PROGRAM: INCLUSIVE BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT INTEGRATED PROGRAM:
Rebuilding the North East For Shared Prosperity

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

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1. **Brief description of the program and key environmental and social components**

The proposed program aims to improve the quality of life of the Nigerian people, particularly in the Northeast Region, through enhanced access of the poor and vulnerable to basic social services, livelihood opportunities and strengthened safety net systems with key considerations to states affected by the Boko Haram insurgency. The Program is part of ongoing Federal Government efforts toward North East States' Emergency Transition, Recovery and Peacebuilding, elaborated by the five-year programmatic “Buhari Plan” of 2016.

The program comprises three components.

**Component 1– Service Delivery,** will promote restoration, access and utilization of basic social services in health, education and water and sanitation- with targeted interventions in infrastructure provision, skills acquisition and upgrading, rural water and sanitation reform and community based nutrition support programmes.

**Component 2- Economic Recovery,** which seeks to promote job creation and entrepreneurship with focus on youth and women. It will also support the reconstruction of Major markets to recover commerce. Additionally, tailored training to upgrade the skills of artisans and equip them to take better, the economic opportunities arising from public work programmes resulting from reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure in component 1 and other economic integration activities will be undertaken. The component will also support vulnerable households (IDPs) to enhance their economic reintegration and the building of livelihoods with focus on agribusiness. To ensure better targeting of interventions for the vulnerable, the Bank will support the development of state unified social registry which in turns contributes to the development of the national registry compilation for the safety nets programme, co-financed by the World Bank. Given the socio-cultural context, promoting women’s entrepreneurship and job for female, accessing skills and training programs and facilitating women access to market, require specific gender-focused interventions. Expected results for this component will therefore include (i) youth/women MSMEs and Entrepreneurship promoted;(iii) unskilled youth (50% female) trained in viable economic ventures and life skills; (iii) Poor household food security and agricultural livelihood opportunities enhanced (60% of economic livelihood interventions will benefit
Component 3- will provide technical assistance to the Women Empowerment Fund to facilitate loan disbursement to women SMMEs, enhanced capacities of ministry of Labour and Employment for enforcement and monitoring of the Private Agency Employment Regulation; enhanced capacity of the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) to implement the National Education Management Information System to support and National Primary Health Care evidenced based policy and strategy development in the sub sectors of basic education and Primary Health. In addition, the office of the Vice President social Investment Unit will be supported to put in place an MIS to facilitate coordination and monitoring of cluster programmes. The programme will also facilitate the development of programme implementation manuals and monitoring and evaluation framework as well as an impact evaluation. The Program Coordination and Implementation Units capacities will also be built to enhance implementation efficiency.

The target population to benefit directly from the Program will be mainly the most vulnerable segment of the population including youth and women with emphasis on rural poor in LGAs affected by the insurgency and IDPs reintegrating into communities. An estimated population of 14 million affected people including about 2.3 million IDPs (of which 53 percent are women, and 57 percent are children) are expected to be directly impacted by the basic service delivery interventions in health and nutrition, education and water and sanitation. Targeted areas span across the six states including Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Yobe, Gombe and Taraba. The Water and Sanitation interventions also include Plateau State which will be used as part of scaling up of the Rural Water and Sanitation Reforms. Over 9,000 IDPs and head of vulnerable households will receive direct assistance for their economic reintegration and livelihoods; 2032 SSMEs (79% women) will be reached to develop and enhance their businesses; 2,900 construction artisans and mechanics working in the informal sector will be supported to enhance quality and productivity and 2,000 unskilled youth will be trained in economic skills for employment and job creation.

2. Major environmental and social impacts

**Environmental Impacts:** Overall, the project is environmentally beneficial. An environmental evaluation found that the sub-project components involve simple, appropriate, low cost technologies that do not pose any significant environmental consequences. The project has been classified as Category 2. The Environmental and Social Impacts of the program will be improved rural environment, public health, basic education, and quality of life for rural women, men and children and sustained economic development in the North East Nigeria, through the provision of safe and reliable water supply and sanitation services, basic education delivery, improved public health services, community nutrition, and economic empowerment. The proposed program will benefit youth and women in the Northeast region of Nigeria. The program will cover 6 states North East including Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Yobe and Taraba and with special attention to young widows with children, adolescents out of school and generally the displaced and conflict affected populations. Specific for Water Sanitation and Hygiene the program will also cover plateau State. Focus on IDPs through reintegration and economic recovery
interventions covering restoration of basic social services and livelihood support will promote positive coping mechanisms and resilience skills to complement other emotional support and psychosocial activities being undertaken particularly by the UN agencies. Women and children particularly the girl-child carries the burden of providing water for the household in most rural communities. Improving water supply and sanitation will improve women’s living conditions by giving them more time for productive endeavours, adult education, empowerment activities and leisure. Other benefits include; (i) formal jobs resulting from scaled up services i.e. professionalised water and sanitation service providers and the private mainly women operators managing WASH facilities at markets. (ii) State government personnel across agencies and NGOs will gain service delivery and community nutrition and hygiene promotion skills to be used beyond the program (iii) The Federal Ministries of Water Resources, Education, Health, Labour, Women Affairs will be able to lead the respective sectors sector more effectively with new tools and coordination mechanisms in place. The negative impacts include (i) There will be emission of noxious gases from the exhaust of trucks, automated cranes, etc. that will be ‘moved to the various sites for the purpose of program activities and this may pose negative impacts on ambient air quality around the program site; (ii) Mobilisation of equipment, materials and men to site may further increase the ambient noise levels of the program areas and its immediate surroundings, (ii) The movement of trucks and cranes to the site may constitute obstructions to normal traffic in the program area and thus exacerbate traffic build-up in the area, (iii) Dust raised from various construction activities will negatively affect ambient air quality; (iv) Emissions in the form of exhaust fumes and dust from vehicles and machines; (v) Loss of vegetation caused by clearing of sites, installation of works, quarries and stock pile areas, and demand for fuelwood by labour force; (vi) Health and safety of workers (accidents, etc); and (vii) Disease transmission (HIV/AIDS, STDs) to communities around program areas from construction workers.

**Land Acquisition and Resettlement:** Previous experience in the RWSS, basic education, primary health and community economic empowerment sub-sector suggests that impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement or relocation is unlikely to occur since most sub project activities are planned at the community level and consensus arrived at before implementation. The Project will require small areas of land for the location of small groundwater pumping stations and, in some cases, small storage tanks, school infrastructure, health care facilities, TVET centres, as well as rehabilitation of existing markets. These will be outside the community settlements in agricultural land or unused land. The community will contribute land for the facilities as part of their contribution to the Project. This will be part of the subproject selection criteria. The Government through the State Ministries of Water Resources, Education Health, Agriculture, Labour will screen each subproject before the award of the civil works contracts to ensure that the site selection does not cause any involuntary resettlement effects that would require compensation under AfDB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

**Social Impacts:** The impact of the Program is expected to be positive. In the context of recovery and peace building in the North East, the program will assist the poor and vulnerable (especially IDPs) to resettle and restart their livelihood, which will contribute to stabilizing the social fabric and spur recovery. It enhances the mobility and contributes to productivity and efficiency of the beneficiary communities. The water and sanitation components will reduce health risks and contribute to investments in other social services as well. The program operation creates jobs in the construction process (permanent and temporary) and affects on a direct basis the lives of the
rural and urban populations in the region. The program will have positive social impact by protecting the most vulnerable individuals and households, including about 2.3 million IDPs, women, youths, and children in conflict affected communities. The program activities will contribute to spur local economic activities by enhancing economic liquidity, as well as rebuilding basic service delivery and market infrastructure. Other benefits include; (i) formal jobs resulting from scaled up services i.e. professionalised water and sanitation service providers and the private mainly women operators managing WASH facilities at markets. (iii) State government personnel across agencies and NGOs will gain service delivery and community nutrition and hygiene promotion skills to be used beyond the project (iv) The Federal Ministries of Water Resources, Education, labour, Health will be able to lead the sector more effectively with new tools and coordination mechanisms in place.

3. Enhancement and mitigation program

**Climate Change Adaptation:** Climate resilience has been built into relevant activities to be carried out under the Program in accordance with the Bank’s Climate Risk Management Policy and in line with the Federal Ministry of Water Resources “Partnership for Expanded Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (PEWASH)” strategy. The proposed Program takes into account successful Integrated Water Management strategies including, among others: protecting and restoring the natural environment at provision points; use of green energy technologies such as solar pumping systems; conjunctive use of surface water and ground water. The Program will also promote the use of improved seed varieties that are high yielding, drought-resistant and early maturing as well as soil and water conservation measures to ensure optimal crop productivity in food security interventions. The program also integrates reforestation which will positively impact on reduction emissions.

**Social Inclusion and Gender:** The Buhari Plan proposed different initiatives with objective to address women, girls and those are affect needs within the three pillars: peace, satiability, and security, infrastructure development, and economic recovery. The proposed program of AfDB will complement the work other development partners. In this regards, the Bank intervention will aim at increase women, girls and those are affect by the conflict access to social services; water and sanitation, education, and health. In terms of increased participation of women in the social services delivery, the program is intended to at least 30 % and 40% of the water sector players and unskilled youth to be trained and shall be women. It is also anticipated that 30% of the WASHCOM executives shall be women. The program will be aware of gender sensitive infrastructure including location, space, and acceptance by women. Therefore, women’s participation and consultation is essential and appropriate approach will be observed. To increase women’s access to economic opportunities the Bank intervention will support the entrepreneurship, growth and productivity of 1200 women led micro agribusinesses and an allocation of USD five million is ring fenced for this purpose.

**Youth Participation:** The youths will be engaged in the production of low cost raw materials for construction of water and sanitation facilities, schools and health clinics and TVET centres. A total of 2300 small scale services providers including pump mechanics and other artisans consisting mainly of youths from the communities will be trained in the construction and
maintenance of the facilities and viable economic skills to ensure sustainability, and also empower them by enhancing their income earning capacities. The youth squads which supported the military to fight against Boko Haram will be mobilised and supported to acquire relevant economic skills, through training, apprenticeship and mentoring to enhance their employability. In addition the programme will integrate a young graduates attachment programme to enhance their employability. The youths will also comprise 40% of the Hygiene Education and community nutrition Trainers of Trainers that will be trained under the program.

**Disability:** Disability/vulnerability issues will be incorporated at all stages of the program implementation. Baseline data will be collected about disabled people and their needs and the development of appropriate and accessible facilities for the disabled will be based on clearer understanding of their problems and what already works for them. The benefits of the program to disabled people will be closely monitored and specific opportunities will be provided for disabled people to participate in project planning and design.

The main theme of the program is environmental protection and climate resilience for the safety of citizens. This includes improved delivery of public health services, improved basic water source protection; efficient water usage; reduced pollution through improved public sanitation integrating, safe transport, treatment and re-use; and development of guidelines for climate change and variability and disaster risks.

4. Enhancement and mitigation program

**Climate Change Adaptation:** The program is set to improve climate resilience of drinking water supplies in States by (i) carrying out site specific detailed water resources studies to ensure design of installations integrate most cost effective technology options and siting/construction integrate climate variability (ii) rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure to ensure more reliable water supply and limit water losses (iii) provision of new pumps especially solar systems and electro-mechanical equipment that will reduce energy consumption (iv) reforming the Rural Water and Sanitation Agencies and WASH units at Local Government Areas for more sustainable services (vi) aquifer monitoring and development of water safety plans.

**Mitigation Measures:** Some of the broad mitigation measures are as follows: (i) Inputting environmental considerations in Implementation and O&M Manuals/guidelines, (ii) ensuring full community participation through all stages of program implementation and in collaboration with communities ensure that all new infrastructure facilities are located away from culturally sensitive areas (iii) Specifying environmentally preferred construction practices, materials and technologies, where possible, in the detailed design and/or bidding documents including siting of sanitation facilities integrates safe distances to avoid contamination of ground water resources (iv) Ensuring environmental safety and protection during construction by incorporating the Bank’s approved program’s ESMP into the bidding documents for use as basis in the preparation of Contractor’s ESMP (CESMP), addressing as minimum the ESMP requirements. CESMPs to be quantitatively and qualitatively evaluated against the program ESMP. CESMP of winning bidder to be cleared by the Bank prior to awarding of Contract (v) Good and environment-friendly engineering practices that avoid first, and (if unavoidable) mitigate, adverse impacts; and full implementation of the CESMP (vi) Quality construction supervision and environmental
monitoring by the Implementing Agency (vii) Environment-friendly O&M Manual, incorporating the ESMP (viii) Sufficient funds for sustained quality of operation and maintenance (ix) Establishment and observance of the grievance redress mechanism and prompt resolution of lodged grievances.

A summary of the significant impacts and proposed mitigation measures are presented in Table 1.
Table 1: Summary of key impacts and mitigation measures:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSOCIATED/POTENTIAL IMPACT</th>
<th>ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES</th>
<th>MITIGATION MEASURES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• There will be emission of noxious gases from the exhaust of trucks, automated cranes, etc. that will be moved to the site for the purpose of program activities and this may pose negative impacts on ambient air quality around the program site;</td>
<td>All program related vehicles and machinery shall be maintained in perfect working conditions. They shall comply with international emission standards</td>
<td>Dust control activities shall be undertaken during construction activities. This will include regular wetting of open surfaces and proper containment of stockpiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mobilisation of equipment, materials and men to site may further increase the ambient noise levels of the program area and its immediate surroundings.</td>
<td>As much as possible, all program vehicles and equipment/mandary shall comply with international noise standards.</td>
<td>All program related vehicles and machinery shall be maintained in perfect working conditions. They shall comply with international emission standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The movement of trucks and cranes to the site may constitute obstructions to normal traffic in the program area and thus exacerbate traffic build-up in the area.</td>
<td>Mobilization/movement of program related transport shall be timed to coincide with traffic ebb periods in the program areas, to avoid undue interference with local traffic</td>
<td>Clearing of vegetation shall be limited to required areas only. Cleared but unused areas shall be revegetated using fast growing native species.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Dust raised from various construction activities will negatively affect ambient air quality;</td>
<td>Dust control activities shall be undertaken during construction activities. This will include regular wetting of open surfaces and proper containment of stockpiles.</td>
<td>Runoff from site (especially stockpile areas) shall pass through settlement area, to reduce suspended materials load into nearby waterbodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Emissions in the form of exhaust fumes and dust from vehicles and machines;</td>
<td>All program related vehicles and machinery shall be maintained in perfect working conditions. They shall comply with international emission standards</td>
<td>Bund walls shall be provided around storage areas for fuel, to prevent runoff into waterbodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Loss of vegetation caused by clearing of sites, installation of works, quarries and stock pile areas, and demand for fuelwood by labour force;</td>
<td>Clearing of vegetation shall be limited to required areas only. Cleared but unused areas shall be revegetated using fast growing native species.</td>
<td>The AfDB and World Bank standards on involuntary resettlement shall be applied to all program requiring land acquisition and/or resettlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Soil erosion resulting in siltation of nearby watercourses;</td>
<td>Runoff from site (especially stockpile areas) shall pass through settlement area, to reduce suspended materials load into nearby waterbodies.</td>
<td>Adequate PPEs shall be provided for all program workers and their use enforced on site at all times.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Health and safety of workers (accidents, etc);</td>
<td>Runoff from site (especially stockpile areas) shall pass through settlement area, to reduce suspended materials load into nearby waterbodies.</td>
<td>Health care facilities shall be provided and adequate enlightenment carried out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Exacerbation of water-borne diseases such as malaria, filariasis, etc. in areas where irrigation canals are extended to</td>
<td>Runoff from site (especially stockpile areas) shall pass through settlement area, to reduce suspended materials load into nearby waterbodies.</td>
<td>Enlightenment and disease control/prevention shall be undertaken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disease transmission (HIV/AIDs, STDs) to communities along route from construction workers.</td>
<td>Runoff from site (especially stockpile areas) shall pass through settlement area, to reduce suspended materials load into nearby waterbodies.</td>
<td>Detailed and comprehensive waste management plans shall be provided for various program components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Waste generation and disposal challenges</td>
<td>Runoff from site (especially stockpile areas) shall pass through settlement area, to reduce suspended materials load into nearby waterbodies.</td>
<td>The selection of construction sites will ensure cultural and archeological sensitive sites are avoided.</td>
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**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE IMPACTS**

- Airborne pollution from different activities such as:
  - Animal feed mills

Adequate dust control shall be incorporated into program activities. These shall include regular sprinkling with water, use of bag filters, and depending on the
## ASSOCIATED/POTENTIAL IMPACT

- Drying towers for milk powder, egg powder etc.
- Grain handling, flour milling facilities and pasta production
- Meat smoking sheds
- Seed processing and packing
- Tea processing
- Tobacco industries
- Timber and board mills
- All other agro-industries involving dry powder processing plants.

### Waste water from industries such as:

- Fruit processing; jams, pickles and juices
- Leather industries; skins, leather and leather goods processing
- Milk and milk products factories; cheese and ice-cream production
- Paper mills and pulp mills
- Slaughterhouses, meat and meat products
- Starch mills
- All other agro-industries involving wet processing or chemical cleaning of the processing plant.

### Effluents and solid waste from different activities including pesticide residues and packaging materials/empty containers

### Noise pollution

### Use of chemicals

### Water use in agricultural production and agro-processing

### Eutrophication and natural ageing of channels and waterbodies

### Health and safety standards in processing industries

## MITIGATION MEASURES

- Magnitude of the program, possibly installation of electrostatic precipitators

- Adequate wastewater treatment facilities shall be built into programs. Such facilities shall be targeted at complying with local and international wastewater standards before discharge

- Effluent treatment facilities shall be provided for all industries within the program. Adequate training and enlightenment on pesticide residue and waste handling will also be provided.

- Noise attenuation shall be provided. Hearing protection such as ear plugs shall be provided for program workers, especially those in high noise areas.

- Adequate planning and implementation of decommissioning activities to minimize erosion and flooding impacts

- Proper reinstatement of affected soils and areas to be facilitated

- Provision of adequate pension schemes for program workers

- Detailed and comprehensive waste management plans to be incorporated into decommissioning activities

- All program related vehicles and machinery shall be maintained in perfect working conditions. They shall comply with international emission standards

## DECOMMISSIONING IMPACTS

- In the event that site restoration activities is not properly undertaken, there may be soil erosion and flooding downstream;
- Improper site reinstatement may also engender alteration of soil structure;
- Potential loss of jobs and income to various workers;
- Potential increase in solid waste
- Emissions from machinery and equipment used for decommissioning activities may emit noxious gases and lead to negative alterations in ambient air quality;
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noise from decommissioning activities may lead to increase in ambient noise levels around the site, with the attendant effect on hearing of program workers.</td>
<td>As much as possible, all program vehicles and equipment/machinery shall comply with international noise standards.</td>
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<th>SOCIAL ISSUES</th>
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<td>Expansion of commercial farmland and increased output may also result in:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Changes to existing land uses (legal and illegal);</td>
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<td>- Impacts on community water management practices and relationships;</td>
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<td>- Conflicting demands on surface or groundwater supplies;</td>
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<td>- Impact on human health from fertilizer and pesticide use.</td>
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Investment in small-scale agriculture and commercial farming programs would likely involve strengthening or extending existing practices, and could give rise to the following activities:

- land clearing and preparation, perhaps of marginal lands;
- introduction of and/changes to fertilizer and pesticide use and fumigants for crop storage;
- moving from shifting to settled agriculture and/or from subsistence to cash crops;
- introduction of unfamiliar/exotic crops;
- crop diversification programmes with new farming systems or system components;
- crop intensification programmes;
- introduction of mechanised farming;
- irrigation and water supply and management systems;
- livestock farming

OP 4.12 to be appropriately applied to all issues relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

Optimal water use management to be assured

Fertilizer and pesticide use to be properly managed (detailed PMP provided in a separate document)

Adequate enlightenment will minimize the impacts of new innovations in the areas

Proper planning and implementation of various activities will minimize impacts on socio-economics
As part of the environmental management, the procedures for: (i) workers’ health and safety; and (ii) waste disposal and chemical handling for construction wastes will be developed and included in the construction contracts. The Project Consultant will prepare a contract-level and site specific ESMP to facilitate tracking of the contractor’s performance in the implementation of the mitigation measures. Also, the TOR for the Project Consultant will specify supervision and monitoring of the contractor’s performance.

5. Monitoring program and complementary initiatives

The implementing Agencies, State Rural Water and Sanitation Agencies (RUWASSAs), State Universal Basic Education Boards (SUBBEBs) and Primary Health Care Agencies are currently well staffed. As a priority, a multi-disciplinary Program Management Team (PMT) will be established in each State. The PMT will include: Program Management, Engineering, Procurement, Financial Management, Contract Administration, Environmental and Social Safeguards, and M&E.

The proposed Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers will; (i) ensure that environmental impact mitigation measures are addressed during program implementation (ii) Ensure thorough stakeholder consultations are undertaken in the program implementation phase (iii) Visit and assess various sites under the proposed program to monitor the progress of environmental improvement programs and compliance with stipulated regulations and the approved ESMP /CESMP (iv) Ensure the program’s water and sanitation facilities audits are undertaken as required and monitor compliance with water and waste effluent quality standards (v) Liaise with the National Environmental Management Agency (NEMA) and other federal and state government agencies and officials and other relevant parties on environment management issues (vi) Advice on and communicate environmental issues, regulatory requirements and other relevant issues to technical staff, regulatory authorities, public interest groups and the public (vii) Prepare plans and programs for implementation of program resettlement action plans and the environmental and social management plan (viii) Undertake monitoring and evaluation processes (environmental and social aspects) for consultant(s) and contractor(s) for the Program.

Monitoring is needed to check if and to what extent the impacts are mitigated, benefits enhanced and new problems addressed. The key objectives of monitoring are: (i) Ensure that the ESMP is implemented; (ii) Evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation measures; (iii) Verification of predicted impacts; and (iv) Provide feedback to licensing authorities.

i. to alert program authorities and to provide timely information about the success or otherwise of the EIA process as outlined in the ESMP in such a manner that changes to the system can be made, if required;

ii. to make a final evaluation in order to determine whether the mitigation measures designed into the subprograms have been successful in such a way that the pre-subprogram
environmental and social condition has been restored, improved upon or worse than before.

A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected people and their environment (land being used compared to before, standard of house compared to before, level of participation in program activities compared to before, how many kids in school compared to before, health standard, how many clean water sources than before, how many people employed than before etc.).

Therefore, the sub-program EA reports (i.e. either the ER Report, LEA Report, EIA reports/EIS) will set 3 major social-economic goals by which to evaluate.

- Affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their pre-program standard of living, and even improve on it;
- Has the pre-subprogram environmental state of natural resources, bio-diversity and flora and fauna, been maintained or improved upon, and
- The local communities remain supportive of the program.

In order to assess whether these goals are met, the sub-programs will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities. The following parameter and verifiable indicators will be used to measure the process, mitigation plans and performance.

For the safeguard screening environmental and social process the following monitoring indicators are proposed:

- Number of sub-programs which have adopted the safeguard screening process as required, evaluate the rate of adoption;
- How has the adoption of the safeguard requirements improved the environmental health and bio-physical state of the communities using/affected by the sub-programs;
- What are the main benefits that member derive from the use of the safeguard process?

Economic benefits: (i) increase in achievement of sub-programs adoption of safeguard screening guidelines (ii) increase in revenue for local councils resulting from adoption of safeguard guidelines, compared with conventional practices.

Social benefits: Expected benefits from likely micro-programs e.g. increased enrolment in schools etc.

Environment benefits; (i) improvement in the sustainable use of Nigerian’s natural resources;

- Efficiency of sub-programs maintenance and operation performance;
- Number of environmental resource persons on implementing agency and local government teams and who have successfully received ESIA training in screening methods etc.; evaluate the training content, methodology and trainee response to training through feedback;
- Numbers of women trained; assess understanding of the need for the EIA process as a tool for sustainable development;
- Overall assessment of (i) activities that are going well (ii) activities that need improvements and (iii) remedial actions required;
- Is the screening process identified in this ESMP working well;
- Based on the performance of the sub-program performance review, what, if any, changes to the ESMP, and additional training capacity building, are required to improve the performance of the framework’s implementation.

6. Institutional arrangements and capacity building requirements

At the federal level, the Executing agency will be the Presidential Committee for the North East Initiatives (PCNI), which is mandated to coordinate and ensure harmonisation of the operationalisation of the Buhari programmatic Plan. A Federal Steering Committee comprising a maximum of 15 representatives will set up and chaired by a designated official of the PCNI. Other members will include an official each from the participating Federal Ministries (at PS level) of Water Resources, Education, Health, Women’s Affairs, labour and Employment; Agriculture and SMEDAN; Representatives (1 per State) for the six states of the North East and an official from the Office of the Vice President, Social Investment Unit. The committee will hold quarterly sessions every year, for program prioritization, planning and development. The Steering Committee will provide support, guidance and oversight of progress of the programme implementation.

A Program Coordinating UNIT/Team (PCU/T), with component heads from participating Ministries including the water resources, education, health, labour, agriculture and youth, women’s affairs, SMEDAN and Social Investment Unit in the Office of the vice President will be established. Their role will be to implement the institutional support activities relating to institutional strengthening interventions at the Federal level. The PCU/T will also play an advisory, compliance and quality assurance role to States but will not implement State programs directly, but will ensure through preparation of guidelines and establishment of standards that programs are planned, developed, procured, financed, and implemented effectively. Headed by a Programme Coordinator with experience in Program management, and a good understanding of development assistance and the management of stakeholders, the PCU/T will also host the secretariat for the coordination of Program activities, promote the programme through Programme support communication activities and prepare the quarterly and annual Program reports. Each of the Program participating Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) will have a leader in the PCU who will be responsible for the coordination and delivery of its component activities. Considering the high fiduciary risk associated with the government systems, AfDB procurement and financial management systems will continue to be used.

At the state level, the Governments are the originator of the program and the ultimate borrower of the ADB and ADF loans (on-lent by the Federal Government). The six State Governments will each establish a steering committee chaired by the State Ministries in charge of planning and designated officials to sign withdrawal applications and other correspondences with the Bank. The participation state level ministries including for water resources, education, health, labour and youth, women and SMEDAN will be represented on the steering committee. The State level
steering committees will provide guidance and oversight to the state level PIUs and will undertake the following: (i) endorse annual work plans, (ii) vet the prioritisation of LGAs, (ii) monitor progress and review quarterly progress reports, and (iv) to address any issues raised to their attention that risk preventing the Program achieving its objectives. The Steering Committee will meet quarterly. The State Ministries of Economic Planning will chair the Steering Committee. Members of the expanded sub-committee will include all key stakeholders that are involved in the implementation of the Program: Ministries of Water Resources, Education, Health, Agriculture, Commerce, Women Affairs, Information SMEDAN, Finance, Budget and Economic Planning, and Local Government, Chieftaincy & Community Affairs; LGAs; CSO representative; and Bureau of Public Private Partnerships. Financier representatives (AfDB and other development partners) may participate as observers.

A summary of the institutions and attendant responsibilities is provided in Table 2.

**Table 2: Responsibilities of the various institutions:**

<table>
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<th>Institution / Group</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
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| Rural communities   | - Participate at construction phase in the implementation of environmental mitigation measures through management committees particularly those related to land occupation and compensation where needed;  
- Implement environmental mitigation measures during operation phase, particularly those related with well-head maintenance, protection and drainage. |
| Artisans            | - Participate at operation phase in environmental mitigation measures related with well chlorination and pump maintenance operation of drip irrigation schemes etc.. |
| State Environmental Agencies | - Implement Environmental Baseline Assessments for rural sub-projects where possible using Environmental checklist of the local councils safeguard manuals;  
- Monitor the actual implementation of environmental mitigation measures at operation phase for rural systems by District Technical facilitators and Environment officers. |
| Construction contractors | - Implement environmental mitigation measures related to construction (for example drilling fluids management, construction waste management, site reclamation). These must be built into the contracts. |
| Operation contractors and Resident Engineers | - Implement environmental mitigation measures related to operation (for example waste/reagents management). |
| Environment Officers of PIUs and Consultant | - Implement Environmental Baseline Assessment (EBA) for rural sub-project;  
- Implement environmental baseline Assessments for water and sanitation sub-projects, as part of technical supervision contracts;  
- Develop site specific ESMPs where required (Schedule 2 sub-projects – Categories A and B);  
- Supervise the implementation by construction contractors of environmental mitigation measures at construction phase (as part of technical supervision contract);  
- Participate in Public Disclosure. |
| Fédéral Ministry of Environnement | - Finalize EBA forms based on the framework proposed in the ESMF;  
- Review EBAs (Environmental Review) submitted by consultants and provide a quarterly report Environmental Reviews;  
- Supervise the development by consultants of EIAs where required draft EIAs, participate in public consultation and Disclosure;  
- Supervise the development by consultants of Site-specific EMPs where required;  
- Supervise the monitoring of construction environmental mitigations implemented by construction contractors;  
- Supervise the monitoring of operation environmental mitigations implemented |
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<th>Institution / Group</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
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| Federal Coordinating Program UNIT/PCNI | - Supervise the implementation of the ESMF and ESMP in the region;  
- Provide a regional annual environmental monitoring report |
| PCNI                     | - Supervise the overall implementation of the ESMF and ESMP;  
- Provide an overall annual environmental monitoring report for review by participating Ministries/MDAs and the donors (AfDB, World Bank, IsDB, etc). |
| African Development Bank (AfDB)/World Bank or Donors | - Review the draft ESMF and ESMP;  
- Monitor the overall implementation of the ESMF, including the review of annual environmental reports provided by PCNI |

Apart from the Capacity Building to be provided under Component 3, the project will also provide for technical assistance to all key agencies involved in the implementation of the program to enable them to effectively and efficiently execute their program implementation responsibilities while building their capacity through coaching and mentoring. s subject to annual renewal of their contracts based on the performance and proven need.

7. **Public consultations and disclosure requirements**

For the purpose of completeness, and in order to incorporate stakeholder views and perspectives into the program, consultations were held with relevant stakeholders in the course of this program. Information obtained from the participants and stakeholders were taken into full cognizance in preparing and finalizing this ESMP.

In line with the AfDB’s Access to Information (AI) policy, all information relating to the program, including this ESMP will be disclosed to appropriate stakeholders, before being accepted for implementation. Details include the following:

- **Translations into Major Languages in the Program Area**
- **Disclosure**

The ESMF Report and the ESMP will be disclosed to the public by (i) Agency circulation of the reports to professional associations, government ministries and non-governmental organisations for comments prior to approval (ii) placement of the report in specific places to allow the public to access and comment on the project. The public will be informed through advertisement in the newspaper. AfDB will disclose this ESMP Summary on its website after approval.

8. **Estimated costs**

The cost for the implementation of the ESMP shall be included in the overall supervision cost of the program. Most of the environmental cost which involves engineering design is embedded in the engineering costs. However, it is estimated from standard practice that 2 percent of each subprogram cost will be spent in the implementation of the mitigation measures and
The estimated costs for the implementation of the ESMP requirements for the entire Program duration amount to USD 870,000. This budget will specifically cover for necessary additional training for capacity building; environmental and social screening and review; and monitoring enforcement and compliance.

9. Conclusion

The proposed program will lead to several impacts on the environmental and socio-economic status of the North East of Nigeria. A good number of these impacts will be beneficial, especially the improvement of availability of basic services and restoration of livelihoods in North East Nigeria. With the implementation of the proposed mitigation, the adverse impact can be controlled to acceptable levels.

The recommendations provided to ensure that the program is implemented in a sustainable manner include: (i) Update and implementation of the proposed environmental mitigation management & monitoring plan based on site specific conditions; (ii) inclusion of the necessary environmental clauses in the project tender & construction contract document so as to ensure the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures; (iii) ensure independent environmental supervision through establishment of Environmental Management Unit (EMU) as part of the supervision consulting service. The EMU shall be staffed with qualified professionals (environmentalist & sociologist) to the effective implementation of proposed mitigation management & monitoring measures; (iv) implement the RAP; (v) Strengthen the capacity of Federal and State Implementing Agencies to monitor the implementation of ESMP during construction and to carry out routine inspections during construction.

END NOTES

i Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe
ii This will complement ongoing work by the IOM and SEMA in establishing a biometric data base for IDPs
iii The WASHCOM training will enhance women’s capacity to participate in all Program activities. Additionally, targeted interventions for vulnerable segments such as provision of livelihood assets targets women for their economic empowerment and productive contributions to their families. The Program will also enhance restoration of basic service delivery in health and nutrition which is expected lead to better outcomes for maternal mortality and morbidity. There are also affirmative activities to drive girl enrolment, retention and completion and female teacher role models in communities. Women and children particularly the girl-child carries the burden of providing water for the household in most rural communities. Improving water supply and sanitation will improve women’s living conditions by giving them more time for productive endeavours, adult education, empowerment activities and leisure. Women/girl security, privacy, dignity and health conditions are also expected to be improved upon or secured through the provision of water and sanitary facilities in schools, market places and households with the resultant increase in school attendance and income. Women will be specifically consulted in the identification and selection of location of the facilities in order to ensure their safety and security when collecting water or using sanitation facilities.
iv Youths will be equipped with skills in the construction and maintenance of Integrated facilities such as cattle watering, small scale agriculture, tree planting for improved environment. Community youths will also be engaged in activities, such as State-wide radio production and broadcasting for peace building activities, rural community theatre and school-based campaigns focusing on safe water, sanitation and hygiene education in the bid to promote youth activism for change in the hygiene and sanitation status of communities.
v The program contributes to employment by enhancing youth employment opportunities in through a fresh graduate from University and Tertiary Institutions attachment scheme to program-hired consultants/contractors, and special clauses in construction contracts for local hiring for labour intensive activities (e.g., digging of trenches). The Program Management units will include Internship programmes for young graduates.
(details for youth placement and internship programmes are detailed in Technical annex B8). Training and employment will be monitored through the gender disaggregated project M&E system.