



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)
FOR Solutions for the Internally Displaced
and Host Communities Project
(SOLID)

FINAL REPORT
2024

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACRESAL	Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes Project
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
AGILE-AF	Adolescent Girls Initiative for Learning and Empowerment Project
BAU	Business As Usual
BAY	Borno, Adamawa, Yobe
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
E&S	Environmental and Social
EDENN	Enhancing Development Effectiveness in Northern Nigeria (EDENN)
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FM	Financial Management
FMHAPA	Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation
FMOFBNP	Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning
FX	Foreign Exchange
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEMS	Geo-enabled monitoring system
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEFX	Investors and Exporters Foreign Exchange
IOM	International Organization for Migration
PCUF	Investment Project Financing
LGA	Local Government Area
LPRES	Livestock Productivity and Resilience Project
LTV-50	2050 Long Term Vision for Nigeria
MCRP	Multi-Sectoral Crisis Recovery Project
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MPA	Multi-Phased Approach
NAFEX	Nigerian Autonomous Foreign Exchange Fixing
NBS	Nature Based Solutions
NC	North Central
NCFRMI	National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NE	North East
NEDC	North-East Development Commission
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NFWP-SU	Nigeria for Women Project and its Scale Up
NG-CARES	Nigeria COVID-19 Action Recovery and Economic Stimulus
NGN	Nigerian Naira
NW	North West
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
O&M	Operations and Maintenance

PASA	Programmatic Analytic and Advisory Services
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objectives
PFMU	Project Financial Management Unit
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy Document
PRSD	Procurement Strategy for Development
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SOLID	Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities
TA	Technical Assistance
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXEC 1: Introduction

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) is implementing the Solutions for the Internally Displaced and Host Communities Project (SOLID), which seeks to improve access to basic services and economic opportunities for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in displacement-affected local government areas (LGAs) of Northern Nigeria. It is part of the broader efforts of the FGN to provide durable solutions to IDPs and improve the resilience of host communities for sustainable response to the challenge of displacement in Nigeria. The project with credit from the World Bank will leverage existing Bank programs effective—in Northern Nigeria, aligning policy work, coordinating project activities and strengthening beneficiary targeting mechanisms.

The project’s targeting strategy will be anchored around a combination of needs assessments (for IDPs and other vulnerable groups, and host community members), state and local community development plans, and tailored interventions to strengthen service delivery, inclusiveness, and climate resilience. The Project will adopt a multi-tiered approach to select four to six states before project negotiation, based on defined criteria. All Northern Nigerian states that have displacement identified as one of the key challenges to their development agenda are eligible to participate in the Project.

The SOLID project will mainly address displacement at the local level and will focus on selected displacement affected LGAs within ~~the~~ Northern Nigerian states. Within selected LGAs, the project will target host communities, at the neighborhood (ward) level, that have experienced protracted displacement (where people have been internally displaced for at least three years by a single event), will be designated to receive project support. Within selected host communities, support will be extended to both IDP and native community members, with a special attention paid to women, youth, and people with special needs, as part of the project’s support for local economic stabilization.

SOLID is structured around four components, which include:

~~Component 1: Investing in Resilient Infrastructure and Services for IDPs and Host Communities:~~

~~Subcomponent 1.1: Strategic investments for improved livability and economic development~~

~~Subcomponent 1.2: Strengthening State and Local Government Institutions for Improved Service Delivery:~~

~~Component 2: Community Development and Income-Generating Opportunities~~

~~Subcomponent 2.1: Capacity-Building and Technical Support for Sustainable and Inclusive Community Development:~~

~~Subcomponent 2.2: Investments in Value Chain Development, Marketing, and Innovation for Sustainable Livelihoods:~~

~~Component 3: Project Management and Support for the Implementation of the National Policy~~

~~Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) (US\$0)~~

~~Component 1: Investments in Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Services for IDPs and Host Communities: This component will finance infrastructure investments and technical capacity building activities to improve livability, increase social, economic and climate resilience for IDPs and host communities; and also to strengthen state and local government institutions~~

~~Subcomponent 1.1: Strategic Investments for Improved Livability and Economic Development. This subcomponent seeks to improve livability and local economic development in displacement-affected areas by providing investment funds for the construction, rehabilitation and/or extension of climate resilient infrastructure, allied equipment and tools in selected communities within target LGAs. Some of the activities include:~~

- ~~• investments in water supply and sanitation services and/or solid waste management to increase access;~~
- ~~• rehabilitation and expansion of stormwater drainage systems to mitigate flood risks), development of central markets, roads and land redevelopment to increase the amenities and economic opportunities in central areas and along major corridors;~~
- ~~• development of parks and greenspaces to reduce urban heat, and the protection of flood plains and riparian areas to mitigate flood risks.~~
- ~~• The subcomponent will also finance waste management services at the ward level. Investments will be selected based on quick needs assessment for wards with concentrations of IDPs.~~

~~Subcomponent 1.2: Strengthening State and Local Government Institutions for Improved Service Delivery. This sub-component will identify, and finance soft interventions related to policy, regulatory, administrative, technology and capacity development areas. Activities may include~~

- ~~i) the development of sector policies, strategies and/or plans~~
- ~~ii) the development of geographic information systems (GIS) and/or management information systems in selected LGAs;~~
- ~~iii) technical capacity building of officials.~~

~~Component 2: Enhancing Livelihoods through Cooperatives and Social Cohesion. The component will support enhancing the livelihoods of IDPs and host community members by strengthening agricultural and non-agricultural cooperatives, and providing cooperatives with small grants to support startup and operational capital and improve markets. The component will also build social capital and social cohesion, integrating IDPs into host communities through economic cooperation.~~

Subcomponent 2.1 Cooperative Planning and Integration. This subcomponent will be linked to the Local Area Development Plans prepared in Subcomponent 1.2 using the CDD approach to support communities to:

- i) create new agricultural (crop) and non-agricultural (food preparation, handicrafts, carpentry, tailoring, etc.) cooperatives, and/or
- ii) strengthen existing cooperatives to increase productivity and incomes through technical training in modern trade skills and agricultural techniques, capacity building and facilitating access to markets and
- iii) provide individuals with training in modern agricultural and non-agricultural activities
- iv) support communities to develop governance structures and business plans for the formation of cooperatives.
- v) provide training to cooperative members on business accounting, finance and management.
- vi) encourage the formation and/or strengthen existing women and youth led cooperatives to account for the unique needs of these vulnerable groups.
- vii) establish an apprenticeship program targeted specifically for women, youth, and persons with disabilities to help these groups overcome the barriers they face in accessing economic opportunities.
- viii) support cooperatives through a series of consultations and workshops to identify private sector off-taker relationships as a key to creating successful long-term sustainability for producers.
- ix) provide technical assistance and capacity building to relevant state agencies responsible for supporting cooperatives.
- x) fund research in key agricultural and trade skill areas, connected with relevant national universities, to support cooperatives to improve their performance.
- xi) enhance social cohesion among and between IDPs and host community members through the investments in cooperatives and through support to women, youth, and disabled persons who have experienced interpersonal violence, GBV, and/or violence caused by conflict/displacement.
- xii) provide technical support for the development and implementation of violence and conflict prevention that includes GBV prevention, conflict mediation and traditional conflict management support, de-stigmatization campaigns, and trauma focused programs.

Subcomponent 2.2 Cooperative and Market Investments. The objective of this subcomponent is to support cooperative access to startup and operational capital and to make strategic investments to improve markets. The subcomponent assist newly formed cooperatives and existing cooperatives with startup and operational capital for growth and expansion.

- construction of shared storage spaces,
- refurbishment of markets stalls,
- improvements in signage, and
- inventory management systems.

Component 3: Project Management and Support for the Implementation of the National

Policy. This component will support the implementation of all activities in accordance with the World Bank's policies and guidelines. This will include project management, project monitoring, impact evaluation, continuous conflict analyses, studies, PMU operating costs and operationalization of the National IDP Policy

Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC). A contingency emergency response component (CERC), initially without a budget allocation, will allow for the rapid reallocation of project funds in the event of natural or man-made crises and major disease outbreaks of public health importance during the implementation of the Project.

Rationale for preparation of ESMF

The activities of the SOLID project in component 1 and component 2.2 involve civil works that have potential environmental and social risks and impacts for which the following relevant Environmental and Social Standards will apply:

- ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions: Potential environmental, social risks and impacts relevant to the project could emerge from contract workers brought in for the reconstruction of transport, municipal services, WASH, public buildings, education, health, etc.) and rehabilitate physical infrastructure, etc. To execute the project, therefore, contractors may be hired. Unskilled labor may be sourced from local communities whenever possible. However, the contractors may bring in a certain number of workers such as direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers, and community workers which cannot be estimated at this stage.
- ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management;
- ESS 4: Community Health and Safety;
- ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
- ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- ESS8 Cultural Heritage
- ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

Objective of the ESMF: The overall objective is to prepare an ESMF for the proposed SOLID Project that will provide guidelines for assessing the environmental, socio-economic, and health impacts of the proposed project activities, as well as recommending appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring plans in line with the applicable relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).

Approach to the ESMF Study

The ESMF study approach involved desktop review including socioeconomic similarities and differences in the socioeconomic, fragility, violence and conflict situations in the three northern regions of interest, a field visit to ---- five selected states for scoping activities, understanding

the project's field of influence and the socioeconomic environment of the IDPs and their host communities, and a review of the existing IDP policies, extant national environmental laws, the World Bank ESS and processes. ~~Below is a brief step by step description of the methodology of this ESMF.~~

EXEC 2: Legal and Regulatory Framework

The legal frameworks that guided the preparation and which will inform the implementation of this ESMF and subsequent ESMPs include National laws, state laws, various international conventions and relevant World Bank Environmental and Social Standards. Details on these laws and conventions are documented in this ESMF.

EXEC 3: Description of the Environmental and Social Baseline of the Project Area

The environmental and social context of the three northern regions were given. The purpose was to highlight peculiarities and significant differences among them, which may be pertinent in the project design and implementation. The environmental and social baseline is described in chapter 4

The highlight of this section is as shown in the Table below:

	Similarities	Dissimilarities
Environmental baseline	<p>Climate: All three regions experience a tropical savanna climate, characterized by a rainy season (May to October) and a dry season (November to April). The Harmattan wind, a dry and dusty trade wind, affects these regions during the dry season, leading to low humidity and cooler temperatures. These regions experience seasonal rainfall, with the highest rainfall occurring in the North Central, while the Northwest and Northeast receive less precipitation.</p> <p>Vegetation: The dominant vegetation across these regions is savanna, though it varies in density from Guinea Savanna in the North Central to the more arid Sudan Savanna in the Northwest and Northeast. Deforestation and desertification are common environmental challenges, exacerbated by agricultural expansion, overgrazing, and the use of firewood for energy.</p> <p>Land Degradation: Soil erosion, desertification, and land degradation are significant issues in all three regions, driven by unsustainable agricultural practices, deforestation, and climate change. Drought and desertification are particularly severe in the Northwest and Northeast, which are closer to the Sahel region, leading to reduced agricultural productivity.</p> <p>Waste Management: The culture of poor waste collection and disposal is widespread and common across the northern states. Indiscriminate waste management involves burning, burying, dumping for composting and littering on the streets and drainages. The poor waste management conditions are linked to the human factor cause of siltation and splash flooding in the northern Nigeria.</p>	<p>Topography: The North Central region features undulating hills and plateaus, such as the Jos Plateau, which is rich in minerals and conducive to both agriculture and mining. The Northwest and Northeast are generally flat to gently undulating plains, with the Northeast also having desert-like conditions in some parts (e.g., Yobe and parts of Borno State).</p> <p>Water Resources: The North Central region is relatively rich in water resources, with major rivers like the Niger and Benue providing significant water for agriculture, fishing, and hydroelectric power. In contrast, the Northeast suffers from a scarcity of water resources, especially in states like Borno and Yobe, where water bodies like Lake Chad have been shrinking drastically due to climate change and over-extraction. The Northwest has moderate access to water resources, with rivers such as the Sokoto and Rima but faces challenges with seasonal water availability.</p> <p>Desertification: The Northeast is more vulnerable to desertification, especially in areas close to the Sahel, leading to the encroachment of desert-like conditions. The Northwest also faces desertification, but to a slightly lesser extent.</p>

		compared to the Northeast. The North Central region is less affected by desertification due to its relatively higher rainfall and denser vegetation.
Social Baseline	<p>Ethnic Diversity: All three regions are ethnically diverse, with numerous ethnic groups coexisting. For example, the Hausa-Fulani are predominant in the Northwest, while the Northeast is home to the Kanuri, Fulani, and Hausa. The North Central region has a mix of ethnic groups such as the Tiv, Idoma, Igala, Nupe, and several minority tribes. Inter-ethnic tensions and conflicts, often driven by competition over resources, are common across these regions.</p> <p>Religion: Islam is the dominant religion in both the Northwest and Northeast, while the North Central region is religiously diverse, with significant populations of both Christians and Muslims. The influence of religion on social norms and governance is strong, particularly in the Northwest and Northeast, where Sharia law is practiced in some states.</p> <p>Poverty and Unemployment: These regions face high levels of poverty and unemployment, especially among women and youth. Poverty rates are particularly severe in the Northeast due to the impact of prolonged conflict. Low literacy rates and limited access to quality education are common across all three regions, contributing to the cycle of poverty.</p> <p>Gender Inequality: Women face significant barriers to socio-economic participation across these regions due to traditional gender roles, limited access to education, and cultural restrictions. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is prevalent, especially in conflict-affected areas of the Northeast.</p>	<p>Security Situation: The Northeast has been severely impacted by the Boko Haram insurgency, resulting in widespread displacement, loss of livelihoods, and destruction of infrastructure. States like Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe are the most affected. The Northwest has been dealing with issues related to banditry, kidnapping, and farmer-herder conflicts, particularly in states like Zamfara, Katsina, and Sokoto. The North Central region experiences communal clashes and farmer-herder conflicts, especially in states like Benue, Plateau, and Nasarawa, but generally faces less insurgency-related violence compared to the Northeast.</p> <p>Education and Health: The North Central generally has better educational and health infrastructure compared to the Northwest and Northeast. For instance, states like Kwara and Niger have higher literacy rates and better access to healthcare. The Northeast has some of the lowest educational attainment levels due to conflict disrupting schooling, while the Northwest faces challenges related to Almajiri education, where many children are sent to Islamic schools with limited formal education.</p> <p>Social Services: The North Central has relatively better access to social services (healthcare, education, infrastructure) compared to the other two regions, particularly the conflict-ridden Northeast.</p>
Economic Activities:	Agriculture is the primary economic activity and highest employer in all the three northern regions of Nigeria. It employs about 70-80% of the population (NBS 2023). This is as a result of the arable and vast land mass of the region.	The scale, type and contribution of agriculture vary slightly due to differences in climate, soil types and average rainfall amongst others. The North Central has the best climate to support agriculture relative to others due to its advantage to rainfall (1,000 –1,500

		mm annually), fertile soils and vegetation cover. There are other areas of dissimilarities. For example: the North Central is known for root crops (yam, cassava) and grains, the Northwest focuses on grains (millet, sorghum), livestock, and cash crops like groundnuts, while the Northeast is known for its production of grains (millet, maize), fishing around Lake Chad, and livestock rearing.
Stakeholder Engagement	<p>The three northern regions have peculiar socio-political, cultural and religious dynamics, which influence stakeholder inclusion in community decision making. Notwithstanding, some areas of similarities among the entire region can be distinguished to include the following:</p> <p>Traditional and religious leaders influence: In all three regions, traditional and religious leaders are seen as gate keepers and significant in stakeholder community decision making and political mobilization.</p> <p>Women Involvement in decision making: As earlier stated, women are involved in decision making, but this essentially entails telling them about plans and programs and benefits they may get. There is generally low opportunity for inputs and influence of decisions.</p> <p>Youths involvement: Youths are often involved in political activities mainly as mobilizers or supporters rather than decision makers. They also play pivotal roles in the communities in the aspect of security watch and community rules enforcement.</p> <p>Patriarchal system: Political power is male dominated, with limited female participation</p>	<p>Comparatively, the influence of traditional rulers and religious leaders in community decision making is very high in the North West, high in the North East and Moderate in the North Central. This differentiated influence among the three regions are important dynamics that projects such as SOLID must mainstream into its calculation to achieving a community buy in for the overall success of the project.</p> <p>Women participation: Although more women are getting involved in decision making due to sensitization by various NGOs and women advocacy organizations, there is still a significant gap. In context, Women exclusion or limited participation is highest in the North-West, moderate in the North East and low in the North Central</p>
Fragility, Conflict and Violence	<p>Resource induced conflicts: All three regions experience conflict over land and water resources driven by desertification, population growth and animal grazing, which has exacerbated farmer-herder conflicts across the regions.</p> <p>Displacement and Humanitarian Crises: All the three regions have experienced a wide spread displacement of IDPs which has reached over 3.4 million people in 2023 (IOM)</p> <p>Weak Governance and Insecurity: Poor law enforcement, corruption and weak governance are the drivers of fragility and conflict in the three regions. Poor resolution of crises leaves residual grievances which spark off agitation and violence from time to time.</p> <p>Ethno-religious extremism and politics: Ethnic and religious divides are common sponsors of conflict especially in the north-central and north-east regions, and these have inter play with political</p>	<p>The differences are mirrored in terms of causes, severity of violence, and scope of displacement:</p> <p>Primary Causes: The north west is essentially affected by armed banditry, cattle rusting and kidnapping. The north east is hit by insurgency (Boko Haram) while ethno-religious violence and farmer-herder conflicts are the nature and causes of fragility, conflicts and violence in the north-central region of Nigeria.</p> <p>Severity of FCV: The North-East has the most severe FCV due to the long standing Boko Haram insurgency. North-West is faced with escalated violence from banditry</p>

	<p>masterminds, especially during election years.</p>	<p>Scope of Displacement: The North-East region (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe) has the highest number of IDPs followed by the North Central and North West</p>
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EXEC 4: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE SOLID PROJECT

Impacts of the project include positive/beneficial impacts and negative/adverse impacts. Some of them discussed in the report are presented as follows:

The Potential Positive Impacts

The positive and beneficial impacts of the project will result from the careful implementation of the SOLID project activities, which is aimed at strengthening the living conditions of the IDPs and their host communities. Below are the articulated beneficial impacts of the SOLID project:

1. Drilling of boreholes in the IDP camps and host communities: This is expected to solve the domestic water need in the IDP camps and host communities. Many of the existing boreholes in the communities where IDPs live are without functional water systems, and where there are water systems, they are over pressured due to population influx of the IDPS. Therefore, providing water for IDP and the host communities will alleviate the water need and contribute to WASH in the IDPs and host communities
2. Renovation of community schools: This will have a positive impact since it is going to enhance the learning condition of pupils and ensure that more children go to school and stay in good health.
3. Renovation and equipping of health centers: SOLID’s intervention in the renovation of health centers in the IDP camps and the host communities is a critical one anticipated to improve the health conditions of the people and reduce morbidity and illnesses.
4. Construction of mass building: Houses to improve the living conditions of the IDPs and host communities will have positive impacts on the health and social well-being of the targeted populations.
5. Upgrading of markets: Provision of markets will provide elasticity for trading and transactions that will improve the living conditions of all including the vulnerable in the host communities.
6. Improvement of the waste management and drainage conditions: This is a positive score to the project since waste management is key to sustainable climate change /flood resilience and good ambient air quality.
7. Provision of perimeter fencing around community school buildings and other public facilities is a positive impact as it will gauge against unwarranted and unpermitted invasion into the public facilities within the host communities.

8. Upgrading of community/rural roads: Road upgrades within the LGAs and host communities where IDPs live are expected to contribute significantly to easy access and socioeconomic activities of the target population.

Potential Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts of the Proposed Project

1. Loss of Flora and Fauna: Land clearing activities at proposed sites for location of community infrastructure (schools, health centre, and borehole) may lead to loss of vegetation cover and soil erosion and exacerbate climate change impacts.
2. Potential air, water and soil pollution may result from land clearing activities, fugitive dust and exhaust fumes from movement and use of vehicles and machines which could result in environmental pollution and public health concerns.
3. Noise pollution resulting from movement and use of heavy machinery and equipment is anticipated.
4. Impairment of Water Quality: Leakages may occur from stacked equipment containing oil such as engine oil or fuel. This could result in the seeping-through of toxic fluid into surface water and ground water and cause water pollution.
5. Generation of solid wastes - soil excavated debris, metal scraps, plastics, wood, waste concrete, papers and cartons, etc. and waste from staging area and site camp can cause pollution to soil, water and air if not properly managed.
6. Physical and economic displacement of community members resulting from land acquisition for construction and installation of planned infrastructure in the host communities
7. Disturbance of communities due to pre-construction activities such as mobilization of materials/equipment to site and vegetation clearance
8. Increase in traffic and delay time, disturbance of market and religious activities due to movement of vehicles/materials/equipment to site.
9. Risks associated with Labor influx such as Gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, child labour and child exploitation, Diseases such as sexual transmitted diseases, .
10. Poor labor and working conditions could expose workers to ill-health, injury, conflicts and legal action.
11. Community health and Safety including Insecurity, Project workers including consultants and contractor workers could fall victim of theft, kidnap, insurgency, and social conflicts.
- 12.
13. Occupational Health and Safety Risks: Construction activities pose risks such as accidents, injuries, and exposure to hazardous materials.
14. Worker Rights: Risks of unfair wages, excessive working hours, and lack of formal contracts.
15. Public Safety Risks: Open excavation sites and unsecured areas may pose dangers. Increased vehicular movement may lead to accidents.
16. Risk of Exclusion of Vulnerable IDPs such as women and disabled

Measure to Address Adverse E&S Impacts of the Proposed Project

EXEC 5: PROJECT COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The roles, responsibilities and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the SOLID are stated in the report and summarized as follows:

Steering Committee: Chaired by Minister of Budget and Economic Planning

- Provide Policy Guidance, Ministerial Coordination and Institutional Changes regarding the ESMF/ Environmental & Social issues;

National Coordination Office (NCO)

- Provide support on implementation of project related policy decisions and guidance regarding this ESMF;
- Ensuring compliance of beneficiaries on matters of Environmental Assessment, Land Acquisition and compensation and other resettlement issues;
- Set up a functional Environmental and Social Risk Managements Unit to support the management and compliance of ESS/ESF in the various focal states. **Ensure that all operations adhere to national and international regulations (e.g., data protection laws, safety standards).**
- **Regularly monitor operations, systems, and processes to detect any non-compliance or potential breaches of security protocols.**
- **Auditing: Perform regular audits to ensure adherence to established risk management policies and regulatory requirements.**
- **Reporting: Provide reports and recommendations to senior management regarding compliance status and any emerging risks or issues.**
-

Federal & State Ministry of Environment

- Lead role in provision of advice on screening, scoping, review of draft EA/ESMP 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/Relevant standards, Environmental and social liability investigations, Monitoring and evaluation process and criteria, liaison with relevant stakeholders within and outside Nigeria on matter of enforcement of environmental standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines. Disclosure of documents.

Federal Ministry of Women affairs The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs play key roles in supporting the initiatives of durable solutions to the IDPs particularly the women and children. Under this project the Ministry will work closely with SOLID PCU and other partners to ensure the protection, welfare and rehabilitation of IDPs, aligning with national policies. It will specifically involve in supervision of programs affecting the female folks and may directly involve in implementation roles, where they would be considered best for optimal performance and result deliveries.

The Ministry will saddle responsibility for women and girl child empowerment programs including vocational training, microfinance or grant scheme and support for women cooperatives to improve livelihood.

State Project Coordination Office (SPCOs)

- Cover risk management activities in the participating States;
- Liaise closely with Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Women affairs in preparing a coordinated response on the environmental and social aspects of project development including::
- Preparation and Review of all ESMPs documents prepared by environmental and social consultants and ensure compliance of the World Bank ESF;
- Coordinate the implementation of GRM
- Ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the ESMPs;
- Coordinate & synergize risk management activities between the various relevant stakeholders
- Co-ordinate application, follow up processing and obtain requisite clearances required for the project, if required;

Local Government

- Liaising with the participating State to ensure proper implementation of ESMF at host community level.

NGOs/CSOs

- Assisting in their respective ways to ensure effective response actions, conducting scientific research alongside government groups to evolve and devise sustainable environmental strategies and rehabilitation techniques.

Roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF

- National Project Coordinator
- Environmental risk managements specialist (ESS)
- Social Risk managements Specialist (SSS)
- GBV Technical Assistant (GBV TA)
- Procurement specialist (PS)
- Technical specialist (TS)
- Financial management specialist (FS)
 - Monitoring and Evaluation specialist (M&E).

SPCU Risk management Units

Environmental and Social Officers to anchor environmental and social issues such as site screening, preparation of TOR, review of instruments prepared by consultants, monitoring E&S implementation by the contractor, reporting of ESCP, reporting of health and incidence outcomes, collecting and flagging grievance uploads to the SPCU and ensuring that grievances are addressed within stipulated timelines.

Capacity of MDAs and PCUs: It was recommended that trainings be organized to shape the capacity of relevant parties in the implementation and monitoring of the E&S concerns. The appropriate trainings and cost are presented in the report.

EXEC 6: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): To ensure that the project is not slowed down by litigations and to also ensure that parties receive justice and rightful benefits, the SOLID project mainstreams a grievance redress mechanism that provides the channels for lodging complaints and receiving feedback. The GRM outlines the protocols that need to be followed by the aggrieved and party and the institutions addressing complaints to ensure that complaints are addressed through alternative resolution mechanism, while the court remains the final resort to dispute administration

EXEC 7: Stakeholder Engagement: This chapter presented the outcome of meetings and consultations held with stakeholders including the primary and secondary stakeholders. Highlights of the consultations include but not limited to the following:

There is a divided opinion between IDPs that want to return to their ancestral homes and those who would prefer to be integrated into the host communities. Those not contemplating a return to their ancestral homes are between 50% and 60%. Their reasons include unabated insecurity situation in their communities and peace they have been enjoying in their temporal camps. They also stated that many of their children born in the transitional IDP camps have enrolled in schools, and finding social cohesion within the host communities, which will be difficult for them to cope with in the event of returning back home.

On their part, most of the communities interviewed, stated their willingness to have the IDPs live with them permanently. They cited that the IDPs have made some significant contribution in their communities, bringing vocational skills, artisanship, and trade which have shaped or transformed economic activities in their community. They have also gained from humanitarian agencies support and projects to the IDPs, which would not have been brought to them if they were not hosting the IDPs. They admitted the obvious, that the IDPs presence has had adverse impacts and pressure on their natural resources and infrastructure and demands that the government should help to improve on those infrastructure such as health centers, water supply, roads, market and schools.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) is implementing the Solutions for the Internally Displaced and Host Communities Project (SOLID), which seeks to improve access to basic services and economic opportunities for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in displacement-affected LGAs of Northern Nigeria. It is part of the broader efforts of the FGN to provide durable solutions to IDPs and improving the resilience of host communities for sustainable response to the challenge of displacement in Nigeria. The project, which is supported with credit from the World Bank, will leverage existing Bank programs effective in Northern Nigeria, aligning policy work, coordinating project activities and strengthening beneficiary targeting mechanisms.

The project's targeting strategy will be anchored around a combination of needs assessments (for IDPs and other vulnerable groups, and host community members), state and local community development plans, and tailored interventions to strengthen service delivery, inclusiveness, and climate resilience. The Project will adopt a multi-tiered approach to select four to six states before project negotiation, based on defined criteria. All Northern Nigerian states that have displacement identified as one of the key challenges to their development agenda are eligible to participate in the Project.

SOLID project will mainly address displacement at the local level and will focus on selected displacement affected LGAs within the Northern Nigerian states. Within selected LGAs, the project will target host communities, at the neighborhood (ward) level, that have experienced protracted displacement (where people have been internally displaced for at least three years by a single event), will be designated to receive project support. Within selected host communities, support will be extended to both IDP and native community members, with a special attention paid to women, youth, and people with special needs, as part of the project's support for local economic stabilization.

1.2 Project Components

The project has 4 components structured as follows:

Component 1: Investing in Resilient Infrastructure and Services for IDPs and Host Communities: This component will finance infrastructure and service delivery investments at the LGA and ward levels to improve livability and increase social, economic and climate resilience for IDPs and host communities in selected LGAs. The component will also support state and local government institutions through technical assistance and capacity building activities to transition to an integrated development approach in tackling the impacts of displacement through long term multisectoral planning solutions. It has two sub-components:

Subcomponent 1.1: Strategic investments for improved livability and economic development

This subcomponent will finance larger scale infrastructure investments in selected LGAs to improve livability and local economic development while increasing climate resilience in displacement-affected areas. Potential investments may include:

- investments in water supply and sanitation services and/or solid waste management to increase access;
- rehabilitation and expansion of stormwater drainage systems to mitigate flood risks), development of central markets, roads and land redevelopment to increase the amenities and economic opportunities in central areas and along major corridors;
- development of parks and greenspaces to reduce urban heat, and the protection of flood plains and riparian areas to mitigate flood risks.
- The subcomponent will also finance waste management services at the ward level. Investments will be selected based on quick needs assessment for wards with concentrations of IDPs.

~~investments in water supply and sanitation services and/or solid waste management to increase access; rehabilitation and expansion of stormwater drainage systems to mitigate flood risks), development of central markets, roads and land redevelopment to increase the amenities and economic opportunities in central areas and along major corridors; development of parks and greenspaces to reduce urban heat, and the protection of flood plains and riparian areas to mitigate flood risks. The subproject will also finance waste management services at the ward level. Investments will be selected based on quick needs assessment for wards with concentrations of IDPs.~~

Subcomponent 1.2: Strengthening State and Local Government Institutions for Improved Service Delivery:

The subcomponent aims to strengthen the capacity of state and local government institutions as part of the *Whole-of-Government* endeavor to tackle displacement impacts through long-term multisectoral planning solutions. The subcomponent will finance technical capacity building activities for state MDAs to effectively plan for local development, implement national policies, deliver and maintain services, and improve oversight of local governments. State-level activities may include:

- development of IT systems,
- training in fiduciary (financial management and procurement) programming,
- capacity building for property tax/fiscal cadaster for state capitals,
- support to community organizations and O&M committees, and
- support for intergovernmental coordination to improve access to national government programming and financing.
- The subcomponent will also finance technical assistance to improve the provision of public services like municipal solid waste management and public facility management.

Component 2: Community Development and Income Generating Opportunities

This Component finances two main subcomponents:

Subcomponent 2.1: Capacity-Building and Technical Support for Sustainable and Inclusive Community Development: This subcomponent will finance: (i) capacity-building activities to support development of integrated community development plans (CDPs) in selected communities. This includes facilitation of participatory planning processes, training for communities, state and local governments, and traditional institutions on participatory decision-making, and support for sub-project (community-based infrastructure and community agriculture-related infrastructure and services) identification, prioritization, and selection for financing under subcomponent 1.1; (ii) capacity-building activities for communities to support monitoring and accountability of local institutions regarding IDP inclusion and to enhance sustainability of investments (though community driven operations and maintenance); and (iii) technical assistance, training, and programs for economic and social resilience, including financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and business proposal development, marketing and accounting for IDPs and host community members receiving livelihoods support in Subcomponent 2.2, with a focus on supporting women and youth.

Subcomponent 2.2: Investments in Value Chain Development, Marketing, and Innovation for Sustainable Livelihoods: Building on existing value chain assessments, programs and experience of other Bank operations, this subcomponent will finance investments in productive value chains, including agriculture (crops and livestock), pastoralism (livestock), agro-pastoralism (crop and livestock) and fisheries, and will support commercializing livelihood activities for improved income generation, employment, and self-reliance among IDPs and host community members. The subcomponent will finance the following activities: (i) provision of agriculture production equipment and advisory extension services, such as farming and small processing productive assets, starter packs with climate-resilient seeds, climate information for cropping calendar advisories, and remote sensing surveillance for crop and livestock performance monitoring to increase resilience and adaptive capacity; (ii) in collaboration with other projects (e.g., NFWP SU, ACRESAL, LPRES, AGILE), financing of complementary interventions including insurance schemes and small processing and packaging machines in selected areas where small productive districts demonstrate opportunities for scalable innovation technologies with potential for rapid enhancement in productivity and replication; and (iii) community agriculture-related infrastructure and services, including rehabilitation and investment in fences, markets, storage facilities (including aggregation centers, production pens and houses for livestock), and rural road networks – selected through CDPs.

The subcomponent will also finance identified small investments complementing other projects and other activities, including but not limited to small irrigation schemes, canals, and ponds to enable farmers to have a reliable supply of irrigation water for crops, livestock, and fisheries. This subcomponent will finance capacity building and innovation grants (either cash or in-kind) for individuals or groups, including cooperatives, targeting women and youth groups as well as

small entrepreneurs and small family-owned businesses including innovative joint IDP-host community ventures. The subcomponent will focus on enabling small production districts, complementing other State, LGAs, and development partners' initiatives.

Component 3: Project Management and Support for the Implementation of the National Policy

This component will support the implementation of all activities in accordance with the World Bank's policies and guidelines. This will include the following: (a) project management, including technical planning, financial management (FM), procurement, social and environment risk management, security analyses and response plans, and communications; (b) project monitoring which includes a geo-enabled monitoring system (GEMS) and beneficiary feedback/grievance redress mechanism (GRM); (c) impact evaluation; (d) continuous conflict analyses; (e) just-in-time studies as and when needs arise; (f) financing for third-party monitoring as required by the security conditions; and (g) PIU operating costs.

The component will also finance activities that support the FGN's efforts to operationalize the National Policy, through strengthening institutional capacity for the coordination of national-level actions and facilitation of sustainable solutions for IDPs and host communities, in line with the National Policy and state action plans. This subcomponent will strengthen the idea of *Whole-of-Government* engagement in providing solutions for displacement, providing support for overall programmatic and policy coordination between federal, state, and local governments, and will include the provision of Technical Assistance (TA) to address gaps in implementing and monitoring commitments set forth in the policy. The TA would address data gaps on all IDPs, including women, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) (US\$0)

A contingency emergency response component (CERC), initially without a budget allocation, will allow for the rapid reallocation of project funds in the event of natural or man-made crises and major disease outbreaks of public health importance during the implementation of the Project, in accordance with the World Bank Investment Project Financing (PCUF) Policy, paragraphs 12 (Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints). Activation of the CERC is triggered by (a) a declaration of a state of emergency by the Government and (b) Government request to the World Bank for activation of the CERC. Implementation modality and eligible activities to be financed under the CERC will be described in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

1.3 Rationale for preparation of ESMF

The activities of the SOLID project in component 1 and component 2.2 involve civil works that have potential environmental and social risks and impacts for which the following relevant Environmental and Social Standards will apply:

- ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions: Potential environmental, social risks and impacts relevant to the project could emerge from contract workers brought in for the reconstruction of transport, municipal services, WASH, public buildings, education, health, etc.) and rehabilitate physical infrastructure, etc. To execute the project, therefore, contractors may be hired. Unskilled labor may be sourced from local communities whenever possible. However, the contractors may bring in a certain number of workers such as direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers, and community workers which cannot be estimated at this stage.
- ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management;
- ESS 4: Community Health and Safety;
- ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
- ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- ESS8 Cultural Heritage
- ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

Subsequently, as the Specific project location is yet to be determined, 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. The appropriate E&S risk management instrument to be prepared prior to appraisal is an ESMF. This ESMF will establish a unified process for addressing all environmental and social risk management issues throughout the different sub projects implementation at project effectiveness. Effective implementation of an ESMF will ensure that both substantive concerns of the required World Bank E&S rRisk managements and National environmental policies are satisfactorily addressed.

1.4 Objective of the ESMF

The overall objective is to prepare an ESMF for the proposed SOLID Project that will provide guidelines for assessing the environmental, socio-economic, and health impacts of the project, as well as recommending appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring plans in line with the applicable relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- i. Identify all relevant potential environmental risks and social concerns that may arise as a result of the project and the sub-projects that it will support;

- ii. Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities of involved stakeholders in the implementation of the ESMF;
- iii. Develop sub-project review procedures as well as forms, guidance and checklists to apply technical input for the sub-projects;
- iv. Develop a screening procedure to identify the environmental and social issues associated with the sub-projects;
- v. Develop the TOR for appropriate **E&S** risk managements instruments (such as ESIA, ESMPs etc.) as appropriate and required;
- vi. Review and assess the capacity of the national project implementation entities, to screen sub-projects and monitor the implementation of the project ESMP; and make proposals for capacity enhancement as appropriate; and
- vii. Define appropriate environmental and social standards performance indicators; and provide practical information resources for implementing the ESMF.

1.5 Scope of the ESMF

- The ESMF covers the northern states where there have been conflicts and IDP presence for at least three years. For the purpose of this SOLID project and ESMF, they **the states** are categorized into tier one states (Benue, Katsina, Borno, Yobe, Adamawa and Zamfara), and Tier 2 states (Kano, Kaduna, Kebbi, Sokoto, Bauchi and Plateau). The ESF approach was to sample states before appraisal to be able to prepare the documents hence, the focus was on the tier-1 states, while additional consultations, revising and re-disclosure of the ESMF will occur during implementation to include the tier 2 states. - The process of the ESMF study involved as follows:
 - **Conduct field visits to communities in selected states to assess social and environmental site conditions, practices (including level of compliance with existing social and environmental risk managements legislation and regulations) and verify potential risks and impacts;**
 - Develop and provide guidance on environmental and social criteria to be used during the identification and selection of communities, LGAs or States (as the case may be) or any other area of project operations where social and/or environmental risks are apparent.
 - Develop a negative list of activities and potential sub-projects not recommended for support, due to their high or irreversible adverse environmental or social risks and impacts;
 - Compile a summary of key legislative, regulatory and administrative framework, within which the project will operate, with a focus on requirements that will apply to the planning, approval and implementation of sub-projects. Provide an overview of the above legislation in relation to the World Bank environmental and social standards, and make recommendations to address the gaps with respect to the project;
 - Establish a clear understanding of the institutional requirements, roles and responsibilities for adopting and implementing the ESMF. Importantly, this should include a thorough review of the authority and capacity of implementation entities to manage and monitor ESMF implementation.

- Develop a screening and assessment methodology for potential sub-projects, that will include environmental and social performance criteria, allow an environmental / social risk classification and the identification of appropriate risk managements instruments;
- Develop a stakeholders' consultation and engagement strategy that ensures the involvement of all identified stakeholders and potentially affected persons. The process will outline mechanisms and plans for information dissemination and disclosure of project related information, as required by the World Bank.
- Identify and describe the required instruments and procedures for managing and monitoring environmental and social risks related to sub-projects, Also Identify indicators (by sub-project type) to measure risk management implementation that can be used in the overall assessment of the project;
- Outline a training and capacity building programme for the institutions responsible for implementing the ESMF;
- Propose reporting lines, review and approval functions; identify the required resources and technical assistance to maintain the Client's capacity for the Program duration and beyond. Develop a process (including timeline, budget, organizational requirements, required trainer profiles and expertise) for building and enhancing the capacity of the institutions responsible for implementing the ESMF; and
- Estimate a realistic budget to be allocated for timely implementation of the ESMF in the Program execution phase.

1.6 Technical Approach and Methodology

This ESMF has been prepared in accordance with standard procedures for environmental and social assessment including the [applicable relevant](#) World Bank Environmental and Social Standards and Nigerian environmental assessment guidelines.

1.6.1 ESMF Preparation Strategy

The SOLID project will be implemented in the Northern Part of Nigeria including the BAY states Borno, Adamawa, Yobe and the other states and host communities where IDPs have been hosted in the past three years and above. The states will be selected across the Three (3) geopolitical zones in Northern Nigeria.. At this stage that the potential participating states are evolving and not exclusively identified, the field study involved selected states from across the three northern zones to provide workable understanding of the environmental and social backgrounds of the respective zones. This is important given that the states in each geopolitical zones in the northern Nigeria share similar geo-spatial and social attributes, including similarities in the nature of insecurity that resulted in displacement of the IDPs. On this premise, five states were selected for field study including the BAY states (Borno, Adamawa, Yobe) from the Northeast, Benue from the North central and Katsina from the Northwest.

Thus, the ESMF study approach involved desktop review, a field visit to the selected five states for scoping activities, to understand the project's field of influence and the socioeconomic environment of the IDPs and their host communities, and a review of the existing IDP policies,

extant national environmental laws, the World Bank ESS and its processes. Below is a brief step by step description of the methodology of this ESMF.

1.6.1.1 Desktop review

Documents reviewed were the ESMF from similar and related projects carried out in Nigeria such as the ACRESAL, LPRES and Nigeria for Women Projects, and the IOM reports. Other relevant documents reviewed are the ESF of the World Bank and the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of SOLID.

1.6.2.1 Gains from the Desktop Review

During the course of the ESMF preparation, key project documents were reviewed. Some of these include:

- The Project Appraisal Document (PAD)
- The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)
- Nigeria’s EIA Law and Procedures
- E.t.c

Highlight of the desktop review is as presented below:

Reviewed Documents	Gains/highlights
The Project Appraisal Document (PAD)	The PAD provides valuable information on all aspects of the project, with clear attention on the objective of the project, components, implementation strategies and monitoring and evaluation. Specifically, the PAD emphasizes the need for environmental and social due diligence, especially in terms of the component 1, on infrastructure development, which may include investments in water supply and sanitation services, solid waste management, rehabilitation and expansion of stormwater drainage systems to mitigate flood risks, development of central markets, roads and land redevelopment. It emphasizes the need to use adequate risk managements instruments in proportional manner to mitigate potential impacts of the project. The PAD also recognizes the need to protect the right of vulnerable groups, including IDPs and host communities. This includes ensuring that land acquisition for project activities does not result in involuntary resettlement without proper compensation or livelihood restoration. The PAD also provides support for community and stakeholder engagement, grievance redress mechanism as well as information disclosure.
The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)	The review of the ESF was highly valuable to the preparation of this ESMF. The ESF are ten environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) for which the relevant and applicable ones to the SOLID project have been highlighted under section 1.2 of this document. The ESF expands the focus of risk managements from project level impacts to also consider broader social and environmental challenges, such as climate change, labour and working conditions, community health and safety, stakeholder engagement and biodiversity. Above all, the ESF gives room for adaptability in implementation and emphasizes applying proportionality in the application of mitigation measures. The ESF prescribes public information disclosure of all prepared risk management instruments and

	admits country laws that show good international practices.
Nigerian extant laws on the environment	Several national laws on environment were reviewed, which are designed to foster environmental sustainability in the pursuit of economic and social development. The broader highlights of the review will be stated under the chapter on Legal and Regulatory Framework. Key national laws on environment in Nigeria as reviewed are the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act (1992), which requires that any proposed development project should undergo an environmental impact assessment to evaluate potential impacts before approval. Other laws reviewed were the Harmful Waste(Special Criminal Provision) Act, 1988; the Endangered Species Act, (1985), Land Use Act (1978), Water Resources Act (1993) and the Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act (1992). The gains from the review includes amongst others the holistic insight of the EIA process in Nigeria, which clearly provides the steps to follow to obtain permit before implementation of any developmental project. The process includes application to the Minister of Environment notifying the purpose of the project, location and project description, site verification, EIA scoping workshop and consultation, Data collection and laboratory test witnessing, EIA report submission, public display of EIA for 21 working days and EIA panel review.

1.6.1.2 State Visits and Consultations

The activities undertaken as part of the ESMF study included:

- Visits to five States (Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Benue and Katsina)
- Project area characterization and potential Impacts Identification
- Potential Impacts Assessment and Definitions
- Oral interviews, use of questionnaires and focused group discussions. (The consultant obtained addresses of representatives for State Ministries of Environment (or implementing agencies) and other stakeholders at the respective states).

1.6.1.3 Interactive Discussions

This step involved the sampling of state experiences on previous international agency funded projects, observed constraints, suggestions, opinions and comments based on the previous projects including but not limited to MCRP and ACRoSAL. The targeted groups in the state for consultations included the MDAs, SPMU, CBOs, LGA leadership, NGOs, etc.

The main issues discussed with focus groups included:

- WASH
- Air pollution
- Public and occupational health and Safety
- Security
- Livelihoods
- Labour conditions and management
- Gender based violence

- Stakeholder engagement
- Grievance redress mechanism and
- Public Health Issues (Especially HIV/AIDs; Water-borne diseases & Choleras; STIs; Malaria; etc)

1.6.1.4 Identification of Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Although specific sub-projects to be implemented under the SOLID programme are not known in sufficient details at this stage, potential impacts were identified through initial generic screening of the anticipated projects in the light of the socio-environmental conditions; livelihood needs assessment of the IDPs and host communities garnered from field visits and consultations with the focused groups.

1.7 Screening and Scoping of the SOLID Project

Source: Field Survey; June, 2018

To ensure all sub-projects are appropriately screened for environmental and social issues at their conception stage, a checklist tool has been developed to screen each sub-project in terms of:

- i) Appropriate EIA category;
- ii) Applicable local, state, national and international regulations and standards (e.g., labour, pollution, occupational health and other standards);
- iii) Appropriate World Bank ESF/ **E&S** risk managements;
- iv) Level of stakeholder engagement (both sectoral and project level);
- v) Existing environmental and other (e.g., pension or compensation) liabilities; and,
- vi) Location sensitivities (e.g., sensitive environments and culture)

The screening tool provides necessary information to appropriately determine and scope the applicable Environmental and Social assessment to conduct. These will include: environmental, social and other due diligence investigations. Mitigation measures are often proffered to either eliminate or minimize adverse environmental and social impacts of specific actions, projects or programs, with a purpose to also enhance positive effects. The approach to mitigation has been primarily taking preventive measures on anticipated impacts based on well-known negative outcomes of project-environment interactions.

The E&S assessment is the outcome of reviews of the sub-project baseline information, key environmental sensitivities associated with the sub-project activities and an analysis of alternatives for the proposed intervention sub-project. It is envisaged that the infrastructural interventions and access road rehabilitation components of the sub-projects are the most environmentally and socially sensitive, particularly in the project states. The SOLID project is classified as MODERATE for environmental and social assessment purposes requiring the preparation of a site-specific ESMP and other relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) based on applicability and relevance to meet World Bank and national requirements (see section 2.4.1 for relevant ESSs to SOLID project).

CHAPTER TWO: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

A number of national and international environmental guidelines are applicable to the operation of the SOLID Project. In Nigeria, the power to enforce all activities that might impact the environment is vested in the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv). However, social issues are vested in the Ministries of Women Affairs, Land and Labour. Internationally, agencies such as the World Bank, IFC and other financial organizations usually set environmental criteria for projects, which must be met by project proponents before the agencies invest in them.

2.1 Relevant Regulatory Policies of Nigeria

There are a number of national ~~and international~~ environmental and social guidelines applicable to the SOLID project and these are highlighted in this chapter.

2.1.1 Federal Policy/Legislation

➤ National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (2021)

- The policy underscores the Nigerian government obligation to uphold the rights of IDPs, while fostering a structured response to displacement crises. The primary objectives of the policy are: 1) prevention of displacement by addressing the root causes of displacements such as conflict, insurgency or environmental degradation;
- 2) Protection and assistance: the policy aims at providing humanitarian aid, such as food, healthcare, shelter and education
- 3) Durable solutions: the objective under durable solutions are to facilitate voluntary return, local integration, or relocation of IDPs, reconstruction of homes, communities, livelihood rehabilitation and access to essential services such as health, food and water supply.
- In the Policy, guidelines and strategies are defined for securing for all Nigerians, a quality of environment adequate for their health and well-being; conserving and using the natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations; raising public awareness and promoting understanding of the essential linkages between the environment, resources and development; and cooperation with other countries, international organizations and agencies to achieve optimal use of trans-boundary in order to prevent environmental recourses.

➤ Workmen Compensation Act 2010

The objectives of the Act are:

- to provide for an open and fair system of guaranteed and adequate compensation for all employees or their dependents for any death, injury, disease or disability arising out of or in the course of employment;
- provide rehabilitation to employees with work-related disabilities as provided in this Act;
- establish and maintain a solvent compensation fund managed in the interest of employees and employers;
- provide for fair and adequate assessments for employers;

- provide an appeal procedure that is simple, fair and accessible, with minimal delays; and
- Combine efforts and resources of relevant stakeholders for the prevention of workplace disabilities, including the enforcement of occupational safety and health standards.

➤ **National Gender Policy 2010**

Some of the key principles upon which the policy is premised are:

- commitment to gender mainstreaming as a development approach and tools for achieving the economic reform agenda, evidence-based planning, value re-orientation and social transformation.
- recognition of gender issues as central to and critical to the achievement of national development goals and objectives and a requirement for all policies to be reviewed to reflect gender implications and strategies as contained in the gender policy and implementation modalities specified in the National Gender Strategic Framework;

Realization that effective and results focused policy implementation demands a cooperative interaction of all stakeholders. Promotion and protection of human rights, social justice and equity.

➤ **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) ACT 86, CAP E12, LFN 2004**

- Deals with the considerations of environmental impact in respect of public and private projects.
Section 2 (1) requires an assessment of public or private projects likely to have a significant (negative) impact on the environment.
- **Section 2 (4)** requires an application in writing to the Agency before embarking on projects for their environmental assessment to determine approval.
- **Section 13** establishes cases where an EIA is required and
- **Section 60** creates a legal liability for contravention of any provision

➤ **Forestry Law CAP 55, 1994**

- Prohibits any act that may lead to the destruction of or cause injury to any forest produce, forest growth or forestry property in Nigeria.
- Prescribes the administrative framework for the management, utilization and protection of forestry resources in Nigeria.

➤ **Land Use Act (1978)**

This act provides a legal basis for land acquisition in Nigeria. The major provisions include:

Section 1: all land comprised in the territory of each state in the Federation is vested in the Governor of the state and such land shall be held in trust and administered for the use and common benefit of all.

Section 2: (a) all land in urban areas shall be under the control and management of the Governor of each State; and

Section 2 (b) all other land shall be under the control and management of the local government within the area of jurisdiction in which the land is situated.

State governments have the right to grant statutory rights of occupancy to any person for any purpose; and the Local Government has the right to grant customary rights of occupancy to any person or organization for agricultural, residential and other purposes

➤ **Other FMENV Regulations**

The Federal Ministry of Environment through former FEPA also has the following regulations, policies and guidelines:

- i. National Guidelines and Standards for Environmental Pollution Control in Nigeria;
- ii. National Effluent Limitations Regulations S.I. 8, 1991, lists the parameters in industrial effluents and gaseous emissions and their limitations and standards of discharges into the environment;
- iii. National Pollution Abatement in Industries and Facilities General Wastes Regulations S.I. 9, 1991 requires every industry to install anti-pollution abatement equipment to treat effluent discharges and gaseous emissions to the standards and limits prescribed in Regulations S.I. 8;
- iv. Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulations S.I.15.

➤ **National Environmental Protection Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulation (S.I 15, 1991) (FMENV)**

This regulation developed by the then FEPA provides that the objective of solid and hazardous waste management shall be to:

- i. Identify solid, toxic and extremely hazardous wastes dangerous to public health and environment;
- ii. Provide for surveillance and monitoring of dangerous and extremely hazardous wastes and substances until they are detoxified and safely disposed-off. It provides guidelines necessary to establish a system of proper record keeping, sampling and labelling of dangerous and extremely hazardous wastes;
- iii. Establish suitable ways to facilitate safe and responsible means of disposal of hazardous wastes;
- iv. Research into possible re-use and recycling of hazardous wastes.

➤ **Harmful Waste (Special Criminal Provisions, Etc.) Act - CAP H1 L.F.N. 2004**

The Harmful Waste (Special Criminal Provisions etc) Act No 42 of 1988 prohibits and declares unlawful all activities relating to the purchase, sale, importation, transit,

transportation, deposit, storage of harmful wastes. Appropriate penalties for any contravention of this Act were also prescribed for offenders.

➤ **Regulations Gazetted as supplementary to NESREA Act**

- National Environmental (**Soil Erosion and Flood Control**) Regulations, S. I. No. 12 of 2011;
- National Environmental (**Surface and Groundwater Quality Control**) Regulations, S. I. No. 22 of 2011;
- National Environmental (Protection of Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores) Regulations, S. I. No. 26 of 2009;:
- National Environmental (Watershed, Mountainous, Hilly and Catchments Areas protection) Regulations, S. I. No. 27 of 2009;
- National Environmental (Sanitation and Wastes Control) Regulations, S. I. No. 28 of 2009;
- National Environmental (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, S. I. No. 35 of 2009;
- National Environmental (Control of Bush/Forest Fire and Open Burning) Regulations, S. I. No. 15 of 2011;
- National Environmental (Protection of Endangered Species in International Trade) Regulations, S. I. No. 16 of 2011;.
- National Environmental (**Construction Sector**) Regulations, S. I. No. 19 of 2011.

2.2 State Legislations

In Part III of the Federal Ministry of Environment Act 88, the State Governments are encouraged to set up their own Environmental Protection Bodies for the purpose of maintaining good environmental quality in the area of related pollutants under their control and to protect public health and safety, restore and enhance environmental quality, and sustain economic vitality through effective and efficient implementation of environmental programmes.

The State Environmental Protection Agencies are empowered by the respective State Government to give direction to all issues concerning the environment, monitor and control pollution and the disposal of solid, gaseous and liquid wastes generated by various facilities in the states.

Some of their functions include:

- (i) liaising with the Federal Ministry of Environment, FMEnv to achieve a healthy or better management of the environment via development of National Policy on Environment;
- (ii) co-operating with FMEnv and other National Directorates/Agencies in the performance of environmental functions including environmental education/awareness to the citizenry;
- (iii) responsibility for monitoring waste management standards;.
- (iv) responsibility for general environmental matters in the State;., and
- (v) monitoring the implementation of EIA studies and other environmental studies for all development projects in the State.

Generally, State laws on environment are still in the evolving stages. Specifically, for EA, the States rely on that of the Federal Government, the EIA Act 86. Some additional National Environmental Protection Regulations are contained in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Existing National Environmental Protection Regulations

S/N	Regulations	Year	Provisions
1	National Environmental Protection (Effluent Limitation) Regulations Régulations	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 agencies	2007	General environmental health and sanitation. Enforcing necessary laws
10	State waste management laws	1991	Ensure proper disposal and clearing of wastes
11	Public Health Law	2014	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
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 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 Air Quality Standard Decree No. 59	1991	The World Health Organization (WHO) air quality standards were adopted by the then Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) in 1991 as the

			national standards. These standards define the levels of air pollutants that should not be exceeded in order to protect public health.
16.	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA Act)	2007	Established to ensure compliance with environmental standards, guidelines and regulations.
17	National IDP Policy	2021	The policy aims to provide a comprehensive framework for the protection, assistance, and durable solutions for IDPs within the country. The policy aligns with the Kampala Convention (African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa)

2.3 Applicable International Legal and Administrative Instruments

Some of the relevant international instruments to which Nigeria is a signatory include:

- **UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998):** This framework is non-binding but provides a framework for the protection and assistance of IDPs worldwide, outlining the responsibilities of governments to prevent displacement, protect IDPs and support durable solutions;
- **African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (1981):** This ~~charter~~ ~~provides~~ ~~charter~~ ~~provides~~ rights to security, property and family life that are relevant to IDPs and host communities
- **The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (2004);** which pursues the promotion of self-realization by upholding the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. Also, all peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.
- **The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (2004);** which undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures.

- **The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (2012)**; which adopts a broad categorization of persons with disabilities and reaffirms that all persons with all types of disabilities must enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms. It clarifies and qualifies how all categories of rights apply to persons with disabilities and identifies areas where adaptations have to be made for persons with disabilities to effectively exercise their rights and areas where their rights have been violated, and where protection of rights must be reinforced.
- Agenda 21 - UN Conference on Environment and Development: At the United Nations Conference on Environment (also the Earth Summit) – held in Rio de Janeiro (1992), with recommendations from the WHO Commission, more than 150 member states adopted Agenda 21 - an action plan to guide future strategies for health and environment activities on a national and international level. This fact provided the background for FEPA’s EIA framework to ensure environmental sustainability of all types of activities in the oil and gas industry (FEPA, 1995).

2.4 World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)

The World Bank has set out 10 Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing (Table 2.2). The Bank believes that the application of these standards, by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens.

Table 2.2: The World Bank’s ESS

ESS	Description
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	This overarching standard sets out the Borrower’s responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring E&S risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing, in order to achieve E&S outcomes consistent with Bank’s ESS.
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions	ESS2 recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Borrowers can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions.
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and	ESS3 recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels

ESS	Description
Management	
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety	ESS4 recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration or intensification of impacts due to project activities.
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. This may cause physical or economic displacement.
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	ESS6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development.
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	This ESS applies to a distinct social and cultural group identified as “ <i>Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, indigenous ethnic Minorities etc.</i> ”
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage	ESS8 sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle.
ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries	This ESS applies to Financial Intermediaries (FIs) that receive financial support from the Bank.
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	This ESS recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice.

2.4.1 Description of the relevant-applicable ESS to the SOLID Project

➤ **ESS 1 Environmental and Social Standard 1:**

The SOLID project activities will involve civil works such as the construction and rehabilitation of roads to connect major towns, and markets to agricultural production sites, the construction and upgrading of small community infrastructure (e.g., boreholes, public buildings, and health centers), waste management, and small productive investments. The risks and impacts associated with these activities are mostly temporary, predictable and/or reversible; medium in magnitude and/or in spatial extent (the geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected are medium to large). There is medium to low probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment. In addition, most of these impacts are expected to be site-specific, without the likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the project or host communities; No cumulative or transboundary risks are anticipated. The project’s environmental risks and impacts can therefore be easily mitigated in a predictable manner. The risk level will be generally on moderate scale; therefore, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared, consulted upon for each eligible investment, reviewed, cleared and disclosed prior to project implementation at site level.

Anticipated social risks and impacts under the project include potential land acquisition or displacement, restriction to means of livelihood and exclusion of minority groups. Given the project intervention areas, there could also be the risk of elite capture. To mitigate displacement and land acquisition, the project will develop a Resettlement Policy Framedwork (RPF). To address risk of elite capture, the project will develop and implemet a robust Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) with cleally identified key stakeholders including relevant traditional system to ensure inclusion. Active consultation and engagement with women’s groups, people living with disability, the youths and other ethnic minority groups will be implemented throughout the project to ensure inclusion

➤ **ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions**

On the recognition that the SOLID project will at minimum, involve direct workers, and will need to meet requirements for terms and conditions of employment: non-discrimination and equal opportunity; worker’s organizations; child labor; forced labor; a grievance mechanism; and occupational health and safety plans, the ESS 2 will be relevant and applicable. Thus, a Labor Management Procedures (LMP) which covers Federal, States and Local Government Areas (LGAs) PIU staff as well as counterpart workers will be prepared consistent with World Bank standards and the Nigerian Labor Act 2010. The LMP shall be attached as an addendum to the ESMP report to be prepared for specific sites by the State project implementation units.

In addition to the PMU and counterpart workers staff, other full-time or part-time workers involved with the project will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment or agreement, unless there has been an effective legal transfer of their employment or engagement in the project. This amongst other things limits the risk associated with influx of labor. Also, the project will prepare and implement an Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) plan and a Grievance Mechanism for in settling labour disputes.

➤ **ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

ESS3 is applicable relevant to the project because the project emissions of air pollutants would occur from a wide variety of activities during the project development phases. Air emissions are categorized based on the origin or source of the emission (i.e., point sources) and further, by process such as combustion. Air emissions may be in form of combustion gases; NO_x, SO₂ and CO from diesel engines. Some of the project activities will require the use of raw materials for building and construction that may likely be extracted from the natural environment. The project will ensure necessary permits are secured and due diligence are followed before the extraction of these raw materials in accordance with the ESIAs/ESMPs to be prepared under ESS1. Construction E&S risk will be assessed and managed in accordance with the provision of the ESMPs.

➤ **ESS4: Community Health and Safety:**

Civil works activities are significant and likely to pose a risk to the health and safety of the host communities. IDPs and host communities may also be affected by exposure to waste and fugitive dust generated from civil works. It is also not inconceivable that there may be issues of GBV and potential sexual and workplace harassment and injuries. Therefore, the project will

include a specific project related GBV/SEA risk assessment and mitigation as well as occupational health and safety (OHS) plan. As part of ESIA/ESMP, the Project will evaluate site-specific community health risks and impacts of the project throughout its lifetime and will mitigate any potential risks and impacts. Considering most of the project area is located in conflict state with security risk, the project will revise and adopt the security management plan developed under the MCRP project. Other relevant management plans such as the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP), Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHP)/Community Health and Safety Plan (CHP), Waste Management Plan (WMP), Traffic Management Plan (TMP), etc. would be developed during the project implementation when site specific information are available.

➤ **ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement:**

The implementation of SOLID project will involve minimal land take which may deplete available land and may displace the host communities physically and/or economically. To this extent the ESS 5 will be applicable/relevant to this project.

➤ **ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

Risk of Biodiversity loss will be moderate in this project as the pressure on the living natural resources due to IDP induced population surge will be lowered by the livability programmes of the SOLID. However, any impact on all types of habitat (critical, natural or modified) will be assessed during the preparation of the site-specific ESIA/ESMPs prepared in accordance with the screening tools provided in this ESMF. The project might likely use raw materials for construction which will be sourced following measures described in the Good International Industry Practices (GIIPs). The ESIA/ESMP will provide guidance on screening and mitigation measures to ensure that project activities do not alter or cause destruction of any critical or sensitive natural habitats.

➤ **ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Stakeholder consultations is paramount to sustainable implementation of SOLID. It provides platforms to integrate the targeted IDPs and host communities in project design and implementation and helps to eliminate the risk of elitist capture and diversion of project benefits. This underscores the applicability and relevance of ESS 10 all through the project life cycle. A SEP will be prepared and disclosed as early as possible and before appraisal. If major changes are made to the project design or additional stakeholders are identified during implementation, the SEP will be revised accordingly.

Table 2.3: Gaps between Nigeria Legislation and WB ESS on the **applicable relevant** policies

Applicable Relevant Policies	Nigerian Legislation	WB ESS	Gaps Between the Policies
Environmental Assessment	National EIA Act 1992, Clause 2 provides that public or private sector of the economy shall not undertake or embark on or authorize projects or activities without prior consideration of the effects on the environment. The act makes an EIA mandatory for any development project, and prescribes the procedures for conducting and reporting EIA studies. As part of the effective utilization of the EIA tool, the ministry has produced sectarian guidelines. Responsibility for monitoring of EIA activities lies with the NESREA and State ministries of environment but these agencies lack the logistic capability to carry out the tasks assigned to it by the law	An ESIA is conducted to ensure that Bank-financed projects are environmentally sound and sustainable, and that decision-making is improved through appropriate analysis of actions and of their likely environmental impacts. Any World Bank project that is likely to have potential adverse environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence requires an EA indicating the potential risks, mitigation measures and environmental management framework or plan.	Nigeria currently has a comprehensive framework for assessing and managing the environmental impacts of development projects. However, in comparison with the World Bank Risk management Policies, it would appear that the Nigeria framework lacks the provision of clear requirements or guidance in the assessment of the impact of an activity on public health. In this case the policy of the bank prevails.
Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	The basic legal framework for the acquisition of land in Nigeria is the Land Use Act 1978 as amended under the Amended Land Use Act of 2004, Chapter L5 under the laws of the Federation of Nigeria. The Part 1 of the amended Act 2004 vests all land within the urban areas of any Nigerian State in the Executive Governor of that state. Land within the rural areas of the state is vested on the Local Government. The Part VI, Section 29 of the law provides for compensation to the holder of any land title when such land is to be acquired for public purposes. For developed land, the Governor (in the case of urban areas) or Local Government (in the case of rural areas) may, in lieu of compensation, offer resettlement in any other place as a reasonable alternative accommodation and in acceptance of resettlement, the holder's right to compensation	Key objectives of the World Bank's ESS5: are to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs; assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity and production level, or at least in restoring them; encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure. The policy covers not only physical relocation, but any loss of land or other assets resulting in relocation, or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected people must move to another location. When the policy is triggered, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), must be prepared. An abbreviated plan may be	Major differences lie in the application of compensation entitlements to titled land owners, tenants, squatters and economic trees and crops. Lands that would be acquired for this project shall be fully compensated for in accordance with the World Bank ESS 5 principles. The Nigerian regulations while also lacking clear responsibility for monitoring of activities associated with compensations further lack the logistic capability for any agency to carry out the tasks assigned to it by the law. In this case the policy of the bank prevails.

Applicable Relevant Policies	Nigerian Legislation	WB ESS	Gaps Between the Policies
	<p>shall be deemed to have been duly satisfied.</p> <p>Although the Land Use Act is not strictly an Act for environmental protection, protection of the environment is one of the considerations which a holder of certificate of occupancy has to observe.</p>	<p>developed when less than 200 people are affected by the project. In situations, where all the precise impacts cannot be assessed during project preparation, provisions are made for preparing a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RAP/RPF must ensure that all Bank's policy provisions detailed in ESS5 are addressed particularly the payment of compensation for affected assets at their replacement cost</p>	
Landowners	The Act prescribes cash compensation based upon market value.	ESS 5 recommends land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost.	The eligible PAPs will be compensated on replacement cost.
Land tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.	Those with legal right on the land are compensated and those without any form of rights on the land but affected by the project as of the cut of date are given a form of compensation based on impacts.
Owners of “non-permanent” and “permanent” buildings	Cash compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Encroachers and squatters. Illegal structures	No compensation	Entitled to compensation for buildings, structures, installations and improvements and other assistance measures	Entitled to compensation for buildings, structures, installations and improvements and other assistance measures
Owners of economic trees and crops	Compensation for an amount equal to the value as prescribed by the appropriate officer of the government	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour

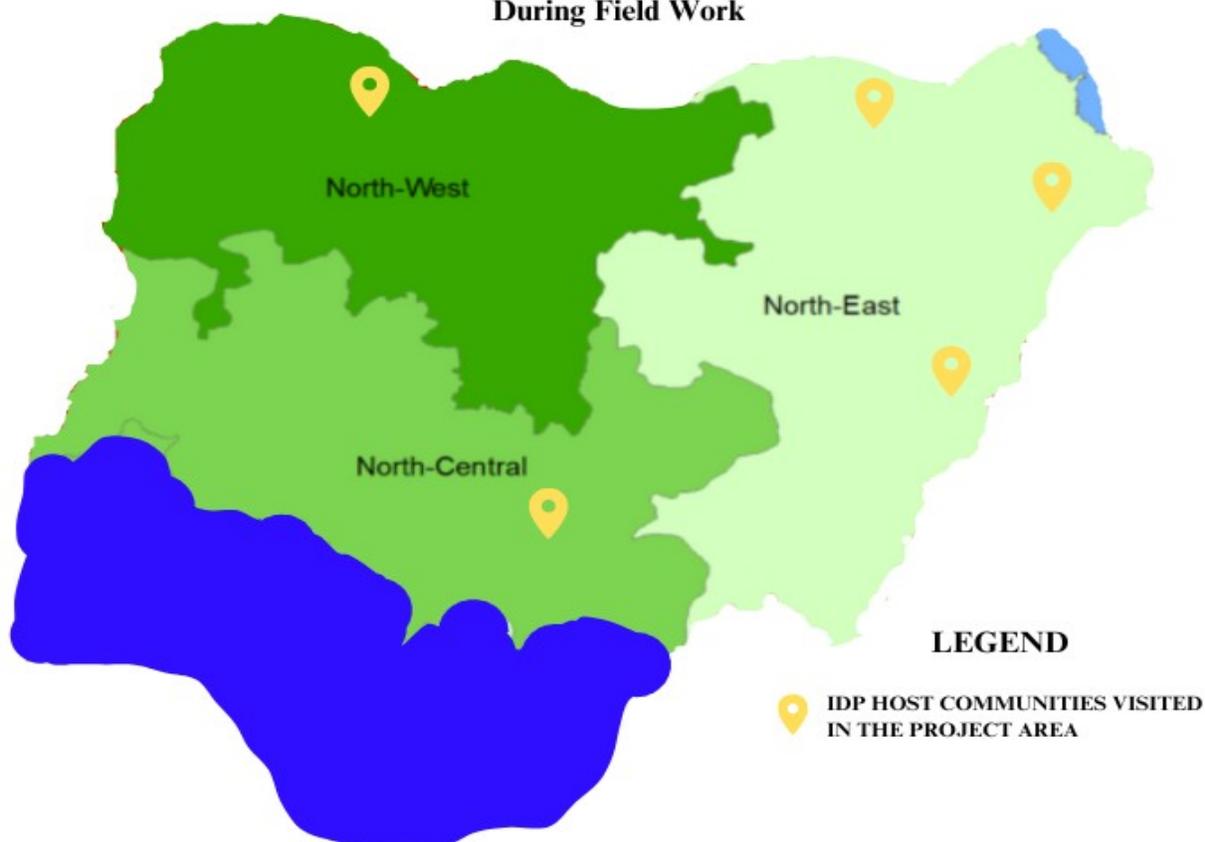
Applicable Relevant Policies	Nigerian Legislation	WB ESS	Gaps Between the Policies
Stakeholder Engagement and consultation	The Nigerian extant laws emphasizes the importance of stakeholder engagement in environmental and social assessment but the guidelines do not strictly mandate comprehensive identification of all affected groups, particularly vulnerable groups	ESS 10 requires broad and inclusive stakeholder engagement, specifically involving vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and marginalized groups. It emphasizes transparency and the early identification of all relevant stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle, promoting meaningful participation and social inclusivity	This project will leverage the ESS 10 policy as it will better promote sustainable project implementation
Consultation	Silent	Insists upon consultation and informed participation of all affected persons throughout resettlement process.	Insists upon consultation and informed participation of all affected persons throughout resettlement process.
Loss of Access/ Rights of Way	Silent	Provide assistance to offset the loss of such resources to a community	Provide assistance to offset the loss of such resources to a community
Livelihoods (Crops, Economic trees)	Cash compensation based on government approved rate	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.

CHAPTER THREE: DESCRIPTION OF THE POTENTIAL PROJECT STATES

3.1 Introduction

The SOLID project will be implemented in the BAY states (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe) and other emerging states across the three northern zones (North West, North East and North Central) of Nigeria. Baseline data below provides zone/regional geospatial and sociocultural information for each of the zones, highlighting examples in some cases of specific states based on field survey findings.

Map of Nigeria Highlighting States Engaged in SOLID Participation and Those Surveyed During Field Work



Source: ESMF Team, (2024)

3.2 Sources of Baseline Information

The environmental baseline characteristics of the proposed SOLID Project area which cuts across the IDP camps and host communities in the three northern zones of Nigeria are discussed in the sections below. Information sources for this evaluation include published literature from IOM and the World Bank, surface geologic map, and the physical observations made during site visits during the study.

Prevailing climatic conditions were sourced from the nearest meteorological center with existing literature complementing field data to establish the project area rainfall, vegetation, topography and ambient temperature.

3.2.1 Environmental Baseline Data of the Northeastern States of Nigeria

Northeastern Nigeria comprises of Adamawa, Borno, Yobe, Bauchi, Taraba and Gombe States. The region is known for its diverse ecosystems and biodiversity, which are under significant threat due to factors like insurgency, human activity and climate change. The region is part of the larger Sudano-Sahelian and Sahelian zones, which include savanna grasslands, woodlands, wetlands and floodplains. The ecosystems in the northeast support a range of plant and animal species adapted to the arid and semi-arid climates typical of the region. The northeast is influenced by its position within the Sahel and Sudan savannah zones, marked by arid to semi-arid climates, low rainfall, and significant seasonal temperature fluctuations. The proposed activities under the project will primarily be implemented within existing areas already occupied by IDPs and host communities, focusing on the augmentation or rehabilitation of existing facilities to enhance infrastructure and services, with no new areas being developed.

➤ **Soil and Topography**

Soils in the northeast are mostly sandy and clayey, with limited fertility due to low organic matter. The sandy soils in the Sahel areas are particularly prone to erosion and desertification, while the clay soils in some floodplains can retain moisture but are prone to compaction and seasonal flooding.

The landscape is predominantly flat, especially in Borno and Yobe states, with some gently undulating areas and isolated hills. The Chad Basin, which extends into the northeast features flat plains with seasonal water bodies that support agriculture during the rainy season.

➤ **Air Pollution**

The northeast faces air quality challenges from seasonal dust storms, particularly the Harmattan winds that bring fine Saharan dust particles. These dust storms reduce visibility and affect respiratory health.

In urban centers such as Maiduguri, air quality is also affected by vehicular emissions, waste burning, and other urban activities. Conflict in the region has also led to displacement and increased reliance on biomass for cooking, contributing to air pollution from open fires.

➤ **Rainfall**

Rainfall in northeast is highly seasonal, concentrated between June and September, with annual averages ranging from about 300 mm in the far northern Sahel region to around 700 mm in the southern parts of the northeast. This limited and variable rainfall impacts water availability and agricultural productivity, with frequent drought conditions.

Some low-lying areas in the Chad Basin can experience seasonal flooding, which benefits farming but also poses risks to infrastructure and settlements.

➤ **Vegetation**

The vegetation in northeast primarily consists of Sudan and Sahel savannahs. In the Sudan zone, vegetation includes scattered trees, shrubs, and grasses. In the Sahel, vegetation is sparser, with drought-resistant grasses, thorny shrubs, and scattered acacia trees.

Vegetation cover has been significantly reduced due to overgrazing, deforestation for fuel wood, and climate change, leading to soil erosion and desertification, especially in the northernmost parts of the region.

➤ **Fauna**

Wildlife in the northeast includes animals adapted to semi-arid and savannah habitats, such as antelope, gazelles, and a variety of reptiles and bird species. However, habitat degradation and poaching have reduced populations of larger mammals.

The Lake Chad area is crucial for migratory bird species and some aquatic life, although reduced water levels have impacted biodiversity. The lake's ecosystem supports fish species, water birds, and provides habitat for several migratory bird species during certain seasons.

➤ **Waste Management**

Field visit results across the locations visited align with existing literature that waste management is a serious concern in the northern Nigeria. The culture of waste collection and organized disposal is alien, especially in the rural areas. Organized waste collections take place majorly in the state capitals, while majority of the parts of the states apply various forms of indiscriminate waste management, such as open dumping, burning, burying, composting and littering on the streets and drainages. The poor waste management conditions are linked to the human factor cause of siltation and splash flooding in the northern Nigeria.

3.2.2 Socioeconomic Baseline of the Northeast zone of Nigeria

➤ **Livelihood**

The major occupation of the people of the area is farming as reflected in their two notable vegetation zones, the Saharan and Northern Guinea Savannah zones. The cash crops are cotton and groundnuts while food crops include maize, yam, cassava, guinea corn, millet and rice. The village communities living on the banks of the rivers engage in fishing while the Fulanis are cattle rearers. Livestock produced include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry. Poultry production is undertaken in every part of the state, as the practice is acceptable to all the ethno-religious groups in the zone.

The state has a network of roads linking all parts of the country.

Humanitarian needs in the BAY states are significant due to the effects of conflict-related displacement, with over a million people in need of support in 2024. The region faces an elevated poverty rate, with an estimated 74% of the population living in poverty (World Bank and UN OCHA Reports, 2024).

➤ **Climate Change Issues**

The earth's temperature is rising as a result of increased atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases. Northern Nigeria and northeast in particular is not an exception. As a semi-arid area, the northeastern states are generally vulnerable to climate change. The zone has experienced serious droughts, shortening rainfall and displacement crisis that have negatively impacted the state's agricultural productive capacity. During the rainy season, most crops are facing issues such as flower abortions, unusual flowering or fruiting time and generally low yields due to the effects of climate change. For instance, 1 percent increase in minimum temperature leads to 3.7% reduction in rice production in Adamawa. As rainfall becomes more variable, farmers are no longer able to rely on their traditional knowledge on the seasonality of climatic features. It has been predicted that 11% of the arable land would be affected by climate change, with consecutive reduction in cereal production, and on 16%~~percent~~ agricultural GDP reduction.

This may translate into substantial increase in poverty, hunger, and general food security challenges as a consequence of lower performance of rain-fed agricultural production systems.

➤ **Land Ownership and Tenure System**

Land ownership and tenure in the northeast, is influenced by traditional, Islamic, and statutory law. In the rural areas, families and communities traditionally hold land. Chiefs or local leaders play a significant role in overseeing land matters. Land inheritance follows customary norms, where land typically passes through family lineage. In many cases, the community determines the rights and usage of land rather than individual ownership.

Islamic law (Sharia) also influences land tenure. Under Islamic law, land can be inherited, bought, or sold, and ownership is recognized on an individual level. However, it still requires oversight by community leaders or Islamic authorities for validation.

- **Statutory Law:** The Land Use Act of 1978 governs land ownership across Nigeria, including the northeastern states. Under this law, all land is vested in the Governor of the state, who holds it in trust for the people. Individuals can acquire rights to use the land through a Certificate of Occupancy (C of O), but they do not own the land outrightly.
- **Land Conflicts:** The northeast, like other parts of Nigeria, has experienced conflicts over land due to population growth, ethnic tensions, and competition for resources. Conflicts often arise between herders and farmers over grazing rights and crop farming land. Challenges with Land Tenure System Bureaucratic hurdles in obtaining legal land documents, issues with community recognition of state laws, and difficulties in resolving disputes due to overlapping traditional and statutory systems complicate land tenure in the region.

➤ **Security and Conflict Situation**

The major security threat in the northeast is the Boko Haram insurgency, which began in 2009. This involves militant activities such as terrorist attacks, abductions, and violent raids, mainly targeting civilians, government institutions, and security forces. The conflict has caused widespread displacement, with many people fleeing their homes to escape violence.

Additionally, inter-communal conflicts and farmer-herder clashes have contributed to displacement in Benue state and part of the north east states.

➤ **The scope of IDP Camps in the Northeast**

The northeast is regarded as the epic center of IDP in Nigeria, primarily due to the Boko Haram insurgency which has affected the region since 2009. Over 65% of IDPs in Northern Nigeria are in the NE region (approximately 2.3 million IDPs as of June 2023) and 95% of them are in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (the “BAY states”). IDP camps are found in at least 5 out of 21 LGAs in Adamawa including Yola North, Yola South, Mubi, Girei and Madagali. In Borno state major IDP camps are located in 5 LGAs including Ngala, Dikwa, Jere, Maiduguri and Monguno. The situation is not less in Yobe state where 10 LGAs host IDP camps including Bolewa, Ngizim, Karai-Karai, Bade, Hausa, Ngamo, Shuwa, Bura, Marghi and Manga.

➤ **Participation of Women in Livelihood and Decision making in the Northeast Nigeria**

• **Participation in Decision-Making**

Women’s participation in decision-making and livelihood activities in the Northeastern region is shaped by various socio-cultural and political factors. The society in the Northeast is largely patriarchal, with traditional gender roles that limit women’s involvement in decision-making processes. Men are often seen as the primary decision-makers, both in the household and in the community, a trend which was also observed within the IDP camps during the fieldwork. It is pertinent to note that the men in the Northeast are not averse to allowing women to be reached out to or involved in community consultations. This is observed in many of the development projects sited in the region, where women are consulted as a separate group and allowed to participate meaningfully in project benefits.

Women typically have limited decision-making power at the household level. Decisions on financial matters, property, and major household purchases are often made by men. However, women may have some influence over household management, particularly in areas like child-rearing and food preparation.

Community Level: Women in the northern states play a pivotal role in community development and are used as key informants and change agents. However, these roles and scale of involvement are weak and often faced with cultural rigidities against the women folk, hence the level of participation and freedom of women in development efforts is unequal to that of men.

Political Participation: Women's political representation in Northeast Nigeria is low. Few women hold political offices or are involved in local governance. Barriers include societal expectations, lack of financial resources, and limited support from political parties.

• **Participation in Livelihood Activities**

Women in Northeast Nigeria are actively involved in agriculture, particularly in small-scale farming, poultry, and food processing. They play crucial roles in the production of crops such as millet, sorghum, and vegetables. However, their access to resources like land, credit, and extension services is limited, affecting their productivity. Many women engage in enterprises such as petty trading, tailoring, and other informal businesses. Again, due to the prolonged insurgency, many women have become the primary breadwinners for their families, especially

among internally displaced persons (IDPs). Despite their contributions, they often face challenges such as limited access to capital, markets, and business training.

➤ **Gender based Violence (GBV)**

GBV is phenomenal in the Northeastern states, especially across the IDP camps and host communities (UNFPA Nigeria). The situation is aggravated by the insurgency conflict where the insurgents have used sexual violence as a weapon of war. CARE Nigerians Endline Report (2020) documents that cases of rape and abduction of women and girls exist even in the IDP camps but are under-reported due to stigmatization which discourages them from reporting incidences. Other forms of GBV in the area include early and forced marriages as well as psychological and emotional violence. Many initiatives and advocacies have gone into addressing GBV in the Northeast, especially in the BAY states, by the government, humanitarian organizations, and NGOs. The efforts made by these NGOs and the government to prevent GBV are often frustrated by the insecurity attacks, overcrowding of the IDP camps, and inadequate funding.

3.2.3 Environmental Baseline Data of the Northwest States of Nigeria

Northwest states of Nigeria comprise Kebbi, Zamfara, Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Jigawa and Sokoto states. The region features diverse landscapes, including the Sahel savanna and fertile plains. It is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with hot and dry air conditions that prevail for most of the year. The region experiences seasonal dust storms (harmattan) which bring fine dust particles from the Sahara Desert contributing to the elevated levels of particulate matter (PM) in the atmosphere.

➤ **Soil and Topography**

Soils in northwest Nigeria vary from loamy, sandy, and clay, depending on the locations. Loamy and clay are predominant in the areas with alluvial deposits along river valleys like the Sokoto and Rima Rivers. These soils are generally fertile and suitable for agriculture, supporting crops like millet, sorghum, maize and groundnuts. In more arid areas, particularly in Katsina, Sokoto and Kebbi states, which are closer to the Sahel, sandy soils are common.

➤ **Air Pollution**

The northwest states face air quality challenges from seasonal dust storms, particularly the Harmattan winds that bring fine Saharan dust particles. These dust storms reduce visibility and affect respiratory health.

➤ **Rainfall**

There is a significant variability in rainfall patterns in the Northwest states of Nigeria. The region experiences dry season between November to April and wet season between May and October. The average annual rainfall varies significantly across the states in the region. Southern parts like the southern-Kaduna receive between 800 to 1,200 mm of rainfall per year. Kano and Katsina, which represent the central northwest zone receive between 600 and 800mm per year, while the

Northern areas such as Kebbi, Zamfara and Sokoto receive between 400 to 600 mm of rain fall per annum.

Some low-lying areas in the Chad Basin can experience seasonal flooding, which benefits farming but also poses risks to infrastructure and settlements.

➤ **Vegetation**

The Northwest zone is typically divided into three main vegetation zones: sudan savanna in the central and southern parts (such as Kaduna, Kano and Katsina), Sahel savanna in the northernmost part states of Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara and riparian (riverine) vegetation along the floodplains of rivers such as the Sokoto River, Rima River and parts of the Hadejia-Nguru Wetlands.

The Sudan savanna parts are characterized by a mix of grasses and scattered trees, forming a park-like landscape. Common tree species include *Acacia* spp., Shea butter tree, Baobab < date tree and the Neem tree. The Sahel savanna parts are known for sparse vegetation with short grasses and thorny shrubs adapted to arid conditions. Dominant plant species include *Acacia raddiana*, Dwarf Date Palm, Doum Palm and various thorny bushes like *Ziziphus mauritiana* and *Leptadenia pyrotechnica*.

➤ **Fauna**

The northwest region of Nigeria is popular for its diverse fauna. Notable mammals found in this region include the African Lion (*Panthera leo*), mostly found in protected areas like the Kainji Lake National Park, African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), found in some forest reserves and national parks like the Yankari Game Reserve, Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), Kob Antelope (*Kobus kob*), African Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) and Warthog (*Phacochoerus africanus*).

3.2.4 *Socioeconomic Baseline of the Northwest zone of Nigeria*

➤ **Livelihood**

The major occupation of the people of the area are farming and livestock rearing. Major crops cultivated are rice, yam, millet, guinea corn, onions, tomatoes, sorghum, and maize. Due to the availability of vast landmass in the northwest, the people practiced large scale cultivation of crops and commercial agriculture. Those in the riparian parts engage in artisan fishing, while trading, craft making such as the building of cane chairs, hats boat making, are other forms of livelihood for the people of the area. These activities are tremendously important as they provide huge economic potential to the people of the area. A huge amount of revenue is generated and the IDP host communities depend on the revenues from them. The people also engage in hunting wildlife, lumbering and local craft production.

➤ **Land Ownership and Tenure System**

Like in the Northeast, land ownership and tenure in the Northwest is influenced by traditional, Islamic, and statutory laws. The Land Use Act of 1978 governs land ownership across Nigeria,

including the northeastern states. Under this law, all land is vested in the Governor of the state, who holds it in trust for the people. Individuals can acquire rights to use the land through a Certificate of Occupancy (C of O), but they do not own the land outright.

- **Challenges with Land Tenure System:** Bureaucratic hurdles in obtaining legal land documents, issues with community recognition of state laws, and difficulties in resolving disputes due to overlapping traditional and statutory systems complicate land tenure in the region.

- **Security and Conflict Situation**

The major security threat in the Northwest is banditry, kidnapping for ransom and cattle rustling. This involves militant activities such as abductions and violent raids on people and their livestock. The conflict has caused widespread displacement, with many people fleeing their homes to escape violence, while many can no longer cultivate in their farms for fear of being abducted for ransom.

- **The scope of IDP Camps in the Northwest**

The situation of IDPs in the Northwest Nigeria has become a major concern and has escalated humanitarian crises in the last decade. Kidnapping for ransom, cattle rustling and violent attacks on communities are the most common forms of security crises that cause displacement of people from their ancestral communities. These IDPs are scattered in many IDP camps and some integrated into the host communities. Internal displacement of persons is significantly common in Zamfara state, Katsina state, Kaduna state. The conditions of the IDPs are horrible, with many facing inadequate access to food, shelter, healthcare and education.

- **Participation of Women in Livelihood and Decision making in the Northwest Nigeria**

- **Participation in Decision-Making**

Women's participation in decision-making and livelihood activities in the Northeastern region is not significantly different from the Northeast context, shaped by various socio-cultural and political factors. The society in the Northwest is largely patriarchal, with traditional gender roles that limit women's involvement in decision-making processes. Men are often seen as the primary decision-makers, both in the household and in the community, a trend which was also observed within the IDP camps during the fieldwork. Slightly different from the Northeast scenario, reaching out to women for consultation and involvement in programme participation faces cultural barriers, except on exceptional conditions, where adequate arrangement and communication is passed to the relevant community leaders to prepare and call out their women for such an engagement.

Women typically have limited decision-making power at the household level. Decisions on financial matters, property, and major household purchases are often made by men. However, women may have some influence over household management, particularly in areas like child-rearing and food preparation. The Political Participation of Women in Northwest Nigeria is low.

Few women hold political offices or are involved in local governance. Barriers include societal expectations, lack of financial resources, and limited support from political parties.

- **Participation in Livelihood Activities**

Cultural and patriarchal norms and conservative views in many parts of the northwest are strong and limits women's freedom to work outside the home or participate in certain types of economic activities. This is also exacerbated by other factors such as limited access to education, lack of resources,, insecurity and early marriage. These underlying hindrances notwithstanding women in the Northwest are also thriving in many kinds of livelihood. Their participation is boosted by recent advocacies by NGOs, educational influence, family decision and economic factors. Some of the livelihoods engaged in by women in this region include farming, handicrafts (such as pottery, leatherwork and weaving).

- **Gender based Violence (GBV)**

GBV is significant in the Northwestern states, underpinned by early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, and internally displacement, especially across the IDP camps and host communities. Cases of rape and abduction of women and girls exists even in the IDP camps but are under reported due to stigmatization which discourages them from reporting incidences.

3.2.5 Environmental Baseline Data of the North Central States of Nigeria

The North central States of Nigeria comprise Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger and Plateau States. The region is known for its diverse ecosystems and biodiversity, which are under significant threat due to communal crises, human activity and climate change. The region is part of the larger Middle Belt zones. The region is known for its diverse ethnic composition, cultural heritage, agricultural productivity, and significant mineral resources. It acts as a transitional area between the predominantly Muslim northern regions and the Christian southern regions of Nigeria, with a mixture of religious and cultural influences. The ecosystems in the north central support a range of plant and animal species adapted to the semi-arid climates typical of the region. The north central is influenced by its position within the Sudan savannah zones, marked by semi-arid climates, low rainfall, and significant seasonal temperature fluctuations.

- **Soil and Topography**

Soils in the north central are mostly fertile loamy soils, sandy/Lateritic and clayey. The loamy soil in the region is usually rich in organic matter, while the sandy soil is widespread in upland areas and have reddish or brownish colour, due to high iron and aluminum contents. The clay soil is often found in lower-lying areas and near riverbanks, with high water retention capacity. The landscape is diverse and includes a mix of plateaus, river valleys, plains and scattered hills, especially in Benue, Nasarawa and Kogi states.

- **Air Pollution**

The north central faces air quality challenges from seasonal dust storms, particularly the Harmattan winds that bring fine Saharan dust particles. These dust storms reduce visibility and affect respiratory health.

In urban centers such as Lokoja, air quality is also affected by vehicular emissions, waste burning, and other urban activities. Conflict in the region has also led to displacement and increased reliance on biomass for cooking, contributing to air pollution from open fires.

➤ **Rainfall**

Rainfall in the north central is highly seasonal, concentrated between April and October. Most of the north central region receives between 1,000 to 1,600 mm (40-63 inches) of rainfall annually, depending on the specific location and elevation. This moderate and variable rainfall impacts positively on water availability and agricultural productivity, with low drought conditions.

➤ **Vegetation**

The vegetation in the north central primarily consists of Savanna grasslands, Guinea Savanna (wooded savanna) and Riparian forests. Vegetation includes scattered trees, shrubs, and grasses. In the Sahel, vegetation is sparser, with drought-resistant grasses, thorny shrubs, and scattered acacia trees. Vegetation cover has been significantly reduced due to overgrazing, deforestation for fuel wood, and climate change, leading to soil erosion and desertification, especially in the northernmost parts of the region.

➤ **Fauna**

The north-central region of Nigeria hosts a variety of wildlife, adapted to its savanna, forest, and riverine ecosystems. Habitats and key species in the north central region include; antelope, gazelles, a variety of reptiles, birds and aquatic life species. However, habitat degradation and poaching have reduced populations of larger mammals. The Lake Chad area is crucial for migratory bird species and some aquatic life, although reduced water levels have impacted biodiversity. The lake's ecosystem supports fish species, water birds, and provides habitat for several migratory bird species during certain seasons.

3.2.6 Socioeconomic Baseline of the North Central Zone of Nigeria

➤ **Livelihoods**

The major occupation of the people of the north central region is farming as reflected in their three notable vegetation zones, the Guinea Savannah zones, Derived savanna and the Riparian zone. The notable cash crops and food crops within the region are yam, cassava, maize, rice, soybeans, cashew, sesame, melon and shea butter. The village communities living on the banks of the rivers engage in fishing while the Fulanis are cattle rearers. Livestock produced include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry. Poultry production is undertaken in every part of the state, as the practice is acceptable to all the ethno-religious groups in the zone.

Humanitarian needs in the north central or middle belt region are significant because of, communal violence, flooding, food insecurity and conflict-related displacement, with over a million people in need of support in 2024. The region faces an elevated poverty rate, with an estimated 40% of the population living in poverty. (World Bank and UN OCHA Reports, 2024).

➤ **Climate Change Issues**

Northern Nigeria and the north-central region in particular are experiencing significant challenges due to climate change. The impacts include more extreme weather patterns, such as unpredictable rainfall, rising temperatures, and increasing desertification. This has led to disruptions in agriculture, particularly in areas like Benue State, often referred to as Nigeria's "food basket." Farmers and pastoralists/headers face difficulties due to water scarcity, reduced arable land, and the degradation of natural resources. For instance, flooding and soil erosion have worsened in several parts of the region, including along the courses of the River Niger and Benue, further threatening food security.

➤ **Land Ownership and Tenure System**

Land ownership and tenure system in the north central, is influenced by Customary, traditional, Islamic, and statutory law. In the rural areas, families and communities traditionally hold land. Chiefs or local leaders play a significant role in overseeing land matters. Land inheritance follows customary norms, where land typically passes through family lineage. In many cases, the community determines the rights and usage of land rather than individual ownership.

Islamic law (Sharia) also influences land tenure. Under Islamic law, land can be inherited, bought, or sold, and ownership is recognized on an individual level. On the other hand, it still requires oversight by community leaders or Islamic authorities for validation.

- **Statutory Law:** The Land Use Act of 1978 governs land ownership across Nigeria, including the north central states. Under this law, all land is vested in the Governor of the state, who holds it in trust for the people. Individuals can acquire rights to use the land through a Certificate of Occupancy (C of O), but they do not own the land outright.
- **Land Conflicts:** The north central, like other parts of Nigeria, has experienced conflicts over land due to population growth, ethnic tensions, and competition for resources. Conflicts often arise between herders and farmers over grazing rights and crop farming land. Challenges with Land Tenure System Bureaucratic hurdles in obtaining legal land documents, issues with community recognition of state laws, and difficulties in resolving disputes due to overlapping traditional and statutory systems complicate land tenure in the region.

➤ **Security and Conflict Situation**

The major source of insecurity in the north central is the Farmer-Herders and communal clashes overland use. The region often referred to as Middle Belt, has long been a hot spot for land-related conflicts among communities and widely between farmers and herdsman. These conflicts often have ethnic and religious dimensions, further complicating resolution efforts (Mercy Corps Report, 2023; IOMreport 2024). Data from International Organization for Migration (IOM) indicates that North Central Nigeria , including Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau, has a high concentration of displacement.

➤ **The scope of IDP Camps in the North Central**

) About 38% of IDPs in Northern Nigeria are in the NC region (approximately 1.3 million IDPs as of 2024). About 78% of the IDPs in this region reside with host communities while about 22% stay in the IDP camps (IOM 2024)

➤ **Participation of Women in Livelihood and Decision making in the North Central Nigeria**

• **Participation in Decision-Making**

The participation of women in decision-making in the North Central region of Nigeria remains limited, but there have been gradual improvements over time due to legal reforms, activism, and societal changes. Despite challenges such as patriarchal cultural norms, gender stereotypes, and socio-economic barriers, efforts at empowering women in governance and public service are ongoing. Men are often seen as the primary decision-makers, both in the household and in the community, a trend which was also observed within the IDP camps during the fieldwork. It is pertinent to note that the men in the North central are not averse to allowing women to be reached out to or involved in community consultations. This is observed in many of the development projects sited in the region, where women are consulted as a separate group and allowed to participate meaningfully in project benefits.

Women typically have limited decision-making power at the household level. Decisions on financial matters, property, and major household purchases are often made by men. However, women may have some influence over household management, particularly in areas like child-rearing and food preparation.

Community Level: Women's participation in community leadership or traditional councils is minimal. They are often excluded from formal leadership structures, though some efforts, especially by NGOs and international organizations, are being made to involve women in community development committees.

Political Participation: Women's political representation in North central Nigeria is low. Few women hold political offices or are involved in local governance.

- **Participation in Livelihood Activities**

In the North Central Nigeria, women are actively involved in agriculture, small-scale enterprises, poultry, small-scale farming, and food processing. They play crucial roles in the production of crops such as millet, sorghum, and vegetables. However, their access to resources like land, credit, and extension services is limited, affecting their productivity. Many women engage in enterprises such as tailoring, and other informal businesses. Again, based on the prolonged insurgency, many women have become the primary breadwinners for their families, especially among internally displaced persons (IDPs). Despite their contributions, they often face challenges such as limited access to capital, markets, and business training.

- **Gender base Violence (GBV)**

GBV is significant in the North central states, and escalated across the IDP camps due to poverty, insecurity and poor living conditions. Cases of rape and abduction of women and girls exist in the IDP camps but are under-reported because of stigmatization which discourages them from reporting incidences (IOM report 2023). Other forms of GBV in the region include early and forced marriages as well as psychological and emotional violence. Many initiatives, advocacies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have gone into addressing the issue of GBV in the North central region of Nigeria, especially in Benue, Kwara and Plateau state.

Table 3.1 the similarities and dissimilarities in the environmental and social baseline conditions of the three northern regions.

Table 3.1: Summary of the Environmental and Social similarities and dissimilarities among the Northwest, Northcentral and Northeast regions of Nigeria

	Similarities	Dissimilarities
Environmental baseline	<p>Climate: All three regions experience a tropical savanna climate, characterized by a rainy season (May to October) and a dry season (November to April). The Harmattan wind, a dry and dusty trade wind, affects these regions during the dry season, leading to low humidity and cooler temperatures. These regions experience seasonal rainfall, with the highest rainfall occurring in the North Central, while the Northwest and Northeast receive less precipitation.</p> <p>Vegetation: The dominant vegetation across these regions is savanna, though it varies in density from Guinea Savanna in the North Central to the more arid Sudan Savanna in the Northwest and Northeast. Deforestation and desertification are common environmental challenges, exacerbated by agricultural expansion, overgrazing, and the use of firewood for energy.</p> <p>Land Degradation: Soil erosion, desertification, and land degradation are significant issues in all three regions, driven by unsustainable agricultural practices, deforestation, and climate change. Drought and desertification are particularly severe in the Northwest and Northeast, which are closer to the Sahel region, leading to reduced agricultural productivity.</p> <p>Waste Management: The culture of poor waste collection and disposal is widespread and common across the northern states. Indiscriminate waste management involves burning, burying, dumping for composting and littering on the streets and drainages. The poor waste management conditions are linked to the human factor cause of siltation and splash flooding in the northern Nigeria.</p>	<p>Topography: The North Central region features undulating hills and plateaus, such as the Jos Plateau, which is rich in minerals and conducive to both agriculture and mining. The Northwest and Northeast are generally flat to gently undulating plains, with the Northeast also having desert-like conditions in some parts (e.g., Yobe and parts of Borno State).</p> <p>Water Resources: The North Central region is relatively rich in water resources, with major rivers like the Niger and Benue providing significant water for agriculture, fishing, and hydroelectric power. In contrast, the Northeast suffers from a scarcity of water resources, especially in states like Borno and Yobe, where water bodies like Lake Chad have been shrinking drastically due to climate change and over-extraction. The Northwest has moderate access to water resources, with rivers such as the Sokoto and Rima but faces challenges with seasonal water availability.</p> <p>Desertification: The Northeast is more vulnerable to desertification, especially in areas close to the Sahel, leading to the encroachment of desert-like conditions. The Northwest also faces desertification, but to a slightly lesser extent compared to the Northeast. The North Central region is less affected by desertification due to its relatively higher rainfall and denser vegetation.</p>
Social Baseline	<p>Religion: Islam is the dominant religion in both the Northwest and Northeast, while the North Central region is religiously diverse, with significant populations of both Christians and Muslims. The influence of religion on social norms and governance is strong, particularly in the Northwest and Northeast, where Sharia law is practiced in some states.</p> <p>Poverty and Unemployment: These regions face</p>	<p>Security Situation: The Northeast has been severely impacted by the Boko Haram insurgency, resulting in widespread displacement, loss of livelihoods, and destruction of infrastructure. States like Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe are the most affected. The Northwest has been dealing with issues related to</p>

	<p>high levels of poverty and unemployment, especially among women and youth. Poverty rates are particularly severe in the Northeast due to the impact of prolonged conflict. Low literacy rates and limited access to quality education are common across all three regions, contributing to the cycle of poverty.</p> <p>Gender Inequality: Women face significant barriers to socio-economic participation across these regions due to traditional gender roles, limited access to education, and cultural restrictions. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is prevalent, especially in conflict-affected areas of the Northeast.</p>	<p>banditry, kidnapping, and farmer-herder conflicts, particularly in states like Zamfara, Katsina, and Sokoto. The North Central region experiences communal clashes and farmer-herder conflicts, especially in states like Benue, Plateau, and Nasarawa, but generally faces less insurgency-related violence compared to the Northeast.</p> <p>Education and Health: The North Central generally has better educational and health infrastructure compared to the Northwest and Northeast. For instance, states like Kwara and Niger have higher literacy rates and better access to healthcare. The Northeast has some of the lowest educational attainment levels due to conflict disrupting schooling, while the Northwest faces challenges related to Almajiri education, where many children are sent to Islamic schools with limited formal education.</p> <p>Social Services: The North Central has relatively better access to social services (healthcare, education, infrastructure) compared to the other two regions, particularly the conflict-ridden Northeast.</p>
Economic Activities:	<p>Agriculture is the primary economic activity and highest employer in all the three northern regions of Nigeria. It employs about 70-80% of the population (NBS 2023). This is as a result of the arable and vast land mass of the region.</p>	<p>The scale, type and contribution of agriculture vary slightly due to differences in climate, soil types and average rainfall amongst others. The North Central has the best climate to support agriculture relative to others due to its advantage to rainfall (1,000 -1,500 mm annually), fertile soils and vegetation cover. There are other areas of dissimilarities. For example: the North Central is known for root crops (yam, cassava) and grains, the Northwest focuses on grains (millet, sorghum), livestock, and cash crops like groundnuts, while the Northeast is known for its production of grains (millet, maize), fishing around Lake Chad, and livestock rearing.</p>
Stakeholder Engagement	<p>The three northern regions have peculiar socio-political, cultural and religious dynamics, which influence stakeholder inclusion in community decision making, Notwithstanding, some areas of</p>	<p>Comparatively, the influence of traditional rulers and religious leaders in community decision making is very high in the North</p>

	<p>similarities among the entire region can be distinguished to include the following:</p> <p>Traditional and religious leaders influence: In all three regions, traditional and religious leaders are seen as gate keepers and significant in stakeholder community decision making and political mobilization.</p> <p>Women Involvement in decision making: As earlier stated, women are involved in decision making, but this is essentially entails telling them about plans and programs and benefits they may get. There is generally low opportunity for inputs and influence of decisions.</p> <p>Youths involvement: Youths are often involved in political activities mainly as mobilizers or supporters rather than decision makers. They also play pivotal roles in the communities in the aspect of security watch and community rules enforcement.</p> <p>Patriarchal system: Political power is male dominated, with limited female participation</p>	<p>West, high in the North East and Moderate in the North Central. This differentiated influence among the three regions are important dynamics that projects such as SOLID must mainstream into its calculation to achieving a community buy in for the overall success of the project.</p> <p>Women participation: Although more women are getting involved in decision making due to sensitization by various NGOs and women advocacy organizations, there is still a significant gap. In context, Women exclusion or limited participation is highest in the North-West, moderate in the North East and low in the North Central</p>
<p>Fragility, Conflict and Violence</p>	<p>Resource induced conflicts: All three regions experience conflict over land and water resources driven by desertification, population growth and animal grazing, which has exacerbated farmer-herder conflicts across the regions.</p> <p>Displacement and Humanitarian Crises: All the three regions have experienced a wide spread displacement of IDPs which has reached over 3.4 million people in 2023 (IOM)</p> <p>Weak Governance and Insecurity: Poor law enforcement, corruption and weak governance are the drivers of fragility and conflict in the three regions. Poor resolution of crises leaves residual grievances which spark off agitation and violence from time to time.</p> <p>Ethno-religious extremism and politics: Ethnic and religious divides are common sponsors of conflict especially in the north-central and north-east regions, and these have inter play with political masterminds, especially during election years.</p>	<p>The differences are mirrored in terms of causes, severity of violence, and scope of displacement:</p> <p>Primary Causes: The north west is essentially affected by armed banditry, cattle rusting and kidnapping. The north east is hit by insurgency (Boko Haram) while ethno religious violence and farmer-herder conflicts are the nature and causes of fragility, conflicts and violence in the north-central region of Nigeria.</p> <p>Severity of FCV: The North-East has the most severe FCV due to the long standing Boko Haram insurgency. North-West is faced with escalated violence from banditry</p> <p>Scope of Displacement: The North-East region (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe) has the highest number of IDPs followed by the North Central and North West</p>

CHAPTER FOUR: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE SOLID PROJECT

4.1 Introduction

The SOLID project is conceptualized to deliver durable solutions to the livelihoods, community integration and social concerns of the IDPs and their host communities. It promises far-reaching positive impacts through provision and rehabilitation of basic infrastructure in IDP camps and host communities, strengthening the ties for acceptable and sustainable integration of the IDPs into the host communities, creation of livelihoods and incomes for both the IDPs and the host communities. The sub-projects and programmes of SOLID are further discussed in terms of their specific positive impacts as presented in the section below:

4.2. Method of Impact Assessment for the ESMF

The impact assessment of this ESMF involved a structured approach to identifying, predicting, and evaluating the potential broad environmental and social impacts of the proposed project based on the predetermined project activities. Key steps in the impact assessment process for this ESMF are:

- Project screening, risk classification, and scoping to identify the significant potential environmental and social issues that project implementers need to address
- Baseline data collection to establish a comprehensive understanding of the existing environmental and social conditions in the project area;
- Impact assessment and prediction using instruments such as checklists to identify, examine and predict the impacts (particularly negative impacts) of the project, highlighting key areas of concern and prioritizing them for tailored mitigation measures.

4.2.1 *Project screening, Risk Classification and Scoping*

The SOLID project portends largely positive impacts onto the IDPs and host communities based on the project development objectives. Components 1 and 2 will involve funding infrastructure investment to improve livability and local economic development. The pool of infrastructure investment will include water supply, sanitation services and solid waste management, rehabilitation and expansion of stormwater drainage systems to mitigate flood risks, development of central markets, roads and land redevelopment to increase the amenities and economic opportunities in central areas and along major corridors, Others are the development of parks and green spaces to reduce urban heat, and the protection of flood plains and riparian areas to mitigate flood risks. These investments will create jobs for thousands of IDPs and host communities, boost household income and improve welfare. Similarly, improvement of sanitation facilities (WASH) will engender good health and improved life expectancy and productivity. Investment in the agricultural value chain will enhance food security and alleviate poverty and hunger.

These sub-projects' activities will entail the use of heavy, noise-generating and fuel using equipment, and will involve clearing of vegetation, transportation of material and use of labour. Potential risk of occupational accidents, seepage of oil, leading to soil contamination and pollution of surface water in the community as well as fugitive dusts are likely to occur. There

may also be the risk of hijacking the project benefits by elites or powerful members of the communities, marginalization of the vulnerable and gender-based violence. Insecurity may be exacerbated as a result of the influx of migrant workers, with the potential for violation of local values and cultures. There may also be heightened community health and safety issues due to the influx of labour from other communities and exclusion of people living with disabilities.

Based on the application of proportionality, ~~–risk managements application~~, these risks are between moderate and low in general, because they are largely site-specific, easily reversible, moderate in spatial and social perception and have minimal residual impacts. Adaptive management of the World Bank’s ESF however, provides for site-specific screening to be conducted during site-specific project preparation by the respective PIUs, using the screening checklist (see screening checklist as appendix 3) to determine each sub-project risk classification and applying the appropriate instruments that address them.

4.2.2 Baseline Data Collection

Secondary and primary data were collected and reviewed for this ESMF as stated in section 1.6.1. These data provided generic understanding of the scope of adverse impacts to be anticipated.

4.2.3 Impact Assessment and Prediction

The study was subjected to rigorous examination, applying environmental and social analysis criteria to determine the impacts' magnitude, probability, and likelihood of occurrences, which were prerequisites to prediction and mitigation measures.

4.3. The Potential Positive Impacts

The positive and beneficial impacts of the project will result from the careful implementation of the SOLID project activities, which is aimed at strengthening the living conditions of the IDPs and their host communities. Below are the articulated beneficial impacts of the SOLID project:

9. Drilling of boreholes in the IDP camps and host communities: This is expected to solve the domestic water need in the IDP camps and host communities. Many of the existing camps in the communities where IDPs live are without functional water system, and where there are water systems they are over pressured due to population influx of the IDPS. Therefore, providing water for IDP and the host communities will alleviate the water need and contribute to WASH in the IDPs and host communities
10. Renovation of community schools: This will have a positive impact since it is going to enhance the learning condition of pupils and ensure that more children go to school and stay in good health.
11. Renovation and equipping of health centers: SOLID’s intervention in the renovation of health centers in the IDP camps and the host communities is a critical one anticipated to improve the health conditions of the people, and reduce morbidity and illnesses.
12. Construction of mass buildings: Houses to improve the living conditions of the IDPs and host communities will have positive impacts on the health and social well-being of the targeted populations.

13. Upgrading of markets: Provision of markets will provide elasticity for trading and transactions that will improve the living conditions of the PAPs and the vulnerable in the host communities.
14. Improvement of the waste management and drainage conditions: This is a positive score to the project in view of the fact that waste management is key to sustainable climate change /flood resilience and good ambient air quality.
15. Provision of perimeter fencing around community school buildings and other public facilities is a positive impact as it will gauge against gaining entrance into the schools by unauthorized persons. the public facilities
16. Provision of perimeter fencing around the IDP camps will also prevent unwarranted and unpermitted invasion into the IDP camps
17. Upgrading of community/rural roads: Road upgrades within the LGAs and host communities where IDPs live are expected to contribute significantly to ease access and improve socioeconomic activities of the target population.

4.4 Potential Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts of the Proposed Project

The key activities of the project that will attract adverse environmental impacts include the construction and rehabilitation of roads to connect major towns, and markets to agricultural production sites, the construction and upgrading of small community infrastructure (e.g., boreholes, public buildings, and health centers), waste management, and small productive investments. Table 4.1. identifies and discusses the potential adverse impacts of these civil works.

Table 4.1 Potential Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	SOCIAL IMPACTS
Pre-Construction Phase	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An increase fugitive dust and air pollution may accompany vehicular movement into the community 	<p>Stakeholder Engagement</p> <p>The exclusion of some stakeholders could result in bad perception and conflicts that could jeopardize the project</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Spatial Mapping/surveying of the project area may lead to increased noise, water pollution and biodiversity and biodiversity extinction/loss 	<p>Mobilization of equipment and installation of workers camp may increase traffic and/or cause accident</p>
Construction Phase	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loss of Flora and Fauna <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Land clearing activities at proposed sites for location of community infrastructure (schools, health centre, borehole) may lead to loss of vegetation cover and soil erosion and exacerbate climate change impacts. ➤ Environmental Degradation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Vegetal waste from clearance of vegetation may be washed into water bodies and cause pollution if they are not properly managed. ✓ Potential air, water and soil pollution may 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Involuntary Resettlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Involuntary Resettlement Issues which involve loss of economics trees, crops and business access disturbance ➤ Disruption of Community Activities / Social Stress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disturbance of communities due to pre-construction activities such as mobilization of materials/equipment to site and vegetation clearance

<p>result from land clearing activities, fugitive dust and exhaust fumes from movement and use of vehicles and machines which could result in environmental pollution and public health concerns.</p> <p>➤ Land Degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sourcing of construction materials from unlicensed vendors and burrow pits such as sand, clay, gravels could lead to environmental degradation and erosion from unreclaimed burrow pits sand mining activities and extraction of gravel from unlicensed quarries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increase in traffic and delay time, disturbance of market and religious activities due to movement of vehicles/materials/equipment to site. ➤ Accident/incidents involving Community members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Movement of equipment and vehicle to site could lead to accidents involving community members. ✓ Material and equipment stacking could restrict access for movement by the public. ✓ ➤ Labor Influx <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased risk of illicit behavior and crime (including prostitution, theft and substance abuse) from presence of migrant workers in the community. ✓ Risks associated with Labor influx such as Gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, child abuse and exploitation. ✓ Poor labor and working conditions could expose workers to ill-health, injury, conflicts and legal action. ✓ Risk of communicable diseases from workers ✓ Increasing commodity prices due to increase in quantity demand over supply as a result of influx of labour ➤ Conflict and Community Unrest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conflict may arise between community members and contractor, especially when members of the community are not hired/employed at the construction site. ✓ Armed personnel onsite may act harshly towards the contractor workers. ➤ Occupational Accidents/incidents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Occurrence of accidents and injury of workers during pre-construction activities. ➤ Insecurity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Project workers including Consultants, contractor workers could fall victim of theft, kidnap, insurgency, and social conflicts. ➤ Loss of Archaeological and Cultural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Possible chance finds during construction works may unearth/destroy sensitive sites such as graves which can cause conflict or grievances
<p>➤ Impairment of Air Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Potential air pollution from fugitive dust and exhaust fumes from movement and use of vehicles and equipment which could result in environmental pollution and public health concerns. <p>➤ Soil Degradation/Contamination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stacked equipment containing oil such as engine oil or fuel could result in seepage of toxic fluids into the soil, thereby leading to 	<p>➤ Disruption of Community Activities / Social Stress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disturbance of communities due to construction activities such as movement of vehicles/materials/equipment to site and civil works/operation of machinery on-site will occur. ✓ Increase in traffic and delay time, disturbance of market and religious activities due to movement of construction

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ possible contamination of soil. ✓ Soil compaction and soil structure changes may occur due to movement and stationary positioning of heavy-duty equipment and vehicles during access road construction. ✓ Sourcing of construction materials such as sand, clay, gravels could lead to environmental degradation and erosion from sand mining activities and extraction of gravel from unlicensed quarries. ➤ Noise and vibration nuisance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Noise pollution resulting from movement and use of heavy machinery and equipment is anticipated. ➤ Impairment of Water Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Leakages may occur from stacked equipment containing oil such as engine oil or fuel. This could result in seepage of toxic fluids into surface water and ground water and cause water pollution. ➤ Environmental Pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Generation of solid wastes - soil excavated debris, metal scraps, plastics, wood, waste concrete, papers and cartons, etc. and waste from staging area and site camp can cause pollution to soil, water and air if not properly managed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vehicles/materials/equipment to site. ➤ Conflict and Community Unrest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conflict may arise between host community members and the IDPs, or community members and the contractor workers. ✓ Armed personnel onsite may act harshly towards the contractor workers. ➤ Accident/Incidents Involving Community Members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Movement of equipment and vehicle to site as well as construction activities could lead to accidents involving community members. ✓ Material and equipment stacking could obstruct free movement of vehicles or could leads to accident. ➤ Occupational Accidents/incidents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Occurrence of accidents, injury, fatality of workers during construction activities from unsafe work practices, unavailability of PPEs and lack of Health & safety cautions ✓ Exposure of workers to hazardous substances such as toxic materials and unsafe working conditions. ➤ Insecurity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Project workers including Consultants, contractor workers could fall victim of theft, kidnap, insurgency, and social conflicts.
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Decommissioning Phase

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Environmental Pollution</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <u>Poor housekeeping during decommissioning of staging area, campsite and project site could pollute the environment and also lead to grievances from the IDPs/host community members.</u> ✓ <u>Unsuitable and unwanted materials could be left lying indiscriminately in the project area and cause environmental pollution and also lead to grievances.</u> ✓ <u>Unreclaimed established borrow pits used by contractors may lead to environmental degradation, and store dirty water which could harbour disease vectors and cause public health issues.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Accidents/incidents involving host community members</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <u>Un-reclaimed established borrow pits used by contractors may become accident and drowning sites especially for children, stagnant pools could harbour disease vectors and cause illnesses.</u> ✓ <u>Loss of temporary employment for locals engaged during the project activities will lead to loss of income and grievances.</u>
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Operational Phase

<p>➤ Noise Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ During the operation stage, the volume of vehicles plying the road will also generate noise that is significantly higher than the background noise levels especially on market days when the volume of traffic is bound to be significantly highest. ✓ Considering the topography and high rainfall regime of the project areas as captured in the baseline, there could be drainage/culvert blockages with silt, other debris, plastics, overgrown vegetation, <i>eteetc.</i> and these could cause waterlogging, flooding, water pollution particularly in rivers transversing these proposed roads etc. The sustainability of the road could then become a challenge. Therefore these silt, vegetation <i>eteetc.</i> would need to be removed thus generating wastes. ✓ The drainages may become conveyors for surface debris and improperly disposed wastes during a heavy rain, leading to drainage blockage and disruption of free flow. This may result in stagnated water, and water contamination downstream 	<p>➤ Security Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improved mobility will enable persons of dubious character ease of mobility from far and near into communities along the roads' corridors. Thus, the security risk in the area traversed by the road will increase. <p>➤ Accidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased risks of accidents due to more vehicular movements along the rehabilitated roads.
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Decommissioning Phase	
<p>➤ Environmental Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor housekeeping during decommissioning of staging area, campsite and project site could pollute the environment and also lead to grievances from the IDPs/host community members. ✓ Unsuitable and unwanted materials could be left lying indiscriminately in the project area and cause environmental pollution and also lead to grievances. ✓ Unreclaimed established borrow pits used by contractors may lead to environmental degradation, and store dirty water which could harbour disease vectors and cause public health issues. 	<p>➤ Accidents/incidents involving host community members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Un-reclaimed established borrow pits used by contractors may become accident and drowning sites especially for children, stagnant pools could harbour disease vectors and cause illnesses. ✓ Loss of temporary employment for locals engaged during the project activities will lead to loss of income and grievances.

4.5 Mitigation Measures / Environmental and Social Management Plan

This table presents the identified impacts and their sources. The table also recommends mitigation measures and the responsible parties to implement these actions as well as the budget required. In addition to the ESMF, additional framework documents have been prepared. These include SEP, LMP and RPF.

Impact Source	Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Mitigation	Budget (USD)	Performance Indicator
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE:					
Stakeholder Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclusion in stakeholder consultation and engagement may cause resistance and conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SOLID project will continue to consult and engage all strata of stakeholders both within the IDP camps, community and MDAs to ensure good understanding and roles in SOLID project's implementation 	PCU/PMU	To be determined	Number of stakeholder meetings held; Profile of participation in meetings evidenced by attendance and pictures; Absence or less incidences of grievances or conflicts resulting from project implementation
Mobilization of equipment, machines and resources to the site, clearing of vegetal covers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in carbon sink due to removal of vegetation cover; Habitat disruptions; Wildlife disturbance, relocation or extinction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare ESMP/C-ESMP that will guide against excessive removal of vegetation cover; Minimize land clearing areas as much as possible to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare ground to the elements of the weather; Re-vegetate cleared areas as early as possible using native plant species. 	Contractor	In the contractor's bill	ESMP prepared by the PMU; C-ESMP prepared by the contractor and approved by SPCU/PMU

Land acquisition from Host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative perception and discontent expressions by members of the community may arise Hostility and conflict may occur due to land depletion and land use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult widely with land owners Prepare and implement RAP Establish a grievance redress process 	SPCUs	Will be determined during RAP preparation	<p>RAP report disclosed by the SPCU</p> <p>RAP implementation status report</p> <p>Evidence of Grievance Redress Box at PCUs and at the IDP camps and host communities</p>
Employment and use of labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of GBV, Forced labour and child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement GBV action plan; Raise awareness among local community and workers. Ensure the Contractor adheres to Workers code of conduct, Implement labour management procedure prepared for SOLID project 	Contractor	150,000	<p>Quarterly submission of GBV status report</p> <p>Quarterly submission of LMP status report</p>
Operational Health and Safety	Risk of injuries and accidents from use of equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and monitor the OHS plan Ensure that only trained staff are engaged in operation of machines and equipment First Aid box shall be made 	Contractor	Embedded in the contractor's cost	<p>Quarterly report of OHS status</p> <p>Evidence of first aid box and incidence reporting log</p>

		available in workers camps and in the field			
CONSTRUCTION PHASE					
Waste generation and management	Environmental pollution from vegetal waste, construction waste, human waste , Hazardous waste	PCUs will ensure that waste management plan is prepared and implemented in all SOLID funded properties Engagement and sensitization on waste management and other E&S risk management protocols shall be a continuum throughout the project lifecycle	PCUs PCUs	To be determined by respective PCUs during the preparation of ESF instruments	Field tracking report of observation of waste conditions; Quarterly progress status report
<u>Occupational Health and Safety</u>	<u>Risk of injuries and accidents from use of equipment</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Implement and monitor the OHS plan</u> • <u>Ensure that only trained staff are engaged in operation of machines and equipment</u> <u>First Aid box shall be made available in workers camps and in the field</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Embedded in the contractor's cost</u>	<u>Quarterly report of OHS status</u> <u>Evidence of first aid box and incidence reporting log</u>
Workers operation of heavy machinery and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution resulting from movement and use of heavy machinery and equipment • Accidents and injuries 	<p>Ensure dust capture by watering the sites;</p> <p>Workers shall be provided with PPEs and trained on basic safety procedures and use of PPEs;</p> <p>Equipment shall be serviced routinely to</p>	Contractor	Cost to be embedded into the contractor's contract	<p>Evidence of procurement of PPEs</p> <p>Evidence of training undertaking for workers, including dates and place of training</p>

		<p>reduce carbon monoxide emissions;</p> <p>Use of basic Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shall be mandatory for contractor staff on duty</p>			
Effect of use of heavy equipment and machineries on the environmental receptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality problems from dust generated from use of machines; • Hearing impairment in workers due to use of noise generating construction • Gas emission from the equipment; • Oil/fuel contamination of soil. • Pollution of surface and underground water 	<p>Equipment should be serviced routinely to reduce of carbon monoxide emissions;</p> <p>Use of controlled noise machines shall be enforced by the PCU</p>	Contractor	Cost to be embedded into the contractor's contract	Equipment maintenance log tracked quarterly
Construction and renovation of community utilities such as schools, hospitals, borehole, roads, markets and WASH facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health concern from Air quality deterioration due to use of chemicals and sprays during renovations; • Fugitive dust will rise due to construction activities, thereby causing public health concerns • Academic learning of pupils will be disturbed during school building rehabilitation • Traffic disturbance 	<p>Wear nose guards/appropriate PPEs to avoid inhalation of chemicals</p> <p>Wet the soil regularly during construction to prevent fugitive dust</p> <p>Rehabilitation work shall be carried out when the schools are on vacation</p> <p>Implement traffic management plan</p>	<p>Contractor</p> <p>Contractor</p>	<p>Cost to be embedded into the contractor's contract</p> <p>Cost to be embedded into the contractor's contract</p>	<p>Evidence of use PPE by contractor workers</p> <p>Record log of implementation time of project</p> <p>Evidence of traffic management plan prepared and disclosed</p>

	during road and market constructions will affect travel time				
Engagement and use of Labour	Women, marginalized group and people who are not favourable may be excluded from employment and empowerment	Use of database shall be <u>applicable</u> <u>relevant</u> to ensure inclusion and equality GRM/complaint feedback system to track any grievances associated with exclusion	PCUs/contractor PCUs	300,000 per state (PCU)	Data base prepared and submitted to PMU by the PCUs Quarterly report of project implementation, including staffing
Influx of workers	GBV may escalate due to the presence of migrant workers into the IDP camps and host communities	Sensitize the construction workers, IDPs and host communities on GBV and STDs Ensure that contractor and workers sign code of conducts agreement	Contractor/PCUs	150,000 per PCU for sensitization	Ratio of persons with Knowledge of GBV and rights of redress established through survey
<u>Risk of communicable diseases</u>	<u>There may be increase in communicable diseases due to influx of workers from other regions</u>	<u>Ensure proper vaccination of workers and maintain proper sanitation and hygiene</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Cost to be embedded into the contractor's contract</u>	<u>Health records at site clinic</u>
<u>Increase in prices of goods and services</u>	<u>Increased workers in the project communities may create scarcity in local markets which will lead to increase in prices of goods and services</u>	<u>Introduce market days at designated spot close to the site</u>	<u>Contractor</u>		
OPERATION /IMPLEMENTATION PHASE					
Targeting and diversion of project benefits	Conflicts may arise from diversion of projects to non-host communities				
	Project benefits may not get to the actual vulnerable people and IDPs due to elitist capture and corruption,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize communities on the availability of a GRM to support the 	PCUs	Covered under budget for sensitization under influx of workers	No of grievances reported

	leading to project failure and grievances	<p>systematic uptake, processing and resolution of project related complaints and grievances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve community leadership, Camp managers and humanitarian NGOs in the tracking of implementation of the sub-projects 			
Systemic lack of sufficient capacity	Capacity of the borrower to identify, understand and preventing adverse social impacts on the project is limited. This includes capacity for monitoring of impact	Training and re-training to boost the capacity of project implementing staff and monitoring community leaders and MDAs	PMU	500,000	
Fragile, crises and uncertainty environment	There is the potential for return of insecurity such as insurgency, kidnapping and banditry which poses a threat to the life of contractor workers, community members and IDPs	Implement and monitor Security Management Plan (SMP)	PMU	500,000	
Communal Crisis as a post integration consequence	Integration of IDPs into the host communities may cause communal crises over the use of natural resources	<p>Engage community and stakeholders on meaningful consultations from time to time</p> <p>Ensure that project benefits are distributed</p>	PCUs	To be determined	<p>Record log of number of community members empowered by the project;</p> <p>Minutes of consultation meetings held with</p>

		evenly and without discriminating the host community			stakeholders
Unprotected sex and rapes	HIV/STDs are likely to rise as a result of the population surge which is caused by the presence of the IDPs and exacerbated by the influx of migrant workers	Sensitize workers, IDPs and community members on the adverse impacts of unprotected sex Implement code of conduct action plan	PCUs	Sensitization budget already stated	Minutes of consultation meetings held with stakeholders
Waste Management and poor hygiene	Air pollution crises and loss of aesthetics may deteriorate with IDP induced increased population in the host communities	Implement the waste management plan	PCUs	150,000 per state/PCU	Waste management Plan report prepared and disclosed; No of WASH facilities disaggregated by gender across host communities and IDP camps
Total				USD 1,600,000	

Note: USD was used for costing because of its relative stability over the Nigerian Naira

5.1 Introduction

The roles, responsibilities and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the SOLID are fundamental to the effective implementation of the environmental and social risk management measures outlined in this ESMF. It is therefore necessary to highlight and define these attributes accordingly. Details of the institutional arrangements, the roles and responsibilities of the various institutions in the implementation of the ESMF are discussed below.

5.2 SOLID Institutional Arrangement

The SOLID project will be run at three levels, namely the Federal, States and MDA levels. At the Federal level, the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) supervised by the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning (FMBEP) and working with the North-East Development Commission (NEDC) and the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons will manage the Coordination and Program Support. The PMU will establish coordination and support relationship with the State counterpart Agencies. At the State level, the State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) shall be set up by State Law. The FPMU would work jointly with the SPCU in the implementation of component 1 and 4, while the SPCU will implement component 2 independently with oversight of the FPMU, while component 3 will be implemented by the relevant MDAs in the state.

The BAY states in the SOLID project have been involved in the MCRP project and have already set up their SPCUs with workable structures for SOLID project. Also, other participating States who are not part of the MCRP project are involved in ACRESAL project. Their capacity and experience in the implementation of MCRP and/or ACRESAL will be beneficial to the implementation of SOLID project ESMF.

The SPCUs, supervised by the State Ministries of Environment, will manage and coordinate activities of SOLID at the state level and, will provide all necessary support and coordination with all key stakeholder MDAs in the state as well as the sub-project community activities. The MDAs shall include Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources, Lands, Women Affairs, etc. The Ministries of Finance, Budget and /Economic Planning, in the various States shall take the lead in the financial coordination of the SOLID preparatory programs.

The law or legal agreement used in establishing the agencies will insulate the agencies and specifically the management unit from undue political or administrative interference. In addition, to implement the SOLID program according to the agreed terms and conditions, a formal agreement is needed between the State Governments, the Implementing Agencies (SPCUs) and other MDAs outlining the tasks, responsibilities, schedules, procedures, deliverables etc., required for preparation

and implementation of the approved subprojects. Furthermore, the State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) will have an advisory board or a technical/steering committee. The board will include representatives from civil society, security force and the government.

The SPCU shall be headed by a Project Coordinator who will supervise activities of staff within three (3) major departments of the Unit, namely: Operations, Finance and Administration, and Monitoring & Evaluation (all three departments will cater for the environmental and social components/issues as they relate to SOLID).

5.3 Roles and Responsibilities for the Implementation of ESMF

The successful implementation of the ESMF will depend on the commitment of the stakeholder sectors and related institutions, the capacity within the institutions to apply or use the ESMF effectively, appropriate and functional institutional arrangements, among others. Details of proposed institutional arrangements, the roles and responsibilities of the institutions that would be involved in the implementation of the ESMF are discussed in the following sections. The institutions identified for this ESMF will include:

5.4 Institutional arrangement for the implementation of the ESMF

Steering Committee: Chaired by Minister of Budget and Economic Planning

- Provide Policy Guidance, Ministerial Coordination and Institutional Changes regarding the ESMF/ Environmental & Social issues;

National Coordination Office (NCO)

- Provide support on implementation of project related policy decisions and guidance regarding this ESMF;
- Ensuring compliance of beneficiaries on matters of Environmental Assessment, Land Acquisition and compensation and other resettlement issues; Set up a functional Risk managements Unit.

Federal & State Ministry of Environment

- Lead role in provision of advice on screening, scoping, review of draft EA/ESMP 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, **ApplicableRelevant** standards, Environmental and social liability investigations, Monitoring and evaluation process and criteria, liaison with relevant stakeholders within and outside Nigeria on matter of enforcement of environmental standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines. Disclosure of documents.

State Project Coordination Office (SPCOs)

- Cover risk management activities in the participating States;
- Liaise closely with Ministry of Environment in preparing a coordinated response on the environmental and social aspects of project development in areas such as:

- Review all ESMPs documents prepared by environmental and social consultants and ensure adequacy under the World Bank ESF;
- Coordinate the implementation of GRM
- Ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the ESMPs;
- Coordinate & synergize risk management activities between the various relevant stakeholders
- Co-ordinate application, follow up processing and obtain requisite clearances required for the project, if required;

Local Government

- Liaising with the participating State to ensure proper implementation of ESMF at host community level.

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.

5.5 Roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF

- National Project Coordinator
- Environmental Risk managements Specialist (ESS)
- Social Risk managements Specialist (SSS)
- GBV Technical Assistant (GBV TA)
- Procurement specialist (PS)
- Technical specialist (TS)
- Financial management specialist (FM)
- Monitoring and Evaluation specialist (M&E). The Risk management roles are shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Environmental and Social Risk management roles and responsibilities of Institutions

No	Steps/Activities	Responsible	Collaboration	Service Provider
1.	Identification and/or siting of the sub-project	SOLID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local authority • Federal/State Budget and Economic Planning 	State Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
2.	Screening, categorization and identification of the required instrument (use the national EIA procedure)	Environmental and Social Risk managements specialist (ESS) on the SOLID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary; • local authority • Env. Risk managements Specialist (ESS) • Social risk managements 	

			specialist (SSS)	
3.	Approval of the classification and the selected instrument by the Public EA Agency	SOLID Project Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESS • SSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public EA Agency (PEA) • The World Bank
4.	Preparation of the risk management documents/instruments (ESIA, Env. Audit, ESMP, etc.) in accordance with the national legislation/procedure (considering the Bank policies' requirements)			
	Preparation and approval of ToRs			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank
	Preparation of the report	Environmental and Social Risk managements specialist (ESS) on the SOLID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement specialist (PS) • Social risk management Officer • Local authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant
	Report validation and issuance of the permit (when required)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement specialist (PS) • SSS • Local authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMEnv • The World Bank
	Disclosure of the document		Project Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media; • The World Bank
5.	(i) Integrating the construction phase mitigation measures and E&S clauses in the bidding document before they are advertised; (ii) ensuring that the contractor prepares his ESMP (C-ESMP), gets it approved and integrates the relevant measures in the works breakdown structure (WBS) or execution plan.	Technical staff in charge of the sub-project at PCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCU-ESS Procurement PCU-SSS Procurement Specialist (PS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervising consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Firm (Supervisor)
6.	Implementation of risk managements measures, including environmental monitoring (when relevant) and sensitization activities	PMU-ESS/SSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSS • PS • TS • Financial Staff (FS) • Local authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant • National specialized laboratories • NGOs

7.	Oversight of risk managements implementation (internal)	PMU-ESS/SSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Evaluation specialist (M&E SOLID) FS-SOLID) Local authority 	Control (Supervisor)	Firm
	Reporting on project risk managements performance and disclosure	Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E officer PCU-ESS SSS 		
	External oversight of the project risk managements compliance/performance	PEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E Officer PMU-ESS PMU-SSS PS Supervisor 		
8.	Building stakeholders' capacity in risk managements management	ESS/SSS-SOLID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU PS 	Consultant	
9.	Independent evaluation of the risk managements performance (Audit)	ESS/SSS-SOLID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU-ESS PS 	Consultant	

More detail for each stage is provided below.

a. Subproject Assessment and Analysis – E&S Screening

As a first step, all proposed activities should be screened to ensure that they are within the boundaries of the Project's eligible activities, and they are not considered as activities listed on the E&S Exclusion List in Appendix 3.

As a second step, the [responsible party in the implementing agency] will use the E&S Screening Form in Appendix 2 to identify and assess relevant environmental and social risks specific to the activities and identify the appropriate mitigation measures. The Screening Form lists the various mitigation measures and plans that may be relevant for the specific activities.

The [responsible party in the implementing agency] will also identify the documentation, permits, and clearances required under the government's Environmental Regulation.

b. Subproject Formulation and Planning – E&S Planning

Based on the process above and the Screening Form, the SPCUs will adopt the necessary environmental and social management measures already included in the Annexes of this ESMP (such as the ESMP Outline) or develop relevant site-specific environmental and social management plans.

If site-specific ESMPs are necessary, the [responsible party in the implementing agency] will prepare these ESMPs and other applicable documents as needed. The [responsible party in the implementing agency] will provide approval and compile ESMPs and other applicable forms. The contents of the ESMPs will be shared with relevant stakeholders in an accessible manner, and consultations will be held with the affected communities on the environmental and social risks and mitigation measures. If certain subprojects or contracts are being initiated at the same time or within a certain location, an overall ESMP covering multiple subprojects or contracts can be prepared. Some moderate risk subprojects may also benefit from the preparation of a site-specific environmental and social assessment prior to the preparation of an ESMP.

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The first [five] ESMPs [or alternatively, the first five ESMPs in each category of subproject or a different number to be agreed with the World Bank] will also be submitted to the World Bank for prior review and no objection. After this first 5, the World Bank and the [responsible party in the implementing agency] will reassess whether prior review is needed for further ESMPs or a certain category of ESMPs (for example, for activities exceeding a certain budget, for certain types of activities).

-
The [responsible party in the implementing agency] will also complete the documentation, permits and clearances required under the government's Environmental Regulation before any project activities begin.

-
At this stage, staff who will be working on the various subproject activities should be trained in the environmental and social management plans relevant to the activities they work on. The [responsible party in the implementing agency] should provide such training to field staff.

-
The [responsible party in the implementing agency] should also ensure that all selected contractors, subcontractors, and vendors understand and incorporate environmental and social mitigation measures relevant to them as standard operating procedures for civil works. The [responsible party in the implementing agency] should provide training to selected contractors to ensure that they understand and incorporate environmental and social mitigation measures; and plan for cascading training to be delivered by contractors to subcontractors and vendors. The [responsible party in the implementing agency] should further ensure that the entities or communities responsible for ongoing operation and maintenance of the investment have received training on operations stage environmental and social management measures as applicable.

-
c. Implementation and Monitoring – E&S Implementation

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During implementation, the [responsible party in the implementing agency] will conduct regular monitoring visits. Describe the mechanisms, responsible parties, and the frequency for project supervision. If there are contractors implementing subproject activities, the contractors will be responsible for implementing the mitigation measures in the E&S risk management documents, with [responsible party in the implementing agency] oversight.

The [responsible parties in the implementing agency] working to implement the project will ensure that monitoring practices include the environmental and social risks identified in the ESMF and will monitor the implementation of E&S risk management mitigation plans as part of regular project monitoring.

- At a minimum, the reporting will include (i) the overall implementation of E&S risk management instruments and measures, (ii) any environmental or social issues arising as a result of project activities and how these issues will be remedied or mitigated, including timelines, (iii) Occupational Health and Safety performance (including incidents and accidents), (iv) community health and safety, (v) stakeholder engagement updates, in line with the SEP, (vi) public notification and communications, (vii) progress on the implementation and completion of project works, and (viii) summary of grievances/beneficiary feedback received, actions taken, and complaints closed out, in line with the SEP. Reports from the local levels will be submitted to the [responsible party in the implementing agency] at the national level, where they will be aggregated and submitted to the World Bank on a quarterly [or biannual] basis.

- Throughout the Project implementation stage, the [responsible party in the implementing agency] will continue to provide training and awareness raising to relevant stakeholders, such as staff, selected contractors, and communities, to support the implementation of the environmental and social risk management mitigation measures. An initial list of training needs is proposed below, in Section 6.3.

The [responsible party in the implementing agency] will also track grievances/beneficiary feedback (in line with the SEP) during project implementation to use as a monitoring tool for implementation of project activities and environmental and social mitigation measures.

- Last, if the [responsible party in the implementing agency] becomes aware of a serious incident in connection with the project, which may have significant adverse effects on the environment, the affected communities, the public, or workers, it should notify the World Bank within 48 hours of becoming aware of such incident. A fatality is automatically classified as a serious incident, as are incidents of forced or child labor, abuses of community members by project workers (including gender-based violence incidents), violent community protests, or kidnappings.

d. Review and Evaluation – E&S Completion

- Upon completion of Project activities, the [responsible party in the implementing agency] will review and evaluate progress and completion of project activities and all required environmental and social mitigation measures. Especially for civil works, the [responsible party in the implementing agency] will monitor activities with regard to site restoration and landscaping in the affected areas to ensure that the activities are done to an appropriate and acceptable standard before closing the contracts, in accordance with measures identified in the ESMPs and other plans. The sites must be restored to at least the same condition and standard that existed prior to commencement of works. Any pending issues must be resolved before a subproject is considered fully completed. The [responsible party in the implementing agency] will prepare the completion report describing the

final status of compliance with the E&S risk management measures and submit it to the World Bank.

The Project Implementing Entity (SOLID), and any institution participating in the implementation, will not issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) of any activity subject to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or ESMP, without the construction phase's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) inserted in, and will not authorize the works to commence before the contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) has been approved and integrated into the overall planning of the works.

This entire section provided on the roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF, and the contractor's code of conduct will be inserted in the E&S risk managements management section of the contractor's contract.

5.5.1 SPCU Risk management Units

To ensure sustainability in all the SOLID sub-projects, an Environmental/Social Risk managements Unit that reports directly to the Project Coordinator shall exist within the SPCU. The primary objective of the Environmental/Social Risk managements unit is to ensure the effective consideration and management of environmental/social concerns in all aspects of SOLID sub-projects, from the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of initiatives in the various States. 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 ESS5 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 project initiatives, as well as the identification and maximization of social development opportunities arising from investments.

The Risk management Unit will be expected to advise on the environmental and social costs/benefits of the different options and audit environmental and social risk managements compliance of sub-projects. For all environmental and social issues, the Risk management Unit shall work closely with other relevant MDAs in preparing a coordinated response on the environmental and social aspects of the SOLID sub-projects.

Two members of the SPCU will be designated as Environmental and Social Officers, respectively to oversee the implementation of Risk management instruments 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 Risk management Specialists (Environmental and Social Officers to anchor environmental and social issues respectively) are described below:

5.5.2 Roles & Responsibilities of Risk management Specialist

- Review all EA / SA Documents prepared by consultants and ensure adequacy under the World Bank Environmental and Social Risk management Standards ESS1-10.
- Ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the EIA / ESIA
- Coordinate application, follow up processing and obtain requisite clearances required for the sub-project, if and when required
- Prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements.
- Develop, organize and deliver risk managements training program for the other SPCU officers, the contractors and others involved in the sub-project implementation, in collaboration with the FPMU
- 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 SPCU
- Liaise with the Contractors, the SPCU and the Communities on the implementation of the ESMP / RAP
- Liaise with various Central and State Government agencies on environmental, resettlement and other regulatory matters
- Continuously interact with NGOs and Community groups that would be involved in the sub-projects
- Establish dialogue with the affected communities and ensure that the environmental concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented in the sub-projects
- Review the performance of the sub-projects through an assessment of the periodic environmental monitoring reports; provide a summary of the same to the Project Manager, and initiate necessary follow-up actions
- Provide support and assistance to the Government Agencies and the World Bank to supervise the implementation

5.5.3 Local Government Level Institutions

The Local Government (LG) 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 SOLID. The LG governs the affairs in the various host communities. It is expected that it serves as an interface between the community members and the State SOLID. The LG can assist in the implementation of the proper community mechanism. Members of the local government are mostly people from the communities and can easily win the trust of the people. Their staff can work together with the other MDAs and CBOs.

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

5.5.4 Community Level and other Institutions

This includes the traditional and administrative institutions for the communities and other concerned stakeholders/groups. The views/opinions as well as the concerns of these are vital in the choosing and execution of the various sub-projects. The villages, communities and youth leaders shall ensure that social values are not interfered with.

5.5.5 Community Based Organizations (CBO)

These are organization based in the communities. Organizations in a community can serve as an interface and can speak for the people. They can communicate to the State SOLID, the intentions and needs of the people and vice versa during the proposed project.

5.5.6 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 to by the Bank team and PMU during the SOLID implementation.

5.5.7 Consultants, Contractors and Site Engineers

The Consultants and Contractors will work with the PMUs and other stakeholders to ensure the prompt and effective delivery of the SOLID sub-projects.

5.6 Monitoring Plan

5.6.1 Regular Monitoring and Inspection for Compliance

The goals of monitoring are to measure the success rate of the activities, determine whether interventions have handled negative impacts, and whether further interventions are required, or monitoring is to be extended in some areas. The goal of inspection activities is to ensure that sub-component activities comply with the plans and procedures laid out in the ESMF and in activity-specific instruments.

The main monitoring responsibilities and inspection activities will be with the PCU, which will administer the overall project-related environmental and social monitoring and implementation as laid out in this ESMF, as well as the SEP. The Project Coordinator of the PCU will have the overall responsibility for the implementation of the environmental and social mitigation measures, as well as for monitoring and inspections for compliance. The Environmental and the Social Specialists in the PIU will be handling the day-to-day tasks in regards to the implementation of the ESMF and associated instruments. In addition, Contractors are expected to monitor their own implementation of E&S risk mitigation measures as per this ESMF; ~~and Independent Verification Agents (IVA) will also include E&S risk mitigations in their project monitoring activities.~~

The PIU Environmental and Social Specialists will assess the compliance of all implementers' activities against the ESMF and their subsequent ESMPs and will report possible non-compliance to the Project Coordinator of the PCU. Indicators are identified in both ~~documents;~~ ~~and documents and~~ used as a baseline for assessing progress on implementation. The PCU will also independently conduct its own monitoring, verification and inspection of the activities of all implementers to ensure they are in compliance with this ESMF. Monitoring indicators will depend on specific activity contexts. Performance will be integrated into quarterly reports to the WB.

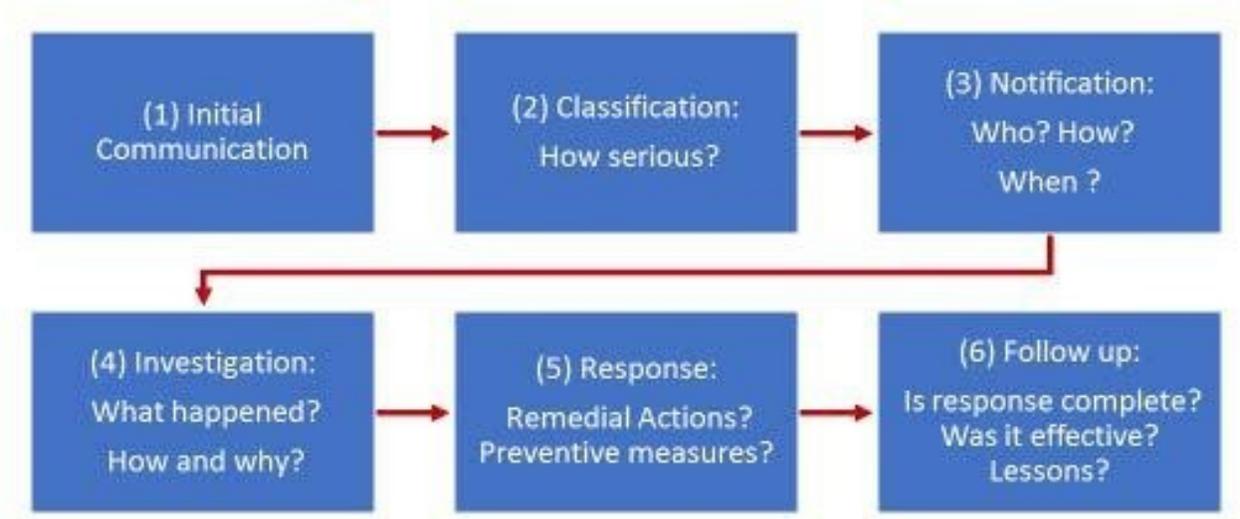
The World Bank will equally supervise and assess the environmental and social performance through review of the biannual monitoring reports and through regular site visits. The GRM will further help track complaints and effectiveness of interventions, including those with environmental and social impacts.

~~Furthermore, independent verification agents (NGO) will be deployed to monitor overall project implementation, including the implementation of E&S Risk Mitigation Measures. The IVAs will report non-compliance to the PIU and directly to the World Bank.~~

Upon completion of the Project, the PIU shall undertake an assessment of the success of the ESMF and include relevant information in the Implementation Completion Report (ICR). This ICR will be followed by the Bank's own ICR. If either of these assessments reveals that any key objectives of the ESMF were not achieved, follow-up measures shall be developed to remedy the situation. This is also applicable/relevant for site-specific ESMPs.

5.6.2 Incident and Accident Reporting

Incident reporting will follow the below management and reporting process:



Incidents should be categorized into ‘indicative’, ‘serious’ and ‘severe’. Indicative incidents are minor, small or localized that negatively impact a small geographical area or a small number of people and do not result in irreparable harm to people or the environment. A ‘significant’ incident is one that causes significant harm to the environment, workers, communities, or natural resources and is complex or costly to reverse (see annex 8 for World Bank incident classification guide). A ‘severe’ incident causes great harm to individuals, or the environment, or presents significant reputational risks to the World Bank.

Severe incidents (an incident *that caused significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers, e.g. fatality, GBV, forced or child labor*) will be reported within 24 hours to the PIU and the World Bank (see Annex 7 for key information on incident reporting).

Where grievances are of sexual nature and can be categorized as GBV/SEAH or child protection risk, the implementer has to handle the case appropriately, and refer the case to the GBV referral system, defined in the GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Prevention and Response Plan.

5.6.3 Monitoring Responsibilities

The responsibility for monitoring activities will mainly lie with the PCU, where appropriate it will be conducted by MDAs at the state level. Where this is the case, results will be reported to the PIU. The PIU has the overall responsibility for the appropriate monitoring of all risk mitigation measures and their indicators. The Environmental Specialist, the Social Specialist-, as well as OHS and GBV staff of the PIU, will conduct regular monitoring missions to project sites. This will include building the E&S monitoring capacity of the state-level project coordination unit and MDAs.

Monitoring will consist of a rotational site visit plan, but also include spot checks. The monitoring plans will be developed in cooperation between the E&S staff at the PCU level and the relevant MDAs in the respective states.

Where monitoring and supervision of the implementation of E&S risk mitigation measures reveals non-compliance with this ESMF and other E&S instruments, the case will be reported by the E&S staff to the PIU Project Coordinator, and it will be detailed in the regular E&S reporting (see below). Non-compliance will be formally discussed with the PCU or the respective party, and the PCU will be requested to comply. Monitoring of the respective sub-project or site-specific activity will increase in frequency until full compliance is attested.

Where issues arise that are related to non-compliance of the PCU/contractor, the PCU will be financially liable for the costs of mitigation measures. Where issues arise that are beyond the responsibility of the PCU, ~~costs will~~ costs will be carried by the PCU.

If non-compliance persists, the PIU Project Coordinator, with advice from his E&S staff, can take the decision to cancel the activity and the contract of the PCU. Provisions to this regard will be integrated into contractual agreements with contractors/PCUs.

All detected non-compliance will be integrated into the quarterly E&S reporting, which will be submitted to the PMU and the World Bank. If non-compliance reoccurs in a specific sub-project or site-specific activity, or through a specific PCU, the World Bank has the right to request the cancelation of the contract / activity.

5.7 E&S Reporting

Reporting on E&S risk mitigation implementation, monitoring results and details of GRM cases and outcomes, will be included in quarterly reports from the PCU to the PMU from where it is compiled and transmitted to the World Bank (see Annex 7) for outline of ESS reporting). The PMU Environmental Specialist and Social Specialist will be responsible to compile all data to be reported and to prepare reporting inputs to the PMU M&E officer two weeks prior to the quarterly reporting cycles. For analysis and interpretation of data, they will also rely on subject matter experts, such as the OHS or GBV specialist.

The PMU will compile data from PCUs, and MDAs, where applicable, as well as directly through PCU and contractor reporting. PCUs and contractors will be requested in their contracts to provide monthly reporting on E&S issues.

5.8 Assessment of the Capacity of the National Project Implementation Entities to Implement the ESMF

Implementation of the ESMF will require human resources with technical capacities and experiences. At this time of project preparation, it is found that the Staff of the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning do not have the prerequisite knowledge of the World Bank ESF to implement the mitigation measures or supervise the contractors implementing the project. It is also known that the PMU is yet to be constituted. Therefore, there is the need to develop a training programme for them. Similarly, the staff of the PCU at the state levels will also require capacity building to be able to carry out their E&S monitoring and reporting roles. Based on this, the ESMF has identified the areas of training needs, costs and the target parties for E&S training under SOLID project.

5.8.1 Capacity Development and Training Schedule

Below are the capacity building training plan for the various institutions playing roles in the E&S aspect of the SOLID project.

Capacity Building and Training Plan						
Objectives	Issues for Engagement	Method of Engagement	Stakeholders/Target Population and area	Responsible Party	Time frame	Costs in USD
ESMF, including all associated instrument	Increasing knowledge and capacity to implement the ESMF	Training	Training of PCU, MDAs, in the ESMF	PMU	Prior to commencement of activities and throughout lifetime of the Project	60,000
GBV/SEA and Child Protection Action Plan	Increasing knowledge on the handling of GBV cases and the GBV Action Plan	Training	Training of PCU, MDAs, in the ESMF, GBV/SEAH Focal Points Training of GRM operators	PCU	Prior to commencement of activities	65,000
GBV Procedures for Reporting and Prevention	Training and monitoring during project implementation to prevent GBV and support reporting of cases	Training	Host Community members IDPs / vulnerable groups	CSOs/PCU	During project implementation	62,500

Project GRM	Training and monitoring during project implementation	Training awareness /	Training of PCU, MDAs, in the ESMF Training of GRM operators Community groups/vulnerable groups	PMU	Prior to and during project implementation	62,500
Mitigate impact of workers on local communities (LMP and GBV/SEA H and Child Protection Action Plan)	Implement training of contracted Project Workers designed to heighten awareness of risks and to mitigate impacts on local communities and on their rights	Training awareness /	Project Workers	PCU	Prior to construction work	62,500
H&S standards	H&S Standards for workers	Training awareness /	Project Workers	PCU	Prior to construction work, ongoing throughout construction and specific training to those with high risks	62,500
Health Care Waste	Health Care Waste management	training	Nurses and other health workers	PCU	Prior to implementation	62,500
WASH	Sanitation facilities – cleaning and hygiene	training	Communities / vulnerable groups	PCU	During project implementation	62,500
Total						500,000

5.9 Public Disclosure and **Accessess**

Through radio, mobile phones, community meetings, email and websites information about the Project and its sub-component activities will be publicly disclosed.

The type of information disclosed includes details about the Project structure, activities, budgets, consultation and information disclosure plans (SEP), Labour Management Procedure (LMP), the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), activity-specific Environmental and Social Assessments (ESAs), activity-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), the GBV/SEAH and child protection referral systems, as well as detailed information about the Project GRM.

Based on the information made available, aggrieved parties can decide whether they have a case to report or whether the available information clarifies their concern. This will allow the aggrieved party to decide on the appropriate next step in order to report a grievance, comment, or provide feedback to the Project.

The provision of multiple grievance channels allows an aggrieved party to select the most efficient institution, accessibility, circumvent partial stakeholders, and creates the ability to bypass channels that are not responsive.

CHAPTER SIX: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

6.1 Introduction

Under the new World Bank ESSs, Bank-supported projects are required to facilitate mechanisms that address concerns and grievances that arise in connection with a project. One of the key objectives of ESS 10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) is ‘to provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances’. This Project GRM should facilitate the Project to respond to concerns and grievances of the project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project. The SOLID project will provide mechanisms to receive and facilitate resolutions to such concerns. This section lays out the grievance redressal mechanisms (GRM) for the SOLID project.

As per World Bank standards, the GRM will be operated in addition to a GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Prevention and Response Plan, which includes reporting and referral guidelines (see GBV/SEAH and Child Protection, Prevention and Response Plan). It will also operate in addition to the specific workers’ grievance redress mechanisms, which are laid out in the LMP

The GRM are designed to capture the high potential for conflict in the three northern regions of Nigeria. There is concern that there may be disagreements over local level planning and implementation processes. Furthermore, the project itself may cause grievances, or existing community and inter-community tensions may play out through the project. The source of grievances ~~in regards to~~ in regard to project implementation can also sometimes be the very nature local governance or power distribution itself.

It will be pertinent to ensure that grievances and perceived injustices are handled by the project, and that the project aides mitigating general conflict stresses by channeling grievances that occur between IDPs, community groups, government actors, vulnerable and project staff, NGOs, CSOs or contractors. Aggrieved parties need to be able to refer to institutions, instruments, methods and processes by which a resolution to a grievance is sought and provided. The GRM provides an effective avenue for expressing concerns, providing redress, and allowing for general feedback from community members.

The GRM aims to address concerns in a timely and transparent manner and effectively. It is readily accessible for all project-affected parties. It does not prevent access to judicial and administrative remedies. It is designed in a culturally appropriate way and is able to respond to all needs and concerns of project-affected persons.

6.2 Intake, Acknowledge and Follow-Up

Grievances received through the GRM will be taken in by the respective PCU. The Hotline Operator reviews information received and transfers it to the respective PCU; Community Project facilitators will file grievances and pass them to the respective PCU at state or national level. Community facilitators will also man the help desks or be responsible for suggestion

boxes. All cases received through ~~these~~,~~these~~; the community facilitator reports to the PCU. All cases will thereby be treated confidentially.

Incident reporting. Severe incidents (an incident *that caused significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers, e.g. fatality, GBV, forced or child labor*) will be reported by the PCU - within 24 hours - to the PIU and the World Bank.

Where grievances are of sexual nature and can be categorized as GBV/SEAH or child protection risk, the PCU must handle the case appropriately, and refer the case to the GBV reporting protocols and referral system, defined in the GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Prevention and Response Plan. Dedicated training on how to respond to and manage complaints related to GBV/SEAH will be required for all GRM operators and relevant project staff.

For all other grievances, the respective PCU will decide whether the grievance can be solved locally, with local authorities, implementers, NGOs, CSOs or contractors, and whether an investigation is required. The first ports of call will have in-depth knowledge of communal socio-political structures and will therefore be able to address the appropriate individuals, if the case can be solved at the local level.

At all times, the PCU will provide feedback promptly to the aggrieved party, for example through the phone or through the community facilitator. Feedback is also communicated through stakeholder meetings and beneficiary meetings during Project activities. For sensitive issues, feedback is given to the concerned persons bilaterally.

Records of all feedback and grievances reported will be established by the PCU. All feedback is documented and categorized for reporting and/ or follow-up if necessary. For all mechanisms, data will be captured in an excel spreadsheet. The information collected, where possible, should include the name of the person provided feedback, district, State, cooperating partner where applicable, project activity, and the nature of feedback or complaint.

6.3 Verify, Investigate and Act

The PIU will investigate the claim within 5 working days and share findings with relevant stakeholders. Where an incident ~~is~~~~was~~ reported, the PIU will, in addition, follow the incident management protocol. Verification and management of GBV/SEAH related grievances will follow specific, differentiated processes outlined in the GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Prevention and Response Plan.

Where a negotiated grievance solution is required, the PCU will invite the aggrieved party (or a representative) and decide on a solution, which is acceptable to both parties and allows for the case to be closed – based on the agreement of both parties.

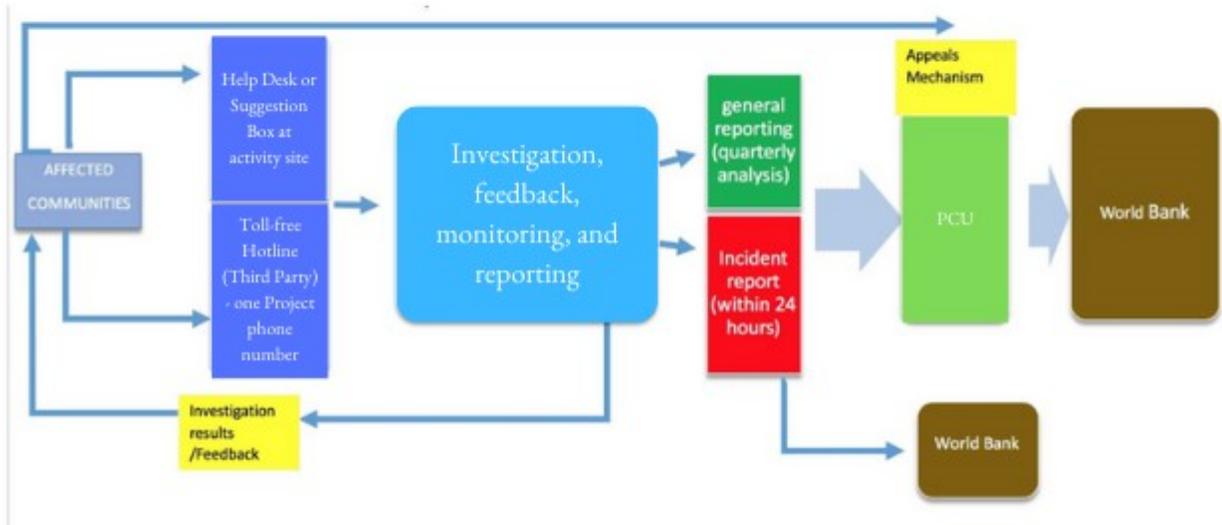
After deciding a case, the PIU has to provide an appeals mechanism to the aggrieved party, which is constituted through the PIU. This is important in cases in which the aggrieved party is dissatisfied with the solution provided by the PCU. In these instances, the PIU will step in and provide an appeals mechanism. The appeal should be sent to the PIU directly (a phone number

will be provided), where it will be reviewed by the PCU Risk Management Unit and will be decided on jointly with the Head of the PIU. Where aggrieved parties are dissatisfied with the response of the PCU, they can report cases directly to the World Bank .

6.4 Monitor, Evaluate and Feedback

The PCU will provide first feedback on the case to the aggrieved party within one week, if the case was not filed anonymously. Further feedback and action will depend on the nature of the case, and whether cases are decided upon within the respective PCU. The PCU will show to the PIU that action has been taken within a reasonable amount of time.

Most importantly, all cases filed need to be logged and monitored by the PCU. The PCU will analyze all complaints and feedback on a quarterly ~~basis, and~~basis and share a synthesis report of the analysis with the PIU.



SOLID Grievance Redress Mechanisms Flowchart

6.5 Monitoring and Reporting of GRM

The PCU, specifically the Social Specialist, will be responsible for the monitoring of the availability and implementation of the GRM. The Specialist will include the GRM into his supervision and monitoring missions to the field and conduct spot checks ~~in regards to~~ in regard to its implementation.

PCUs will provide analytical synthesis reports on a quarterly basis to the PMU, which include the number, status and nature of grievances. These reports will form the basis of all regular reports from the PMU to the World Bank.

PCUs will further provide an excel sheet summary of the feedback and grievances reported, which will be linked to the Project's Management Information System (MIS) and to the M&E Results Framework. They will further maintain a documented record of stakeholder engagements, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback/grievances received during community consultations.

The PMU will further extract lessons learnt from the GRM and implement analysis on the overall ~~grievances, and~~ grievances and share them with all PCUs.

This ESMF has been updated to cater for instances in which PCUs have an existing GRM. Experience during the first few months of project implementation has shown that a significant number of PCUs have their own GRM which is usually already in operation and contains elements such as Hotlines.

6.6 GBV, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)

Cases of GBV/SEAH can be reported through the general Project GRM. However, additional channels for reporting GBV/SEAH complaints will be identified and integrated into the GRM GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Risk Action Plan. The GBV survivor has the freedom and right to report an incident to anyone: community member, project staff, GBV case manager. Given to the sensitive nature of GBV complaints, the GRM will provide different ways to submit grievances such as phone, text message and email. All relevant staff of the PMU and PCUs will receive training on receiving GBV complaints and referral systems, ideally during the project initiation phase and as part of the staff welcome package. The GRM Operators will be trained on key protocols including referral, reporting and informed consent protocols to receive those cases in an appropriate manner and immediately forward it to the GBV/SEAH referral system. The GRM Operator will ensure appropriate response by 1) providing a safe caring environment and respect the confidentiality and wishes of the survivor; 2) If survivor agreed, obtain informed consent and make referrals, 3) provide reliable and comprehensive information on the available services and support to survivors of GBV.

The GRM should consider including key features on prevention of GBV: 1) Establish quotas for women in community level grievance management to facilitate safe reporting, 2) provide multiple channels to receive complaints (channels to be determined after community

consultation) 3) Resolving complaints at the point of service delivery to reduce information and transaction costs and gender sensitive independent channels for redress. 4) Communicate GRM services at the community level to create GBV awareness and enable project-affected people to file complaints.

Beneficiaries and communities should generally be encouraged to report all GBV/SEAH cases through the dedicated GBV/SEAH referral system and complaints resolution mechanism. This will be made explicit in all community awareness sessions, as well as be part of the publicly disclosed information. The GBV/SEAH referral system will guarantee that survivors have access to necessary services they may need, including medical, legal, counselling, and that cases are reported to the police should the survivor choose to do so. Formal processes for disclosing, reporting, and responding to cases of GBV/SEAH will be articulated within the GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Risk Action Plan.

If such cases are reported through the Project GRM, the GRM Operator needs to report the case within 24 hours to the PIU, as the PIU is obliged to report any cases of GBV/SEAH to the World Bank within 24 hours following informed agreement by the survivor. Furthermore, cases of SH should be reported to organizations prepared to handle GBV, if it concerns a direct worker or a worker from a sub-contractor, NGO partner or even a community worker following a survivor-centered approach. PCUs are in charge of monitoring that the courses for contractors regarding the Code of Conduct obligations and awareness raising activities to the community are in place. The information gathered would be monitored and reported to the PIU and the World Bank. All reporting will limit information in accordance with the survivor's wishes regarding confidentiality and in case the survivor agrees on further reporting, information will be shared only on a need-to-know-base, avoiding all information which may lead to the identification of the survivor and any potential risk of retribution.

6.7 WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org

CHAPTER SEVEN: STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT AND FOCUS GROUP CONSULTATIONS

7.1 Introduction

Stakeholder engagement is not only one of the strategic environmental and social standards (ESS10) of the World Bank for driving the sustainable project implementation of her invested funds but has been confirmed to be a ~~sure-way offer~~ ensuring participation, inclusivity and better targeting of project benefits, which ensures ownership and success of project development objectives.

In undertaking the SOLID project ESMF and LMP activities, stakeholder engagement was embarked upon in the selected five states, including Adamawa, Yobe, Borno, Katsina and Benue. Within each of the states, relevant MDAs were invited to a town hall meeting, where they were informed about the project objectives, benefits and potential adverse impacts. The participants were also giving information about the provisions of grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for channeling project related complaints and GBV issues. They were told that the ESMF report will be disclosed at designated centers close to them for their assessment and necessary inputs. Similarly, consultations were carried out separately in the form of focus group discussions in IDP camps and host communities.

The ESMF lead consultant started at each of the States visited by introducing the SOLID project ~~SOLID~~ and ESMF being the assignment meant to be carried out by his team. ~~The~~In his word, the ESMF is ~~thea-relevantdesirable~~ instrument for managing environmental and social risks in a project when the exact location of sub-project is not known in sufficient details, and when the engineering design specifying the specifics of a project activities are not ready. ~~He reiterates that t~~The ESMF lays the procedure to be followed by the project implementers to develop site specific instruments such as the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, etc.

~~According to him, The~~ SOLID project stands for Solution for Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities project, which aims at bringing durable solutions to the IDPs and host communities. The sub-project components include the provision of infrastructure to support livability and enhance empowerment of the vulnerable and IDPs and their host communities in the crises turn northern zones of Nigeria. Specific provisions which SOLID will deliver to IDPs and host communities include, internal roads, markets, WASH facilities, schools rehabilitation, waste management, agricultural equipment and capacity development, etc.

~~The consultant~~Dr Oliver drew the attention of the participants to the fact that site specific instruments which will provide more data and knowledge about geospatial and social environment will be undertaken after the appraisal. The consultant ~~He~~ stated that the stakeholders were invited based on their relevance, interest and influence on the SOLID project. ~~The consultant~~He welcomed them and requested them to contribute to the project design and success based on their experiences and concerns. In attendance, ~~were are staff people of from~~ Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Works, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, Security Agencies, NGOs, IDPs and Host communities, People living with Disabilities, ~~eteetc.~~

Many of the functions of the MDAs relative to the IDPs are the same across the states. For ~~example,~~ in example, in Benue, a representative from the ministry of humanitarian affairs stated that her ministry

works in collaboration with SEMA (State Emergency Management Agency) to make sure that the IDPs are taken care of by preparing against natural occurrence and response. The major challenge of the ministry is funding. The ministry oversees five areas which includes: Preparedness, Response component, Public component, Recover component, and Mitigation component. This area helps to identify the locations and requirements in the locations for the growth development, and they ensure there is provision for lights, water ~~eteetc.~~ facilities in place. There is a structure called the “Protection Desk” where issues related to GRM will be addressed.

The ministry of women affairs and social development representative says they have 4 mandates which ~~are:are~~ child department, social welfare, women affairs and department of humanitarian. The child department takes care of issues related to children, women affairs take care of GBV related issues and empowerment such as vocational skills and also takes care of the needy and vulnerable groups etc.

Relating to the SOLID project, the Ministry will provide social support, by going to the IDPs, providing counsel and phyco-social support to prevent and heal sexual harassment, and insecurity against women and girls. The Ministry currently has staff on ground in the IDPs camp, but funding and mobility have been their major challenge. They have social welfare staffs that visit the camps to ensure social development. They have referral system with the ministry of health and other ministries.

The Ministry of Environment representatives stated that the existing challenges on the IDPs ~~are:are~~ poor sanitary system, which can lead to UTI and affects their body system (IOM – have taken care of some of these facilities). Secondly, renovation and sanitation of the IDPs is necessary.

Strategies that can be ~~adoptedabducted~~ to maintain and sustain the natural resources include, providing internal roads, develop~~ing~~ access for their farm produces, business connection and transport (Market connectivity). The representative stated that the core occupation of their local communities is farming and trading.

OPEN ANSWERS: For this project to make provision for additional facility there is need to make progress in including or enhancing existing facilities and adequate sanitation in the host communities. The integration of IDPs into the host communities comes with lot of challenges such as land ownership, etc. Integrating the IDPs with the host communities will also lead to overload of suck always, school facilities, and public resources, which could trigger conflicts among stakeholders. Issues such as political party affiliation and loyalty of the IDPs, and religious considerations may also be significant in considering durable solutions and integration of IDPS with their host communities.

A mock survey carried out during the meetings with IDPs gave a statistic of the choice of IDPs between going back to their ancestral homes and being integrated in the host communities.

Those who would want to go back to their ancestral homes (about 40% to 45%) cited their reasons. These include availability of sufficient land in their ancestral communities to do their farming business, high cost of renting land to farm in the present ~~location,–issue~~location, issue of poor accommodation in their present location, lack of livelihood, social dislocation with their relatives, etc. Odds against their returning to their homes is the unabated security crises, which needs to be fully tackled to boost their safety.

On the other hand, IDPs who are not contemplating a return to their ancestral homes are between 50% and 60%. Their reasons include insecurity situation plaguing their communities and peace they have

been enjoying in their temporal residents. They also stated that many of their children born in the transitional homes are schooling and finding social cohesion which will be difficult for them to cope with in the event of returning back home.

On their part, most of the communities interviewed, stated their willingness to have the IDPs live with them permanently. They cited that the IDPs had made some significant contribution in their communities, bringing vocational skills, artisanship, and trade which have shaped or transformed economic activities in their community. They have also gained from humanitarian agencies support and projects to the IDPs, which would not have been brought to them if they were not hosting the IDPs. They admitted the obvious, that the IDPs presence has had adverse impacts and pressure on their natural resources and infrastructure, and demands that the government should help to improve on those infrastructure such as health centers, water supply, roads, market and schools.

7.2 Highlights of Consultations with States and Groups

7.2.1 BENUE STATE CONSULTATION HIGHLIGHTS

MINISTRIES PRESENT;

1. Civil service
2. Ministry of Power
3. Ministry of Nigerian affairs
4. Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
5. Ministry of water resources
6. Monitoring and Evaluation
7. Ministry of project and economic planning
8. Emergency management agency
9. Ministry of humanitarian affairs
10. Commissioner of Finance
11. MCRP representative
12. Ministry of environment
13. Ministry of works
14. Ministry of power transport and renewable energy
15. Personal Assistant to the Governor

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT.	BENUE STATE
Date, Location and Participation	17 th October, 2024. At Benue state BCID office In participation were the MDAs, Benue state BCID staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A representative from the ministry of Humanitarian Affairs stated that the major challenge of the ministry is funding and mobility. ➤ The Budget and Planning representative said; the problem with IDPs is an individual thing, “mindset”. There is the need for empowerment, awareness, education, and mindset reorientation for the IDPs. ➤ The commissioner of the ministry of Humanitarian Affairs said there is no existing policy for IDPs in the state. He said there is need for capacity building for ministries that will be influencing this project.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A representative from the Ministry of health stated that a major challenge of the IDPs is poor sanitary system, which can lead to UTI (Urinary Tract Infection). ➤ Integrating the IDPs with the host communities will cause an overstretch on the existing facilities, infrastructures and services in the community.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant assured the representative that their concern is noted and will be mainstreamed in the project report and considered upon the implementation. 2. The Consultant promised the representative that the SOLID project amongst other agendas seeks to support the IDPs and host communities with vocational skills, trainings, empowerment schemes and funding in other to sustain their livelihood and also give the IDPs a chance to be independent. 3. The ESMF consultant guaranteed the representatives that the project will give assistance to the MDAs that are lacking capacity, by giving them trainings and sensitization on various ways to assist the project and be fully involved. 4. The Consultant assured the representatives that the project will provide adequate facilities and infrastructures for the IDPs and host communities.

BENUE STATE SOLID PROJECT ESMF CONSULTATION PICTURES

S/N	PICTURES	PICTURES
1.	 <p>Stakeholder engagement with the MDAs of Benue state.</p>	 <p>Stakeholder engagement with the MDAs of Benue state</p>
2.	 <p>Stakeholder engagement with the representatives of Ichwa IDP Camp</p>	 <p>Stakeholder engagement with the representatives of Ichwa IDP Camp</p>

3	 <p>Consultation with the representatives of Ichwa community.</p>	 <p>Consultation with the representatives of Gbajimba IDP camp 1</p>
4.	 <p>Consultation with the camp management of Gbajimba IDP camp 2</p>	 <p>Consultation with the camp management of Gbajimba camp 2</p>
5.	 <p>Consultation with the Gbajimba host community.</p>	

PICTURES OF EXISTING STRUCTURES IN THE IDP CAMPS IN BENUE STATE

S/N	PICTURES	PICTURES
1.	 <p>ICHWA IDP CAMP IN MAKURDI LGA. LAT: 7.76117 LONG. 8.56727</p>	 <p>ICHWA IDP CAMP IN MAKURDI LGA. LAT: 7.76117 LONG. 8.56727</p>

2.	 <p>Toilet facilities at Ichwa IDP Camp LAT: 7° 45' 40.25" LONG: 8° 34' 2.72"</p>	 <p>Medical facility in Ichwa IDP camp LAT: 7° 45' 40.30" LONG: 8° 28' 2.72"</p>
3.	 <p>Market at the entry of ICHWA IDP CAMP Lat. 7.76138 Long. 8.56735</p>	 <p>Picture showing houses yents in Gbajimba IDP camp 1 of Guma LGA Lat: 7.829588 Long: 8.835951</p>
4.	 <p>Picture of existing toilet facility in Gbajimba IDP camp 1 7° 50' 48.44" 8° 20' 5.42"</p>	 <p>Picture of camp buildings in Gbajimba Camp 1 7° 49' 48.59" 8° 50' 5.78"</p>
5	 <p>Waste dump facility found within Gbajimba IDP camp 1 7° 49' 48.60" 8° 50' 7.84"</p>	 <p>A picture showing tents/structures in Gbajimba Camp 2 7° 49' 31.63" 8° 51' 3.54"</p>

ATTENDANCE PICTURES OF THE IDP CAMPS VISITED IN BENUE STATE

CONSULTATIONS FOR IDPs CAMP AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN BENUE STATE

Name of IDP Camp/ Coordinates	Ichwa IDP Camp (Makurdi LGA) Latitude: 7.453944 Longitude: 8.34266
Date, Location and Participation	15 th October, 2024. At Ichwa IDP Camp In participation were the IDPs, IDP Camp Management, BENUE BCID staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 55% of the IDPs are willing to go back to their ancestral homes, while only 45% want to be integrated with the host communities. ➤ They complained about hunger, as the topmost challenge of the IDPs. ➤ They want the government and the project to build schools for them, as they are unable to pay their children’s school fee as a result of abject poverty. ➤ They want the government to empower them with some hectares of land, to improve their farming capacity and restore their livelihood. ➤ The IDPs also pleaded that they want fertilizers and seedlings to support their farming activities. ➤ They complained about the problem of insecurity, and pleaded that the government should come to their aid.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The consultant said that the SOLID project is a sustainable project, unlike the other interventions for the IDPs, and this seeks to integrate the IDPS with the host community and also provide sustainable and long term solutions to the IDPs. ➤ The ESMF team has noted their concerns and promised that the issue of hunger as the topmost challenge of the IDPs will be mainstreamed in the project. ➤ This project seeks to build schools and upgrade existing schools to a standard for the benefit of the IDPs and Host communities. ➤ The Consultant stated that their concerns has been noted and will be considered during the implementation phase of the project. ➤ The people were assured that agro-fertilizers and seedlings support will be given to the farmers in order to boost their farming capacity and also sustain their livelihood. ➤ The ESMF team guaranteed the people that the issue of security will be looked upon closely, during the implementation of the SOLID project and advised them to keep their internal security mechanism active.

Name of IDP Camp/Coordinate	Women group of Ichwa IDP Camp (Makurdi LGA), Benue State Latitude: 7.453944 Longitude: 8.34266
Date, Location and Participation	15 th October, 2024. At Ichwa IDP Camp In participation were the IDPs, IDP Camp Management, BENUE BCID staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The women stated that they want the government to help support them with empowerment and funding. 2. The women complained that hunger is their major challenge in the Ichwa IDP camp. 3. They want adequate WASH (Water, sanitation and hygiene) facilities within the Ichwa IDP camp.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant assured the women that the SOLID project will support them with vocational skill acquisition, empowerment and funding in order to sustain their livelihoods. 2. The ESMF team promised the women that the outcome of the SOLID project will eradicate poverty and hunger and also provide a chance for the IDPs to improve their standard of living and make them independent. 3. The Consultant guaranteed the women that the project will supply them with adequate WASH facilities and other essential infrastructures and facilities.

Name of Host Community/Coordinates	Ichwa Community (Makurdi LGA) Latitude: 7.653977 Longitude: 8.37245
Date, Location and Participation	15 th October, 2024. Village Square In participation were the Zaaki(Traditional ruler), Community Secretary, Village Chiefs, members of the community, BENUE BCID staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They complained that there is heavy competition and overstretch of communal resources such as farm land, water facility and schools. 2. The Host community complained about the negligence of their cultural and traditional heritage by the IDPs. 3. They reported that much attention is given to the IDPs than the host communities. 4. The host community said that there is increase in stealing, prostitution and other social vices in their community.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project promises to supply the host communities with adequate facilities and infrastructures that will serve both the IDPs and the host communities. 2. The consultant pleaded with the host community to tolerate and condone the IDPs, as tolerance is one tool that can aid and facilitate the integration of IDPs with host community. 3. The consultant assured the people that the SOLID project seeks to give attention to both the IDPs and the host communities to know their concerns and how best they can be assisted. 4. The ESMF team guaranteed the people that the project will train and engage them in skill acquisition and empowerment schemes in order to eradicate idleness and also create job opportunities for the people in the community.

Name of Host Community/Coordinate	Women group of Ichwa Community (Makurdi LGA) Latitude: 7.653977 Longitude: 8.37245
Date, Location and Participation	15 th October, 2024. At Ichwa IDP Camp In participation were the community women leader Community women, BENUE BCID staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ichwa community women are interested in the safety of their girl child within the community, following the influx of migrants/strangers into their community. 2. They want financial support from the government to enable them develop enterprises for themselves. 3. The women complained about the high level of crime in their community as a result of the presence of the IDPs.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant promised the women that safety measures will be put in place, to ensure that good conducts prevail within the community. 2. The women were assured that the project will support them with vocational trainings, skill acquisition programs, empowerment and funding to ensure that durable solutions are proffered and their livelihood is restored. 3. The ESMF team told the women that the outcome of the SOLID project will create job opportunities, thereby decreasing the high rate of crime in the community.

Name of IDP Camp/Coordinate	Gbajimba IDP Camp (Guma LGA) Latitude: 7.494859 Longitude: 8.50578
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Date, Location and Participation	15 th October, 2024. At Gbajimba IDP Camp In participation were the IDPs, IDP Camp Management, Benue state BCID staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They complained that hunger is their major challenge in the Gbajimba IDP camp. 2. The IDPs pleaded that the project should support them with empowerment schemes in order to sustain their livelihood. 3. The Gbajimba IDP camp lacks healthcare facility, and the representatives want the project to provide medical facilities and doctors within the camp. 4. They complained that there is no water facility within the Gbajimba IDP camp.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ESMF team assured the IDPs that their concern has been heard, and will be put into consideration upon the implementation of the project. 2. The consultant told them that capacity building/empowerment is part of the project objective, and will be carried out during the project implementation phase. 3. The people were assured that the SOLID project will provide healthcare facilities within the IDP camp. 4. The project seeks to provide Solar panel portable water supply within the IDP camp.

Name of IDP Camp/Coordinate	Women group of Gbajimba IDP Camp (Guma LGA) Latitude: 7.494859 Longitude: 8.50578
Date, Location and Participation	15 th October, 2024. At Gbajimba IDP Camp In participation were the IDPs, IDP camp management, Benue state BCID staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The women said that there is no healthcare facility within the IDP camp. 2. The women are concerned about the safety of their girl child against sexual harassment and rape. 3. The women want the government to help them fight the issue of insecurity in their ancestral homes.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ESMF team assured the women that provision of healthcare facility is part of the SOLID project objective, and it will be carried out during the implementation phase of the project. 2. The consultant guaranteed the women of the safety of their girl child during the project implementation, via adequate sensitization and awareness to the women and girl child in the IDP camp. 3. The consultant told the women that security is an integral part of the SOLID project, and their concern will be mainstreamed into the project report and considered the implementation phase of the project.

Name of Host Community/Coordinate	Gbajimba Community (Guma LGA) Latitude: 7.104847 Longitude: 8.30555
Date, Location and Participation	¹⁵ th October, 2024. Village Square In participation were the village head, Community Secretary, Village Chiefs, members of the community, Benue state BCID staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The community complained that there is overstretch of their facilities, services and infrastructures within the community as a result of the presence of the IDPs in their community. 2. They pleaded that the government should come closer to the people to know how the issue of insecurity can be cubed in their community. 3. The community reported that they want to be carried along during the SOLID project implementation.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant assured them that the project will supply them with adequate facilities and infrastructures such as solar panel water facility, internal roads, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) facilities, empowerment/vocational skill acquisition and funding, in order to proffer a long term solution to the host community. 2. The ESMF team told the representatives that security is a major aspect of the SOLID project, and their concern will be put into consideration upon the implementation of the SOLID project. 3. The consultant promised them that the project will carry them along during the implementation phase.

Name of Host Community/Coordinate	Women group of Gbajimba Community (Guma LGA) Latitude: 7.104847 Longitude: 8.30555
Date, Location and Participation	15 th October, 2024. Village Square In participation were the village women leader, community women and girl child, Benue state BCID staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The women want the project to support them with empowerment and vocational trainings. 2. They want financial support from the government to enable them venture into business. 3. The women complained about the high level of crime in their community as a result of the presence of the IDPs.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant guaranteed the women that the project will support them with vocational trainings, skill acquisition programs, empowerment and funding, in order to promote their standard of living and also proffer sustainable solution to the host community. 2. The ESMF team told the women that their concern is noted, and will be considered upon the implementation phase of the project. 3. The consultant assured the women that the project will provide job opportunities for the youths, thereby reducing crime rate in the community.

7.2.2 HIGHLIGHT AND CONCERNS FROM STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT IN BORNO STATE

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT.	BORNO STATE
Date, Location and Participation	22 nd October, 2024. At Amada Event Center, Behind Kwali kwali filling station. In participation were the MDAs, Borno state MCRP, staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Borno state CAN (Christian Association of Nigeria) vice chairman said he wonders why the traditional leaders and representatives in the state are not represented in the engagement. 2. The MCRP chairman in Borno stated that the people that needs assistance in terms of capacity building are very overwhelming, and this is why it seems as though there is no input on the IDPs and host communities. 3. The vice CAN chairman said that the capacity building on the youths are not done the right way. He suggested that it is not enough to train them, but they should be empowered and a task force committee should be set up to monitor, evaluate and follow them up so as to ensure that the training and empowerment is supervised. 4. A stakeholder stated that there will be issues such as sexual harassment, and trampling of human rights if the IDPs are integrated with the host communities. 5. Mr. Hassan from BOWDI (Borno Women Development Initiative) said that with inclusivity and engagement, we will get to know the major concerns of the IDPs and host communities, and how they want to be assisted. 6. Another stakeholder raised the issue of including the people with special needs in the project.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ESMF consultant told the representatives that the project is still at the state level, that the community leaders will be carried along when the project get to the community level. 2. The consultant assured the representatives that the SOLID project will support the IDPs and host communities with sustainable solutions such as providing skill acquisition schemes, vocational trainings, empowerment and funding, in order to restore their livelihood, and also create an opportunity for them to be useful and independent. 3. The consultant told the representative that his concern has been noted and will be mainstreamed in the project report. 4. The ESMF consultant said that mitigation measures such as creation of awareness and sensitization will be put in place in order to cub the menace of sexual harassment, rape and crime within the IDP camp and host community. 5. The consultant guaranteed the representatives that the SOLID project seeks to carry everybody along, including the men, women, youths and disabled group in the IDP camp and host communities. 6. The consultant assured the representatives that the vulnerable group will be carried along upon the implementation of the project.

BRORNO STATE CONSULTATION PICTURES

S/N	PICTURES	PICTURES
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1.	 <p>Stakeholders engagement with the MDAs of Maiduguri state.</p>	 <p>Stakeholder engagement with the Representative of the Old Maiduguri District Head. (Kelli Ibrahim)</p>
2.	 <p>Stakeholders engagement with the representatives of Elmiskin IDP Camp</p>	 <p>Consultation with the women group of Elmiskin IDP Camp</p>
4.	 <p>Consultation with the camp chairman and representatives of Custom house IDP Camp in Jere LGA (Dusuman Ward)</p>	 <p>Consultation with the women group of Custom House IDP Camp</p>
5.	 <p>Consultation with the representatives of Galmeri community</p>	 <p>Consultation with the women group of Galmeri community.</p>

PICTURES OF EXISTING STRUCTURES IN THE CAMPS IN BORNO STATE

S/N	PICTURES	PICTURES
1.	 <p>Toilet facility in the Elmiskin IDP Camp 11° 52' 55.05" N 13° 10' 39.68" E</p>	 <p>Type of structure found within the Elmiskin IDP Camp 11° 52' 54.81" N 13° 10' 40.30" E</p>

2.	 <p>Structures found within the Elmiskin IDP Camp 11° 52' 55.32" N 13° 10' 40.01" E</p>	 <p>Livestock rearing within the Elmiskin IDP Camp 11° 52' 54.34" N 13° 10' 38.44" E</p>																																																																																																				
3.	 <p>Tent/structures found within the Custom house IDP Camp 11° 52' 54.47" N 13° 16' 58.54" E</p>	 <p>Tent/structures found within the Custom house IDP Camp 11° 52' 53.25" N 13° 16' 59.75" E</p>																																																																																																				
4.	 <p>Health care facility within the Custom house IDP Camp 11° 52' 53.73" N 13° 16' 56.44" E</p>	 <p>Existing water facility in the Custom house IDP camp 11° 52' 55.39" N 13° 16' 58.30" E</p>																																																																																																				
5.	 <p>Existing water facility in the Custom house IDP Camp 11° 52' 56.56" N 13° 16' 57.91" E</p>	 <p>Updated statistics in Custom house IDP camp in Jere LGA (Dusuman)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="703 1256 1139 1608"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Information Board</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">LGA: JERE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Ward: DUSUMAN</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Name of Site: Custom house</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">No. of Household: 2025</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">No. of Individuals: 14743</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">(4743)</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(-1)</td> <td>743</td> <td>939</td> <td colspan="2">1682</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(1-5)</td> <td>1421</td> <td>1289</td> <td colspan="2">2710</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(6-17)</td> <td>2329</td> <td>2424</td> <td colspan="2">4753</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(18-31)</td> <td>2543</td> <td>2629</td> <td colspan="2">5172</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(32-64)</td> <td>199</td> <td>272</td> <td colspan="2">471</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>7235</td> <td>7493</td> <td colspan="2">14728</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Pregnant women</td> <td>No. of Lactating Mothers</td> <td>No. of Persons with Disability</td> <td colspan="2">No. of Single Headed Households</td> </tr> <tr> <td>394</td> <td>549</td> <td>26</td> <td colspan="2">258</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Latrine</td> <td>No. of Showers</td> <td>No. of Women friendly Spaces</td> <td colspan="2">No. of child friendly Spaces</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td colspan="2">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Essential Contacts (OCM):</td> <td colspan="2">Essential Contacts (SEMA):</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"></td> <td colspan="2">14743</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Information Board					LGA: JERE					Ward: DUSUMAN					Name of Site: Custom house					No. of Household: 2025					No. of Individuals: 14743					(4743)					Age	Male	Female	Total		(-1)	743	939	1682		(1-5)	1421	1289	2710		(6-17)	2329	2424	4753		(18-31)	2543	2629	5172		(32-64)	199	272	471		Total	7235	7493	14728		No. of Pregnant women	No. of Lactating Mothers	No. of Persons with Disability	No. of Single Headed Households		394	549	26	258		No. of Latrine	No. of Showers	No. of Women friendly Spaces	No. of child friendly Spaces				0	1		Essential Contacts (OCM):			Essential Contacts (SEMA):					14743	
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ATTENDANCE PICTURES OF THE IDP CAMPS VISITED IN BORNO STATE

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 BORNHOLM
 EL - MISKIN Camp in Jeru LGA
 Women Group
 VENUE: IAP Camp
 DATE: 23/10/2024

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
	Amalia Usman					
	Hawwa Abdulkarim					
	Fatma Abdulkarim			091134651		
	Hafsa Usman			092265592		
	Asha Hafsa			092265592		
	Sulastika Sulastika					
	Nesana Mubamad					
	Nesana Usman			092265592		
	Bahara Hafsa			092265592		
	Hafsa Usman			092265592		
	Rahma Mubamad					
	Hawwa Hafsa			092265592		
	Asha Usman			092265592		
	Asta MUSA					
	Lana Hafsa					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 BORNHOLM
 EL - MISKIN Camp in Jeru LGA
 Women Group
 VENUE: IAP Camp
 DATE: 23/10/2024

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
	Hawwa Hafsa					
	Nesana Abdulkarim					
	Zara Mubamad					
	Bahara Hafsa					
	Bahara Hafsa					
	Zara Mubamad					
	Hawwa Hafsa					
	Hawwa Usman					
	Sulastika Usman					
	Hafsa MUSA					
	Hafsa Hafsa					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 BORNHOLM
 EL - MISKIN Camp in Jeru LGA
 Women Group
 VENUE: IAP Camp
 DATE: 23/10/2024

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
	Hawwa Hafsa					
	Nesana Abdulkarim					
	Zara Mubamad					
	Bahara Hafsa					
	Bahara Hafsa					
	Zara Mubamad					
	Hawwa Hafsa					
	Hawwa Usman					
	Sulastika Usman					
	Hafsa MUSA					
	Hafsa Hafsa					

CONSULTATIONS FOR IDPs CAMP AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN BORNO STATE.

Name of IDP Camp/Coordinate	Elmiskin IDP Camp (Jere LGA) Latitude: 11.525505 Longitude: 13.103968
Date, Location and Participation	22nd October, 2024. At Elmiskin IDP Camp In participation were the IDPs, IDP Camp Management, BORNO MCRP staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The IDPs complained about hunger as their major concern. 2. The IDPs pleaded that the project should support them with empowerment schemes in order to sustain their livelihood. 3. The Elmiskin IDP camp lacks healthcare facility, the representatives prayed that the project should provide medical facilities and doctors within the camp. 4. They complained that there is no water facility within the Elmiskin IDP camp.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ESMF team assured the IDPs that their concern has been heard, and will be put into consideration upon the implementation of the project. 2. The consultant told them that capacity building/empowerment is part of the project objective, and will be carried out during the project implementation phase of the project. 3. The people were assured that the SOLID project will provide healthcare facilities within the IDP camp. 4. The project seeks to provide Solar panel portable water supply within the IDP camp.

Name of IDP Camp/Coordinate	Women group of Elmiskin IDP Camp (Jere LGA) Latitude: 11.525505 Longitude: 13.103968
Date, Location and Participation	22nd October, 2024. At Elmiskin IDP Camp In participation were the community women leader, community women, BORNO MCRP staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The women said that there is no healthcare facility within the IDP camp. 2. They said that hunger is their major challenge in the Elmiskin IDP camp. 3. The women are concerned about the safety of their girl child against sexual harassment. 4. The women want financial support for enterprise development as they are unable to farm again due to the issue of insecurity.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ESMF team assured the women that provision of healthcare facility is part of the SOLID project objective, and it will be carried out during the implementation phase of the project. 2. The consultant guaranteed the women that their concern is noted and will be mainstreamed in the project report. 3. The consultant told the women that security is an integral part of the SOLID project. 4. The women were guaranteed that the project will support them with trainings, skill acquisition programs, empowerment and funding, in order to sustain their livelihood, and give them chances to be more useful and independent.

Name of Host Community/Coordinate	Old Maiduguri Host Community (Jere LGA) Latitude: 11.8333 Longitude: 13.1667
Date, Location and Participation	22 nd October, 2024. Village Square In participation were the District Head Representative, Community Secretary, Village Chiefs, members of the community, BORNO state MCRP staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Representative of the District head in Old Maiduguri Community stated that they cannot share their land with the IDPs, but the IDPs have the freedom to buy land from those in the community that are willing to sell their land. 2. The community complained that there is an overstretch of facilities and services within the community as a result of the presence of the IDPs in their community. 3. They pleaded that the government should come closer to the people to know how the issue of insecurity can be cubed in their community. 4. They reported that due to the flood issue in their community, most people have lost their houses and sources of livelihood, the community is soliciting that the government should look into the issue and provide a sustainable solution to the problem.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant assured the community leader that their concern is noted and will be put into consideration. 2. The ESMF team told the community that the project will supply them with adequate facilities, in order to ensure that the livelihood of the community is sustained and better than what it was before the project. 3. The consultant Guaranteed the people that amongst other objective of the project, security is an integral agenda of the SOLID project to ensure sustainability and durable solution to host communities. 4. The project seeks to build habitable structures and also support the people with training/skill acquisition programs and empowerment to help promote and sustain their livelihood in the community.

Name of Host Community/Coordinate	Women group of Old Maiduguri Community (Jere LGA) Latitude: 11.8333 Longitude: 13.1667
Date, Location and Participation	22 nd October, 2024. Village Square In participation were the village women leader, community women and girl child, BORNO state MCRP staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The women want the project to support them with empowerment and vocational trainings. 5. They want financial support from the government to enable them venture into business. 6. The women complained about the high level of crime in their community as a result of the presence of the IDPs.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant assured the women that the project will support them with vocational trainings, skill acquisition programs, empowerment and funding, in order to promote their standard of living and also proffer sustainable solution to the host community. 2. The ESMF team told the women that their concern is noted, and will be considered upon the implementation phase of the project. 3. The consultant assured the women that the project will provide job opportunities for the youths, thereby reducing the rate of crime in the community.

Name of IDP	Custom House IDP Camp (Jere LGA)
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Camp/Coordinate	Latitude: 11.525643 Longitude: 13.165856
Date, Location and Participation	23 rd October, 2024. At Custom House IDP Camp In participation were the IDPs, IDP Camp Management, BORNO MCRP staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The representatives of Custom House IDP camp stated that their major challenge is the issue of insecurity. 2. They complained that as a result of insecurity and their men being abducted when they go to farm, women are now the bread winners of the various families in the camp. They solicit that the project should organize trainings and skill acquisition and empowerment programs for them to be carried along during the project implementation. 3. More than 50% of the representatives are happy with the idea and concept of integration and pleads with the government to facilitate the process. 4. They complained about the health facility not being equipped to accommodate the population in the Custom House IDP camp.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant told them that their concern is noted and the issue of insecurity will be looked upon within the project area. 2. The ESMF team assured the people that skill acquisitions and empowerment scheme for the IDPs are integral part of the project objectives in order to provide durable and long term solutions to the IDPs. 3. The consultant told them that their concern is noted and will be put into consideration, upon the implementation of the SOLID project. 4. The people were guaranteed that their healthcare facility and other facilities within the Custom House IDP camp will be upgraded and brought to standard during the implementation phase of the project.

Name of IDP Camp/Coordinate	Women group of Custom House IDP Camp (Jere LGA) Latitude: 11.525643 Longitude: 13.165856
Date, Location and Participation	23 rd October, 2024. At Custom House IDP Camp In participation were the IDPs, IDP Camp Management, BORNO MCRP staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The women are very concerned about the safety of their girl child within the IDP camp and the host community. 2. The women complained that flooding has devastated their farms, thereby exacerbating food shortage. 3. The women pleaded that the project should upgrade and equip the healthcare facility within the IDP camp. 4. They are asking that the government should try to fight the problem of insecurity in their ancestral homes.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant promised the women that safety measures will be employed to ensure that good conducts prevail within and outside the IDP camp, through awareness and sensitization of the women and the girl child. 2. The consultant assured the women that their concerns are noted, and will be mainstreamed in the project report. 3. The project will upgrade and equip the healthcare facility within the Custom House IDP camp, upon the commencement of the project implementation. 4. The ESMF team told the women that security is a major part of the SOLID project, and promised them that their concern will be put into consideration.

Name of Host Community/Coordinate	Galmeri Community (Jere LGA) Latitude: 11.7153 Longitude: 13.2419
Date, Location and Participation	23 rd October, 2024. At Village Square In participation were the Village Head, Community Secretary, Village Chiefs, members of the community, Borno MCRP staffers and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The community stated that due to the influx of the IDPs in their community, there is shortage in terms of services and infrastructures in the community. 2. They still suffer insurgencies and cannot go to farm. Due to insecurity, they only farm within their houses. 3. The community said that their most pressing need is to help them alleviate the flooding in their community. 4. They reported that apart from flooding and insurgency, there is no other form of conflict in their community, and if there is, it is being resolved by the village head.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant told the representatives of Galmeri community that more infrastructures and facilities will be built within the community, upon the commencement of the project. 2. The ESMF team assured the people that their concerns are noted and will be put into consideration during the project implementation, as security is a core factor in delivering sustainable solutions to the IDPs and host communities. 3. The consultant assured the people that their concern is noted and will be mainstreamed in the project report. 4. The consultant encouraged them to keep up with peace practices, as it will help facilitate the integration goal of the project.

Name of the Host community/Coordinate	Women group of Galmeri Community (Jere LGA) Latitude: 11.7153 Longitude: 13.2419
Date, Location and Participation	23 rd October, 2024. At Village Square In participation were the community women leader, Community women and girl child, Borno MCRP staffers and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The women want the government to support them with skill acquisition and empowerment programs. 2. The women of the community complained that there is an overstretch of infrastructures and amenities, due to the influx of IDPs in their community. 3. They pleaded that the project should also help them arrest the issue of flooding in their community. 4. The women are more interested in the safety of their girl child against sexual harassment and rape.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant promised the women that the project will support them with vocational training, empowerment schemes and funding, in order to sustain their livelihood. 2. The ESMF team assured the women that the project will supply them with adequate and sustainable infrastructures, services, and amenities that will serve both the IDPs and the host community. 3. The Consultant told the women that their concern has been noted and will be mainstreamed in the project report. 4. The consultant promised the women that safety measures such as creation of awareness and sensitization of the women and girl child will be put in place to ensure that good conducts prevail within the IDP camps and host community so as to guarantee the protection of

	the girl child and women of the community.
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7.2.3 HIGHLIGHT AND CONCERNS FROM CONSULTATION OF STAKEHOLDERS IN YOBE STATE

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT.	YOBE STATE
Date, Location and Participation	24 th October, 2024. At Yobe State Government House. In participation were the MDAs, Damaturu state SOLID staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Yobe state SOLID project coordinator welcomes the consultants and the MDAs that were represented in the workshop. He further stated that they had a meeting/consultation with high level stakeholders involving honorable members, counsellors, secretary to the governor and other high stakeholders in the state. 2. A representative from the ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster management asked if there is a proper mapping of stakeholders and not just those at the top. 3. A representative from the Civil Society Organization suggested that the project should be disability friendly. He further added that the youths, as well as the women, and men should be consulted separately. 4. Another stakeholder stated that continuous sensitization of the IDPs and host communities will go a long way in promoting sustainability of the SOLID project. 5. A barrister from the ministry of justice said that all the laws in Yobe state is being reviewed from time to time and are up to date.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ESMF consultant appreciated the SPC for his proactive steps and commitment towards the project. 2. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan Consultant assured the representatives that there is a proper mapping of the stakeholders. He promised them that the SOLID project supports inclusivity. 3. The consultant told the representative that his concern has been noted and will be mainstreamed in the project report. 4. The ESMF consultant promised the representatives that as the project unfolds, there will be continuous sensitization for the IDPs and host communities. 5. The consultant acknowledged the states effort in being consistent with updating their laws.

YOBE STATE CONSULTATION PICTURES

S/N	PICTURES	PICTURES
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1.	 <p>Consultation with the MDAs of Yobe state.</p>	
2.	 <p>Stakeholders engagement with the representatives of of Abujan Maimala IDP camp, Damaturu LGA</p>	 <p>Consultation with the women group of Abujan Maimala IDP Camp</p>
3.	 <p>Consultation with the representatives of Abujan Maimala community.</p>	 <p>Consultation with the the women representatives of Abujan Maimala community.</p>
4.	 <p>Consultation with the representatives of Muhamad Gombe farm IDP Camp</p>	 <p>Consultation with the women group of Muhamad Gombe farm IDP Camp</p>

PICTURES OF EXISTING STRUCTURES IN THE CAMPS IN YOBE STATE

S/N	PICTURES	PICTURES
1.	 <p>Existing water facility within the Abujan Maimala IDP camp, Damaturu LGA</p>	 <p>Settlements within the IDP camp 11° 42' 26.49" N</p>

	11° 42' 27.14" N 11° 56' 36.52" E	11° 56' 36.76" E
2.	 Structures/tents found within the IDP Camp 11° 42' 25.58" N 11° 56' 37.58" E	 Toilet facility in the Abuja Maimala IDP Camp 11° 42' 23.83" N 11° 56' 36.05" E
3.	 Muhamad Gombe farm IDP Camp, Gujuba LGA Mandanari ward. 11° 43' 35.57" N 12° 2' 9.64" E	 Water Facility within the Muhamad Gombe farm IDP camp 11° 43' 36.16" N 12° 2' 10.08" E
4.	 Type of structure/settlement found within the Muhamad Gombe farm IDP Camp 11° 43' 36.22" N 12° 2' 9.91" E	 Picture showing ongoing farming activity within the Muhamad Gombe IDP camp. 11° 43' 35.52" N 12° 2' 9.40" E
5.	 Structure found within the Muhamad farm Gombe IDP Camp 11° 43' 36.15" N 12° 2' 8.43" E	 Type of structure/settlement found within the Muhamad Gombe farm IDP Camp 11° 43' 35.62" N 12° 2' 8.93" E

ATTENDANCE PICTURES OF THE IDP CAMPS/HOST COMMUNITY VISITED IN YOBE STATE

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 COMMUNITY GROUP - 10th State SOLG Project
 VENUE: Governor's Office Conference Hall
 DATE: 24/10/2024

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Abd. Husein Jaba	Sisa Regional Council	Deputy Director			
2	Abd. Azis	State Council	Member			
3	Emmanuel Loduill	State Council	Member			
4	Faiyaz Layan	State Council	Member			
5	Hasan Musa Ibrahim	State Council	Member			
6	Abd. Hafid Bawani	State Council	Member			
7	Baby Muna Baby	State Council	Member			
8	Muhammad Nabil	State Council	Member			
9	Muhammad Gha Muna	State Council	Member			
10	Muhammad Samudra Weli	State Council	Member			
11	Hamza Bawani Murtaw	State Council	Member			
12	Muhammad Murtaw	State Council	Member			
13	Umar A. Bataha	State Council	Member			
14	Suleiman Nabil	State Council	Member			

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 COMMUNITY GROUP - 10th State SOLG Project
 VENUE: Governor's Office Conference Hall
 DATE: 24/10/2024

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
15	Osaka Amri	State Council	Member			
16	Hasan M. Sani	MHADM	DPMS			
17	Abd. Hafid Bawani	State Council	Member			
18	Bawa Layan Muna	State Council	Member			
19	Baku Jami B/2	MHADM	DPMS			
20	Muhammad Yusuf	State Council	Member			
21	Muhammad Yusuf	State Council	Member			
22	Muhammad Yusuf	State Council	Member			
23	Muhammad Yusuf	State Council	Member			
24	Muhammad Yusuf	State Council	Member			
25	Muhammad Yusuf	State Council	Member			
26	Muhammad Yusuf	State Council	Member			
27	Muhammad Yusuf	State Council	Member			
28	Muhammad Yusuf	State Council	Member			

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 COMMUNITY GROUP - 10th State SOLG Project
 VENUE: IDP Camp
 DATE: 24/10/2024

Men Group

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
17	Ibrahim Bakar					
18	Muhammad Bakar					
19	Bakar Muna					
20	Ali Bakar					
21	Bakar Muna					
22	Bakar Muna					
23	Bakar Muna					
24	Bakar Muna					
25	Bakar Muna					
26	Bakar Muna					
27	Bakar Muna					
28	Bakar Muna					
29	Bakar Muna					
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36	Bakar Muna					
37	Bakar Muna					
38	Bakar Muna					
39	Bakar Muna					
40	Bakar Muna					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 COMMUNITY GROUP - 10th State SOLG Project
 VENUE: IDP Camp
 DATE: 24/10/2024

Women Group

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Ali Mohammed					
2	Fatima Saad Muna					
3	Hayla Ali					
4	Gabo Abdulu					
5	Hala Aaga					
6	Muna Ali					
7	Hawa Nabil					
8	Salamatu Nabil					
9	Karu Bunu					
10	Fatimatu Bakar					
11	Hawa Umar					
12	Sahatu Mohammed					
13	Fatima Bakar					
14	Hawa Bakar					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 COMMUNITY GROUP - 10th State SOLG Project
 VENUE: IDP Settlement
 DATE: 24/10/2024

Men Group

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Abdullah (Muna)					
2	Muhammad (Muna)					
3	Muhammad (Muna)					
4	Muhammad (Muna)					
5	Muhammad (Muna)					
6	Muhammad (Muna)					
7	Muhammad (Muna)					
8	Muhammad (Muna)					
9	Muhammad (Muna)					
10	Muhammad (Muna)					
11	Muhammad (Muna)					
12	Muhammad (Muna)					
13	Muhammad (Muna)					
14	Muhammad (Muna)					
15	Muhammad (Muna)					
16	Muhammad (Muna)					
17	Muhammad (Muna)					
18	Muhammad (Muna)					
19	Muhammad (Muna)					
20	Muhammad (Muna)					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 COMMUNITY GROUP - 10th State SOLG Project
 VENUE: IDP Settlement
 DATE: 24/10/2024

Men Group

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Abdullah (Muna)					
2	Muhammad (Muna)					
3	Muhammad (Muna)					
4	Muhammad (Muna)					
5	Muhammad (Muna)					
6	Muhammad (Muna)					
7	Muhammad (Muna)					
8	Muhammad (Muna)					
9	Muhammad (Muna)					
10	Muhammad (Muna)					
11	Muhammad (Muna)					
12	Muhammad (Muna)					
13	Muhammad (Muna)					
14	Muhammad (Muna)					
15	Muhammad (Muna)					
16	Muhammad (Muna)					
17	Muhammad (Muna)					
18	Muhammad (Muna)					
19	Muhammad (Muna)					
20	Muhammad (Muna)					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 COMMUNITY GROUP - 10th State SOLG Project
 VENUE: Village Square
 DATE: 24/10/2024

Host Community

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Muhammad (Muna)					
2	Muhammad (Muna)					
3	Muhammad (Muna)					
4	Muhammad (Muna)					
5	Muhammad (Muna)					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 COMMUNITY GROUP - 10th State SOLG Project
 VENUE: IDP Settlement
 DATE: 24/10/2024

Women Group

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Bukhtaya Mu					
2	Zainab Muna					
3	Hawa Bakar					
4	Maryam Muhammad					
5	Hawa Muna					
6	Zainab Muna					
7	Aziza Muna					
8	Amina Muhammad					
9	Hawa Muna					
10	Zainab Muna					
11	Fatima Muna					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 Women Group -1066 state
 Abujam Maimala IDP Camp
 DATE: 24/10/2024

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	RESIDENCE	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Ukri Ali					
2	Zain Salim					
3	Ali Hassan					
4	Ali Hassan					
5	Mujib Musa					
6	Zain Yusuf					
7	Zain Yusuf					
8	Zain Ali					
9	Ali Hassan					
10	Mujib Musa					
11	Zain Yusuf					
12	Zain Yusuf					
13	Zain Yusuf					
14	Zain Yusuf					
15	Zain Yusuf					
16	Zain Yusuf					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 Men Group -1066 state
 Abujam Maimala IDP Camp
 DATE: 24/10/2024

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	RESIDENCE	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Ukri Ali					
2	Zain Salim					
3	Ali Hassan					
4	Ali Hassan					
5	Mujib Musa					
6	Zain Yusuf					
7	Zain Yusuf					
8	Zain Ali					
9	Ali Hassan					
10	Mujib Musa					
11	Zain Yusuf					
12	Zain Yusuf					
13	Zain Yusuf					
14	Zain Yusuf					
15	Zain Yusuf					
16	Zain Yusuf					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 Women Group -1066 state
 Abujam Maimala IDP Camp
 DATE: 24/10/2024

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	RESIDENCE	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Ukri Ali					
2	Zain Salim					
3	Ali Hassan					
4	Ali Hassan					
5	Mujib Musa					
6	Zain Yusuf					
7	Zain Yusuf					
8	Zain Ali					
9	Ali Hassan					
10	Mujib Musa					
11	Zain Yusuf					
12	Zain Yusuf					
13	Zain Yusuf					
14	Zain Yusuf					
15	Zain Yusuf					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 Men Group -1066 state
 Abujam Maimala IDP Camp
 DATE: 24/10/2024

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	RESIDENCE	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Ukri Ali					
2	Zain Salim					
3	Ali Hassan					
4	Ali Hassan					
5	Mujib Musa					
6	Zain Yusuf					
7	Zain Yusuf					
8	Zain Ali					
9	Ali Hassan					
10	Mujib Musa					
11	Zain Yusuf					
12	Zain Yusuf					
13	Zain Yusuf					
14	Zain Yusuf					
15	Zain Yusuf					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 Host Communities -1066 state
 Abujam Maimala IDP Camp
 DATE: 24/10/2024

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	RESIDENCE	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Ukri Ali					
2	Zain Salim					
3	Ali Hassan					
4	Ali Hassan					
5	Mujib Musa					
6	Zain Yusuf					
7	Zain Yusuf					
8	Zain Ali					
9	Ali Hassan					
10	Mujib Musa					
11	Zain Yusuf					
12	Zain Yusuf					
13	Zain Yusuf					
14	Zain Yusuf					
15	Zain Yusuf					

ATTENDANCE SHEET
 Men Group -1066 state
 Abujam Maimala IDP Camp
 DATE: 24/10/2024

SN	NAME	ORGANIZATION	RESIDENCE	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Ukri Ali					
2	Zain Salim					
3	Ali Hassan					
4	Ali Hassan					
5	Mujib Musa					
6	Zain Yusuf					
7	Zain Yusuf					
8	Zain Ali					
9	Ali Hassan					
10	Mujib Musa					
11	Zain Yusuf					
12	Zain Yusuf					
13	Zain Yusuf					
14	Zain Yusuf					
15	Zain Yusuf					

CONSULTATIONS FOR IDPs CAMP AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN YOBE STATE.

Name of IDP Camp/Coordinate	Abujam Maimala IDP Camp (Damaturu LGA) Latitude: 11.422558 Longitude: 11.563758
Date, Location and Participation	24 th October, 2024. At Abujam Maimala IDP Camp In participation were the IDPs, IDP Camp Management, Damaturu SOLID project staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The IDPs solicited that the government should help them tackle the issue of insecurity in their ancestral homes. The IDPs requested that the government should support them with empowerment schemes and funding. They complained that they do not have adequate toilet facility within the IDP camp and the few that they have are in extreme bad condition.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The consultant told them that their concern is noted and the issue of insecurity will be looked upon within the project area. The ESMF team assured the people that skill acquisitions and empowerment scheme for the IDPs are integral part of the projects objectives in order to provide durable and long term solutions to the IDPs.

	3. The people were guaranteed that their healthcare facility and other facilities within the Custom House IDP camp will be upgraded and brought to standard during the implementation phase of the project.
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Name of IDP camp/Coordinate	Women group of Abujan Maimala IDP camp, (Jere LGA). Latitude: 11.422558 Longitude: 11.563758
Date, Location and Participation	24 th October, 2024. Village Square In participation were the village women leader, community women, girl child, Damaturu state SOLID project staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They complained that they lack basic amenities and infrastructures within the IDP camp. 2. The women said that there is scarcely food supply in the IDP camp. 3. They ask that the government should help them fight the issue of insecurity in their ancestral homes.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant assured them that the SOLID project will supply them with basic facilities and adequate infrastructures. 2. The ESMF team promised the women that the project will eradicate hunger and total dependence via empowerment schemes and vocational trainings and funding. 3. The ESMF consultant told the people that their concerns have been heard and will be mainstreamed in the project report.

Name of Host Community/Coordinate	Abujan Maimala Community (Damaturu LGA) Latitude: 11.7467 Longitude: 11.0167
Date, Location and Participation	24 th October, 2024. At Village Square In participation were the Village Head, Community Secretary, Village Chiefs, members of the community, Damaturu SOLID project staffers and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They reported that land in the community is owned by individuals, and not the government. And owners of the land where IDPs are living are demanding for the land. The community pleaded that the project should help the IDPs cater for another land. 2. The community representatives said that due to the migration of the IDPs to their community, there is shortage in terms of services, infrastructures and facilities. 3. They complained about the issue of high rate of crime in their community as a result of the presence of the IDPs.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant assured them that their concern has been noted and will be mainstreamed in the project report. 2. Provision of infrastructures and facilities is part of the SOLID project objective, and this will be done during the implementation phase of the project. 3. The consultant told them that the outcome of the project will reduce crime in the community drastically, via empowerment schemes and vocational training.

Name of Host Community/Coordinate	Women group of Abujan Maimala community, (Damaturu LGA). Latitude: 11.7467 Longitude: 11.0167
Date, Location and Participation	24 th October, 2024. Village Square In participation were the village women leader, community women, girl child, Damaturu state SOLID project staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They complained that the presence of the IDPs in their community is causing overstretch in the facilities and infrastructures in their community. 2. They are concerned about the safety of their girl child in the community, as a result of the influx of the IDPs. 3. The women of the community want the government to provide another land for the IDPs in Abujan Maimala IDP camp, because the owners of the present land where they are want them to vacate the premises.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant promised them that the SOLID project will supply them with basic facilities and adequate infrastructures that will serve the host community and the IDPs. 2. The ESMF team assured the women that the safety of their girl child will be guaranteed upon the commencement of the project implementation. 3. The consultant told the people that their concerns have been heard and will be mainstreamed in the project report.

Name of IDP Camp/Coordinate	Muhamad Gombe Farm IDP Camp (Gujuba LGA, Mandanari ward) Latitude: 11.433615 Longitude: 12.2843
Date, Location and Participation	25 th October, 2024. At Muhamad Gombe Far, IDP Camp In participation were the IDPs, IDP Camp Management, Damaturu SOLID project staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They said that the camp was formerly a poultry farm, and the owner of the farm is late, but his children are now demanding that the IDPs evacuate from the farm. 2. The IDPs are asking for financial support for enterprise development. 3. The Muhamad Gombe farm IDP camp lacks healthcare facility, the representatives prayed that the project should provide medical facilities and doctors within the camp. 4. They want the SOLID project to help them retain the Muhamad Gombe farm IDP camp.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant assured them that their concern is documented and it will be mainstreamed in the project report. 2. The ESMF team told them that capacity building/ empowerment is part of the project objective, and will be carried out during the implementation phase of the project. 3. The people were assured that the SOLID project will provide healthcare facilities within the IDP camp. 4. The Consultant told the IDPs that their concern will be related to the state government and mainstreamed in the project report.

Name of IDP Camp/Coordinates	Women group of Muhamad Gombe Farm IDP Camp (Gujuba LGA, Mandanari ward) Latitude: 11.433615 Longitude: 12.2843
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Date, Location and Participation	25 th October, 2024. At Muhamad Gombe Farm IDP Camp In participation were the IDPs, IDP Camp Management, Damaturu SOLID project staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The women are concerned about the safety of their girl child within the IDP camp and the host community. 2. The women complained that the Muhamad Gombe Farm IDP camp lacks essential amenities, infrastructures and facilities. 3. They are asking that the government should try to fight the problem of insecurity in their ancestral homes.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant promised the women that safety measures will be employed to ensure that good conducts prevail within and outside the IDP camp, through awareness and sensitization of the women and the girl child. 2. The project will upgrade and equip the healthcare facility within the Muhamad Gombe Farm IDP camp, upon the commencement of the project implementation. 3. The ESMF team told the women that security is an integral part of the SOLID project, and promised them that their concern will be put into consideration, and mainstreamed in the project report.

7.2.4 HIGHLIGHT AND CONCERNS FROM CONSULTATION OF STAKEHOLDERS IN ADAMAWA STATE

CONSULTATION IN MALKOHI IDP CAMP AND CONCERNS RAISED

Name of IDP Camp/ Coordinates	MALKOHI IDP CAMP (Yola South LGA) Latitude: 9.19602 Longitude: 12.38444
Date, Location and Participation	29 th October, 2024. The representatives of MALKOHI IDP CAMP In participation were the IDPs, IDP Camp Management, Yola Solid staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Due to insurgencies, the IDPs were forced to leave their ancestral homes. Now, as they try to rebuild their lives, farming, an essential livelihood activity is hindered by the high cost of renting land, which is 30,000 per hectare. ➤ The camp initially had two solar-powered boreholes, but both have broken down, leaving only one manual borehole to serve the entire community. ➤ There is no electricity in the camp, which severely impacts the quality of life and productivity. ➤ The IDPs do not have access to a nearby market to sell or purchase goods, limiting their economic opportunities. ➤ Livestock frequently invades the IDPs' farms, destroying their crops and threatening their food security. ➤ The IDPs said no empowerment programs or support initiatives have been provided to them or improving their living conditions or gain new skills. ➤ Many IDPs wish to resettle outside the camp. They believe that integrating into host communities would offer more opportunities, support, and an improved quality of life.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The consultant said through SOLID there will be collaboration with landowners to subsidize or provide grants for land rental costs. This would enable the IDPs to continue farming without the burden of excessive expenses. ➤ A consultant from LMP informed them additional solar or mechanically powered boreholes will be built to ensure a reliable and sustainable water supply for the community. ➤ There will be solar panel to provide renewable energy for basic lighting and essential services within the camp and host communities. ➤ The Consultant assured them a mobile or periodic market that can operate within or near the camp, allowing IDPs to sell and purchase goods will be implemented during phase of the project. ➤ The locals received assurances that basic fences or barriers would be built to keep cattle away from crops. The farmers will receive assistance with agro-fertilizers and seedlings to increase their farming ability and maintain their standard of living. ➤ The ESMF team guaranteed the people that the issue of empowerment will be looked upon closely, during the implementation of the SOLID project. ➤ Through SOLID, agencies and humanitarian organizations will be engaged to create structured and well-supported resettlement programs, ensuring that the IDPs have access to housing and employment opportunities.

The Deputy Commandant of the Nigerian Civil Defense explained that the security unit has developed a strategy to maintain peace among farmers, which includes proactive conflict prevention efforts through educational programs. The unit also

Name of II Camp/Coo	
Date, Loca Participati	
	In participation were the IDPs, IDP Camp Management, Yola Solid staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Access to Affordable Education: Many of the IDPs wish to provide their children with quality education. However, the high cost of schooling prevents families from enrolling their children. 5. Challenges Faced by Women at Home: Women in the camp face significant hardship, especially as livestock frequently invades their farmland. This leads to crop destruction, which severely impacts food security and puts extra pressure on women to provide for their families. 6. Support for Male Farmers and Fertilizer Provision: Male farmers in the community lack access to empowerment programs or support initiatives. The absence of resources, such as fertilizers and training opportunities, makes it difficult for them to enhance productivity or improve their livelihood. 7. Financial Assistance for Farming Activities: Farming remains a primary source of livelihood for the IDPs, but they face challenges in securing the necessary funds to rent land and purchase essential supplies.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The Consultant assured them subsidized education for the children of the IDPs through the project. 5. The IDPs received assurance that training and support programs for women, including skills development and small business empowerment will be provided to sustain their livelihood. 6. The ESMF team guaranteed the people training sessions to modern farming techniques and improve their agricultural productivity. 7. Through SOLID, landowners will have access to subsidized leasing options for IDP farmers. Funding through NGOs and humanitarian agencies will support farming activities, including land rental and equipment purchases.

CONSULTATION IN SALAMA ESTATE IDP CAMP

Name of IDP Camp/ Coordinates	SALAMA ESTATE IDP CAMP (GIREI LGA) Latitude: 9.475873 Longitude: 12.580756
Date, Location and Participation	20 th October, 2024. At St. Stephen Catholic Church in SALAMA IDP's Camp In participation were the IDPs, IDP Camp Management, Yola Solid staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The community members said they experience severe flooding during the rainy season, with water accumulating for days. This stagnant water increases the risk of diseases such as typhoid and malaria. ➤ The IDPs currently practice open waste management, which poses significant health risks to the community. ➤ They desire the project to repair leaking ceilings in their homes to protect them from excessive heat and improve overall living conditions. ➤ The IDPs are requesting additional housing units to alleviate overcrowding, as 7 to 8 people often share a single room due to population growth. ➤ Women in the camp have requested the construction of kitchens, as the current housing units lack cooking spaces. This absence makes meal preparation difficult, especially during the rainy season when cooking outdoors is not feasible. ➤ The IDPs said perimeter fencing is necessary to prevent livestock from intruding and destroying trees and crops.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The ESMF consultant said through Solid project efficient drainage systems to channel floodwater away from residential areas, reducing water stagnation and minimizing health risks will be constructed. ➤ Lead consultant stated that the project will establish community-based waste management groups that can oversee and maintain cleanliness, which in turn provide employment opportunities for the IDPs. ➤ The IDPs were assured that this project seeks to upgrade their livelihood, focusing on durable, weather-resistant materials to protect against heat and rain. ➤ The Consultant stated that there will be construction of more housing units to alleviate overcrowding. The use of sustainable building techniques will be deployed. ➤ The women were assured that kitchens that can be used during the rainy season will be built, thereby offering safe and hygienic cooking spaces for multiple families. ➤ The ESMF team guaranteed the people that perimeter fencing using sustainable materials to prevent livestock from damaging crops will be built, thereby securing food resources and livelihoods.

YOLA SOLID PROJECT ESMF CONSULTATION PICTURES



Stakeholders' Engagement with the MDAs



Group Photo with the MDAs Representatives



Consultation with the Representatives of Malkohi IDP Camp



Group photo with the Maijimilla of Malkohi Community



Consultation with the Representatives of Yolde Pate IDP Camp



Consultation with the Representatives of Salama IDP Camp

PICTURES OF EXISTING STRUCTURES IN YOLA IDP CAMPS



Existing School in Malkohi IDP Camp

Lat. 9.19602
Long. 12.38444

Tents in Malkohi IDP Camp



Lat. 9.19722
Long. 12.38654



Women safe space in Yolde-Pate IDP Camp

Lat. 9.209251
Long. 12.438479



Medical facility in Yolde-Pate IDP Camp

Lat. 9.209323
Long. 12.437388



Structures in Salama Estate IDP Camp

Lat. 9.475873
Long. 12.580756

Health Care in Salama Estate IDP Camp



Lat. 9.475430
Long. 12.580706

KATSINA STATE STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP AND FIELDWORK

A senior consultant from Green Engagement Limited, Mrs. Eunice introduced and gave an overview of SOLID project, explaining that the acronym stands for Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities. She emphasized that the project aims to provide sustainable solutions and empowerment to IDPs and the host communities. According to Mrs Eunice, the ESMF being developed will serve as a guiding document for the preparation of site specific instruments (such as ESMP) during the implementation phase of the SOLID project.

Eunice reminded the MDAs that the purpose of the meeting was to understand their various roles, capacities and limitations in supporting projects like SOLID. The outcome of interactions from this stakeholder meetings is expected to enhance the SOLID project design, and help to achieve the overall development objectives of SOLID in an environmentally friendly and sustainable manner.

Highlights of the stakeholder workshop are as follows:

- Katsina state does not have a formal IDP camp, rather IDPs are integrated into the host communities, with some habouring under relatives while others pay rent where they live
- Katsina state is serious on climate change mitigation and has a policy which stipulates that for every one tree cut down, additional three would be planted
- Anyone that cuts down a tree without replanting three other trees as provided by Katsian afforestation policy is made to face the consequence of the law
- Waste management is poor and waste is managed in an adhoc basis

Summary of the stakeholders Workshop

Items	Description
Date of Consultation	19 th November 2024
Location	Katsina State Development Office
Profile of Participants	MDAs including Ministry of Works, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Budget, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, NERSP, NGOs, Garejin Community and IDP representatives, Usman Nagogo community and IDP representatives (including elders, youths and women)KTDMB, MCRP staff, and the consultant Team
Key findings	Katsina
Concerns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questions were raised about the selection process for selecting a community that benefits from SOLID project; 2. A stakeholder wanted to know how SOLID will support climate resilience and adaptation as well as waste management
How concerns were resolved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A key selection criterion is that a community benefiting from SOLID project must be an IDP host community. Other criteria will evolve in the finalization of the project preparation. 2. SOLID project will support climate change efforts by investing in climate resilient agriculture and by intervening in organized waste management and drainage. It will ensure that livelihood support includes climate sensitive orientations and trainings 3. SOLID will not fund sub-projects that exacerbate climate change

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CONSULTATION IN GAREJIN HAIDO COMMUNITY.

Katsina state does not have a formal IDP camp in all the communities visited, all the displaced persons are integrated in the host communities with the acceptance of the host community leaders and the state at large. They manage to rent the houses they live in at a high cost, giving their level of income.

They predominately engage in agriculture as their source of livelihood, although their constraint with land for farming therefore they result in hiring at a very high cost, which is inadequate for them.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND LIVELIHOOD OBSERVATION

- The Garejin Haido community in Katsina state has one clinic that is not adequate to serve the entire community population/
- The IDPs appear to have standard building for shelter, but this is not sufficient. Some of the IDPs had to leave the camp in search for food and basic needs.
- Their major source of livelihood is farming, although 30% of them engage in other activities such as menial jobs, trading, and rearing of animals.
- About ten years have passed since the IDPs moved into that community. People from different villages have come to live together in the community.
- There have been no disputes among them during these ten years, and they intermarried to further deepen their unity.
- The community have not received any social interventions from the government and NGOs

CONCERNS OF THE IDPs

Name of IDP Camp/ Coordinates	Garejin Haido/Katsina Yamma wards in Katsina local government of Katsina state.
Date, Location and Participation	21st NOV, 2024. The representatives of IDPs in the two communities, IDP community guards and staff from the Katsina state Solid staffers, and ESMF/LMP consultant team.
Concerns Raised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Due to insurgencies, the IDPs were forced to leave their ancestral homes. Now, as they try to rebuild their livelihood, farming, activity is hindered by the high cost of renting land, which is N45,000 per hectare. ➤ The communities had just one borehole each, which is grossly inadequate to serve the high population. ➤ There is no electricity in the community, which severely impacts the quality of life and productivity. ➤ The IDPs do not have access to market to sell or purchase goods, limiting their economic opportunities. ➤ The IDPs said no empowerment programs or support initiatives have been provided to them for improving their living conditions or gain new skills. ➤ All the IDPs settled outside the camp and they believe that integrating into host communities would offer more opportunities, support, and an improved quality life.
How Concerns Were Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consultant assured the IDPs that SOLID will seek to collaborate with the relevant government authorities and the host community to provide or subsidize land for IDPs farming activities. 2. The consultant informed the participants that additional solar or mechanically powered boreholes will be built to ensure a reliable and sustainable water supply for the community. 3. SOLID will provide solar panel to provide renewable energy the IDPs and host communities. 4. The Consultant assured them SOLID will improve the infrastructural conditions of the existing to foster ease of economic transactions

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. The ESMF team guaranteed the people that the issue of empowerment will be looked upon closely, during the implementation of the SOLID project.6. Ensuring that the IDPs have access to housing is one of the cardinal indicators of durable solutions which SOLID aims to achieve.
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terms of Reference (TOR) for ESMF of SOLID

1. BACKGROUND

Insecurity in the Northern Nigeria has fueled large waves of internal displacement – there are ~3.5 million IDPs located across the North-West, North-Central and North-East regions. States in the Northern regions are either actively in conflict or dealing with its aftermath, including the handling of IDPs. Cities and towns are serving as Host Communities for IDPs. Spatial analysis of Northern Nigeria revealed that almost 50% of IDPs are concentrated within LGAs of major cities (state capitals and other medium to high-density urban areas).

The influx of IDPs into cities, towns and rural settlements in the North has had significant spatial, social and economic impacts on host communities. Assessments of the IDP situation in Maiduguri, Yola and Makurdi has revealed several key development challenges, which can generally be applied to other host communities across Northern Nigeria. These include significant spatial redistribution of population, decimation of service delivery in host communities with the attendant long term environmental and social implications, increased vulnerability of communities to disasters due to forced urbanization, and inadequate resources to tackle these challenges.

For rural host communities, the influx of IDPs exacerbates existing livelihood challenges. Limited accessibility of land, security risks and increasing extreme weather events have deteriorated the availability of agricultural yields, heightening food assistance needs.

Internal displacement is a **fundamental development challenge** – requiring a **development approach** to solutions which the SOLID project will seek to address.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project seeks to improve access to basic services and economic opportunities for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in displacement affected LGAs of Northern Nigeria.

SOLID will leverage existing Bank programs effective in Northern Nigeria, aligning policy work, coordinating project activities and strengthening beneficiary targeting mechanisms.

The project's targeting strategy will be anchored around a combination of needs assessments (for IDPs and other vulnerable groups, and host community members), state and local community development plans, and tailored interventions to strengthen service delivery, inclusiveness, and climate resilience

The Project will adopt a multi-tiered approach to select four to six states before project negotiation, based on defined criteria. All Northern Nigerian states that have displacement identified as one of the key challenges to their development agenda are eligible to participate in the Project.

The project will mainly address displacement at the local level and will focus on selected displacement affected LGAs within the Northern Nigerian states. Within selected LGAs, the project will target host communities, at the neighborhood (ward) level, that have experienced protracted displacement (where people have been internally displaced for at least three years by a single event), will be designated to receive project support.

Within selected host communities, support will be extended to both IDP and native community members, with a special attention paid to women, youth, and people with special needs, as part of the project's support for local economic stabilization. Target communities at the ward level will be the focus of analysis once LGAs are selected.

3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

The project is structured around four components. The prioritization of investments will be based on criteria to be established during project preparation.

Component 1: Investing in Resilient Infrastructure and Services for IDPs and Host Communities:

This component will finance infrastructure and service delivery investments at the LGA and ward levels to improve livability and increase social, economic and climate resilience for IDPs and host communities in selected LGAs. The component will also support state and local government institutions through technical assistance and capacity building activities to transition to an integrated development approach in tackling the impacts of displacement through long term multisectoral planning solutions. It has two sub-components.

Subcomponent 1.1: Strategic investments for improved livability and economic development

1. This subcomponent will finance larger scale infrastructure investments in selected LGAs to improve livability and local economic development while increasing climate resilience in displacement-affected areas. Examples of potential investments include: (i) Improved public services (e.g., investments in water supply and sanitation services and/or solid waste management to increase access; rehabilitation and expansion of stormwater drainage systems to mitigate flood risks); (ii) development of central markets, roads and land redevelopment to increase the amenities and economic opportunities in central areas and along major corridors; (iii) development of parks and greenspaces to reduce urban heat, and the protection of flood plains and riparian areas to mitigate flood risks; and (iv) transformative investments that link urban centers and hinterlands (i.e., improve local connectivity between markets and agricultural production sites), support local value chains (e.g., commercial and industrial spaces such as marketplaces and cattle markets), and provide trade and transport related services (e.g., bus stations). This subcomponent will also attempt to fill gaps in key infrastructure services in selected wards to complement the LGA-level work. This will cover rehabilitation and construction of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, local roads, public spaces, and health and educational facilities. The subproject will also finance waste management services at the ward level. Investments will be selected based on quick needs assessment for wards with concentrations of IDPs.

Subcomponent 1.2: Strengthening State and Local Government Institutions for Improved Service Delivery:

The subcomponent aims to strengthen the capacity of state and local government institutions as part of the *Whole-of-Government* endeavor to tackle displacement impacts through long-term multisectoral planning solutions. The subcomponent will finance technical capacity building activities for state MDAs to effectively plan for local development, implement national policies, deliver and maintain services, and improve oversight of local governments. State-level activities may include development of IT systems, training in fiduciary (financial management and procurement) programming, capacity building for property tax/fiscal cadaster for state capitals, support to community organizations and O&M committees, and support for intergovernmental coordination to improve access to national government programming and financing. The subcomponent will also finance technical assistance to improve the provision of public services like municipal solid waste management and public facility

management. One key need identified in most states is the lack of a waste management strategy. This sub-component will support preparing such a strategy in selected states. Support to the preparation of master plans for the state capitals has also been identified as one of the main technical assistance needs to be provided under this subcomponent. Thus, the subcomponent will finance technical support selected states in modernizing their planning system, conforming planning practices and institutional set up to national planning laws and regulations (i.e., establish a state Planning Board and provide support in drafting the Planning Board's mandate and operation guidelines) and preparing integrated development plans. This subcomponent will also finance technical capacity building activities for local government officials to fulfill key aspects of their mandated role to deliver services and to develop integrated (multi-sectoral) and climate-resilient development plans for selected displacement-affected communities (at the LGA level), in coordination with the community development plans that will be produced as part of subcomponent 2.1.

Component 2: Community Development and Income Generating Opportunities

This Component finances two main subcomponents to strengthen the capacity for resilient and inclusive community development planning and enhance access to sustainable income-generating opportunities. By achieving results in subcomponents 2.1 and 2.2, the project will contribute to strengthening social cohesion between IDPs and host community members, providing opportunities for bonding and bridging of groups within the selected communities. Activities will be carried out in collaboration with all stakeholders at the State and LGA level.

Subcomponent 2.1: Capacity-Building and Technical Support for Sustainable and Inclusive Community Development: This subcomponent will finance: (i) capacity-building activities to support development of integrated community development plans (CDPs) in selected communities. This includes facilitation of participatory planning processes, training for communities, state and local governments, and traditional institutions on participatory decision-making, and support for sub-project (community-based infrastructure and community agriculture-related infrastructure and services) identification, prioritization, and selection for financing under subcomponent 1.1; (ii) capacity-building activities for communities to support monitoring and accountability of local institutions regarding IDP inclusion and to enhance sustainability of investments (though community driven operations and maintenance); and (iii) technical assistance, training, and programs for economic and social resilience, including financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and business proposal development, marketing and accounting for IDPs and host community members receiving livelihoods support in Subcomponent 2.2, with a focus on supporting women and youth.

Subcomponent 2.2: Investments in Value Chain Development, Marketing, and Innovation for Sustainable Livelihoods: Building on existing value chain assessments, programs and experience of other Bank operations, this subcomponent will finance investments in productive value chains, including agriculture (crops and livestock), pastoralism (livestock), agropastoralism (crop and livestock) and fisheries, and will support commercializing livelihood activities for improved income generation, employment, and self-reliance among IDPs and host community members. The subcomponent will finance the following activities: (i) provision of agriculture production equipment and advisory extension services, such as farming and small processing productive assets, starter packs with climate-resilient seeds, climate information for cropping calendar advisories, and remote sensing surveillance for crop and livestock performance monitoring to increase resilience and adaptive capacity; (ii) in collaboration with other projects (e.g., NFWP SU, ACRESAL, LPRES, AGILE), financing of complementary interventions including insurance schemes and small processing and packaging machines

in selected areas where small productive districts demonstrate opportunities for scalable innovation technologies with potential for rapid enhancement in productivity and replication; and (iii) community agriculture-related infrastructure and services, including rehabilitation and investment in fences, markets, storage facilities (including aggregation centers, production pens and houses for livestock), and rural road networks – selected through CDPs.

The subcomponent will also finance identified small investments complementing other projects and other activities, including but not limited to small irrigation schemes, canals, and ponds to enable farmers to have a reliable supply of irrigation water for crops, livestock, and fisheries. This subcomponent will finance capacity building and innovation grants (either cash or in-kind) for individuals or groups, including cooperatives, targeting women and youth groups as well as small entrepreneurs and small family-owned businesses including innovative joint IDP-host community ventures. The subcomponent will focus on enabling small production districts, complementing other State, LGAs, and development partners' initiatives.

Component 3: Project Management and Support for the Implementation of the National Policy

This component will support the implementation of all activities in accordance with the World Bank's policies and guidelines. This will include the following: (a) project management, including technical planning, financial management (FM), procurement, social and environment risk management, security analyses and response plans, and communications; (b) project monitoring which includes a geo-enabled monitoring system (GEMS) and beneficiary feedback/grievance redress mechanism (GRM); (c) impact evaluation; (d) continuous conflict analyses; (e) just-in-time studies as and when needs arise; (f) financing for third-party monitoring as required by the security conditions; and (g) PIU operating costs.

The component will also finance activities that support the FGN's efforts to operationalize the National Policy, through strengthening institutional capacity for the coordination of national-level actions and facilitation of sustainable solutions for IDPs and host communities, in line with the National Policy and state action plans. This subcomponent will strengthen the idea of *Whole-of-Government* engagement in providing solutions for displacement, providing support for overall programmatic and policy coordination between federal, state, and local governments, and will include the provision of Technical Assistance (TA) to address gaps in implementing and monitoring commitments set forth in the policy. The TA would address data gaps on all IDPs, including women, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) (US\$0)

A contingency emergency response component (CERC), initially without a budget allocation, will allow for the rapid reallocation of project funds in the event of natural or man-made crises and major disease outbreaks of public health importance during the implementation of the Project, in accordance with the World Bank Investment Project Financing (IPF) Policy, paragraphs 12 (Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints). Activation of the CERC is triggered by (a) a declaration of a state of emergency by the Government and (b) Government request to the World Bank for activation of the CERC. Implementation modality and eligible activities to be financed under the CERC will be described in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGERMENTS ISSUES

The expected environmental and social impacts of the project will be generally positive given that the project focus is on addressing insecurity in Northern Nigeria, specifically, the complex scenarios of conflicts, climate events, and limited livelihood restoration leading to internal displacement and its social impact on host communities.

The activities under the various components such as rehabilitation of critical physical infrastructure and sustainable restoration of service delivery, basic services (including transport, municipal services, WASH, public buildings, education, health, and non-agricultural livelihoods) may generate a range of negative environmental impacts on the key receptors. Some of the likely negative environmental impacts that the project activities can cause on the key receptors include:

- **Vegetation/Biodiversity:** Disturbance or destruction of flora and fauna, reduction of the richness in the number of available living species, reduction in the number of native wildlife.
- **Community and Workers Health and Safety:** There could be risks of occupational accidents and injuries to workers and risk to community health and safety, public safety, road accidents leading to injuries and fatalities, injury of workers and the public during the operation and maintenance activities. The activities may also lead to increased outbreaks of HIV/AIDS, STDs and of opportunistic infections within the work force, and members of the host communities.
- **Soil erosion and soil pollution:** Excavation, vegetation clearance, leveling and other land preparation works will expose and loosen the soil making it susceptible to both wind and water erosion and subsequent loss of topsoil. There is potential for compaction of soil from the use of heavy machinery and contamination of soil from fuels, oils and waste.
- **Air quality deterioration:** Loose soils exposed during land preparation work and movement of vehicles/trucks (including haulage trucks) to and from the project site on the untarred surfaces may result in the increase of airborne particulates.
- **Vibration and noise nuisance:** Movement and operation of machines/equipment, trucks during construction are likely to increase noise levels intermittently in communities; May also experience temporary increase in noise levels from construction activities.
- **Occupational accidents and risk of injury to workers:** Workers' exposure to noise, dust and vibrations and risk of accidents and injury from the use of machinery and equipment, materials management at the construction yards/workplace are concerns that need to be addressed.
- **Risk of accidents and injury to the public:** The movement of trucks and other vehicles and machinery to and from offsite sources to the project site will pose safety risks for the communities along and around the project site.
- **Influx of workers and migrants:** Migrants who move into the project area for job opportunities may not conform to the societal norms and cultural practices and may upset the social structure of these communities.
- **Loss of Land, assets, livelihoods:** Community members will lose some of their land, assets and livelihoods due to land acquisition for project activities.

- **Waste generation:** The activities under the project may lead to generation of different categories of wastes but mainly solid wastes. These wastes may pose significant community health and safety hazards. The proper collection, treatment and disposal of these wastes may constitute a challenge to the project without proper planning and implementation of best management practices.

Envisaged social risk under the project include potential land acquisition or displacement, restriction to means of livelihood and exclusion of minority groups. Given the project intervention areas, there could also be the risk of elite capture. The exact location of these sub project intervention are not known at this stage hence a framework approach will be adopted. To mitigate displacement and land acquisition, the project will develop a Resettlement

Policy Framework (RPF). To address risk of elite capture, the project will develop and implement a robust SEP with clearly identified key stakeholders including relevant traditional systems to ensure inclusion. Active consultation and engagement with women's groups, people living with disability, and other ethnic minority groups will be implemented throughout the project to ensure inclusion.

Additionally, social problems due to influx of labour immigrants include GBV, SEA/SH community insecurity and other related crime, exclusion of vulnerable groups e.g. (persons living with disabilities, women, elderly, language barrier) elite capture, potential conflict between host communities and IDPs, community health and safety, occupational health and safety, child labour etc.

The ESMF will provide the criteria and procedures for screening sub-project investments and guide the preparation of site-specific environmental and social impact assessments/management plans (ESIA/ESMPs). It will also assess the institutional capacity of the borrower and provide measures for capacity building, and an estimated budget required for implementing the ESMF.

5. NEED FOR THE CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Prior to project appraisal, there is need for the assessment of the environmental and social impacts of the project at a broader level since specific locations for implementation are not known at this stage. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will provide technical guidance for environmental and social assessment and management during project preparation.

The ESMF will be prepared in line with international good practice and the World Bank's environmental and social framework requirements and takes into consideration national environmental legislation, as far as applicable.

This term of reference represents the environmental/social due diligence instrument to be submitted before appraisal of the Project, and will thus be subject to public disclosure, review and comments.

Due to the potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed project, the following Environmental and Social Standards will apply:

- ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions: Potential environmental, social risks and impacts relevant to the project could emerge from contract workers brought in for the reconstruction of transport, municipal services, WASH, public buildings, education, health, etc.) and Rehabilitation physical infrastructure, etc. To execute the project, therefore, contractors may be hired. Unskilled labor may be sourced from local communities whenever possible. However, the contractors may bring in a certain number of workers such as direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers, and community workers which cannot be estimated at this stage.
- ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management;
- ESS 4: Community Health and Safety;
- ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
- ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- **ESS8 Cultural Heritage**
- ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

6. RATIONALE FOR AN ESMF,

As the specific project location is yet to be determined, 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. The appropriate risk management instrument to be prepared prior to appraisal is an ESMF. This ESMF will establish a unified process for addressing all environmental and social risk management issues throughout the different sub projects implementation at project effectiveness. Effective implementation of an ESMF will ensure that both substantive concerns of the required World Bank Risk managements and National environmental policies are satisfactorily addressed.

The Federal Ministry of Environment, through the World Bank, is also further required to disclose this document in-country as a separate and stand-alone document so that it is accessible by the general public, local communities, potential project affected people, local NGOs and all other stakeholders, and also at the website of the World Bank. Hence, an ESMF is the appropriate tool for general impact identification, screening sub-projects, and defining the required processes, measures and instruments to address adverse environmental and social impacts.

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The overall objective is to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the proposed Solutions for the Internally Displaced and Host Communities Project. The framework will provide guidelines for assessing the environmental, socio-economic, and health impacts of the project, as well as recommending appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring plans in line with the [applicable relevant](#) Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- Identify all relevant potential environmental risks and social concerns that may arise as a result of the project and the subprojects that it will support;
- Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities of involved stakeholders in the implementation of the ESMF;
- Develop subproject review procedures as well forms, guidance and checklists to apply technical input for the subprojects;
- Develop a screening procedure to identify the environmental and social issues associated with the subprojects;
- Develop the TOR for appropriate risk managements instruments (such as ESIA's, ESMP's etc.) as appropriate and required;
- Review and assess the capacity of the national project implementation entities, to screen sub-projects and monitor the implementation of the project ESMP; and make proposals for capacity enhancement as appropriate;
- Define appropriate environmental and social standards performance indicators; and
- Provide practical information resources for implementing the ESMF.

8. MANDATORY METHODOLOGY FOR THE ESMF

Regulations and guidelines, which will govern the conduct of the ESMF framework or specify the content of its report, must be identified. These will include the review, of the following:

- Environmental and Social Standards of the World Bank which include ESS1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), ESS2 (Labor and Working Conditions), ESS3 (Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management), ESS4 (Community Health and Safety), ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement), ESS6 (Biodiversity Conservation and

Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), ESS7 (Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities), ESS8 (Cultural Heritage), ESS9 (Financial Intermediaries), ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure), OP 7.50 (Projects on International Waterways) and OP 7.60 (Projects in Disputed Areas);

- World Bank Group Environmental and Social Health and Safety Guidelines (ESHS), Good International Industry Practices (GIIP) and other relevant international Environmental and social assessment regulations and guidelines;
- All federal and State laws and/or regulations on land, environment, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and social related reviews and impact assessments in the sector in which the project is situated; or any other financing organizations involved in the project.

9. SCOPE OF SERVICES

Task 1: Preparation of an ESMP for **Solutions for the Internally Displaced and Host Communities Project** that ensures that sufficient guidance is provided to the implementing entity in the selection, preparation and implementation of programme activities in order to avoid or minimize environmental and social risks and negative impacts and enhance the environmental and social performance.

This will be accomplished through the development and application of proper selection criteria for specific investment projects, planning that considers environmental and social criteria, sound, implementation and monitoring, and disclosure, consultation and feedback.

To achieve this objective, the consultant will carry out the following tasks through research, interviews and field-work:

- Based on a detailed description of the project, its components and the design of specific activities as set-out in approved project documentation, assess the likely environmental and social risks associated with each component and potential subproject;
- Conduct field visits to communities in prioritize states to assess social and environmental site conditions, practices (including level of compliance with existing social and environmental risk managements legislation and regulations) and verify potential risks and impacts;
- Develop and provide guidance on environmental and social criteria to be used during the identification and selection of communities, LGAs or States (as the case may be) or any other area of project operations where social and/or environmental risks are apparent. Also develop a negative list of activities and potential subprojects not recommended for support, due to their high or irreversible adverse environmental or social risks and impacts;
- Compile a summary of key legislative, regulatory and administrative framework, within which the project will operate, with a focus on requirements that will apply to the planning, approval and implementation of subprojects. Provide an overview of the above legislation in relation to the World Bank environmental and social standards, and make recommendations to address the gaps with respect to the project;
- Establish a clear understanding of the institutional requirements, roles and responsibilities for adopting and implementing the ESMF. Importantly, this should include a thorough review of the authority and capacity of implementation entities to manage and monitor ESMF implementation. The ESMF should also consider relevant implications for management procedures, training, staffing and budgeting;
- Develop a screening and assessment methodology for potential subprojects, that will include environmental and social performance criteria, allow an environmental / social risk classification and the identification of appropriate risk managements instruments;

- Develop a stakeholders' consultation and engagement strategy that ensures the involvement of all identified stakeholders and potentially affected persons. The process should put in place mechanisms and plans for information dissemination and disclosure of project related information, as required by the World Bank, such as project environmental and social standards instruments prior and during project implementation;
- Identify and describe the required instruments and procedures for managing and monitoring environmental risks and social concerns related to the priority subprojects, such as assessments (e.g. ESIA), management plans (e.g. ESMP) and respective monitoring instruments. Also Identify indicators (by sub-project type) to measure risk management implementation that can be used in the overall assessment of the project;
- Outline a training and capacity building programme for the institutions responsible for implementing the ESMF;
- Propose realistic and effective arrangements for Implementing agency and other project implementation entities to develop the capacity to manage environmental and social due diligence processes and activities in the project portfolio. Propose reporting lines, review and approval functions; identify the required resources and technical assistance to maintain the Client's capacity for the Program duration and beyond. Develop a process (including timeline, budget, organizational requirements, required trainer profiles and expertise) for building and enhancing the capacity of the institutions responsible for implementing the ESMF; and
- Estimate a realistic budget to be allocated for timely implementation of the ESMF in the Program execution phase.

Task 2: Development of specific guidelines for the implementing agency and other project implementation entities to support implementation of the ESMF. This is to include:

- Generic terms of reference for risk management instruments to be applied during project implementation (as set-out in the ESMF). Potential environmental and social due diligence instruments required include: ESIA (including ESMP);
- Guidelines/training materials for use in training project implementation entities to support implementation of the ESMF.

During the assessment, the consultant will collaborate and work closely with:

- The Project management unit with the FME;
- Other key institutions involved in the project.

The ESMF will include:

- A description of Proposed Project;
- The ESMF should assess the adequacy of the regulatory framework and capacity constraints of the institutions for managing environmental and social issues associated with the project;
- Develop a comprehensive Baseline Data;
- Physical environment: geology; topography; soils; climate and meteorology; ambient air quality; surface and ground water hydrology;
- Biological environment: flora; fauna; rare or endangered species; sensitive habitats, including parks or preserves, significant natural sites, etc;
- Socio-economic environment: land use, land tenure and land titling and human settlements, gender issues;
- Public Health condition of each project specific area - water and sanitation conditions, communicable and non- communicable disease profile, access to health services;
- A comprehensive assessment of the potential environmental and social impacts (positive and negative) of the project; Some potential negative impacts to highlight include: Civil work/labour influx and associated impacts such as Gender Based Violence; Occupational Health and Safety; Community Health and Safety;

Displacement and conflict/fragility; other broader social issues such as risk of elite capture; social exclusion of the most marginalized/vulnerable (e.g. persons with disabilities, IDPs, survivors of sexual violence); stigmatization and isolation of communities that adopt social norms of girls' access to education; Social conflicts within homes (e.g. intimate partner violence) and across communities due to cash support provided to parents/guardians; etc;

- Develop a proposed Environmental and Social management plan (ESMP) for the project as a whole (understanding that site-specific activities may require site specific plans). The ESMF should recommend feasible and cost-effective measures to prevent or reduce significant environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels; estimate the impacts and costs of those measures. Institutional responsibility for mitigation and monitoring should be clearly specified and articulated;
- Identification of the capacity building needs and recommendations of actions to strengthen the line Ministries to ensure sustained environmental and social compliance;
- Environmental and social assessment screening checklist for screening the potential impacts of site-specific interventions which would provide guidance for the preparation of site-specific risk managements instruments;
- Develop a Grievance Redress Procedure for the project;
- Provide Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Guidelines in accordance with the WB requirements;
- Support the project in the disclosure procedures for the ESMF;

10. REPORTING

The Consultant will work closely with the project management unit within the FME

11. DURATION OF THE ASSIGNMENT AND ESTIMATED STAFF INPUT

The duration for preparing the ESMF shall not exceed 8 Weeks. The Consultant shall prepare a detailed workplan for conducting the assignment after contract signing.

12. DELIVERABLES

The key output of the services is an ESMF prepared based on the scope of work under this consultancy. The following report shall be submitted through the FPMU for the review and approval of the FPMU and the World Bank as detailed below:

Inception Report - Not later than one (1) week from contract award, an Inception Report shall be submitted that presents the Consultant's Work Plan, defining the Implementation Schedule by task, and methodology should be submitted. This will include the table of content of the final report. Two (2) hard copies and one electronic copy shall be submitted

Draft Report - Not later than four (4) weeks from contract award, a draft report shall be submitted to the FPMU. Issues and comments raised shall be incorporated in the draft final report. Five (5) hard copies and one electronic copy shall be submitted

Draft Final Report – Not later than six (6) weeks after contract signing, a draft final report that addresses all comments raised at the draft stage shall be submitted. Five (5) hard copies and one electronic copy of this report shall be submitted. The final version must contain an executive summary

Final ESMF– Not later than eight (8) weeks from contract signing, a final report which addresses all comments raised shall be submitted in Five (5) hard copies and one electronic copy.

Appendix 2: E&S Screening Checklist

Social and Environmental Screening Template	
<p>Projects are screened for their inherent social and environmental risks regardless of planned mitigation and management measures. It is necessary to identify potential inherent risks in the event that mitigation measures are not implemented or fail. This means that risks should be identified as if no mitigation or management measures were to be put in place.</p>	
SECTION A: General Information	
Date of screening	
Activity/Sub project title	
Activity/Sub project component	
Implementing Partner	
Proposed activity duration	
ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details	
ES Screening Team Members	
Site/Activity location	
New/Rehabilitation project	
Project Description. Briefly describe project activities	
Categorize Project Activities into List A or List B or List C (see above)	

Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities					
Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	I don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, refer to:	Comments
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where project is undertaken?				ESMF	
Is there a risk of diversion of project benefits?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk of lack of monitoring of project activities due to remoteness of location and insecurity?				Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Is there a risk that project benefits may not reach truly vulnerable populations?				Floods Impact Needs Assessment (FINA) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a risk that the activity will cause population influx from neighboring areas?				Floods Impact Needs Assessment (FINA) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a risk that the selection of the activity location or beneficiaries will lead to conflict?				Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions					
Does the activity include any of the known labor rights / ESS 2 non-compliance risks in Somalia (child and forced labor)?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Does the activity include a construction component?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) C-ESMP Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Does the activity include primary agricultural activities?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Will the activity require a larger contractor workforce? (above 100) Please indicate how many externally recruited workers will be involved.				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) C-ESMP	

Is there a security risk for Project Workers?				Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Is there a risk of lacking OHS for workers at the construction site?				Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) Pest Management Plan (PMP)	

Is there a risk of delayed payment of workers?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Is there a risk that workers are underpaid?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	

ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management

Will the activity result in the production of solid waste? (directly by the project or by workforce)				Waste Management Plan, based on WBG	
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste? (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, ozone depleting substances)				<i>Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines</i> Pest Management Plan (PMP) C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in significant generation of dust and noise?				C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in soil erosion?				C-ESMP	
Will the activity produce effluents (waste water)?				C-ESMP Waste Management Plan	
Will the activity result in siltation and/or contamination of the water body?				C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in increased levels of vibration from construction machinery?				C-ESMP	
Will the project produce air pollution? (e.g. significant greenhouse gas emissions, dust emissions and other sources)				C-ESMP	
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?				C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in irrigation water with high TDS with more than 1,500 ppm?				C-ESMP	
Can the project affect the surface or groundwater in quantity or quality? (e.g. discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)				Waste Management Plan	
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)					
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?					

ESS 4: Community Health and Safety

Is there a risk of community exposure to pesticides?				Pest Management Plan (PMP)	
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Is there a risk of communal drinking water pollution through pesticides?			Pest Management Plan (PMP)	
Is there a risk of increased GBV/SEAH cases due to labor influx?			GBV/SEAH Action Plan Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	

Is there a risk of spread of communal diseases due to labor influx?			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) C-ESMP	
Is there a security risk to the community triggered by project activities?			Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Does the activity have the potential to upset community dynamics?			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Will the activity include payments or cash transfers?			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Will the activity expose community members to physical hazards on the project site?			C-ESMP	
Will the activity pose traffic and road safety hazards?			C-ESMP	
Will the activity include debris removal that may pose a safety hazard for the community?			Waste Management Plan	
Is there a possibility that the activity contaminates open wells?			Waste Management Plan C-ESMP	
Is there a possibility that the activity spreads pathogens and other pollutants (eg latrines)			Waste Management Plan C-ESMP	
Can the activity contribute to the spread of disease (eg health facilities)?			Waste Management Plan	

ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Will the project lead to the displacement of a population? (e.g. forceful relocation, relocation of the local community)			Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	
Will the displacement / resettlement affect IDPs?			Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?			Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	

Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?			Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	
Will the activity lead to blocked access to people in the area?			Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	
Will the activity require acquisition of land or physical buildings or infrastructure?			Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources				

Are pesticides used in the activity likely to affect important natural resources or ecological functions?			Pest Management Plan (PMP)	
Will the activity impact sensitive areas?				
Is there a risk that the activity causes changes in land form and habitat, habitat fragmentation blockage or migration routes, water consumption and contamination?				
Is there a risk that the activity causes loss of precious ecological assets?				

ESS 8: Cultural Heritage

Will the project be located in or close to a site of natural or cultural value?			Chance Find Procedures (ESMF)	
Is the project site known to have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?				

ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Is there a risk that the activity fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a historical exclusion of disabled persons in the area?			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a lack of community consultations by the government generally?			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes in regards to the activity?			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries leads to grievances?			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) - see ESMF	
Is there a risk that the activity will have poor access to beneficiaries?			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) - see ESMF	
			WB and FGS guidance	

Will the Covid-19 outbreak hamper proper stakeholder engagement?				and regulations on Covid-19	
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E&S Screening	Results and Recommendation		
Screening Results: Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified	Risk/Impact	Individual Risk/ Impact Rating	Mitigation At the end of the screen process, tabulate the mitigation measures in an ESMP Format (see below)

	Eg Land Degradation	Low	Rehabilitation of worked out areas.
Is Additional Assessment Necessary? Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options (see below)	Screening Result		Summary of Screening Result Justification
	1. No1. No further ES Assessment required.		
	2. No 2. No further ES Assessment required but requires simple ESMP.		
	3. Yes 1. Detailed ESMP. Done internally.		
	4. Yes 2. Detailed ESMP. Contracted to Consultancy.		
	5. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to consultancy.		

POSSIBLE SCREENING OUTCOMES AND REQUIRED ACTIONS

E&S Screening	Results and Recommendation	
Screening Results: Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified	Risk/Impact	Mitigation
	Eg Land Degradation	Rehabilitation of worked out areas.
	Eg Occupational Safety and Health	Use of appropriate PPE.
	Eg. Destruction of crops during trenching	Engage the Project Affected Persons. Trench off cropping season. Compensate fully where you cannot avoid.
Is Additional Assessment Necessary?	Screening Result	
	6. No1. No further ES Assessment required.	
	7. No 2. No further ES Assessment required but requires simple ESMP.	
	8. Yes 1. Detailed ESMP.	

	Done internally.	
	9. Yes 2. Detailed ESMP. Contracted to Consultancy.	
	10. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to consultancy.	

Next Steps	Screening Result	Action. Select applicable action consistent with the Summary of Risks. All end results of the screening and follow up tools should be disclosed at the appropriate level.
	1. No1. No further ES Assessment required.	Proceed to project implementation in compliance with LMP, GRM, GBV/ Action Plan, SEP.
	2. No 2. No further ES Assessment required but requires simple ESMP.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Produce the ESMP and submit it with Screening Form for review and approval by PCU. 2. Proceed to project implementation in compliance with LMP, GRM, GBV/ Action Plan, SEP.
	3. Yes 1. Detailed ESMP. Done internally.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESMP for review and approval by PCU. 2. Produce the ESMP and submit to PCU for review and approval by PCU. 3. Ensure the detailed ESMP mainstreams the LMP, GRM, GBV/ Action Plan, SEP. 4. Do not implement works until approval of the ESMP by PCU, World Bank.
	5. Yes 2. Detailed ESMP. Contracted to Consultancy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESMP for review and approval by PCU. 2. Engage a Registered ESIA Consultant to produce ESMP and submit to PCU first for initial review, then to World Bank for review and approval. 3. Ensure the ESMP mainstreams the LMP, GRM, GBV/ Action Plan, SEP. 4. Do not implement works until approval of the ESMP by PCU, World Bank.
	5. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to Registered Consultancy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESIA for review and approval by PCU. 2. Engage ESIA Consultant to produce ESMP and submit to PCU first for initial review, then to World Bank for review and approval. 3. Ensure the detailed ESMP mainstreams the LMP, GRM, GBV/ Action Plan, SEP. 4. Do not implement works until approval of the detailed ESMP by PCU, World Bank.

Appendix 3: Negative Project List ineligible for Finance under SOLID Project

The following activities or procurement cannot be financed under the SOLID Project:

- ❖ Large scale diversion of rivers and streams
- ❖ Drilling of deep aquifer boreholes
- ❖ Projects and activities on international/transboundary waterways
- ❖ Channeling of polluted waters into existing water bodies
- ❖ Blasting and mining operations
- ❖ Activities in protected areas
- ❖ Weapons, including but not limited to mines, guns, ammunition and explosives;
- ❖ Chainsaws;
- ❖ Support of production of any hazardous goods on this negative list, including alcohol, tobacco, arms, and controlled substances
- ❖ Any construction in the protected areas;
- ❖ Any activity with impacts on critical habitats:
- ❖ Consumption items or events;
- ❖ Activities, equipment or materials that have alternative prior sources of committed funding;
- ❖ Political or electoral campaign materials or donations in any form;
- ❖ Salaried activities that employ children below the age of 18 years;
- ❖ Activities that unfairly exploit women or men at any age;
- ❖ Activities that increase the vulnerability of subgroups or households or increase the overall inequality of communities
- ❖ Investments detrimental to the environment;
- ❖ Any activity on land that has disputed ownership or tenure rights;
- ❖ Any activity on land that has not been allocated in accordance with the procedures outlined in the ESMF;
- ❖ Cash donations;
- ❖ Enterprise development or income-generating activities
- ❖ Micro credit
- ❖ Any activity likely to increase social tensions and/or risk of violence beyond the given context
- ❖ Any other activity ruled out by the ESMF
- ❖ Any activity that introduces fish species that will in the end predominate in an ecological community, threatening the extinction of local fish species

APPENDIX 4A: Household Survey Checklist

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER	
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Solutions for the Internally Displaced and Host Communities (SOLID) Project

NAME OF COMMUNITY: _____

DATA COLLECTION CONSENT & SURVEY FORM

CONSENT:

We are conducting/preparing an Environmental and Social Management Framework for the SOLID project. The data collected will help to assess the environmental and social impacts as well as strengthen the implementation design, particularly in the area of environmental and social risk managements.

Respondent Name: _____ **Signature:** _____

SURVEY INSTRUMENT FOR HOUSEHOLD/IDPs AND HOST COMMUNITIES

s/n	Question	Response			
Section A:	Household				
1	Gender	M	F		
2	Marital status	single	married	widow	SFHH
3	No of wives	1	2	3	4
4	No of children (Please indicate)				
5	No of persons sleeping in one room (please indicate)				
6	No of children attending school (please indicate)				
7	No of children that dropped out of school due to internal displacement (please indicate)				
8	Income before displacement (please indicate)				
9	Income at present (please indicate)				
10	Level of education of respondent	No education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
11	Type of livelihood before displacement	farming	artisan	trading	Employed job
12	Livelihood at present	farming	artisan	trading	Employed job

13	How household dispose waste	burning	dumping	burring	others
14	Did displacement cause dislocation of family and friends ties?	yes	No		
15	Did displacement cause disconnection of business network	yes	no		
16	Were you able to reconnect to the family and friends that you disconnected from due to the displacement?	Yes	No	Not all	
Section B:	Host Community				
1	Highlight positive impacts that the community had received by living together with the IDPs (<i>Tick the applicable responses below</i>)				
a	<i>Improved social support system</i>				
b	<i>Better economic support system</i>				
c	<i>Increase in farming or food production</i>				
d	<i>Improved security system</i>				
e	<i>Others (specify)</i>				
2	Highlight the negative impacts of the IDPs to the host community (<i>Tick the applicable responses below</i>)				
a	<i>Conflict, dilapidation of infrastructure</i>				
b	<i>High cost of living</i>				
c	<i>Decrease of land for farming</i>				
d	<i>Increase in crime rate</i>				
e	<i>Poor waste management</i>				
f	<i>Poor sanitation and hygiene system</i>				
g	<i>Poor health condition</i>				
h	<i>Overstretched health infrastructure</i>				
i	<i>Overstretched source of water supply</i>				
3	Has there been incidences of GBV/SH due to the co-habitation with IDPs?		YES	NO	
	If YES, how widespread is this?		LOW	HIGH	
4	Tick the items that are considered as critical needs of the host community				
a	<i>Health care facility</i>				

b	<i>School rehabilitation</i>				
c	<i>Water facility</i>				
d	<i>Improve market</i>				
e	<i>Road rehabilitation</i>				
f	<i>Drainage system</i>				
g	<i>Irrigation facility</i>				
h	<i>Waste management</i>				
5	Has there been conflict between the host community and the IDPs ?		YES	NO	
6	What were the nature of the conflict?				
7	How were the conflicts resolved? (Tick the applicable)	Court	Through community redressal system	Unresolved	
8	Is there a conflict resolution system in the community? (Tick the applicable)	Yes	No		

Note: **SFHH** stands for single female head of household

Appendix 4B: Checklist For Institutional Data Gathering

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
Institutional Arrangement	Roles and Capacity	Do you understand your role in the SOLID project implementation		
		Do you have the resources (men and equipment) to carry out your roles? Are your staff trained on the implementation and monitoring of ESF or any other instrument? Have your staff worked on a WB project If yes, state the staff names, the training they have under gone and year		
Project environment	Sensitivities	(a) Are there schools, hospital, markets, public institutions within the location of the IDPs? (b) If yes state in meters the distance of the applicable infrastructure to the warehouse (c) Is there a river, lake or surface water within 1 km from the warehouse?	Yes/No	
1 Permits and Explanation	(1) EIA and Environmental Permits	(a) Have EIA reports been already prepared in official process? (b) Have EIA reports been approved by authorities of the host country's government?	(a) (b)	(a) (b)
	(2) Explanation to the Local Stakeholders	(a) Have contents of the project and the potential impacts been adequately explained to the Local stakeholders based on appropriate procedures, including information disclosure? Is understanding obtained from the Local stakeholders? (b) Have the comment from the stakeholders (such as local residents) been reflected to the project design? (c) How many villages (list the names) are within/traversed by the project activities? (d) Are the villages or people in the project area of a homogeneous culture? (e) How many percent are christians and how many are moslems?	(a) yes (b) yes	(a) (b)

	(2) Explanation to the Local Stakeholders	<p>(f) Have contents of the project and the potential impacts been adequately explained to the Local stakeholders based on appropriate procedures, including information disclosure? Is understanding obtained from the Local stakeholders?</p> <p>(g) Have the comment from the stakeholders (such as local residents) been reflected to the project design?</p> <p>(h) How many villages (list the names) are within/traversed by the project activities?</p> <p>(i) Are the villages or people in the project area of a homogeneous culture?</p> <p>(j) How many percent are christians and how many are moslems?</p>	<p>(a) yes</p> <p>(b) yes</p>	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>
2 Pollution Control	(1) Water Quality	<p>(a) Are considerations given to water pollution of the surrounding water bodies, such as rivers and groundwater by effluents or leachates from agricultural lands?</p> <p>Are adequate use/disposal standards for fertilizers, agrochemicals, and livestock wastes established? Is a framework established to increase awareness of the standards among farmers?</p> <p>(k) Is a monitoring framework established for water pollution of rivers and groundwater?</p> <p>(l) What is the distance of the warehouse to the nearest water body?</p>	<p>(a) yes</p> <p>yes</p> <p>(b) yes</p>	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>
	(2) Wastes	<p>(a) Are the expected wastes from the project likely to be properly treated and disposed of in accordance with the country's regulations/standards?</p> <p>(b) is there any anticipated problem associated with the waste handling and management in the project site?</p>	<p>(a) yes</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>
	(3) Soil Contamination	<p>(a) Is there a possibility that project activities will have adverse impacts on the soil?</p> <p>(b) Are adequate measures taken to prevent soil contamination of irrigated lands by agrochemicals, heavy metals and other hazardous substances?</p> <p>(c) Are any agrochemicals management plans prepared? Are any usages or any implementation structures organized for proper use of the plans?</p>	<p>(a) yes</p> <p>(b) yes</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p>

Appendix 5: Environmental And Social Management Plan (ESMP)Outline

This annex provides a framework for preparing an Environmental and Social Management plan (ESMP). Where applicable, the contractors for the sub-projects should adopt this ESMP in achieving and demonstrating sound environmental performance.

ESMP Contents usually are:

1. **Description of adverse impacts:** The anticipated impacts are identified and summarized.
2. **Description of Mitigation Measure:** Each measure is described with reference to the effects it is intended to deal with. As needed, detailed plans, designs, equipment description, and operating procedures are described.
3. **Description of monitoring program:** Monitoring provides information on the occurrence of impacts. It helps identify how well mitigation measures are working, and where better mitigation may be needed. The monitoring program should identify what information will be collected, how, where and how often. It should also indicate at what level of effect there will be a need for further mitigation. How environmental impacts are monitored is discussed below.
4. **Responsibilities:** The people, groups, or organizations that will carry out the mitigation and monitoring activities are defined, as well as to whom they report and are responsible. There may be a need to train people to carry out these responsibilities, and to provide them with equipment and supplies.
5. **Cost Estimates and Source of Funds:** These are specified for the initial sub project investment and for the mitigation and monitoring activities as a sub project is implemented.

Appendix 6: Summary of Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Enhancements

ESHS Enhancements have been made to the following procurement documents:

Standard Procurement Documents (SPD) Works

1. [Prequalification Document - Works](#)
2. [Request for Bids - After Prequalification](#)
3. [Request for Bids - Without Prequalification](#)
4. [Request for Bids - Small Works One-Envelope Bidding Process](#)
5. [Request for Bids - Small Works Two-Envelope Bidding Process](#)
6. [Request for Bids - Output and Performance-Based Road Contracts](#)

Standard Bidding Documents (SBD) Works

7. [Prequalification Document - Works](#)
8. SBD Small Works
9. SBD Works
10. SBD Output and Performance-Based Road Contracts

Consulting Services

11. Request for Proposals (RFP) Consulting Services 2015 (for supervising engineer)
12. RFP Consulting Services 2016 (for supervising engineer)

Summary of key enhancements

The following table summarizes the key enhancements that have been reflected in the SBDs and SPDs listed above.

#	Subject	Enhancement/s
1	Declaration of contract suspension or termination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicants/Bidders/Proposers are now required to make a declaration listing any civil works contracts that have been suspended or terminated by an employer and/or performance security called by an employer, for ESHS reason/s. This information will be used to inform enhanced due diligence.
2	Strengthened specifications/ employer's requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Employer is required to set out clearly the minimum expectations of ESHS performance from the outset, to ensure that all Bidders/Proposers are aware of the ESHS requirements.
3	Workers' ESHS Code of Conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bidders/Proposers are now required to submit, as part of their Bid/Proposal, an ESHS Code of Conduct that will apply to their employees and contractors, and details of how it will be enforced. • The suitability of the Code of Conduct can be assessed and discussed as part of the Bid/Proposal evaluation and negotiations. • The successful Bidder/Proposer is required to implement the agreed Code of Conduct upon contract award.
4	Contractor's ESHS Management Strategy and Implementation Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bidders/Proposers are now required to submit, as part of their Bid/Proposal, ESHS Management Strategies and Implementation Plans required to manage the key ESHS risks of the project. • The suitability of these strategies and plans can be assessed as part of the Bid/Proposal evaluation, and discussed during pre-contract

#	Subject	Enhancement/s
		<p>discussions, as appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These strategies and plans will become part of the Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP). • Particular Conditions of Contract now include provisions relating to the (C-ESMP), e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a requirement that the Contractor shall not commence any Works unless the Engineer is satisfied that appropriate measures are in place to address ESHS risks and impacts; - at a minimum, the Contractor shall apply the plans and ESHS Code of Conduct, submitted as part of the Bid/Proposal, from contract award onwards.
5	ESHS Performance Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The successful Bidder/Proposer is now required to provide, in addition to the standard Performance Security, an ESHS Performance Security (the sum of the two “demand” bank guarantees, normally not to exceed 10% of the contract price). • The ESHS performance security is in the form of a “demand” bank guarantee.” • The application of this provision is at the Borrower’s discretion. It is recommended for contracts where there is significant ESHS risks as advised by Social/Environmental specialist/s.
6	ESHS Provisional Sum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional provisional sum, specifically for ESHS outcomes, may be included in the Request for Bids/Proposals documents, and eventual contract. Normally, the payment for the delivery of ESHS requirements shall be a subsidiary obligation of the Contractor covered under the prices quoted for other Bill of Quantity/price items.
7	Key ESHS Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bidders/Proposers are now required to demonstrate that they have suitably qualified ESHS specialists among their Key Personnel. • Key Personnel must be named in the Bid/Proposal, and in the contract. • The quality of the proposed Key Personnel (including ESHS specialists) will be assessed during the evaluation of Bids/Proposals. • The Contractor shall require the Employer’s consent to substitute or replace any Key Personnel. • The Engineer may require the removal of Personnel if they undertake behaviour which breaches the ESHS Code of Conduct, e.g. spreading communicable diseases, sexual harassment, gender-based violence, illicit activity, or crime.
8	ESHS Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts now contain specific ESHS reporting requirements. These relate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ESHS incidents requiring immediate notification - ESHS metrics in regular progress reports.
9	ESHS considerations during contract variation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of variation procedures, the Contractor shall provide relevant ESHS information to enable the Engineer to evaluate the ESHS risks and impacts.
10	Ability to withhold interim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts now contain provisions allowing interim payments to be

#	Subject	Enhancement/s
	payment	withheld where there is a failure to perform an ESHS obligation.
11	ESHS considerations included in civil works Consulting Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The standard Request for Proposals for consulting services now include ESHS considerations to apply to the supervision of civil works.

Brief on ESHS

Code of Conduct (ESHS)

The Bidder shall submit its Code of Conduct that will apply to contractor's personnel to ensure compliance with its Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) obligations under this contract to include the following;

- a. Community and PAPs Issues Management
- b. HIV/AIDS and Health Awareness Management
- c. Public and Occupational Health and Safety Management
- d. Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Violence
- e. Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use and Behaviours
- f. Crime and Criminal Activities
- g. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)
- h. Labour Relations, Fair Compensation and Child Labour

In addition, the Bidder shall detail how this Code of Conduct will be implemented. This will include: how it will be introduced into conditions of employment/engagement, what training will be provided, how it will be monitored and how the Contractor proposes to deal with any breaches.

The Contractor shall be required to implement the agreed Code of Conduct and which will be strictly supervised by the SPMU and/or its agent(s).

Management Strategies and Implementation Plans (MSIP) to manage the (ESHS) risks

The Bidder shall submit Management Strategies and Implementation Plans (MSIP) to manage the following key Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) risks.

1. Community and PAPs Issues Management
2. Public and Occupational Health and Safety Management
3. Dust Control and Air Quality Management
4. Noise and Vibration Exposure Management
5. Waste Management and Debris from Construction Operations
6. Flora and Fauna Removal Management

7. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)

In addition to the Code of Conduct and MSIP outlined above, the contractor shall be required to address and implement the ESHS as identified in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) provided by the SPMU/WB.

Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS)

Metrics for Progress Reports

The Construction Contractor shall maintain strict compliance with the following regular reporting:

- a. environmental incidents or non-compliances with contract requirements, including contamination, pollution or damage to ground or water supplies;
- a. health and safety incidents, accidents, injuries and all fatalities that require treatment;
- b. interactions with regulators: identify agency, dates, subjects, outcomes (report the negative if none);
- c. status of all permits and agreements:
 - i. work permits: number required, number received, actions taken for those not received;
 - ii. status of permits and consents:
 - list areas with landowner agreements required (borrow and spoil areas, camp sites), dates of agreements, dates submitted to resident engineer (or equivalent);
 - identify major activities undertaken in each area for each month and highlights of environmental and social protection (land clearing, boundary marking, topsoil salvage, traffic management, decommissioning planning, decommissioning implementation);
- d. health and safety supervision:
 - i) safety officer: number days worked, number of full inspections & partial inspections, reports to construction/project management;
 - ii) number of workers, work hours, use of PPE (percentage of workers with full personal protection equipment (PPE), partial, etc.), worker violations observed (by type of violation, PPE or otherwise), warnings given, repeat warnings given, follow-up actions taken (if any);
- e. worker accommodations:
 - i) number of expatriates housed in accommodations, number of locals;
 - ii) date of last inspection, and highlights of inspection including status of accommodations' compliance with national and local law and good practice, including sanitation, space, etc.;
 - iii) actions taken to recommend/require improved conditions, or to improve conditions.

- f. HIV/AIDS: provider of health services, information and/or training, location of clinic, number of non-safety disease or illness treatments and diagnoses (no names to be provided);
- g. gender (for expatriates and locals separately): number of female workers, percentage of workforce, gender issues raised and dealt with (cross-reference grievances or other sections as needed);
- h. training:
 - i) number of new workers, number receiving induction training, dates of induction training;
 - ii) number and dates of toolbox talks, number of workers receiving Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), environmental and social training;
 - iii) number and dates of HIV/AIDS sensitization training, no. workers receiving training (monthly); same questions for gender sensitization, flaglady/flagman training.
- i. environmental and social supervision:
 - i) environmentalist: days worked, areas inspected and numbers of inspections of each work sections, work camp, accommodations, borrow areas, spoil areas, etc.; highlights of activities/findings (including violations of environmental and/or social best practices, actions taken), reports to SPMU/FPMU environmental and/or social risk managements officers and construction/site management;
 - ii) sociologist: days worked, number of partial and full site inspections (by area: work sections, work camp, accommodations, borrow areas, spoil areas, clinic, HIV/AIDS center, community centers, etc.), highlights of activities (including violations of environmental and/or social requirements observed, actions taken), reports to environmental and/or social risk managements officers and construction/site management; and
 - iii) community liaison person(s): days worked (hours community center open), number of people met, highlights of activities (issues raised, etc.), reports to environmental and/or social risk managements officers and construction/site management.
- j. Grievances: list for each month unresolved grievances by date received, complainant, how received, to whom referred for action, resolution and date (if completed), date resolution reported to complainant, any required follow-up (Cross-reference other sections as needed):
 - i) Worker grievances;
 - ii) Community grievances
- k. Traffic and vehicles/equipment:
 - i) traffic accidents involving project vehicles & equipment: provide date, location, damage, cause, follow-up;
 - ii) accidents involving non-project vehicles or property (also reported under immediate metrics): provide date, location, damage, cause, follow-up;

- iii) overall condition of vehicles/equipment (subjective judgment by environmentalist); non-routine repairs and maintenance needed to improve safety and/or environmental performance (to control emissions, etc.).
- I. Environmental mitigations and issues (what has been done):
- i) dust: number of working bowzers, number of waterings/day, number of complaints, warnings given by environmentalist, actions taken to resolve; highlights of construction dust control (covers, sprays, operational status); % of soil/spoil/waste lorries with covers, actions taken for uncovered vehicles;
 - ii) erosion control: controls implemented by location, status of water crossings, environmentalist inspections and results, actions taken to resolve issues, emergency repairs needed to control erosion/sedimentation;
 - iii) borrow areas, spoil areas: identify major activities undertaken each month, and highlights of environmental and social protection: land clearing, boundary marking, topsoil salvage, traffic management, decommissioning planning, decommissioning implementation;
 - iv) spill cleanups, if any: material spilled, location, amount, actions taken, material disposal (report all spills that result in water or soil contamination);
 - v) waste management: types and quantities generated and managed, including amount taken offsite (and by whom) or reused/recycled/disposed on-site;
 - vi) details of tree plantings and other mitigations required and undertaken each month;
 - vii) details of water protection mitigations required and undertaken each month.
- m. compliance:
- i) compliance status of ESMP/ESIP requirements: statement of compliance or listing of issues and actions taken (or to be taken) to reach compliance
 - ii) other unresolved issues from month to month related to environmental and social: continued violations, continued failure of equipment, continued lack of vehicle covers, spills not dealt with, continued compensation or borrowing issues, etc. Cross-reference other sections as needed.

Appendix 7: Incident and Accident Reporting Format

1. Health and Safety: Incident and Accidents reporting

This section summarizes in Table 7, the Environment, Health, and Safety incidents that occurred during the reporting period

Table 7: Accident reporting

Date and time of the accident	Name of Victim	Description of the accident	The severity of the Accident (Minor /Major injury/ death)	Mitigating measures taken by the contractor/proponent	Actions to be taken to prevent the occurrence of the accident

Note:

Where no incident or accident occurred within the period under review, you should state that there was no occurrence of such, and adduce the likely reasons for that which may include weekly HSE awareness and sensitization, use of PPEs, adoption of safety measures

11 Other specific issues

Please answer the following questions:

- a) Is the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) adequately staffed with skilled and permanent E&S specialists? Do they have resources (finance and equipment) to carry out field visits and supervisions?
- b) Are the Contractor (s) and Owner/supervising engineer adequately staffed with skilled and permanent E&S staff. Are they preparing their periodic E&S reports to the Owner?
- c) Is the project GRM still robust enough to respond to complaints? how many complaints have been received and resolved (provide current and cumulative data)?
- d) To what extent are the stakeholders engaged during the implementation of E&S risks and impacts management measures? Do they participate in monitoring the implementation of E&S risk and impact management measures? Is the engagement/consultations organized according to the SEP? the participants were informed before the meeting and minutes were shared with the participants?
- e) What is the level of expenditure of the amounts detailed in the ESMP including those incurred by the Contractor (s).
- f) What are the constraints to the achievement of ESCP and ESMP including the impact of COVID 19?

I. Conclusions and Recommendations

Please summarize the major conclusions during this periodic report and recommendations for actions