria
ii	State Government MDAs (Ministry of Lands, Survey and Urban Development, Ministry of Environment, etc.	Compliance overseer at State Level, on matters of Land Acquisition and compensation and other resettlement issues, Lead role -provision of advice on screening, scoping, review of draft RAP/EA report (in liaison with Federal Ministry of Environment), receiving comments from stakeholders, public hearing of the project proposals, and convening a technical decision-making panel, Monitoring and evaluation process and criteria.
	Other MDAs	The MDAs applies when relevant areas or resources under their jurisdiction are likely to be affected by or implicated sub-projects. They participate in the EA processes and in project decision-making that helps prevent or minimize impacts and to mitigate them. These institutions may also be required, issue a consent or approval for an aspect of a project; allow an area to be included in a project; or allow impact to a certain extent or impose restrictions or conditions, monitoring responsibility or supervisory oversight.
iii	World Bank	Assess implementation Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance.
Vi	YESSO SOCU and SSNIA Safeguards Unit	Liaise closely with Ministry of Environment in preparing a coordinated response on the environmental and social aspects of project development.

V	Local government	Liaising with the SSNIA to verify adequacy of resettlement location and provide approval for such sites, Providing additional resettlement area if the designated locations are not adequate, Provide necessary infrastructures in relocated areas, engage and encourage carrying out comprehensive and practical awareness campaign for the proposed sub-projects, amongst the various relevant grass roots interest groups.
Vi	CDA (Community Development Associations)	Ensure Community participation by mobilizing, sensitizing community members;
	Consultants, Contractors, and Site Engineers	Will work with the Coordinating Units at Federal and State levels, and other stakeholders. They are to ensure effective project delivery in a timely, safe and environmentally sound manner.
Vii	NGOs/CSOs	Assisting in their respective ways to ensure effective response actions, Conducting scientific researches alongside government groups to evolve and devise sustainable environmental strategies and rehabilitation techniques, Organizing, coordinating and ensuring safe use of volunteers in a response action, and actually identifying where these volunteers can best render services effectively & Providing wide support assistance helpful in management planning, institutional/governance issues and other livelihood related matter, Project impacts and mitigation measure, Awareness campaigns
Viii	The General Public	Same as above

The other institutions, on the other hand, come in as and when relevant areas or resources under their jurisdiction or management are likely to be affected by or implicated in the execution of the project. These institutions are grouped broadly into two – resource based ones and the utility service providers. They all have a significant role and are consulted as appropriate. They participate in the EIA processes and in project decision-making that helps prevent or minimize impacts and to mitigate them. These institutions may also be required:

- To issue a consent or approval for an aspect of a sub- project;
- To allow impact to a certain extent or impose restrictions or conditions.

Furthermore, the institutions may have monitoring responsibility or supervisory oversight during in an area of concern or interest to them during implementation.

7.2.2 State Level Institutions

The State level institutions include the SSNIAs and other relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). Some relevant agencies include:

State Environmental Protections Agencies/Authorities (SEPA)

Most states have set up Environmental Protection agencies as the regulatory body to protect and manage the environmental issues in their domain. The functions of the SEPA include:

- Enforcement of all environmental legislations in the states

- Minimization of impacts of physical development on the ecosystem
- Preservation, conservation and restoration to pre-impact status of all ecological process essential for the preservation of biological diversity.
- Protection of air, water, land, forest and wildlife within the state.
- Pollution control and environmental health in the state.

State Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (SMARD)

The state ministry promote accelerated agricultural development, increase production in all the sub sectors; and realization of the structural transformation in the socio-economic development of the rural areas.

State Ministry of Works (SMW)

The Ministry of Works at the State level ensures the construction and maintenance of rural and urban road networks. They are also responsible for the physical development of the States specifically the duties of Planning, Researching, Formulation, Implementation and evaluation and evaluation of policies on roads, electrical and Mechanical installations as well as the acquisition of earthmoving equipment and other machines needed in survey and Civil Engineering works.

State Ministry of Lands

The major function of the Ministry of Land is to ensure that there is optimal utilization of land resources in their states in order to achieve development. For the YESSO purpose, the State Ministry of land will provide proper guidelines in acquiring land from the members of the community for the purpose for the work.

State Ministry of Information and Communications

The State Ministry of Information and Communication will be responsible for dissemination of information that will enhance and facilitate project understanding and acceptance at the level of the state. It will have an idea on the language of the community members and the culture of its indigenous people. The ministry will utilize the use of radios, television media, public awareness campaigns and jingles; going into the communities and informing the people and other communication media to educate the community members on the importance of the YESSO in their community. This ministry will play a vital role in community involvement mechanism.

State Ministry of Human Capital Development

This ministry will work with the YESSO-AF to ensure that members of the local communities gain occupational benefits from sub-project implementation.

Ministry of Rural Development

The State Ministry of Rural Development is responsible for community-based matters such as community mobilization; self-help projects, rural industrialization, neighborhood watch, training

and workshop for community development associations, listing of community development associations in the State etc. It will assist in educating the community members on the importance of the YESSO-AF. It will provide indigenous communities with assurance. For example: that the YESSO-AF will not disrupt any farming practices but rather provide a better environment for production systems to thrive.

7.2.2.1 State Social Safety Nets Agency (SSNIA) The SSNIA, as the implementing authority, has the mandate to:

- Co-ordinate all policies, programmes and actions of all related agencies in the States
- Ensure the smooth and efficient implementation of the project's various technical programmes
- Maintain and manage all funds effectively and efficiently for the sub-projects
- Plan, coordinate, manage and develop YESSO-AF projects to ensure success.
- Coordinate activities of the State Licensing Authority and all vehicle inspection units.
- Recommend on policy issues to the Governor including mechanisms for implementation.
- Prepare plans for the management and development of YESSO-AF project.
- Facilitate the discussion between PAPs and communities regarding compensation for land acquired for the subprojects micro-projects;
- Monitor the project work to ensure that the activities are carried out in a satisfactory manner;
- Organize the necessary orientation and training for the departmental officials so that they can carry out consultations with communities, support communities in carrying out RAPs and implement the payment of compensation and other measures (relocation and rehabilitation entitlement) to PAPs in a timely manner;
- Ensure that progress reports are submitted to the World Bank regularly

7.2.2.2 SSNIA Safeguard Units

To ensure sustainability in all the YESSO-AF projects, an Environmental/Social Safeguards Unit that reports directly to the Head, SSNIA shall exist. The paramount objective of the Environmental/Social Safeguards unit is to ensure the effective consideration and management of environmental/social concerns in all aspects of YESSO-AF project, from the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of initiatives in the various States. Thus a key function of the Unit is to engender a broad consensus, through participatory methods and extensive dialogue with affected and interested parties, on fair and adequate methods by which rights of way can be cleared of occupants as needed, taking account of international standards for involuntary displacement as incorporated into the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and environmental compliance with the EA.

With this, particular attention is directed at minimizing environmental/social risks associated with the development of sub-project initiatives, as well as the identification and maximization of social development opportunities arising from investments.

In the implementation of the YESSO-AF, the Safeguard Unit will be expected to advise on the environmental and social costs/benefits of the different options and audit environmental and social safeguards compliance of sub-projects. The SSNIA Safeguards Unit will function as an independent unit. For all environmental and social issues, the Safeguard Unit shall work to

closely with other relevant MDAs in preparing a coordinated response on the environmental and social aspects of the YESSO-AF sub-projects.

One Operation Officer of the SSNIA will be designated as Environmental & Social Officer to oversee the implementation of Safeguard instrument for the ESMF and the RPF as well as any other environmental and social provisions as deemed fit for project implementation as per the regulations of the World Bank and Government of Nigeria and the respective State government. The roles and responsibilities of the Safeguard Specialist (Environmental and Social Officer to anchor environmental and social issues distinctively) are described below

Roles & Responsibilities of Safeguard Specialist

- Review all EA / SA Documents prepared by consultants and ensure adequacy under the World Bank Safeguard policies including the OP4.01.
- Ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the EIA / ESIA
- Co-ordinate application, follow up processing and obtain requisite clearances required for the project, if required
- Prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements.
- Develop, organize and deliver training programme for the SSNIA staff, the contractors and others involved in the project implementation, in collaboration with the SOCU
- Review and approve the Contractor's Implementation Plan for the environmental measures, as per the ESIA and any other supplementary environmental studies that may need to be carried out by the SSNIA
- Liaise with the Contractors and the / State Implementing agency on implementation of the ESMP / RAP
- Liaise with various Central and State Government agencies on environmental, resettlement and other regulatory matters
- Continuously interact with the NGOs and Community groups that would be involved in the project
- Establish dialogue with the affected communities and ensure that the environmental concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented in the project
- Review the performance of the project through an assessment of the periodic environmental monitoring reports; provide a summary of the same to the Head, SSNIA, and initiate necessary follow-up actions
- Provide support and assistance to the Government Agencies and the World Bank to supervise the implementation

Note: Because of the sectoral nature of the YESSO and anticipated project types, and given the number of safeguard policies, a safeguards manual will be prepared by the proponent.

7.2.3 Local Government Level Institutions

The Local Government has become accepted as the government nearest to the people or the masses. For any meaningful development to take place, this level of government needs to be galvanized, to execute people oriented programs, which seek to lower poverty level as is designed in YESSO-AF. The LG governs the affairs in the various communities. It is expected

that it serve as an inter-phase between the community members and the YESSO-AF. The LG can assist in the implementation of the proper community mechanism. Members of the local government are mostly people from the community and can easily win the trust of the people. Their staff can work together with the other MDAs and CBOs.

The Local Government Council has to be fully briefed and enlightened in the process and steps to be taken in the ESMF/EA/ESMP and the overall project execution. The Council should in turn engage and should be encouraged to carry out a comprehensive and practical awareness campaign for the proposed project, amongst the various relevant grass roots interest groups.

7.2.4 Community Level and other Institutions

This includes direct and other concerned stakeholders/groups. This may have complaints/views that need to be resolved in the choosing and execution of the various sub-projects. It is obvious

7.2.5 Community Based Organizations (CBO)

These are organization based in the communities. Organizations in the community can serve as an inter-phase and can speak for the people. They can communicate to the YESSO-AF, the intentions and needs of the people and vice versa.

7.2.6 World Bank

The World Bank will assess the implementation of the ESMF and recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance, where need be. The reporting framework, screening procedures and preparation of management and mitigation plans shall be discussed and agreed by the Bank team and SSNIA during the early part of project implementation.

7.2.7 Consultants, Contractors and Site Engineers

The Consultant and Contractor will work with the SSNIAs and other stakeholders in prompt and effective projects delivery.

7.2.8 Safeguards Manual

A Safeguard manual will be prepared in order to enable the YESSO-FOCU, YESSO-SOCU, Safeguards SSNIA and implementers of sub-projects, ensure that all sub-project activities comply with environmental and social safeguards requirements of the World Bank.

Estimated Budget for Implementing the ESMF: Based on the above mitigation principles the estimated budget for the implementation of the provisions of this ESMF is US\$ 6million. The breakdown is presented in Table 7. 2

Table 7. 2 Estimated Budget for Implementing the ESMF:

S/N	Mitigation Activity	Responsibility	Amount (US\$)
1	Preparation of site specific safeguards instruments (ESMP, ESIA etc)	Proponent Proponent/ FOCU/SSNIA/FMEnv/WB	4,000,000
2	Capacity Building	Proponent Proponent/	700,000

		FOCU/SSNIA/FMEnv/WB	
3	Environmental and Social Safeguard Audit	Proponent/ FOCU/SSNIA/FMEnv/WB	300,000
4	Monitoring and Reporting	Proponent/FOCU/SSNIA	1,000,000
	Total		6,000,000

CHAPTER EIGHT: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

8.0 Introduction

In tandem with World Bank safeguards policy 4.01 governing EA Category B projects, the GoN recognizes that stakeholder involvement is an important element of the YESSO-AF project and the EA process and that stakeholder identification and analysis at an early stage of a project is critical in the assessment of interests, concerns, relationships, assumptions, their level of influence and the ways in which they affect project risks. To this end, the preparation of the ESMF and RPF drew from inputs by eight stakeholder consultations in each of the participating States. One of the key agreements reached out of these consultations was the establishment of a demand-based and third party monitoring arrangement involving key national and local civil society groups likely to be impacted by prospective YESSO-AF project activities. This consultation which started early during the project preparation phase will continue during project implementation.

In particular, the YESSO-AF recognizes the importance of stakeholder consultation and participation in successful project implementation including its relevance in mainstreaming environmental and social sustainability considerations into project design, planning and implementation. Based on this, stakeholder consultation had already begun at the level of this ESMF preparation with the identification and consultation with relevant stakeholders in all the seven states visited (see list of stakeholder attendance at the annex). The outcome of these wide consultations include: 1) preliminary understanding of what each State is doing currently and intends to carry out within the project components, 2) legal and institutional arrangement and capacity, 3) potential environmental concerns and peculiarities, which provide veritable inputs contained in this report.

Therefore, the public consultation and participation which has begun at this stage will continue during project implementation stage. The SOCUs and SSNIAs have the responsibility to effectively engage stakeholders to successfully implement the project and achieve the stated objectives for the benefit of all. The public consultation will aim to assist the SSNIA in learning about the interests of, establishing a systematic dialogue with, and earning the trust of the youth, private partners and institutions and all interested parties.

8.1 Objectives

The objective of the public consultations under this project will include:

- promoting openness and communication;
- ensuring effective stakeholder participation in the development of the project;
- increasing public knowledge and understanding of the project implementation process;
- using all strategies and techniques which provide appropriate, timely and adequate opportunities for all stakeholders to participate; and
- evaluating the effectiveness of the engagement plan in accordance with the expected outcomes.

8.2 Identification of Stakeholders

The stakeholders of YESSO-AF are identifiable through the ownership structure, partnership structure and the target beneficiary plan of YESSO-AF. Based on these, the stakeholders include

MDAs at the Federal State and LGA levels, the youth, civil society groups and NGOs within the defined age bracket. These categories are listed as follow:

Federal Level:

- NASSCO (Office of the Vice President)
- NDE
-

State Level- MDAs:

- Ministry of Planning.
- Ministry of Youth Development
- Ministry of Work
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Water Resources
- Ministry of Social Welfare
- Ministry of ICT
- Private Organizations/Entrepreneurs

Local Government Level:

- Local Government Officials
- Religious Leaders
- CBOs
- Community Leaders
- Youth Leaders
- Cooperatives societies promoting youth agenda

8.3 Consultation Strategies

At federal level, identification of the MDAs was simple given their involvement in youth, empowerment and employment programmes. At the State level, the MDAs and private partners were identified through the SOCU who have before now been involved with coordination of the SURE-P, CS/WYE and other related programmes. The efforts of the SOCU, the NGOs, Civil Society groups and Youth groups at the State and LGA level was helpful in the identification of the target groups for preliminary consultation at this level.

Upon the identification of these groups in consultation with Project Coordinators at the Federal and State levels, an agenda of meeting and a checklist was prepared and sent to the PCs for circulation and invitation of all the stakeholders in a central forum. Where it was not possible to get all in one venue, alternative arrangement was made to pull them in clusters for the purpose of overall convenience of participants.

The summarized outcome of the consultation meetings is presented below:

Overview	The meetings in each case started with self-introduction by participants facilitated by the State PC and was usually followed by the PC's opening remarks and introduction of the Consultant. The Consultant took the responsibility of explaining to the participants the objective of YESSO, project components and the rationale for the ESMF. In each case, opportunity was given to the SPCU and the MDAs to
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	give a brief of the programs being implemented at the respective States, their experiences and rationale for being part of the YESSO. The stakeholders present were also given opportunity of expression and contribution. Through preliminary description of sub-projects/programs, the Consultant facilitated the discussion of project environmental and social impacts. Concerns and comments that were addressed in each forum across the States were related and encapsulated in the presentations of 4 States Consultation proceedings below.		
<i>Date</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Concerns</i>	<i>Comments</i>
19/9/12	Cross River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The youth raised concern on how the stipends being paid to them within public workfare can be increased in view of the economic reality in the country - There was a concern on the need to scale up the intervention because the number of participants in the scheme is quite low relative to the population of unemployed persons now in the data base - The economic condition of the youth at the end of the project cycle was also a concern - Stakeholders are concerned with how YESSO could help them to turn the abundant waste resources into wealth. It was mentioned that there is no waste-recycling activities in place due to lack of technical and financial resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The team t assured the youth that the objective of the Operation was for them to undergo life skill training, attitudes and behaviours that will be necessary for them to take advantage of employment opportunity around them. They were informed that the program is tied to exit programme that will ensure sustainability, and therefore, clearly assured them that the SPCU will take note of their concerns and inputs in the finalization of design of exit programme Of YESSO - On the issue of job opportunity through waste management, the government is partnering the private sector to ensure the vision of waste to wealth will be realised in the State
21/9/12	Enugu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key concerns expressed in Enugu are: Lack of funds to implement their programmes on Green and Clean Scheme, Road & Drainage program, etc • Although the State PC explained the transparency of the selection criteria for beneficiaries, a member of the civil society organizations was of the opinion that more publicity or public enlightenment was required so that the process will be acceptable and clear to all • The potential beneficiaries of the project expressed apprehension on the realization of the project which they said, many unfulfilled promises had been made to the youth by successive governments, and wondered if YESSO was not going to be one them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPC will draw a clear program including monitoring indicators for measuring progress performance. The fund from YESSO will be used to facilitate the programmes through a cost effective and innovative concept. - SPCU will take advantage of the partnership with civil society groups, religious organizations and media to inform the public on the process for partnership and participation. - On the aspect of the genuineness of purpose in the implementation of YESSO programs, the team assured the participants that YESSO is a World Bank supported project, and that measures have been put in place to gauge against failure or poor-implementation, noting that the transparency in the selection process is one of the measures put in place to ensure that the project delivers, and to the real targeted persons.
25/9/12	Kano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the private sector partners in skill acquisition and transfer program wants to see renaissance in the empowerment process by not only training the youth but in making sure 	Private partners and participants were told that these two issues (employment after training and sustainable exit) are key in YESSO. Multifaceted approaches were being sought including:

		<p>that opportunity is created for them to put to work what they have been impacted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue of economic condition of youths after the end of the program also resurfaced • There was concern of possible “elite capture” of the fund for CCT and social safety net. The concerned participant wondered if the target group will get what is meant for them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train and employ scheme - Use of government facility where necessary for the enterprenueral incubation scheme, - Train and empower scheme that will entail a starter package for the trained persons. - Stakeholders with other alternatives are also encourage to suggest them to the SPIU. In response to the concern on “elite capture”, the participants that good monitoring indicators will be in place to gauge against that. He also said that part of the monitoring measures is to audit spending vis- a viz performance indicators, which includes having a feedback communication with those rightfully selected/documentated for intervention.
4/10/12	Osun	<p>The issue of waste to wealth was also a concern in Osun State. Stakeholders are concerned with how YESSO could help them to turn the abundant waste resources into wealth.</p> <p>Many of the youth expressed concern on the tendency of getting job or enabling facility to ply their acquired skill after training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPCU will design the program in partnership with the private partners. This is necessary because of experience and management capacity of the private partners. If well designed, YESSO can offer technical and financial assistance where necessary. - On the issue of job security or enabling facility to ply chosen trade, YESSO is designed not only to train youth but to ensure a sustainability path. For instance provision of starter package and skills for job scheme are some of the empowerment measures to be expected.

8.4 General Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement

With the evolving of sub-projects underway, consultation and engagement of stakeholders should be pragmatic, participatory and embracing the following key guidelines for environmental and social sustainability:

- Proper identification of stakeholders based on definitions earlier provided
- Profiling of stakeholders including their description, and identification of key contact persons and details
- Selection of suitable venue and time schedule for stakeholder meetings to allow and encourage participation of maximum attendance and cross exchange of ideas
- As much as possible pre-inform/dispatch the agenda and issues of discussion and required information (example checklist and questionnaires) to stakeholder representatives for their perusal before date of meeting
- Use of local language or a language that is convenient and generally acceptable for expression and understanding of all the stakeholders

- Provision of sufficient project information in an easy to understand format
- Allowing sufficient stakeholders sufficient time to discuss, respond and make inputs/raise concerns to subject matters that will affect them and/or the sub-projects
- Provide response on issues raised during stakeholder forums, and committing to provide response to unanswered questions (where applicable)
- Obtain feedback from stakeholders on agreed action steps from earlier stakeholder engagement meetings
- Recording/documenting manually and electronically as much as possible all proceedings and inputs, including attendance of meetings.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Summary of World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies

- ***Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)***. Outlines Bank policy and procedure for the environmental assessment of Bank lending operations. The Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA process. This environmental process will apply to all sub-projects to be funded by YESSO project.
- ***Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)***. The conservation of natural habitats, like other measures that protect and enhance the environment, is essential for long-term sustainable development. The Bank does not support projects involving the significant conversion of natural habitats unless there are no feasible alternatives for the project and its sitting, and comprehensive analysis demonstrates that overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs. If the environmental assessment indicates that a project would significantly convert or degrade natural habitats, the project includes mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank. Such mitigation measures include, as appropriate, minimizing habitat loss (e.g. strategic habitat retention and post-development restoration) and establishing and maintaining an ecologically similar protected area. The Bank accepts other forms of mitigation measures only when they are technically justified. Should the sub-project-specific ESMPs indicate that natural habitats might be affected negatively by the proposed sub-project activities with suitable mitigation measures, such sub-projects will not be funded under the YESSO project.
- ***Pest Management (OP 4.09)***. The policy supports safe, effective, and environmentally sound pest management. It promotes the use of biological and environmental control methods. An assessment is made of the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective, and environmentally sound pest management. This policy will most likely not apply to YESSO project.
- ***Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)***. This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets, or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. This policy will most likely not apply to YESSO project as this project will not entail taking of land or restriction of access to sources of livelihood.
- ***Indigenous Peoples (OD 4.20)***. This directive provides guidance to ensure that indigenous peoples benefit from development projects, and to avoid or mitigate adverse effects of Bank-financed development projects on indigenous peoples. Measures to address issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the informed participation of the indigenous people themselves. Sub-projects that would have negative impacts on indigenous people will not be funded under YESSO project.

- ***Forests (OP 4.36)***. This policy applies to the following types of Bank-financed investment projects: (a) projects that have or may have impacts on the health and quality of forests; (b) projects that affect the rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests; and (c) projects that aim to bring about changes in the management, protection, or utilization of natural forests or plantations, whether they are publicly, privately, or communally owned. The Bank does not finance projects that, in its opinion, would involve significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas or related critical habitats. If a project involves the significant conversion or degradation of natural forests or related natural habitats that the Bank determines are not critical, and the Bank determines that there are no feasible alternatives to the project and its siting, and comprehensive analysis demonstrates that overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs, the Bank may finance the project provided that it incorporates appropriate mitigation measures. Sub-projects that are likely to have negative impacts on forests will not be funded under YESSO project.
- ***Cultural Property (OP 4.11)***. The term “cultural property” includes sites having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, religious, and unique natural values. The Bank’s general policy regarding cultural property is to assist in their preservation, and to seek to avoid their elimination. Specifically, the Bank (i) normally declines to finance projects that will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property, and will assist only those projects that are sited or designed so as to prevent such damage; and (ii) will assist in the protection and enhancement of cultural properties encountered in Bank-financed projects, rather than leaving that protection to chance. The management of cultural property of a country is the responsibility of the government. The government’s attention should be drawn specifically to what is known about the cultural property aspects of the proposed project site and appropriate agencies, NGOs, or university departments should be consulted; if there are any questions concerning cultural property in the area, a brief reconnaissance survey should be undertaken in the field by a specialist. YESSO project will not fund sub-projects that will have negative impacts on cultural property.
- ***Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)***. For the life of any dam, the owner is responsible for ensuring that appropriate measures are taken and sufficient resources provided for the safety to the dam, irrespective of its funding sources or construction status. The Bank distinguishes between small and large dams. Small dams are normally less than 15 m in height; this category includes, for example, farm ponds, local silt retention dams, and low embankment tanks. For small dams, generic dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers are usually adequate. This policy does not apply to YESSO project since the policy is not triggered under the project.
- ***Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)***. The Bank recognizes that the cooperation and good will of riparians is essential for the efficient utilization and protection of international waterways and attaches great importance to riparians making appropriate agreements or arrangement for the entire waterway or any part thereof. Projects that trigger this policy include hydroelectric, irrigation, flood control, navigation, drainage, water and sewerage, industrial, and similar projects that involve the use or potential pollution of international waterways. This policy will not apply to YESSO project.

- ***Disputed Areas (OP 7.60)***. Project in disputed areas may occur between the Bank and its member countries as well as between the borrower and one or more neighbouring countries. Any dispute over an area in which a proposed project is located requires formal procedures at the earliest possible stage. The Bank attempts to acquire assurance that it may proceed with a project in a disputed area if the governments concerned agree that, pending the settlement of the dispute, the project proposed can go forward without prejudice to the claims of the country having a dispute. This policy is not expected to be triggered by sub-projects. This policy is unlikely to be triggered by sub-projects to be funded by YESSO project.
- **The Country Systems Policy (OP 4.00)** is intended to allow countries to apply their own social and environmental safeguard systems if they are judged to be equivalent to the Bank's own standards.
- **Disclosure Policy (OP 17.50)**. This policy requires that all safeguards policy documents prepared for projects funded by the Bank be disclosed to the public at two levels: 1) In-Country disclosure at domains accessible to stakeholders, 2) At World Bank infoshop.

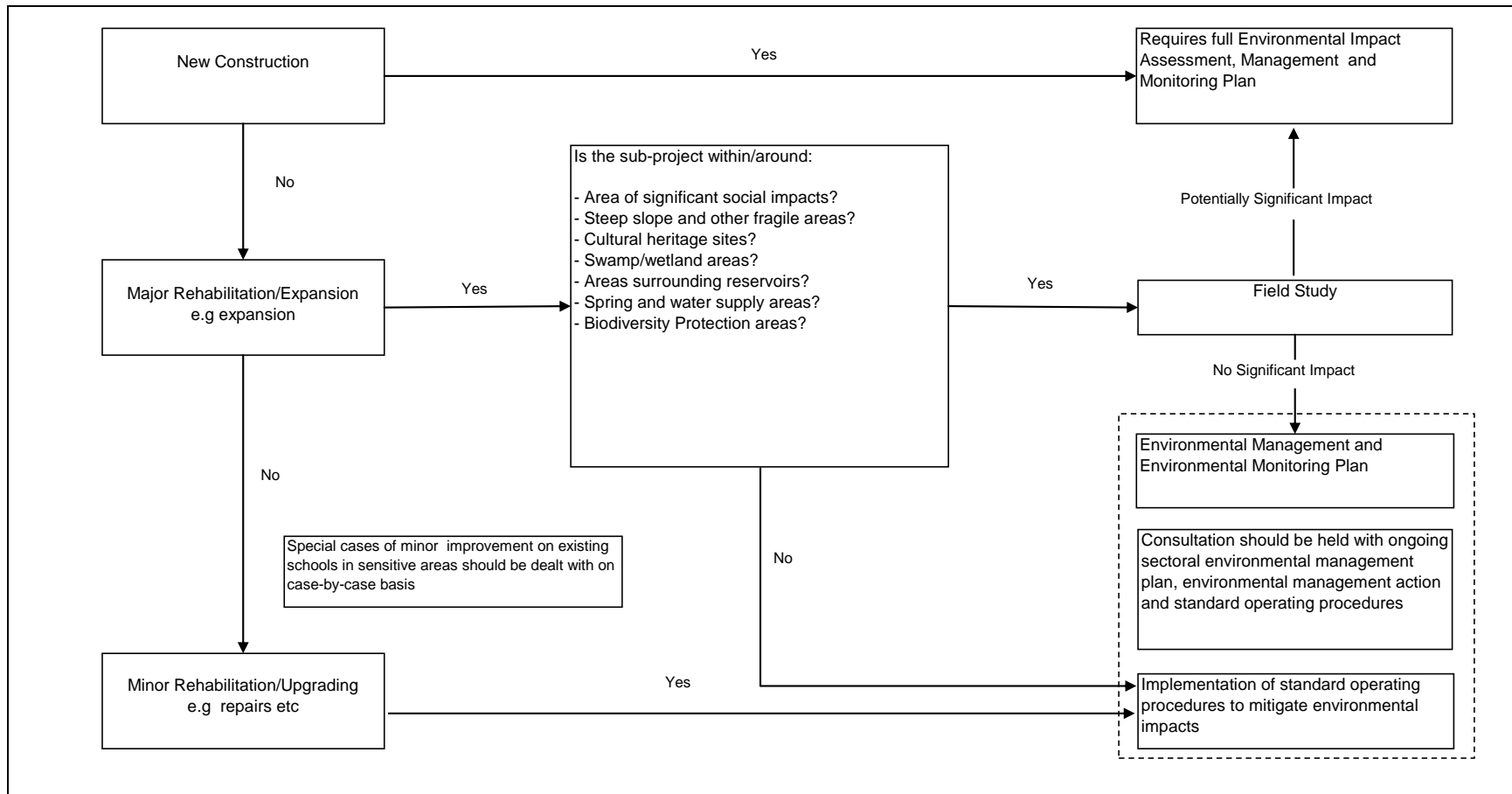
Annex 2: Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) of sub-projects

This stage marks the beginning of the ESIA or ESMP process, which should be initiated as early as possible along with the sub-project planning process after the sub-project is conceived. During this stage, the important functions that need to be performed are:

- i. Establish the likely study area by identifying broad boundaries for the sub-project;
- ii. Make a preliminary assessment of the significance of potential environmental impacts, and likely mitigating measures;
- iii. Identify possible alternatives and the major potential environmental impacts associated with each, as well as the likely corresponding mitigation measures;
- iv. Estimate the extent and scope of ESIA to be performed, and offer an initial recommendation as to whether a full ESIA is required;
- v. Estimate the time frame of the ESIA study;
- vi. Identify the expertise and human resources needed for the ESIA study; and
- vii. Prepare the terms of reference for the conduct of an initial environmental examination.

The value of conducting environmental and social screening at the early conception and planning phase of a development project is to provide useful technical input to the project team for their planning and budgeting, thereby eliminating the possibility of costly remedial environmental work and delays caused by problems with adverse environmental damage. Such early input on environmental considerations also provides useful information that helps the project team to gain government approval and win public acceptance.

The environmental and social screening process considers the following aspects in the recommendation: project type, environmental and social setting, and magnitude and significance of potential environmental and social impacts. Some of the typical questions asked in the environmental and social screening process are outlined in the figure in the next page



Annex Figure 1: Typical Environmental Screening Procedure

Standard Format for Screening Report

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION
 - 1.1. Overview of the study area
 - 1.2. List of Selected Sub-projects
2. PROJECT-SPECIFIC SCREENING (FOR EACH SUB-PROJECT):
 - 2.1. Existing infrastructure
 - 2.2. Proposed Works
 - 2.3. Estimated Cost
 - 2.4. Summary of Environmental and Social Issues
 - 2.4.1. Land Resources
 - 2.4.2. Hydrology and Water Resources
 - 2.4.3. Air and Noise
 - 2.4.4. Biological Resources
 - 2.4.5. Socio-Economic and Cultural
 - 2.4.5.1. Population
 - 2.4.5.2. Employment and Other Benefits
 - 2.4.5.3. Resettlement
 - 2.4.5.4. Other site-specific issues
 - 2.5. Environmental Screening Category
 - 2.6. Applicable Safeguard Policies
3. ESMP ACTION PLAN
4. ATTACHMENTS
 - 4.1. Maps
 - 4.2. Photos
 - 4.3. Location and Administrative Maps
 - 4.4. Environmental and Social Checklist

Annex Table 1: Checklist for Screening Report for Environmental and Social Impacts

Title of sub-project/activity:
 Brief description of the sub-project/activity: Location:

Section 1: Environmental Checklist

INTRODUCTION				
1	Does the site /project require any;	Yes	No	If yes, give the extent in ha
	Reclamation of land/wetland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Clearing of forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Felling of trees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Distance from coastline (m) (high water mark)			
3	Minimum land area required for the proposed development (based on urban guidelines) (ha)			
4	Available total land area within the identified location (ha)			
5	Expected construction period (for infrastructure projects)			
6	Anticipated Date of Completion			
7	Present Land Ownership	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
8	Total approximate Cost of the Project			

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT				
PHYSICAL				
9	Topography & Landforms (map): Attach an extract from relevant 1: 50,000 topographic sheet/ if detailed maps are available provide them. If this information is unavailable, please describe the location.			
10	Relief (difference in elevation)	Low <20m <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium 20-40m <input type="checkbox"/>	High 40-60 >60m <input type="checkbox"/>
11	Slope	Low <30% <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium 30-40 % <input type="checkbox"/>	High 40-60 % Very High > 60% <input type="checkbox"/>
12	Position on Slope	Bottom <input type="checkbox"/>	Mid-slope <input type="checkbox"/>	Upper-slope <input type="checkbox"/>
13	Soil Type			
14	Depth of top soil	Shallow < 20cm <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate 20 – 100 cm <input type="checkbox"/>	Deep >100cm <input type="checkbox"/>
15	Soil Erosion (this information will be based on the site and surrounding environment)	Low <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>
16	Climate	Wet <input type="checkbox"/>	Dry <input type="checkbox"/>	Arid <input type="checkbox"/>
17	Annual dry period			

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT						
PHYSICAL						
18	Source of fresh Surface Water	Spring/ canal <input type="checkbox"/>	Tank/Rese rvoir <input type="checkbox"/>	Perennial Stream <input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonal Stream <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
19	Surface Water Use (at the site and/or surrounding environment)	Domestic <input type="checkbox"/>	Washing/B athing <input type="checkbox"/>	Irrigation <input type="checkbox"/>	Animal use <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
20	Surface Water Quality	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>		Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>		Good <input type="checkbox"/>
21	Ground Water Availability	Dug Well <input type="checkbox"/>		Tube Well <input type="checkbox"/>		Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
22	Ground Water Use	Domestic <input type="checkbox"/>	Washing/B athing <input type="checkbox"/>	Irrigation <input type="checkbox"/>	Animal use <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
23	Ground Water Quality	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>		Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>		Good <input type="checkbox"/>
24	Incidence of Natural Disasters	Floods <input type="checkbox"/>	Prolonged droughts <input type="checkbox"/>	Cyclones/ tidal waves <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
25	Geological Hazards	Landslides <input type="checkbox"/>	Rock falls <input type="checkbox"/>	Subsidence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	

ECOLOGICAL						
26	Habitat Types in the Project Site (indicate the approximate % of each habitat type)	Natural forest	degraded forest	natural scrubland	riverine forest	abandoned agricultural land
		Marsh	lagoon	estuary	coastal scrub	mangrove
		salt marsh	home-gardens	grassland	degraded scrubland	Other (list)
27	Habitat types within 500m radius from the site periphery (indicate the approximate % of each habitat type)	Natural forest	degraded forest	natural scrubland	riverine forest	abandoned agricultural land
		Marsh	lagoon	estuary	coastal scrub	mangrove
		salt marsh	home-gardens	grassland	degraded scrubland	Other (list)

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Scale of impacts			Remarks
			High	Medium	Low	
A. Siting of the Activity / Sub-project						
Are there any environmentally and culturally sensitive areas within the project site and 500 meters from the project boundary?						
• Protected Areas / Forest Reserve	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Migratory pathways of animals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Archeological sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Scale of impacts			Remarks
			High	Medium	Low	
system?						
▪ water logging due to inadequate drainage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ insufficient drainage leading to salinity intrusion?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ negative effects on surface water quality, quantities or flow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ negative effects on groundwater quality, quantity or movement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ increased demand of water requirements leading to reduction of water supply for competing uses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ increase probability of spread of diseases and parasites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ significant sedimentation or soil erosion or shoreline or riverbank erosion on or off site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ loss of existing buildings, property, economic livelihood?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ negative impact on soil stability and compactness?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ impacts on sustainability of associated construction waste disposal?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ changes to the land due to material extraction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ traffic disturbances due to construction material transport and wastes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ increased noise due to transportation of equipment and construction materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
▪ increased noise due to day-to-day construction activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Scale of impacts			Remarks
			High	Medium	Low	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased wind-blown dust from material (e.g. fine aggregate) storage areas? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> degradation or disturbance of historical or culturally important sites? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> health and safety issues? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the activity / sub-project require						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting up of ancillary production facilities? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant demands on utilities and services? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accommodation or service amenities to support the workforce during construction 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Note: Please add any other screening questions relevant to the proposed activity / sub-project. Also provide additional explanation of the responses and/or positive impacts in the remarks column.

Name of the officer completed the form (project proponent)
Designation and contact information
Overall observation and recommendation
Signature and date

FINAL OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS		
(a)	Does this site require a mandatory EIA/ESIA or any other Environmental Assessments (EA) under the national regulations and please state the reasons?	
(b)	Although national regulations may not require EIA at this Site, are there environmental issues which need to be addressed through further environmental investigations and/or EA based on the guidance provided in ESMF? If the answer is “Yes” briefly describe the issues and type of investigations that need to be undertaken.	
(c)	Will this site be abandoned based on the current observations? If yes, please state the reasons.	

FINAL OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS		
(d)	Does the proposed site meet the national urban planning requirements (only applicable for activities outside PAs)? If the answer is “No”, what needs to be done to meet these requirements; if the answer is “Yes”, has the project site obtained the necessary approvals?	
(e)	In addition to the above issues, please indicate any additional observations, recommendations if any	

Name and Contact Information of the officer who made the final observations and recommendations (PCU)
Signature and Date

Section 2 – Social Screening Format

A. General Information

Title of the

Subproject: Site

Locality:

Screening Date:

B. Project Related Information

B1 Activities includes: **(described in brief regarding subproject activities)**

B2. Describe existing land use/occupancy of site and surroundings in brief **(Please use separate sheet)**

C. Socio-economic Information

C1 What are the asset(s) that would be affected due to Subproject Interventions? **Yes or No**

- Land
- Physical Structure (dwelling or commercial).....
- Trees/crops.....
- Natural Resources (Water bodies/ Forest/ Public Pond)....
- Community Resource Property.....
- Others (please specify)....

C2 Land

C.2.1 Ownership of Land: Public/Private.....

C.2.2 Type of Land: Agricultural/ Homestead/ Low Land /Fallow/
Please specify.....

- Does the subproject require additional land permanently or on a temporary basis?

- Sometimes as part of road/canal/community resource property upgrading interventions, subprojects may require small parcels of land permanently to meet engineering design requirements. In such case what would be the land procurement policy?
1.Direct Purchase... Yes/no.....; 2.Voluntary donation.....yes/no...;
3.Acquisition Yes/no.....?
- To acquire land not voluntarily donated, what would be the legal procedure?
- In case of land acquisition, will there be physical and/or economic displacement of people?

C2.3 Is there any **squatter/ encroacher/ leaseholder** residing on public lands? **Yes/ No** and specify type

If yes.

- What would be the total numbers of Affected Families?
- Is there any possibility of physical displacement?
- How will their livelihoods be affected? (example: due to loss of shelter and structure, loss of income source, loss of grazing field/ social network/ family etc) Do the affected families have school going children? Yes/no
If yes,.....how many such children are there?
- Among the affected household, is there any person holding long term Yes/no..... if yes, Land uses for what purpose?....., many years remains out of total leasing period?.....

C3 Structure (Housing/Commercial)

C 3.1 Type and total number of Housing structure that would be affected:

C 3.2 Is there any commercial/ business structure that would be affected?

C 3.3 Ownership types of the affected structures: Private/ Leaseholder/squatter/encroacher
Please specify

C 3.4 Is there any tenant identified using the affected structure? Yes/No

C 4. **Trees and Crops**

C 4.1 Is there any tree/plant that might be affected? Yes/no..... Total estimated number by size.....?

C 4.2 Is there any social forestry /plantation project that would be affected?

Yes/no..... C 4.3 Is there any common fruit bearing tree that would be affected? Yes/no.....
Species.....

C 4.4 Any agricultural land included within the subproject footprint? Yes/no.....

If yes, please provide necessary information regarding productivity of land, type and quantity of Crop that might be affected and market value

.....
.....
.....
.

C 5. Is there any **Community Resource Property** that would be affected? Yes/No..... Please Specify..... Who are the beneficiaries of the affected Community Resource? What is their reaction- Positive/negative?..... Did they support the project?. Yes/No.....What are the reasons to support/ stand against the project?

C6. Is there any **Natural Resource** that might be affected?

Yes/No..... If yes, please describe regarding dependency on the Affected Resources

C7. **Indigenous Peoples**

C 7.1 Is there any community of Indigenous Peoples residing within or adjacent the project site?

Yes/No.....For how long

C 7.2 Any Households of Indigenous Peoples would be affected?

Yes/No..... If yes, how many families would be affected?.....

C 7.2 Is there any way that proposed project may pose any threat to cultural tradition and way of life of indigenous Peoples? Yes/No.....

C 8 **Beneficiaries**

C 8.1 Who are the Beneficiaries? How they would be benefited by the subproject?

- Access to health facilities/services? Yes/No.....
- Better access to schools, education and communication? Yes/No.....
- Project activities would provide income generating source. Yes/No..... Please describe
- Subproject shall promote marketing opportunities of the local products? Yes/No..... If yes, how would that happen? Please elaborate
- Are people ready to co-operate with the project? Yes/No..... Please elaborate the reasons

C 9 How will the subproject create opportunities for Beneficiaries?

- obstruction of natural connection between river and wetlands inside project area or natural drainage

Annex 3: Terms of Reference

Introduction

The Federal Government of Nigeria has initiated an Additional Financing for the Youth Employment and Social Support Operation (YESSO) Project which was initially designed for enhancement of human Capital Development among the poor, reducing inter-generational poverty and ensuring the effectiveness of the mechanism to deliver immediate employment to youth. The project is also expected to empower the youth for future jobs and provide demand side support to the core poor in accessing and utilizing human development services with a view to increasing their employability and income earning potential. Ultimately contributing significantly to reducing youth unemployment and improving both health and education status of the core poor families and vulnerable groups in the Country. However, the AF was necessitated by the emergence of a National Social safety Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO), in the Office of the Vice President, growing concerns on the need to address the development challenges in the North east as well as the need to address implementation bottlenecks with the parent YESSO.

Implementation: The AF builds on the initial support operation to Federal and State Government initiatives for youth employment and social services for the poor. At federal level the emphasis is on technical support to States on key building blocks of Social Safety Nets programs. It is expected to be financed through a Specific Investment Loan (SIL) in an amount of **US\$300 million over a period of seven (7) years. The AF specifically provides an additional US\$100million to support the recovery initiatives in the North east.**

In line with the Social Protection reform Sgenda of the present administration, to reduce Poverty and Unemployment in the country for both skilled and semi-skilled youth; the Federal Government through Federal Ministry Finance sought for the World Bank funding to support the YESSO-AF Project. The Bank with its commitment to support programs and initiative of government as well as its Country Partnership Strategy agreed to provide both technical and financial support to the Project.

The overall objective of project is **“increase access of the poor and vulnerable, using improved social safety nets systems, to youth employment opprotuntiiies in all participating states and provide targeted cash transfers to the poor, vulnerableand internally displaced people (IDPs) in the North east”** building on existing Federal and State level Government efforts to provide support to core poor and vulnerable groups and assist the Government in building a comprehensive and flexible **Social Safety Net (SSN)** in the Country.

2.0 Project Description and components

The proposed project would be implemented in all participating states, including and especially the North east states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

The project development objective would be achieved through the following four major components:

- (1) Strengthening **Social Safety Net System (\$20m)**. This component is the main system component which will support the setting-up of basic program architecture for comprehensive Social Safety Net at the Federal level for partnership with State and LGA levels and cover key
- (2) **Result-financing Public Workfare Component (\$230m)**. This component using a result financing approach will support existing public workfare interventions at state level with focus on semi-skilled and unskilled youth.

- (3) **Skill for Job Scheme (\$40m)**. This component will support second chance skills development activities using apprenticeship, mentoring etc to semi-skilled and skilled youth to increase their employability.
- (4) **Performance-based Targeted Cash Transfer Component (\$55m)**. This component will provide resources in addition to Government-funded cash transfers to beneficiaries in the North East states only..

3.0 Environmental Assessment Requirements

The activities of component2 may involve labour intensive micro civil works, that is construction and/or rehabilitation of gullies, drainage, restoration of degraded lands; thus triggering the environmental assessment policy (OP 4.01).

The impacts here will be site-specific typical of category B projects. At this instance, the appropriate instrument to be used here is the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

At this time of project preparation, the sub-projects are not yet identified. Consequently, specific information on numbers of sub-projects, site location, local communities, geo-physical land features, nature etc. is not available. Therefore, exact details and intensity of social and environmental impacts and their effective mitigation cannot be determined during project preparation.

As a function of the above, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared to establish the mechanism for determining and assessing future potential adverse environmental and social impacts of sub-projects that are to be identified during project implementation.

4.0 Objectives

The major goal of the ESMF is to improve decision making and to ensure that the structures, either new constructions or rehabilitations being considered under the project are environmentally sound and sustainable.

More specifically, the objectives of this ESMF are:

- (i) To assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the sub-projects (rehabilitation, extensions or new constructions drainages and bridges etc), whether positive or negative, and propose mitigation measures which will effectively address negative impacts;
- (ii) To identify potential environmental policies, legal and institutional framework pertaining to the project;
- (iii) To establish clear directives and methodologies for the environmental and social screening of sub-projects to be financed by the project;
- (iv) To guide the development of specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) activity as might be needed for specific sub-projects.

(v) To establish social inclusiveness, especially vulnerable groups and mitigation of social exclusion.

5.0 Mandatory Methodology for the Assignment

The Consultant will identify any regulations and guidelines, which will govern the conduct of the ESMF framework or specify the content of its report. They may include the review of the following:

- (i) World Bank safeguard policies OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), and related guidelines that might be triggered such as OP 4.04, (Natural Habitats); OP 4.12, (Involuntary Resettlement); OP 4.36, (Forests); and OP4.11 Physical Cultural Resources.
- (ii) national laws and/or regulations on environmental reviews and impact assessments in the various sectors in which the project of the project;
- (iii) Selected States/LGAs environmental regulations; and
- (iv) environmental assessment regulations of any other financing organizations involved in the project.

6.0 Scope of Services

The ESMF shall clarify environmental and social mitigation principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to sub-projects to be prepared during YESSO-AF (project) implementation. Subproject Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) consistent with the policy framework will be subsequently submitted to the Bank for approval after specific planning information becomes available.

The expected output is a report that provides basic information about the scope of adverse environmental impacts to be induced by project operations; mitigation and monitoring actions to be taken and the cost implications.

The Consultant will prepare an ESMF applicable to the project over its time frame expected to be about three (3) years. It is understood that the ESMF will cover the various activities of the project described in the list mentioned under item 6.1 (ii) below. .

6.1. Environmental and Social Scope and Analysis of Impact

While it is not possible to identify specific activities that will be funded under the project at this time, the scope and nature of the issues involved still needs to be defined.

- i. The consultant will undertake initial scoping activities in order to understand the project's field of influence, activities and impacts that will have to be outlined in the Framework. Such scoping exercises will be done in as consultative and participatory manner as possible, involving a range of stakeholders at each level of the project including specialist experts .

- ii. The consultant will, in consultation with the responsible government officials and Bank staff, compile an indicative list of potential activities that could be supported by the proposed project. The contents of this list will be verified with the above mentioned authorities before proceeding to the next item.
- iii. For each activity included in the above list, the consultant will indicate the kinds of environmental and social impacts that could arise and the scope of such impacts. The consultant will identify and describe all potential significant changes that may occur as a result of the project. These will encompass environmental and social impacts, both positive and negative, as a result of project interventions- such as involuntary resettlement, social conflicts and disturbance, or environmental risks such as threats to soil, water, flora, fauna and other natural resources, biodiversity, and natural habitats. It is important to differentiate among short, medium and long-term project interventions. The relevant baseline data for the analysis of impact will be identified and outlined. Also, it is important to assess the environmental awareness and commitment of implementing agencies as well as the capacity of federal and local environmental agencies to analyze and monitor impacts.
- iv. Specific types of projects and associated environmental and social impacts that might require separate assessments in relation to location, project size, scope of impact and other site specific factors that need to be identified. The consultant will clearly set out the type of information that the project teams will require to screen proposed subprojects, assess their impacts and/or to develop environmental and social management plans.

6.2 *Environmental and Social Screening*

The consultant will propose options for the creation of an environmental screening, evaluating, and supervising mechanisms within the project management unit, which ensures that funded projects/sub-projects are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable and that any adverse environmental or social consequences are recognized early in the project's cycle.

A screening mechanism- using a checklist format- will be developed as a screening tool to review the scope and magnitude of environmental and social impacts. It will also help to determine whether further environmental assessments need to be carried out. The checklist will be accompanied by guidelines for mitigation and integrated into the overall framework for site selection and other physical works to be undertaken. The consultant will prepare guidelines for the use of the checklist and indicate where additional environmental and social analysis will be needed. The checklist will be used for screening purposes and does not replace the need for an analysis of the environmental and social impacts of each

proposed subproject. The consultant will prepare guidelines for the analysis of each individual subproject based on this.

6.4 Policy and Regulatory Framework

The Framework will set out and review the existing laws, policies and mechanisms that are currently in place at each level of government as well as relevant World Bank policies and processes which shall include but is not limited to the following:

- Review relevant Nigerian law and procedures;
- Review ESMFs prepared for other recent World Bank projects in Nigeria;
- Review ESMFs prepared for other World Bank projects in other parts of the world.

The Consultant will analyze the existing environmental policies and legislation, including directives for environmental impact assessment and assess the capacity of the relevant governments and agencies to implement these policies.

The consultant will review of Federal and State environmental laws and the institutional arrangements for their enforcement.

The Consultant will also analyze 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, will be carefully reviewed. The Framework will assess whether environmental and social issues are adequately covered by current procedures.

6.5 Institutional Needs and Capacities

The framework will address institutional tasks and cover the project process from initiation and reviews to monitoring during project implementation. The consultant will also outline the capacity of the different institutions required to undertake the tasks monitoring and mitigating the potential environmental and social impacts of the project and its sub-projects. Furthermore, the consultant will need to assess and examine in-house capacity of the Federal and State MDAs to adequately supervise and monitor YESSO-AF EA during the project implementation and these MDAs shall including NASSCO and NDE., This information will be complemented by a separate Institutional Capacity and Needs Assessment of the multi sector where the project is being undertaken.

6.6 Analysis of Alternatives

The consultant will produce guidelines for the analysis of alternatives to each proposed subproject, i.e. options for achieving the objectives of the subproject. For example, an alternative to rebuilding a damaged road could be the development of a new road following a different route. The consultant will include the counterfactual scenario - not implementing the projects - in order to underline the environmental and social impacts of the proposed project.

Alternatives will be compared in terms of their potential social and environmental impacts; capital and operating costs, suitability under local conditions, sustainability over the medium and long term, skill requirements, public and political acceptability, level of technology as well as their institutional, training and monitoring requirements.

6.7 Development of Management Plan to Mitigate Negative Impacts

The ESMF will produce an implementation plan. The plan will include measures for integrative/participatory environmental and social monitoring, and institutional and training requirements to implement them. Such a plan will recommend feasible and cost effective measures to prevent or reduce significant impacts to acceptable levels and estimate the impacts and costs of those measures.

The consultant will provide a generic Environmental Management Plan which shall clearly define responsibilities for implementing ESMF and the costs of various mitigation measures. Feasible and cost effective measures to prevent, mitigate or reduce negative impacts will be outlined. Institutional responsibility for mitigation and monitoring will also be clearly articulated and specified.

The ESMF will include an outline of guidelines for constructing and operating small dams. Nigeria has rich cultural heritage resources and excavation activities that are often demanded by civil works may impact on some physical cultural resources. To mitigate this risk, specific procedures (such as chance find procedures) will be included in the ESMF.

The consultant is to provide cost estimates for the proposed measures, as well as their institutional and capacity building requirements to implement them. This will be presented in a matrix/table format.

6.8 Public Consultation

Public consultation is an integral part of the EA process. Since the ESMF is conducted before most of the sub-project decisions are made, the most feasible form of consultation may be with target communities; community heads; Community Based Associations, key Community-Based facilitators (CBFs, i.e. religious leaders), local NGOs, scientific experts, relevant government agencies and the private sector. The consultant will prepare a processes of consultation used for scoping, data collection and the development of the ESMF with explanation of why such an approach was taken which informs the ESMF and the Management plans. Such consultations will take place in the presence of local officials familiar

with the project. They will be documented including attendance lists and a summary of comments and recommendations.

7.0 Consultant Qualifications

The services of an expert consultant is needed for the preparation of the ESMF. The consultant will have appropriate training plus experience of at least 10 years; experience in the preparation of ESMFs and/or other EAs instruments recognized by the World Bank. The consultant will have excellent communication skills both written and oral.

Annex 4: Standard Format for Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- 1.1. Overview of the Local Government where the sub-project are located
- 1.2. List of Selected Sub-projects
- 1.3. Environmental Screening Category

2 POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3 SUB-PROJECT -SPECIFIC ESMPs (FOR EACH SUB-PROJECT):

3.1. Location

3.2. Proposed Works

3.3. Estimated Cost

3.4. Baseline Data

3.4.1. Land Resources

3.4.2. Hydrology and Water Resources

3.4.3. Air and Noise

3.4.4. Biological Resources

3.4.5. Socio-Economic and Cultural

3.5. Potential Impacts

3.5.1. Land Resources

3.5.1.1. Construction Phase

3.5.1.2. Post Construction Phase

3.5.2. Hydrology and Water Resources

3.5.2.1. Construction Phase

3.5.2.2. Post Construction Phase

3.5.3. Air Quality and Noise

3.5.3.1. Construction Phase

3.5.3.2. Post Construction Phase

3.5.4. Biological Resources

3.5.4.1. Construction Phase

3.5.4.2. Post Construction Phase

3.5.5. Socio-Economic and Cultural

3.5.5.1. Construction Phase

3.5.5.2. Post Construction Phase

3.6. Analysis of Alternatives

3.7. Mitigation Measures

3.8. Monitoring and Supervision Arrangements

3.9. Summary ESMP Table

4 Annexes

4.1. Photos

4.2. Summary of Consultations and Disclosure

4.3. Other

Annex 5: National Guideline for Environmental Audit in Nigeria

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Environmental Protection has become a more central topic of discussion worldwide and an imperative for sustainable development. This calls for the environmental audit of existing industries and environmental impact assessment from new industries and major developmental projects by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency in section 21 of the S.I.9 regulation of 1991 on National Environmental Protection Pollution Abatement in industries and Facilities generating wastes).

The Environmental Audit as a management tool comprises of a systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well organisations, management and equipment are performing with the aim of helping to safeguard the environment by facilitating management control of environmental practices and assessing compliance with company policies which would include meeting regulatory requirements.

Environmental audit in manufacturing industries has a direct impact on market share and company profitability because it promoted “green” marketing.

1.1 Objectives of Environmental Audit (EA)

The objective of EA includes:

- generating of adequate environmental information assessment of facilities for the potential environmental risks that are likely to be caused by the operations to the facilities;
- achieving maximum resources optimization and improved process performance;
- encouraging organisations to self regulate their environmental practices, and to increase their responsibility to stakeholder and society;
- ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

1.2 Types of Environmental Audit and their Scope

The following types of environmental audit exist:

- Regulatory Compliance Audit (RCA);
- Process Safety Audit;
- Occupational health Audit;
- Product Quality Audit;

- Liability Audit; and
- Management Audit

1.2.1 Regulatory Compliance Audit (RCA)

This is mandatory for all companies in Nigeria. All facilities preparing for the RCA are to submit its terms of reference (TOR) to FEPA for proper categorisation of RCA before commencement.

- More progressive audit will examine areas not yet covered by legislation.
- Checks the extent to which an organisation is complying with existing environmental laws

1.2.2 Process Safety Audit

- identifies hazards and quantifies the risks arising from the process.
- examines procedures for emergencies and accidents response preparedness, and training in areas of health and safety.

1.2.3 Occupational health Audit

- examines exposure of the workforce to pollution and physical disabilities (e.g. noise, temperature)
- sees to the availability, quality and usage of protective equipment/clothing, training and information are also assessed.

1.2.4 Product Quality Audit

- examines product or operational quality systems
- existing safety and product control systems are analysed, as well as quality assurance.

1.2.5 Liability Audit

- examines environmental conditions of the site and determine the need for clean up and remediation measures of existing facilities. It involves spot checks of sites known to have actual or potential environmental problems.

1.2.6 Management Audit (MA)

- assesses the management system to ascertain whether it is in asset or a liability for the company's environmental performance.

2.0 THE AUDIT PROCESS

2.1 Pre-Audit Activities

This is the audit preparation phase prior to site visit by an audit team.

2.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the audit have to be clearly defined and communicated to the facility at this stage. It should provide the base data to allow the preparation of an audit.

2.1.2 Management Commitment

The first step in the preparation for audit is an invitation letter from the facility to the auditor or a written management decision to conduct the audit. It should be obtained before commencement of the audit.

2.1.3 Team Selection

The audit team should be carefully selected and should include employees of the facility or and the external consultants. The team leader should be a FEPA certified Auditor while the other team members must have skills aptitudes relevant to the audit process as they relate to research , interview, data analysis and report writing. Each member of the team must understand his/her role and responsibilities and pre-audit training is necessary to ensure that all the team members are adequately prepared for the task.

2.1.4 Scope of Audit

This varies with the type of audit being performed, however, for the purpose of the mandatory Regulatory Compliance Audit (RCA) due every three (3) years, the audit must assess compliance of the facility with the criteria derived from:

- National Policy on Environment
- Laws (FEPA Decree 59, Harnful Waste Decree 42);
- Regulations (S.1.8, S.1.9, S.1.15 of 1991);
- Applicable Guidelines & Standards.

2.1.5 Background Information

Background information to be collected should include:

- Identification of source for the main legal requirements that affect the operation of the facility or processes/domestic/storm water discharges, air emission, storage of materials, waster storage/ disposal, use of the specific substances.
- Preparation of the payout of the unit operations.
- Provision of block or Engineering diagram.
- Development and preparation of questionnaires and checklist which could enable identification of:
 - Level of compliance with existing regulations on air, water, and land;
 - Frequency of audit;
 - Personnel involvement;
 - Organogram; and
 - Process unit linked with discharge point.

A sample pre-audit questionnaire is provided in Appendix I and checklist in Appendices II and III.

3.0 LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS (LCA)

The life cycle analysis should aim at providing the following;

- Identification of inputs
- Identification of outputs.
- Materials balance
- Identification, quantification and characterisation of waste impacts.

3.1 Inventory Analysis

Inventory analysis which is simply identification of inputs and outputs is the initial stage of LCA. The energy and material input of the products, and the resulting products and emissions should be quantified. These include all stages of a particular process from extraction, cultivation, processing, transportation, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, through use and final disposal.

3.2 Materials Balance

The calculation of a material balance requires a good working knowledge of the process. It will indicate areas of concern and help to prioritise problem waste. Thus, the materials balance should be used to:

- (i) Identify, characterise and quantify major sources of waste;
- (ii) Identify deviations from the norm in terms of waste production;
- (iii) Identify areas of unexplained losses and pinpoint operations which contribute to flows that exceed national or site discharge regulations; and
- (iv) Identify, characterise and quantify effects of wastes on the working and receiving environment.

3.2.1 Mass Balance Measurement

- (i) Describes the burdens i.e, the emissions, discharges and waste produce by the activity.
- (ii) Describes the effects, i.e the contribution that the burden makes to a recognised effect.

The description of the burden should include:

- (a) Activities at the process level;
- (b) Grouping of processes by the type of burden and the required management control;
- (c) Classification of the burden e.g hazardous substances;
- (d) Specification of the receiving environment;
- (e) Identification of what routine and emergency situations in the process (start-ups and shut-down are non-routine);
- (f) Quantification of the burden;
- (g) Calculation of material for each process step and/or emissions/discharges (the amounts over time and concentrations);

- (h) Assessing the effects of burdens that are direct i.e, those controlled by the facility and those that are indirect i.e, those influenced by a third party.

3.3 Identification, quantification and characterisation of waste impacts

On completion of the material balance and inventory analysis, it is important to interpret it and identify process areas or components of concern. Impacts on air, water, soil and ecosystems should be quantified for all stages of the process from the acquisition of the raw materials to the disposal of the product, as defined in the inventory analysis.

3.3.1 Identification, quantification and characterisation of impacts.

The materials balance should facilitate the determination of the impacts of wastes generated through the process. Major parameters which need to be identified and quantified in the audit process in order to determine the impacts of the waste and prioritise problem wastes are as follows:

- (i) Waste-water volume and physicochemical parameters (i.e BODs, COD, suspended solids, total solids, total chromium, sulphides, oil and grease, total nitrogen and hydrogen ion concentration-pH)
- (ii) Identification of Unit operations:
- (iii) Identification of Raw Materials Storage, Values and handling Loses
- (iv) Input Data (e.g Raw materials, water, energy):
- (v) Water usage by unit Operation including amounts used for cleaning, steaming, colouring etc)
- (vi) Process outputs (including products, byproduct, waste to be reused, wastewater, gaseous emissions, stored wastes, liquid/solid waste);
- (vii) Wastewater flows(i.e flows and concentration of contaminants of concern to all discharge points
 - Public sewer, stormwater drain, reuse, storage
 - Total wastewater output
- (viii) Quantification of Wastes for off-site disposal (i.e quantities in m³annum or ton/annum and composition of liquid, sludge, solid);
- (ix) Annual Process and Waste Treatment operating costs (i.e raw materials, water, energy, labour, maintenance, administration etc)

4.0 IMPACT EVALUATION

The major impact to be considered is in relation to the facility's operation with respect to soil, water and air. This has to be done by field sampling using International and national acceptable methodology.

4.1 Field Sampling

The sampling procedure and concern for evaluation of facilities impact on the environments is outlines below for soil, water and air.

4.1.1 Soil Sampling

- (i) Soil sampling should preceded by identifying and reporting all facilities within 2km radius of the company being audited;
- (ii) Sampling could be cluster or random with emphasis on the most impacted area;
- (iii) Sampling location shall be 200m, 800m 2000m away from the central point of the facility.
- (iv) Each sampling point must be geo-referenced; using a GPS;
- (v) In the case of “built up” areas, reasonable evidence must be provided for non-sampling;
- (vi) Parameters to be investigated are Total hydrocarbon, heavy metal, nutrients and micro-biology, (Faecal coliforms), pH. Soil profile.

4.1.2 Groundwater Sampling

- Evaluate ground water reserve and quality;
- Determine the direction of flow;
- Determine the water profile
- Parameters to be investigated include hydrocarbon, heavy metals, pH, colour, temperature, conductivity, salinity, COD, BODs hardness and coliform

4.1.3 Surface Water Sampling

- Use the outfall of the facility as a control point, and sample within 2km radius upstream and do downstream of the outfall.
- Parameters to be investigated are the same for groundwater.

4.1.4 Air Sampling

- Provide the meteorological data including wind direction and wind speed;
- Describe pollution dispersion profile
- Determine the ground level air pollution at 0, 1, 5, 10km radius up wind and down-wind of the emission stack.
- Each sampling point should be geo-referenced using a GPS
- Parameters to be investigated are noise, odour, NO_x, SO_x, VOC, dust and particulates, ozone and BTEX.

4.2 Methodology

The methods acceptable are those of APHA, ASTM, USEPA, ISO and other methods as prescribed by FEPA from time to time.

5.0 EVALUATION & GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER

Good housekeeping practices, if overlooked or neglected can seriously affect the pollution potential of a facility/company.

The audit should therefore determine if there is/are:

- Adequate knowledge of workers/personnel about material types and potential hazards e.g (common sources of spills, preventative measures and control);
- Adequate personnel protection;
- Safe working practices, (e.g standardised in-house instructions on when equipment must be cleaned);
- Safe use of equipment practice;
- A positive employee's attitude at the workplace;
- Medical services
- Suitable occupational hygiene
- Suitable emergency procedures and warning systems;
- Suitable emergency facility e.g (provision of spill containment facility, fire extinguishers);
- Suitable access to the facility;
- Sufficient site security;
- Good sanitation of facility's premises (e.g proper sorting and segregation of wastes);
- Adequate tidy and clean conveniences;
- Staff competency.

6.0 EVALUATION OF FINDINGS

After gathering of information and data collection, the findings should be reviewed with the facility management. The key rules in discussing the finding are:

- Do not draw unsubstantiated conclusions;
- State the exact nature of the problems clearly;
- Avoid generalisation;

- Communicate the extent of the problem fully whether the facility is in compliance or non-compliance;
- Do not draw legal conclusions;
- Avoid extreme languages;
- Use familiar terminologies;
- Give legal, site or good management practice;
- Avoid contradictory messages.

After analysing the result of findings, the following steps should be taken:

- Prioritise the problems/impacts;
- Allocate responsibilities of roles;
- Develop a plan of action;
- Implementation of the plan;
- Assess the effectiveness of the plan and effect a change if it is not effective;
- make all the necessary agreed changes with facility management;
- Document and communicate the changes to the facility management.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

General observation on major aspects of the life cycle of a facility and identifiable impacts has to be highlighted. Appropriate recommendations that would enhance the environmental sustainability of the facility operations have to be proffered.

Issues for consideration here include but are not limited to the following:

- ❖ Company Environmental Policy and Plan
- ❖ Organisation and responsibilities;
- ❖ Visibility of management;
- ❖ Environmental awareness and culture;
- ❖ Communication (internal and external);
- ❖ Record keeping;
- ❖ Emission monitoring;
- ❖ Baseline Studies/Environmental Impact Assessment;
- ❖ Assessment of effects on the environment;
- ❖ Environmental incidents and claims;
- ❖ Cost benefit analysis;

These recommendations can be proffered in two parts as:

- ❖ General recommendation on process improvement, housekeeping, record keeping, company environmental policy and plan, organisation and responsibilities; and
- ❖ Specific recommendation on environmental management plan with emphasis on waste minimisation, cleaner production techniques and environmental accounting.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT WRITING FORMAT

- (i) Title page (including the name of complying facility);
- (ii) List of preparers;
- (iii) Table of contents;
- (iv) Acknowledgement;
- (v) Executive Summary.
- (vi) Introduction
 - Overview of Background Information;
 - Objectives;
 - Terms of Reference (TOR)/ Scope of Audit.
- (vii) Overview of the Facility
 - Description of facility;
 - Organisational structure;
 - Process description.
- (viii) Report of Site/Facility Inspection
 - Baseline environmental assessment study;
 - Existing environmental Management Systems;
 - Evaluation of General Housekeeping Records
- (ix) Life Cycle Analysis
 - Identification of input;
 - Identification of output;
 - Material balance.
- (x) Identification, quantification and characterisation of waste
- (xi) Impact Evaluation
 - Impact identification;
 - Impact qualification;
 - Public health impact
 - Socio impact analysis
- (xii) Recommendation

- General recommendation;
 - Specific recommendation.
- (xiii) Follow up Action Plan
- EMS;
 - Waste Reduction;
 - Efficiency Improvement;
 - Others (Miscellaneous).
- (xiv) Bibliography
- (xv) Appendix
- Company's layout
 - Company's policies (avoid including unnecessary photocopies of regulations).

Annex 6: Chance Find Procedures

(Adapted from WB PCR Guidebook 2009)

Contracts for civil works involving excavations should normally incorporate procedures for dealing with situations in which buried PCR are unexpectedly encountered. The final form of these procedures will depend upon the local regulatory environment, including any chance find procedures already incorporated in legislation dealing with antiquities or archaeology. The following will form the basis for a section in the Contract Specification for any civil works under this project.

Roles & Responsibilities

1. Federal Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Culture are the specific conservation authorities in Nigeria .
2. The Contractor will provide the service of an archaeologist or similar qualified person, on call to advise the Contractor on matters related to chance finds.
3. A Chance Find is defined as a: “movable or immovable object, site, structure or group of structures having archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance”.
4. In most cases ownership will be State Government/local community; however it may be a religious institution, the land owner, or could be as determined later by a PCR committee.

Recognition & Suspension of Work in the circumstance of discovery of a Chance Find:

5. The Contractor must immediately notify the SPIU of all possible chance finds and cease work in the locality until he informed otherwise by the SPIU .
6. The Contractor may only be entitled to claim compensation for work suspension during this period with the prior agreement of the SPIU.
7. The SPIU may suspend work and to request from the Contractor some excavations at the Contractor’s expense if he believes that a discovery had been made but not reported.

Demarcation of the Discovery Site

8. The Contractor will be required to temporarily demarcate, and limit access to, the site as instructed by the SPIU.

Non-Suspension of Work

9. The SPIU may decide, and instruct the Contractor that the PCR may be removed and for the work to continue, in specific circumstances

Chance Find Report

10. The Contractor must at the request of the SPIU, and within a specified time period, make a *Chance Find Report*, recording:
 - a) Date and time of discovery;
 - b) Location of the discovery;
 - c) Description of the PCR;
 - d) Estimated weight and dimensions of the PCR;
 - e) Temporary protection implemented.
 - f) The *Chance Find Report* should be submitted to the SPIU, PCR COMMITTEE and any other concerned parties as advised by the SPIU as agreed with PCR COMMITTEE, and in accordance with national legislation.

Arrival and Actions of Cultural Authority

11. The SPIU undertakes to ensure that a PCR COMMITTEE representative will arrive at the discovery site within an agreed time such as 24 hours, and determine the action to be taken. Such actions may include, but not be limited to:
 - 11.1 Removal of PCR deemed to be of significance;
 - 11.2 Execution of further excavation within a specified distance of the discovery point;
 - 11.3 Extension or reduction of the area demarcated by the contractor.
12. These actions should be taken within a specified period, for example, 7 days. The Contractor may only be entitled to claim compensation for work suspension during this period with the prior agreement of the SPIU.
13. Should the PCR COMMITTEE representative fails to arrive within the stipulated period (for example, 24 hours), the SPIU may extend the period by a further stipulated time.
14. Should the PCR COMMITTEE representative fails to arrive after the extension period, the SPIU may instruct the Contractor to remove the PCR or undertake other mitigating measures and resume work. Such additional works may be charged to the contract. However, the Contractor will not be entitled to claim compensation for work suspension during this period.

Further Suspension of Work

15. During this 7-day period, the PCR COMMITTEE representative will be entitled to request the temporary suspension of the work at or in the vicinity of the discovery site for an additional period of up to, for example, 30 days.
16. The Contractor will be, entitled to claim compensation for work suspension during this period.

17. Alternatively the Contractor will be entitled to establish an agreement with the PCR COMMITTEE for additional services or resources during this further period under a separate contract with the PCR COMMITTEE.

Annex 7 : Generic Integrated Pest Management Plan

Integrated Pest Management Plan

[Adapted from two sources: IPM institutional manual and FADAMA 2 project, Nigeria].

**IMPLEMENTED WITH SUPPORT OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL
SUPPORT OPERATION (YESSO)-ADDITIONAL FINANCING.**

COORDINATORS NAME:

CONTACT ADDRESS:

NAME OF STATE

INTRODUCTION

Pests are populations of living organism (animals, plants, or microorganism) that interfere with agricultural activities and use of other facilities for human purposes. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an approach that establishes a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health and environmental risks.

PEST MANAGEMENT AND PESTICIDE USE POLICY

The general pest control objectives in the existing (1988) agricultural policy for Nigeria are to:

- Control, and/or eradicate and maintain good surveillance of the major economic pests whose outbreaks are responsible for large-scale damage/loss to agricultural production.
- Provide protection to man and animals against vectors of deadly diseases.

In the responses to actual and potential pest threats to intensify agriculture, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) annually purchases and distributes pesticides (through tender) to the States. A number of national institutions play different roles in the pesticide supply, and the Federal Government had issued a number of legislation and institutional framework using four main organizations (FMEnV, FMH, NAFDAC and FMLP) for the regulation of the distribution and use of pesticides. The current legislative tools are:

- FEPA Decree 58 of 1988 as amended by Decree 59 of 1992 and 1999 but complemented by rules and regulations such as FEPA S.1.5, FEPA S.1.9 dealing with disposal and distribution/use of pesticides.
- NAFDAC Decree 15 of 1993, as amended by Decree 19 of 1999.
- The Factories Acts 1990 being implemented by the Factories Inspectorate Division of FMLP.
- The Harmful Waste (Special Criminal Provisions etc) Decree 42 of 1988 being implemented by FMEV.

Based on the approval of the agencies mentioned above, Annexes 1 and 2 list current banned and approved Pesticides stocks in Nigeria. FMARD acts upon request of the Federal Pest Control Services which prepares the lists of pesticide needs for its operation.

PART 2: COMPONENTS OF THE PMP

PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

This pest management plan (PMP) addresses the [*Youth Employment and Social Support Operation – Additional Financing's*] need to monitor and mitigate negative environmental and social impacts of the project and promote ecosystem management. The IPMP provides an information basis for stakeholder groups to establish functional mechanisms enabling farmers to identify, understand and manage pest and vector problems in the further development of the agricultural Cooperative (as may be applicable), reduce personal and environmental health risks

associated with pesticide use, and protect beneficial biodiversity such as natural enemies of pests and pollinators in the farmers' efforts to increase productivity. The PMP also raises the need for farming youth and women to understand and respond to the external IPM environment affecting farmers' livelihoods. For example, quarantine pests, alien invasive species and stringent minimum pesticide residue levels limit the potential for farmers to benefit from international trade opportunities. Collaborative linkages between the project and international IPM groups will help to bring relevant expertise and supporting IPM resources developed elsewhere to strengthen national and local capacity to address pest problems faced by farmers in Nigeria, develop a national IPM policy to encourage national and local compliance with international conventions and guidelines on pesticides, and to further develop IPM. For example YESSO-AF can collaborate with the recently approved Nigeria/FAO project TCP/NIR/2903 (T) on "sustainable legumes and cereal production through integrated production and pest management" for synergy of efforts in participatory learning approaches.

OBJECTIVES

The PMP will enable (implementing agencies of YESSO-AF to monitor pests and disease vectors and mitigate negative environmental and social impacts associated with pest/vector control in agriculture and promote agro-ecosystem management. The plan provides farming youth and women decision-makers and partners with clearer guidelines on integrated pest management (IPM) approaches and options to reduce crop and livestock losses with minimal personal and environmental health risks. Overall, the PMP will empower crop and livestock farmer groups to contribute significantly to household and national economies. The specific objectives of the PMP are to:

- Assist farmers to plan and design location specific IPM activities.
- Promote participatory approaches in IPM for farmers to learn, test, select and implement "best-bet" IPM options to reduce losses due to arthropod pests, diseases and weeds.
- Promote biodiversity monitoring to serve as early warning systems on pest status, alien invasive species, beneficial species, and migratory pests.
- Establish linkages to develop a national IPM policy to promote IPM and compliance with international conventions and guidelines on pesticide use in fadama agriculture.
- Monitor and evaluate the benefits of IPM including its impact on food security, the environment and health.

This IPM plan will be stored in the office of the IPM Coordinator.

IPM COORDINATOR

The Chief Operating Officer (COO) or designee shall be YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE'S IPM Coordinator and be responsible to implement the IPM plan and to coordinate pest management-related communications between YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE, its landlords, service providers, staff and patients.

The COO shall designate an employee at each YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE-managed facility to serve as the IPM Site Coordinator for the site.

IPM COMMITTEE

YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE will maintain an IPM or other safety-related committee with responsibility for annual review of the IPM program and for assisting the IPM Coordinator in resolving pest-related issues. The committee will address IPM issues as needed and at least annually. Minutes will be taken of committee meetings and kept on file by the IPM Coordinator. Membership will include the IPM Coordinator and IPM Site Coordinators, and may also include community members, health advocates, patients and representatives from the Maryland IPM program.

POSTING AND NOTIFICATION OF PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS

The IPM Coordinator shall be responsible to annually notify patients and guardians of the procedures for requesting notification of planned and emergency applications of pesticides in facility buildings and on facility grounds.

When pesticide applications are scheduled in YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE-managed buildings or on grounds, YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE Service Providers and staff shall provide notification in accordance with law, including:

1. Posting a pest control information sign with the date, time and location of the application and the product applied in an appropriate area and including contact information for additional details.
2. Providing this information to all individuals working in the building.
3. Providing this information to all patients and guardians who have requested notification of individual applications of pesticides.

Where pests pose an immediate threat to the health and safety of patients or employees,

YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE may authorize an emergency pesticide application and shall notify by telephone any guardian who has requested such notification. Disinfectants, anti-microbials and self-contained or gel-type pesticide baits applied in inaccessible areas are exempt from posting, notification and the 7-hour reentry requirement.

RECORD KEEPING & PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION

YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE will maintain records of all Service Provider visits and pest control treatments for at least three (3) years. Information regarding pest management activities will be made available to the public at the YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE's administrative office. Requests to be notified of pesticide applications may also be made to this office. All guardians will be informed of their option to receive notification of all pesticide applications at enrollment and once annually.

TRAINING

All YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE staff will be provided with training on YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE's IPM policy at hire and during annual update training. Training will include the rationale for the IPM policy and program and specific elements including use of the pest-sighting log and prohibition on pesticide applications by non-certified individuals.

Additionally, designated staff including the IPM Coordinator, IPM Site Coordinators and those who conduct regular inspections of YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE facilities will receive advanced training on identifying pest infestations and pest-conducive conditions. This training will improve the ability of YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE staff to oversee Service Providers and YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE staff compliance with YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE's IPM policy and plan.

GENERAL IPM STRATEGIES

Pest management strategies may include education, exclusion, sanitation, maintenance, biological and mechanical controls, and pre-approved, site-appropriate pesticides.

An Integrated Pest Management decision at YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE shall consist of the following steps:

1. Identify pest species.
2. Estimate pest populations and compare to established action thresholds.
3. Select the appropriate management tactics based on current on-site information.

4. Assess effectiveness of pest management.
5. Keep appropriate records.

Decisions concerning whether or not pesticides should be applied in a given situation will be based on a review of all available options. Efforts will be made to avoid the use of pesticides by adequate pest proofing of facilities, good sanitation practices, selection of pest-resistant plant materials, and appropriate horticultural practices.

When it is determined that a pesticide must be used in order to meet pest management objectives, the least-hazardous material, adequate for the job, will be chosen.

All pesticide storage, transportation, and application will be conducted in accordance with the requirement of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 United States Code 136 et seq.), Environmental Protection Agency regulations in 40 CFR, Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations, YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE policies and procedures, and local ordinances.

No person shall apply, store, or dispose of any pesticide on YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE-managed property without an appropriate pesticide applicator license. All pesticide applicators will be trained in the principles and practices of IPM and the use of pesticides approved for use by YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE. All applicators must comply with the IPM policy and follow appropriate regulations and label precautions when using pesticides in or around YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE facilities.

Pest-specific strategies will be included in the IPM Program Specifications provided to each service provider.

YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE SERVICE PROVIDER ROLES

YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE service providers including cleaning, pest control and landscape maintenance will be guided by written and signed contracts including YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE-developed IPM program specifications for structural pest control providers.

Service providers will be directed to provide special attention to pest-vulnerable areas including food storage, preparation and serving areas; washrooms; custodial closets; mechanical rooms and entryways into the building.

Service providers or other IPM experts will be asked to provide input on any YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE facility renovation or reconstruction projects including reviewing plans for pest-conducive conditions, suggesting pest-proofing measures and inspecting construction where applicable to prevent and avoid pest problems.

YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE STAFF ROLES

YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE administration will provide support to assist the IPM Coordinator in maintaining an IPM program that relies on minimal pesticide use. Such support will include efforts to promptly address any structural, horticultural, or sanitation changes recommended by the coordinator to reduce or prevent pest problems.

Furthermore, YOUR FACILITY NAME HERE administration will assist the Coordinator in developing and delivering materials and programs for staff, students, and the public to educate them about the importance of good sanitation and pest control.

The facility director is responsible for ensuring staff compliance with the IPM policy and plan, including the attached check list.

PEST-SPECIFIC STRATEGIES

The following strategies will be used for frequently encountered pests:

1. ANTS

- a. Ants will be identified to species to aid in locating nesting sites, preferred food, habits and appropriate baits when necessary.
- b. Ants inside buildings will be cleaned up with soapy water, including the areas ants are traversing to eliminate any pheromone recruiting trail, which ants deposit to help other ants find the location of food and water sources.
- c. Maintenance will be informed and the opening providing entry for ants into the building will be located and repaired.
- d. Building and room occupants will be informed of any action they need to take to prevent future problems, e.g., cleaning up spilled food or drink more promptly or thoroughly, storing food in sealed containers, repairing leaking or dripping pipes or faucets, etc.
- e. If the above steps fail to correct the problem, the contractor will inform the IPM Coordinator and discuss additional steps, such as more extensive repairs, changes in the food policy, changes in exterior landscaping to remove ant habitat, or selection of least-toxic pesticide baits or gels, preferably in manufactured tamper-resistant bait stations placed in areas inaccessible to children or other building occupants.

List of banned pesticides

1. Aldrin 2. Chlordane 3. DDT (Dichlochlorophenyl trichloroethane) 4. Dieldrin 5. Endrin
 6. Heptachlor 7. Toxaphene 8. Chlordimeform 9. Mercury Compounds 10. Lindane
 11. Parathion 12. Methyl Parathion 13. Methyl bromide 14. Hexachlorobenzene

List of crop and livestock protection products approved for use by NAFDAC

a) Insecticides

Organochlorines insecticides	Organophosphorus insecticides	Carbamates	Pyrethroids
1. Endosulfan	<u>Organophosphorus i</u>	1. Carbaryl	1. Lambda – Cyhalothrin
2. Helptachlor	1. Diazinon	2. Carbofuran	2. Cypermethrin
3. Lindane (Restricted to use on Cocoa only)	2. Dichlorvos (DDVP)	3. Propoxur	3. Deltamethrin
	3. Chlorpyrifos	4. Carbosulfan	4. Phenothrin
	4. Chlorpyrifos – Methyl	5. Furathiocarb	5. Permethrin
	5. Dicrotophos	6. Temik (Aldicarb)	6. Tetramethrin
	6. Dimethoate		7. Cyfluthrin
	7. Monocrotophos		8. Allethrin
	8. Perimiphos – Ethyl		
	9. Perimiphos – Methyl		
	10. Ethion		
	11. Rugby (Cadusofas)		
	12. Malathion		
	13. Temeguard (Temephos)		
	14. Isazofos		
	15. Parathion – Methyl		
	16. Phosphamidon		
	17. Methidathion		

b) Herbicides and fungicides

<u>Organophosphorus</u>	<u>Carbamates</u>	Other herbicides	Fungicides
<u>Organophosphorus</u>	1. Asulam	1. Dimethachlor	1. Benomyl (Nitroheterocyclic Compound)
1. Anilofos		2. Metazachlor	2. Dazomet (Thiadiazine Fungicide)
2. Piperophos		3. Monosodium Methyl Arsonate (MSMA)	3. Folpet (Phthalimide Fungicide)
3. Glyphosate		4. Fluxixpyr	4. Metalaxyl (Acylalamine Fungicide)
4. Glyphosate Trimesium (Touchdown or Sulfosate)		5. Imazaquine	5. Cyproconazole (Alto – 100SL)
5. Amideherbicides (Acetochlor; Alachlor; Propanil; Butachlor; Metalochlor)		6. Triassulfuran (Amber)	6. Bavistin (Carbon) – Benzimide
Triazines and Triazoles (Atrazine; Ametryn; Desmetryn; Terbutalazine; Terbutrex Terbutryne)		7. Osetoxydim	7. Triadmenol (Bayfidon GR Conzole Fungicide)
Chlorophenoxy herbicides (Prometryn; Simazine; 2.4-D (2.4 Dichlorphenoxy acetic acid))		8. Oxadiazon (Ronster)	
7. Urea and guanidines ; (Diuron ; Linurex (=Linuron); Fluometurone;		9. Clomaone	
		10. Trifluralin	
		11. Stamp 500 (pendimethalin)	
		12. Fluazifop – P.butyl	

Chloroxuron; Neburon)

Quaternary nitrogen

compounds (paraquat; diquat)

Annex 8: List of Participants at Stakeholder Meetings

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION/Designation	PHONE
CROSS RIVER STATE			
1	Roy Ndoma Egba	SA/TL DIDC	08033380626
2	Festus O. Ofutet	Desk Officer YESSO DIDC	08068707035
3	Patrick Ugbe	Commissioner Youth & Sports	-
4	John A. kejin	Desk Officer YESSO, Youth & Sports	08132809432
5	Barr Bassey E. Ekpe	Commissioner Ministry of Social Welfare	08050252039
6	Bridget A. Ushie	Perm Sec. Ministry of Social Welfare	-
7	Engr Chris Eriom	MD/CEO, Joan Patcen Ltd	07032314155
8	Ignatius Atsu	MEDA	08033844232
9	Fidelis Obeten	Ministry of Agriculture	08056582036
10	Prince S.J. Okpa	Supreme Coalition	08032241579
11	Etim Emmanuel	Supreme Coalition	080322984249
12	Justina Okey	DIDC	08032620167
13	Richard Akwagibe	Tourism Development	08059915628
14	Terence Samuel	MEDA	-
15	Hon Gabriel Egari	Executive Secretary, Cross River Urban Development Agency	08035537743
16	Joe-Mary Ekang Ita	Director Waste Management & Maintenance	08037208605
17	Beatrice U. Umoh	Director Environmental Health & Education, CUDA	08030971001
18	Charles Okon Kutman	Director, Open Space Development	08037256123
EKITI STATE			
19	Dada Kolawole Chris	Head Farm Settlement Min of Agric	08068885712
20	Ogunrinde Festus	Planning Officer, Min of Integration & Intergovernmental Affairs	08136129327
21	Ogunjobi O.M	Director Ministry of Works	08032213915
22	Adeniyi Ajisafe	Programme Officer MDGs Office	08035313542
23	Fajusi R.S	Director, Min of Housing & Environment	08069425487
24	Adeyemi E.I.	CEO, SEPWECA	08032389043
25	Kolawole M.O	Director PR&D, Min of Job creation	08053598018
26	Akodu D.O.	Director Pollution, Ekita SEPA	08030656672
27	Kumolalo A. Alaba	Director Youth Development	08032065660

28	M.A. Ibukunle	Director Social Devt, MWASD&GE	08037280943
ENUGU STATE			
29	Godwin C. Ogenyi	Commissioner Human Devt & Poverty Alleviation	08062666448
30	John Egbo	Commissioner for Environment	08060469526
31	Martin A. N. Anikwe	Commissioner for Agriculture	08033387534
32	Elochukwu Chukwuani	Technical Team Member YESSO	08105141681
33	Nweke Okechukwu	State Focal Person, YESSO	08063122246
KANO STATE			
34	Alh Mohammed Ali Tana	DG, Directorate of youth Development	08065526896
35	Sani Abubakar	Director Youth Development	-
36	Ahmadu Sidi Ali	DD Youth Development	08031328778
37	Engr Abdulhammed Haruna	Director of Operations, Refuse Management & Sanitation Board	07031301602
38	Fanna Degema	PSP, Skill acquisition trainer	0809712305
NIGER STATE			
39	Ahmed Mustafa	DPRS, Ministry of Youth Development	08065350192
40	Aminu Suleiman Gwuda	DG, Poverty Alleviation	08038376099
41	Sulaiman J. G. Mohammed	HOD, Network, MOYD	08036823838
42	Idris Mohammed	HOD, Water Resources & Environment	07030513349
43	Hadiza M. Shehu	Head of Planning, YESSO office	08032318178
44	Adamu Baba Kutigi	PEOI, NSPC	07034488029
45	Mohammed A. Adamu	ACS, NSBS	08036225402
46	Alh Abubakar Bida	ADAS, Min of Agric & Rural Devt.	08036835966
47	Abubakar M. Kwatachi	Head of M&E YESSO Office	08032839383
48	Danladi Philamon	Admin Officer, YESSO Office	07032468660
49	Moh'd Umar	PEHO, NISEPA	08035969371
50	Abdulmalik Salihu	Chief Accountant YESSO office	08161931229
OSUN			
51	Dr Olalekan Yinusa	SA, Min of Commerce	08035171663
52	Olugbenga Odulaja	Member OYES implementation Committee	07056800869
53	Col. Enibukun Oyewole	OYES Commandant	08035927759
54	Kola Omoyunde Young	OYES Mgmt Committee Member	08033015827
55	J.O. Ashaolu	Director Min of Environment	08032097398
56	Alh G.O Oyeladum	GM, Waste Management Agency	08035793997
57	Akande Olufemi	SA, Min of Commerce	08035793642
58	Engr I.L. Ogunsina	DGM, OSWC	080338024430
59	Engr Segun Apará	AGM, OSWC	08035012620
60	Fashesino Otundina	Director OYES/MDG	08035716557
OYO STATE			

61	G.A. Alade	Director Min of Culture & Tourism	08062176617
62	A.B. Atere	DD. Min of Education	080601847
63	O. F. Adedeji	ES. Agency of Youth Development	08033884797
64	O.M Lanre	Asst Director Ministry of Environment	08024297626
65	A.O. Adeniji	DD, Agency for Youth Development	08023364501
66	S.O. Alamy	Director, OYSADEP	08053413450
67	Akinola E.	AD. Min of Agriculture	08053510321
68	Lasisi M.O (Mrs)	Director Min of Women Affairs	08023334495

Annex 9: Guiding Principles on the Incorporation of RPBA Findings in the Proposed Additional Financing

Background: The North-East Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA)

On 21 August 2015, the Government of Nigeria requested assistance in assessing the needs associated with peace building and crisis recovery. Support has been provided in accordance with the 2008 Joint European Union (EU) – United Nations (UN) – World Bank (WB) Declaration on crisis assessment and recovery planning. The RPBA has been prepared and implemented by the Federal Government, led by the Vice President's Office, and the Governments of the six affected states, with support from the World Bank, United Nations, and European Union. A multi-stage consultation process was followed for the development of the assessment methodology, collection and validation of data and for the progressive corroboration of results, ending with consultation and validation of the RPBA findings, after which the document was fully endorsed by the different stakeholders.

The RPBA informs a collective vision and strategy on peace building and recovery, and provides a framework for coordinated and coherent support to assist conflict-affected people in the North-East. The assessment covers the six states of Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Gombe, Taraba, and Bauchi, and provides an overarching framework for stability, peace building, and recovery. The RPBA is founded on the recognition that a durable resolution to the conflict in the North-East requires addressing the structural and underlying drivers of violent conflict. In order to assess and prioritize immediate and medium-term peace building and recovery needs, the RPBA gathered information across three components, namely: Peace Building, Stability and Social Cohesion; Infrastructure and Social Services; and Economic Recovery.

RPBA Recovery Strategy and Framework

The RPBA confirmed the need for recovery and peace building efforts, to be carried in tandem with the on-going scaling up of the humanitarian assistance. Therefore, the Recovery and Peace Building Strategy (RPBS) will need to be closely coordinated with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)⁴ in order to build on the HRP's achievements and avoid overlaps.

Careful and coordinated sequencing of the RBPA and subsequent support will be critical in view of the fluidity of the security environment, and the marked variation in security within and among the six states. Priorities should be carefully assessed on a continuous basis, and adjusted as needed in light of the prevailing situation on the ground. In some areas, a humanitarian response combined with stabilisation will be needed, while in other areas, the context will permit more substantial movement towards recovery.

An integrated and balanced approach to recovery is essential. Peace building and social cohesion is the backbone of the assessment. Hence it is crucial to properly balance peace building, stability, and social cohesion interventions with other interventions aimed at

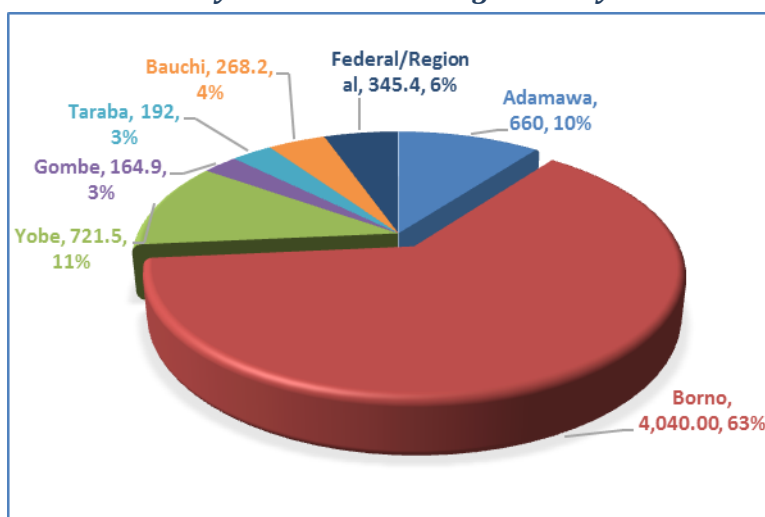
⁴ The HRP 2016 was prepared by the UN- Nigeria, with the purpose assessing the humanitarian conditions of the Nigerian NE and providing a framework for the continuous national response and early recovery plans and interventions to these needs. For more information, please visit:
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/nigeria_2016_hrp_03032016_0.pdf

reconstructing or rehabilitating social, physical, and productive assets. Peace building, stability, and social cohesion interventions will ensure the sustainability of recovery interventions on the ground and lay the foundation for human security to prevail. The assessment sets out four strategic outcomes for recovery and peace building: 1) Safe, voluntary, and dignified return and resettlement of displaced populations; 2) Improved human security, reconciliation, and violence prevention; 3) Enhanced government accountability and citizen engagement in service delivery; and 4) and Increased equity in the provision of basic services and employment opportunities.

Overview of Overall Impacts and Needs from the Crisis under the RPBA

Figure 1: Overall Recovery and Peace Building Needs by State

The assessment indicates that the economic impact of the crisis is substantial, reaching nearly US\$ 9 billion. Needs for recovery and peace building are disproportionately concentrated in Borno, followed by Yobe and Adamawa. Two-thirds of the damages (US\$ 5.9 billion) are in Borno, the most affected state; damages in Adamawa and Yobe account for US\$ 1.6 billion and US\$ 1.2 billion respectively. Three-quarters of the overall impacts are on agriculture (US\$ 3.5 billion) and housing (US\$ 3.3 billion). The conflict resulted in more than 400,000 damaged and destroyed housing units, 95 percent of which are located in Borno.



The total need for recovery and peace building across the three strategic areas of interventions in both the stabilization and recovery⁵ phase is US\$ 6.7 billion (Table 1):

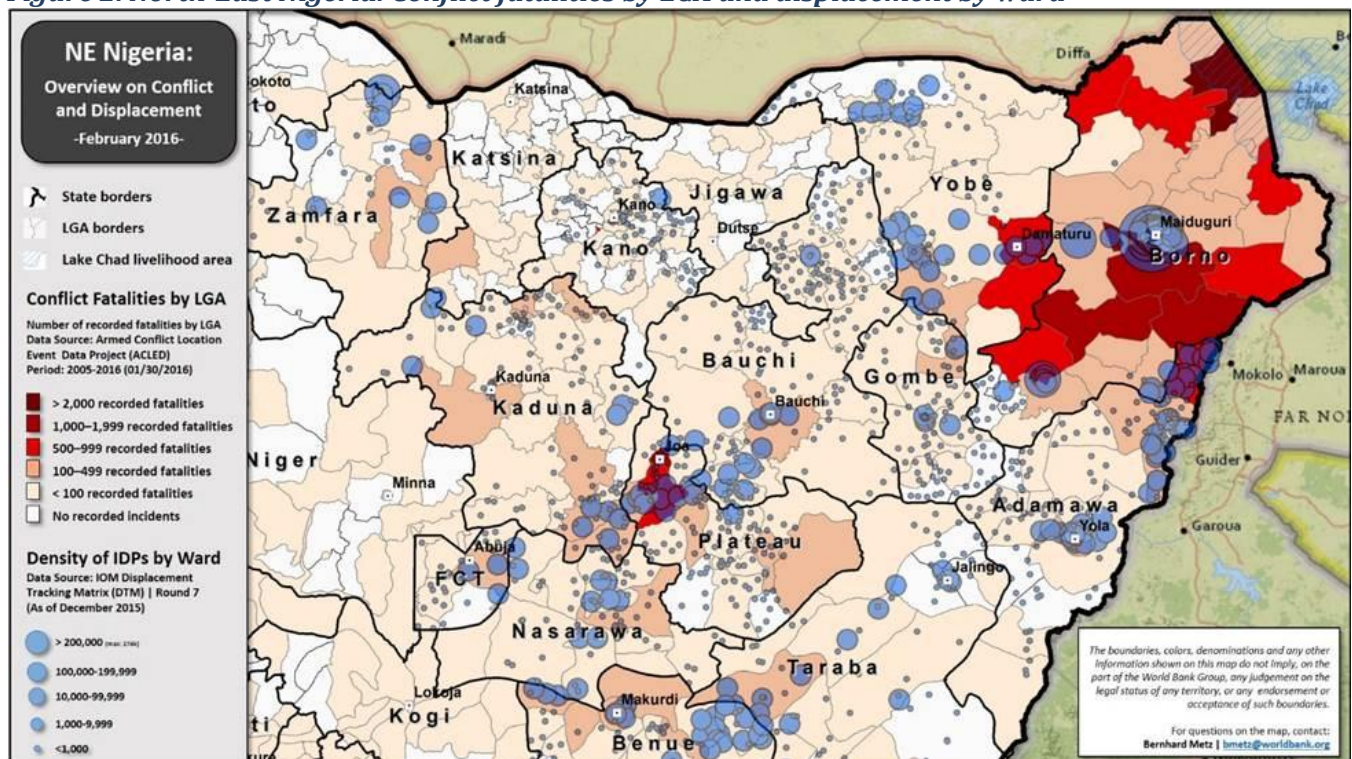
Table 1: Overall Recovery and Peace Building Needs by Component

	Adamawa	Borno	Yobe	Gombe	Taraba	Bauchi	Federal/Regional	Total
	(US \$ million)							
Peace building and social cohesion	27.5	37.8	22.5	13.6	19.4	23.9	5.7	150.5
Infrastructure and social services	594.9	3,933.3	668.3	129.1	144.9	202.9	94.7	6,040.1
Economic Recovery	37.6	68.8	30.7	22.3	27.7	41.4	245	473.5
Total	660.0	4,040.0	721.5	164.9	192.0	268.2	345.4	6,664.1

⁵ Stabilization generally denotes the period during which initial recovery interventions commence and start taking effect while ongoing humanitarian operations continue. These initial recovery interventions build upon humanitarian interventions, do not duplicate them, and do not address the development deficits existing before the insurgency. Recovery denotes the period during which the initial recovery interventions start galvanizing into concrete recovery outcomes while more medium-term recovery and reconstruction activities take shape, scale up and intensify. The RPBA recognizes that these periods will overlap across the territory, with some areas being ready for recovery efforts sooner than others.

Forced displacement and social cohesion are the most acute impacts of the conflict in North East Nigeria. An estimated 2 million have been forcibly displaced by the conflict, 1.8 of which are displaced within Nigeria, making it the country with the third largest IDP population in the world. The burden of displacement is asymmetric across regions and populations. Borno, at the heart of the crisis, hosts 67 percent. The majority of IDPs live in host communities with only 8.5 percent in camps and camp-like sites. The population of Maiduguri, the Borno State's capital, has more than doubled due to displaced persons. Yobe and Adamawa also share large burdens of IDPs, hosting 130,000 and 136,000 respectively, or around 6 percent in each state. Women, children, and the youth bear the brunt of forced displacement, accounting for nearly 80 percent of affected populations. Of the 1.8 million identified IDPs nationally, 53 percent are women, 57 percent are children (of which 28 percent are five or younger) (IOM, 2015).

Figure 2. North-East Nigeria: Conflict fatalities by LGA and displacement by ward



Security remains the main factor preventing an accurate assessment of the extent of needs of displaced population, as well as any attempts of return. Most of Borno and parts of Yobe and Adamawa remain inaccessible due to unstable security conditions (see Figure 2). Attempts of return by IDPs have been frustrated due to attacks by Boko Haram, forcing people to displace again. More recently, reports of unexploded ordinances have increased, preventing access to farmlands and limiting the restoration of livelihoods. Displacement has also increased vulnerability in many ways, including to Sexual and Gender Based Violence. There is evidence from humanitarian agencies that sexual abuse of women and children is widespread. Girls and women who have experienced sexual violence from Boko Haram members are stigmatized by their communities, especially when they become pregnant. Men and boys also confront a range

of threats, including violence, abduction, and forceful recruitment by Boko Haram and vigilante groups, and detention on suspicion of militancy sympathies.

The rapid deterioration of the conflict, and vacuum of law enforcement mechanisms to contain and control conflict, resulted in widespread levels of suspicion, mistrust and stigma along ethnic, religious, political, and geographical lines. The social fabric in the North-East was deeply damaged, eroding social relations between citizens and government, down to ethnic clans, communities and even extended families. Economic, ethnic, religious, political, and geographical divisions have hardened, affecting the way in which any recovery effort is perceived, while new divisions have emerged. The sequentially overlapping phases of humanitarian, early recovery and development assistance need to incorporate confidence and trust-building, collaboration and mutual understanding. Social impacts of efforts are central considerations in all proposed interventions in such a fragile social system.

Guiding Principles Emerging from the RPBA for Recovery and Peace Building Responses

The response to recovery and peace building needs in the North East will require (1) adopting holistic approaches that address the multi-dimensional impacts of the conflict; (2) retaining flexibility for future adjustment in light of post-RPBA delivery mechanisms, financial complementarity, and in-depth assessments; (3) implementation flexibility to adapt to the evolving situation around security; and (4) impact-based resource allocation along geographic, demographic and sectoral priorities.

- (1) The RPBA indicates that the recovery and peace building of the Nigerian North East calls for a holistic approach** that promotes peace, stability, and social cohesion addresses the rehabilitation of infrastructure and services, and also addresses underlying macro-economic issues to overcome the nexus of instability, conflict, and deteriorating development. Throughout this process, principles such as sustainable recovery, do-not harm approaches and building-back-better/smarter standards should be further integrated.
- (2) Flexibility in the design of AF project components and operational and implementation modalities greatly facilitates the alignment between the post-RPBA programmatic response and the proposed AF.** The RPBA will be followed by a more detailed conflict recovery planning, prioritization and operationalization led by the Federal and State Governments and supported by the EU, UN and WB. A formal request of the Government of Nigeria for support during this phase has been received by partners. This post-RPBA phase will produce with a programmatic response for recovery and peace building of the North East, including duly prioritized plans for recovery at the sector levels as well as institutional arrangements for recovery for the entire recovery program in the six states as a cohesive whole. It is important that AF operations built in enough flexibility as to remain aligned with this programmatic response.
- (3) As the situation in the North East remains fluid in terms of security and forced displacement, adaptability is key to ensure positive impacts.** Security continues to be the number one reason preventing people from returning or resettling as large part of the NE remain unstable. The RPBA provides a series of recommendations on how to carry out interventions in this context, strongly advising that a series of steps are

undertaken as to avoid that any harm is done to the affected population through operations. Risk associated with return and resettlement of displaced population have been identified as particularly high, and a series of preliminary actions have been identified as critical to ensure their safe, voluntarily and dignified return and resettlement.

- (4) Based on RPBA findings, the following emerge as key priorities for resource allocation during stabilization and recovery:** Geographically, impacts are disproportionately concentrated in Borno, where 63% of total damages and hosts 67% of all IDPs. Within Borno, damages are heavily concentrated in areas of higher concentration of attaches including LGAs around the Sambisa forest, and LGAs closer to the border with Niger, Chad and Cameroon, and in particular those in the vicinity of the Lake Chad. LGAs with the highest concentration of IDPs include Maiduguri, Jerre, Konduga and Biu in Borno, Damaturu, Potsikum and Bade in Yobe, Michica and Yola south and north in Adamawa. Demographically, while the entire population in those areas has been affected by the conflict, displaced population and host communities, women (and within this group widows and abductees), unaccompanied children, youth and the elderly were identified as particularly vulnerable populations. In terms of sectoral priorities, social cohesion and peace building were identified as the most critical area for stabilization and recovery, while infrastructure and service delivery is the area in which there is highest financial need. The following matrix summarizes the main social protection priorities as identified by the RPBA:

NEEDS	INDICATORS FOR STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY
Subcomponent 9: Social Protection	
Expansion of coverage of forthcoming National Social Safety Nets Program, unconditional top-up for first 2 years	<u>Output indicator:</u> Number of households covered; Ratio of IDPs to non-IDP beneficiary households <u>Outcome indicator:</u> Poverty incidence and poverty gap; Household income/expenditure
Employment of IDPs in procurement of forthcoming national school feeding program	<u>Output indicator:</u> Number of IDPs employed; Number of meals served; Number of public school children that received meals
Public employment scheme	<u>Output indicator:</u> Number of households covered; Ratio of IDPs to non-IDPs beneficiary households <u>Outcome indicator:</u> Poverty incidence and poverty gap; Household income/expenditure
Old age and disability allowance	<u>Output indicator:</u> Coverage of older persons aged 65 years and above and PWDs, in terms of absolute numbers and share of total older persons/PWDs <u>Outcome indicator:</u> Poverty incidence and poverty gap
Targeted subsidy of Community Bases Social Health Insurance Program for children under 5, lactating mothers, and pregnant women	<u>Output indicator:</u> Number of total individuals covered; Individuals covered as share of total population in the North-East; Health expenditure per individual/ household; Child immunization rates
Capacity building	<u>Output indicator:</u> Number of LGA-level implementers receiving training