

SFG2188 V16



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



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

(ESMP)

For

Construction of Block of Market Stall

AT

KUDIRI COMMUNITY IN DENSA LGA OF ADAMAWA STATE

DRAFT FINAL REPORT

May, 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kudiri community has selected the construction of Market Stalls as priority micro-projects which they are asking for the assistance of CSDP for funding. The market stall when constructed will boost economic activities and attract income to households. Kudiri is a community of about 3800 in Densa LGA of Adamawa state.

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

Beneficial Impacts

The beneficial impacts of this micro project are as follow:

- Stimulation of economic activities and development
- Employment for traders and shop attendants
- Increase income and welfare

Negative Impacts

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

- Market stalls will result in increase in solid and liquid waste generation and air pollution of the surrounding environment
- Poor waste management may result to public health crisis
- There may be incessant traffic obstruction along the adjoining road due to the market
- Activities of theft and burglary may increase especially, if they are open or unfenced shops/stalls
- Fire incidence from the market may result to loss of life and property

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

The overall cost of implementing the ESMP is as follows:

Item	Responsibility	Cost Estimate(N)	Cost Estimate in (USD)
Mitigation & Monitoring	CDA, CPMC, SA	520,000	2600
Training & Capacity Building	Consultant	450,000	2250
Sub-Total		970,000	4850
Management (10%)	SA	97,000	485
Contingency (10%)		97,000	485
Total		1,164,000	5,820

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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

1.2 CSDP Project Development Objectives and Components

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

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

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

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

The CSDP AF project is envisaged not to have high level adverse environmental and social impacts because they are site specific and largely small in scope. However, the project is classified as category B because it involves civil works whose cumulative impacts may be hazardous and adverse to the environment and human community if not identified and mitigated early.

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 which entails that based on World Bank EA screening guideline, expected impacts of the project would be site specific, moderate in terms of environmental health & safety risk and reversible.

The Market Stalls under consideration based on the outcome of the screening exercise, is of minor impacts and consistent with the indicators for category B classification.

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

1.4 Objectives of the ESMP

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

Specifically, this ESMP is designed to ensure the following:

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

CHAPTER 2: MICRO PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

2.1 Micro Project Description

The Kudiri community has selected the construction of Market Stalls as priority micro-projects which they are asking for the assistance of CSDP for funding. The market stall when constructed will boost economic activities and attract income to households. Kudiri is a community of about 3800 in Densa LGA of Adamawa state.

2.2 Beneficial Impacts

The beneficial impacts of this micro project are as follow:

- Stimulation of economic activities and development
- Employment for traders and shop attendants
- Increase income and welfare

2.3 Negative Impacts

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

- Market stalls will result in increase in solid and liquid waste generation and air pollution of the surrounding environment
- Poor waste management may result to public health crisis
- There may be incessant traffic obstruction along the adjoining road due to the market
- Activities of theft and burglary may increase especially, if they are open or unfenced shops/stalls
- Fire incidence from the market may result to loss of life and property

2.4 Mitigation Measures

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

CHAPTER 3: POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

3.1 ESMP and Monitoring Matrix

		OPERATIONAL PHASE					
Impact identification	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (N)
				Mitigation	monitoring		
Solid and liquid waste generation	-Introduce and implement effective waste management plan	Site inspection	-Evidence of waste bins -Evidence of order in waste handling and disposal	CPMC, Market authorities, OO, PO	CPMC, SA	Daily	150,000
Disease outbreak may occur due to poor hygiene	-Construct VIP toilets -Construct a borehole to ensure water supply -Constitute a market committee for sanitation and hygiene -Sensitize on hygiene and sanitation	Community survey	-Availability of sanitary materials (soap, tissue paper, disinfectant) -Evidence of functional water supply	CPMC, Market authorities, OO, PO	CPMC, SA, GO	Daily	100,000
Fire outbreak and risk of loss of life and property	-Training on fire fighting and safety measure -Provide firefighting equipment -Provide fire assembling points and sensitize the market association	Community survey	-Number of persons trained/evidence of training -Number of firefighting equipment installed	CPMC, Market authorities, OO, PO	CPMC, SA	Annually	50 000
Loss of asset/income due to theft	-Fence the market (Life Fencing) - Form a committee for Rotational Communal Policing	Survey	-Evidence of fenced area -Number of complaints -Minutes of meetings indicating agreements	CPMC, Market authorities, OO, PO		-During construction -During operation	150,000

Traffic obstruction	-Provide locally improvised speed breakers and road signage -Provide First Aid Kits	Site inspection	-Number of speed breakers and evidence of road signage -Availability of First Aid Kits	CPMC, Market authorities, OO, PO		-After construction -Annually	70,000
							520,000

3.3 Capacity Building Need and Targets

The ESMP would also include a detailed capacity building/training for staff of CSDP at the Federal level and for the 26 states. Here below is a breakdown of the proposed training and cost implications. Details of the capacity building plan are contained below:

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

3.4 Summary of ESMP cost

Item	Responsibility	Cost Estimate(N)	Cost Estimate in (USD)
Mitigation & Monitoring	CDA, CPMC, SA	520,000	2600
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Sub-Total		970,000	4850
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Note: The budget for capacity building has been integrated into another ESMP report by the CSDA.

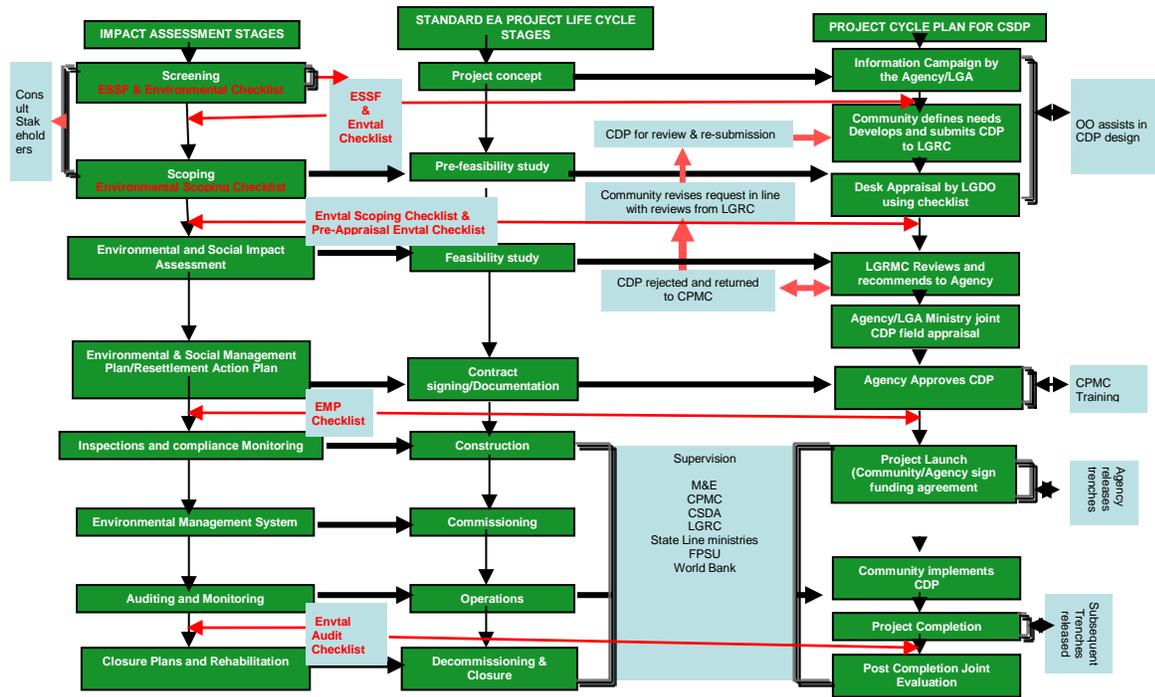
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APPENDIX 1: ESMP CHECKLIST

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

APPENDIX 2: CSDP PROJECT CYCLE AND EA PROCESS



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