FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES (MoEWR)

Component 3: Stand-Alone Solar PV System Access to Public Institutions (Education & Health)

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Education Facilities in Northeastern State of Somalia

November 2025

SESRP - PIU

FINAL

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BESS	Battery Energy Storage Systems
C-ESMP	Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan
COVID-19	Corona Virus 2019
EHSGs	Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESI	Electricity Supply Industry
ESIRT	Environmental and Social Incident Response Toolkit
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMMP	Environment and Social Monitoring and Management Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
GBV/SH	Gender Based Violence / Sexual Harassment
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HCFs	Health Care Facilities
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPF	Investment Project Financing
MoEWR	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PV	photovoltaic
SESRP	Somalia Electricity Sector Recovery Project
SMEs	Small Micro Enterprises
SMS	Short Text Message

1. INTRODUCTION

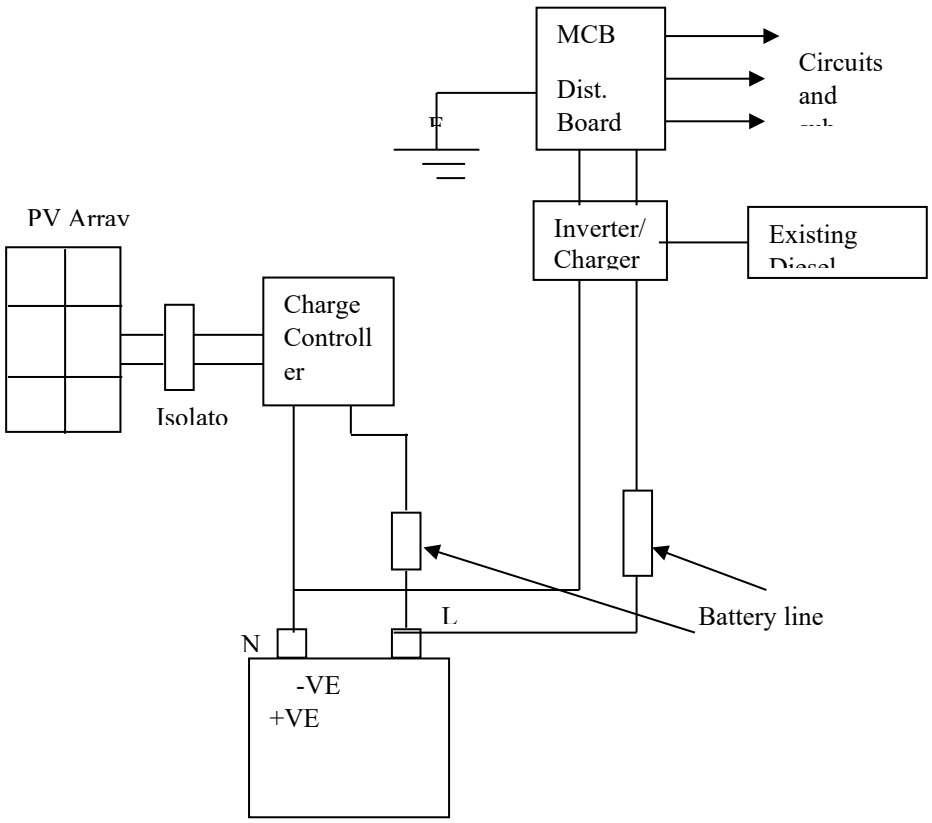
1.1 Project Background

1. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) is implementing the Somalia Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SESRP) financed by the International Development Association IDA. The SESRP aims to increase access to lower-cost and cleaner electricity services and to re-establish the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI) in the Project Areas. The FGS has created the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) which will be in charge of implementing the project. The Ministry aims; to define and implement overall energy sector policies and to regulate the sector. The MoEWR hosts the Project Implementing Unit (PIU). The SESRP comprises the following major components:

- **Component 1 – Distribution network reconstruction, reinforcement, and operations efficiency in the major load centers.** Sub-transmission and distribution network reconstruction and reinforcement in the major load centers through the integration of ESPs' distribution networks and existing generation to optimize distribution network operations and scale-up of generation capacity.
- **Component 2 – Renewable energy generation optimization.** Hybridization and optimization of existing generation for increased electricity supply through installation of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and solar PV systems at existing diesel-based generation stations.
- **Component 3 – Electricity services for improved public services delivery (Health and Education).** This component will support activities to provide electricity to existing public facilities in rural and peri-urban areas, underpinned by the nationwide geospatial plan. Key activities under this component are proposed to include standalone solar PV systems augmented by BESS targeting public institutions as the anchor loads and where viable associated distribution networks to connect other loads such as SMEs and households. Besides playing a key role in enablement of community co-benefits, facilities that have access to electricity may be better positioned to attract and retain skilled workers, especially in rural areas. Further, this will equip public service institutions to better respond to emergencies, such as COVID-19.
- **Component 4 - Sector Capacity Enhancement and Project Implementation Capacity Support**. Proposed activities include (a) strengthening of sector governance and regulation to foster autonomy, accountability, and transparency; (b) increasing sector operational efficiency; (c) undertaking of sector integrated planning analytics, including a Sector Least Cost Development Plan - covering generation, transmission, and distribution - and an Electricity Access Plan, particularly for rural areas with related Investment Prospectus – both underpinned by a geospatial least-cost analysis. Activities will also support day-to-day sector undertakings with Business Support Services Firm (BSSF) to re-establish the Somali electricity sector – providing hands-on policy, oversight, operations and management training, and capacity building of sector staff.

1.2 Solar PV Systems for Existing Education Institutions

2. Under Component 3, the SESRP will support the electrification of existing Education Facilities where electricity supply through Solar PV Systems represents the least cost option to improve access to public services in the educational sector. Solar PV systems are proposed for installation in existing public education facilities depending on facilities' electricty demand and thus vary from facility to facility. The generation system will combine solar PV and battery storage. New interventions will be implemented in approximately 23 education facilities (including primary and secondary schools, tertiary institutions and both the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of energy, minerals and water resources office blocks) with approximate total demand of 20-300kW. The figure below illustrates the typical solar PV systems proposed for education facilities.



Key to Abbreviations and notes:

1. L- Live or positive; N – Neutral or negative, CU – Consumer Unit, cct - Circuit
2. E – Earth Lead (where included), DB – Distribution Board, CB – Circuit Breaker.
3. Array refers to one or more solar PV modules electrically wired together in such a manner as to function as one unit.
4. Battery Bank refers to a set of batteries wired together in such a manner as to function as one unit.
5. The generator is power connected to the Inverter / Charger for boosting battery charging whenever the generator is running or during periods of prolonged overcast weather. The operation of the Inverter is automatic – i.e., change-over between Inverter and charging modes is automatic. A manual one can also be considered if maintenance is a factor.

Figure 1: Typical System Configuration of the Proposed Solar PV Power Systems

In particular, this report targets the provision of Solar PV System infrastructure for education facilities in Northeastern State of Somalia. Table 1-1 below gives the targeted beneficiary facilities

Table 1-1: Beneficiary Education Facilities

STATE	No. of Beneficiary Facilities Issued	No. of Beneficiary Facilities Covered
Northeastern State of Somalia	23	10

1.3 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

1.3.1 Justification for the ESMP

This Environmental and Social Management Plan on the proposed Solar PV system for the 23 education facilities was commissioned to examine possible risks and impacts on the environment and communities before commencement of their construction. After conducting field investigations, consulting with

stakeholders, and reviewing various options, environmental and social screenings indicate a low to moderate level of risk for this subproject. the screening, assessments and analysis further reveal that potential impacts are generally minor.

The ESMP identified both positive and negative impacts of the Solar PV System and has proposed measures to mitigate the negative impacts while enhancing and maximizing the positive impacts, thus ensuring sustainability of the project. In particular, the preparation of this ESMP has had the following objectives:

- Identify key areas for environmental, social, health and safety concerns as well as the anticipated impacts associated with the proposed subproject (installation of the Solar PV systems) implementation and commissioning.
- List of all suggested mitigation measures and control technologies, safeguards identified through the E&S screening process.
- Define the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved in subproject environmental and social management.
- Establish a comprehensive environmental management plan covering the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the project.
- Provide subproject monitoring program for effective implementation of the mitigation measures and ascertain efficacy of the control systems in place (which should be consistent with the provisions in the project's ESMF)

1.3.2 ESMP Approach and Methodology

3. As a WB-financed Project, the approach chosen in undertaking this study was careful to meet objectives of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), where all 10 ESSs were examined for relevance. In particular, the ESMP was triggered to fulfill requirements of assessing, managing, and monitoring E&S risks and impacts brought about by the implementation of the proposed subprojects, as set out in the Environmental and Social Standard 1 (ESS1) – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts. While the Project is seeking sound and sustainable measures to avoid or reduce E&S risks and impacts, this ESMP aims to introduce management measures to mitigate the reduced/minimized risks and impacts, based on (a) the country's applicable national laws and regulations, (b) applicable requirements under the ESSs, and (c) the WBG's Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs), and other relevant Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). In particular, the mitigation measures proposed have been aligned with the most relevant ones as introduced through the WBG's General EHSGs typical to this type of construction, operation, and decommissioning to prioritize identified environmental and social risks, the ESMP applied a risk classification matrix based on the likelihood and severity of impacts. Risks were categorized as Low, Moderate, Substantial, or High. This classification informed the prioritization of mitigation and monitoring actions.

4. The ESMP involved largely an understanding of the project background, the preliminary designs, and the implementation plan. The approach and methodology applied during the assessment enabled the collection of both primary and secondary data. Qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection were employed. Secondary data was obtained through literature reviews while primary data was obtained through physical observations, Photography, E&S risks screening checklists, interviews, and stakeholders' consultation. Key activities undertaken during the assessment included the following:

- Physical inspections of the proposed project site,
- Literature review of relevant documents

- Stakeholder consultations with different stakeholders of the project
- Gathering environmental and socio-economic data of the area
- Environmental and Social Screening to classify and evaluate the subproject activities.
- Continuous discussions with the stakeholders, including interviews and taking photos in the immediate neighborhood, as well as accessing other sources of information on the proposed project details, the site planning and implementation plan,
- Evaluation of the activities around the site and the environmental setting of the wider area.
- Report writing and submission.

5. The initial stage of this assessment was subproject screening. Screening of the subproject sought to ascertain whether this project falls within a category that requires ESMP before commencement. Other considerations made during this stage included a preliminary assessment of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed project area/site. This screening indicated that the proposed solar PV system poses low-to-moderate E&S risk and thus requires an ESMP to mitigate against any adverse impact.

6. The stakeholder consultations were carried out as part of the scoping exercise between 7th April to 13th April 2025. The heads of the facilities were interviewed, and their sentiments were included in the ESMP in section 4.

1.3.3 ESMP Content

7. In compliance with the ESMP outline requirements described in ESS1, This ESMP consists of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of the Project to minimize or mitigate potential negative impacts on the environment and communities while maximizing the positive contributions of the energy sector to the well-being of the Somali people. Therefore, the ESMP was prepared as a stand-alone document and has presented the following key sections:

- Introduction
- Subprojects Description
- Legal Framework
- Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
- Liabilities of the Contractors
- Capacity Development and Training
- Annexes

2. SUB-PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Reconnaissance

8. Based on a survey done in Sept- Oct 2024, the various existing education facilities were assessed for consideration as beneficiary sites. The assessment was based on the availability of sufficient roofing or land on site for installation of the Solar PV System and facility being public or private but serving a large needy population, and the capacity ranges from 10 KWp - 1030KWp. The target is to supply power from primary schools, secondary schools to tertiary institutions and government offices in Northeastern State of Somalia for reduced electricity cost. This will entail the generation of electricity from solar and distribution internally using inverters sized for the power demand specific to each facility. The following Table 2-1 summarizes information on the existing sites in the Northeastern State of Somalia, which will receive the PV system within their premises. The full survey details can be found in the Subprojects' report "Data Collection and Assessment Report."

Given the extreme temperatures and arid conditions in Northeastern State of Somalia, solar equipment will be selected for resilience. Panels and batteries will be heat-resistant and dust tolerant. Battery storage units will be installed in ventilated, shaded enclosures or containerized systems to ensure long-term performance

Table 2-1:Survey Findings per Each Proposed Education Facilities

Item surveyed	Muuse Yusuf Secondary	Abyan Primary	Tukaraq Primary school	Boocame Secondary School	Taleex secondary school	Yagoori Secondary School	Kalabaydh Secondary School	Nugal University	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Ministry of Education
Is the Land owned by the Public Institutions i.e., Regional State or Federal Government	Public Land	Public Land	Public Land	Public Land	Public Land	Public Land	Public Land	Public Land	Public Land	Public Land
Is the land surveyed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is there Master Plan showing Space Planning	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
If the answer is yes for No.3, is there possibility of sharing with the team	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Item surveyed	Muuse Yusuf Secondary	Abyan Primary	Tukaraq Primary school	Boocame Secondary School	Taleex secondary school	Yagoori Secondary School	Kalabaydh Secondary School	Nugal University	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Ministry of Education
What is the built and non-built area in square meter[1]	Most of the space is developed, with a small non-built portion	Most of the space is developed, with a small non-built portion	Most of the space is developed, with a small non-built portion	Most of the space is developed, with a small non-built portion	Most of the space is developed, with a small non-built portion	Most of the space is developed, with a small non-built portion	Most of the space is developed, with a small non-built portion	Most of the space is developed, with a small non-built portion	Most of the space is developed, with a small non-built portion	Most of the space is developed, with a small non-built portion
Is there adequate space for the planned SPV -off grid project	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Type of the roof top- Gable, Hip or Flat	Slopped roof top	Slopped roof top	Slopped roof top	Slopped roof top	Slopped roof top	Slopped roof top	Slopped roof top	Slopped roof top	Slopped roof top	Slopped roof top
Type of the materials used for Rooftop- Concrete, Steel, corrugated sheet, etc.	Corrugated iron sheet	Corrugated iron sheet	Corrugated iron sheet	Corrugated iron sheet	Corrugated iron sheet	Corrugated iron sheet	Corrugated iron sheet	Corrugated iron sheet	Corrugated iron sheet	Corrugated iron sheet

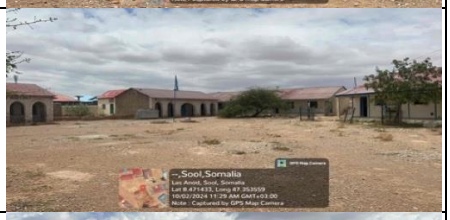
[1] There was an assumption that the Installations would be rooftop installations given the average system is less than based on 150 KWH preliminary designs and there is no need for ground installation. EBC is expected to do further designs that would inform further on this and subsequently, reports would be edited if need be.

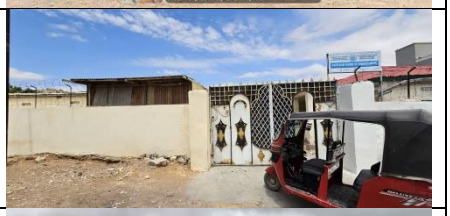
Item surveyed	Muuse Yusuf Secondary	Abyan Primary	Tukaraq Primary school	Boocame Secondary School	Taleex secondary school	Yagoori Secondary School	Kalabaydh Secondary School	Nugal University	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Ministry of Education
Is there a need for reinforcing the roof in case PV panels are required to be mounted on top	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is there a dedicated electrical/equipment room, within or a detached	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
If it is yes under No.7, how is the fill up status and equipment lay out	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Is there need for bush and tree clearance to open up additional space for the project	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Is the site accessible from major roads for the project's logistics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Soil profile of the site	Arid sandy soil	Arid sandy soil	Arid sandy soil	Arid sandy soil	Arid sandy soil	Arid sandy soil	Arid sandy soil	Arid sandy soil	Arid sandy soil	Arid sandy soil

Item surveyed	Muuse Yusuf Secondary	Abyan Primary	Tukaraq Primary school	Boocame Secondary School	Taleex secondary school	Yagoori Secondary School	Kalabaydh Secondary School	Nugal University	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Ministry of Education
Highest Temperature recordings in the year	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Mean value of the temperature in the year	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Lowest value of the Temperature recording in the year	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Average Sun Hours of the year	12.6 hours	12.6 hours	12.6 hours	12.6 hours	12.6 hours	12.6 hours	12.6 hours	12.6 hours	12.6 hours	12.6 hours

9. Additionally, the survey included photographing the availability of areas within the premises of the target educational facilities, where the Solar PV systems can be placed. This included open lands and the option of roof-mounted PV systems. The technical survey and environmental and social screening both concluded that the education facilities have roofs capable of withstanding solar systems, ensuring stability during installation. As a result, all Solar PV systems ***will be roof mounted.***

Table 2-2: Geographic Locations and Proposed Sites for the New PV System

Institution	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Photo
Muuse Yusuf	Secondary School	8.471318	47:363868	
Abyan	Primary School	8.471433	47.353559	
Tukaraq	Primary & Secondary School	8.538482	47.795681	
Boocame	Secondary School	8.402245	47.933469	
Taleex	Secondary School	9.145340	48.427669	
Yagoori	Secondary School	8.7507° N	46.9655° E	
Kalabaydh	Secondary School	8° 14' 24.00"N	47° 13' 12.00"E	

Nugal University	University	8.477993	47.353691	
Wasarada Tamarta iyo Biyaha	Government Institution	8.478361	47.353664	
Ministry of Education	Government Institution	8.472942	47.364679	

10. The proposed project sites have already existing educational facilities/institutions and are all fenced with controlled access with gates. In addition, the facilities are well lit at night, enhancing security. All the sites have already existing development are accessible by roads whether tarmacked.

11. Based on site surveys and the preliminary designs, the Solar PV systems to be Slopped roof top as it's appropriate given the availability of the existing infrastructure and the use of 240 KWv and below. As shown in the technical proposal designs, institutions suggested to have greater capacity typically feature Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) roofs.

2.2 The PV System

12. The proposed setup will consist of three main components: a photovoltaic (PV) panel, an inverter, and a battery. The PV panel will harness solar energy and convert it into electricity. The generated electricity will be sent to the inverter, which will transform it into a usable form compatible with the electrical appliances and systems of the facility. Any surplus electricity produced by the PV panel will be stored in the battery for later use, ensuring a continuous and reliable power supply even during periods of low sunlight. This integrated system will provide a sustainable and efficient solution for meeting the electricity needs of the facility while reducing dependence on traditional energy sources and minimizing environmental impact. The system will be modular so that it can be upgraded easily to meet future demand needs. Main components of the system include:

- The PV Generator: consists of Silicon Crystalline Photovoltaic modules of capacity at STC of 250 Wp or more.
- Powerhouse: The Battery, Multi-mode inverter, and all monitoring equipment will be installed indoors (or containerized) with adequate air ventilation according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Multi-mode Inverter is a 20 kW (nominal) bidirectional sinusoidal inverter.

- The Battery: The battery considered is lead-acid, deep discharge type with a permissible repeated deep discharge without damage. Other types could be used, such as “gel” lead-acid batteries which are “maintenance less” but the unit weight is higher, and the lifetime is sensitive to high temperatures. And the Li-ion batteries have a longer lifetime and are lighter and smaller. However, they have a higher investment cost and are not adapted to high air temperatures, so an additional active cooling system is needed. The design lifetime of the batteries shall be at least 15 years without losing more than 10% of the rated C10 capacity. When the batteries get damaged, they will be stored separately at the site, stored in safe hangers, and then transported outside the country for proper disposal. Cables used to connect the battery shall have a temperature rating higher than 20 °C above ambient temperature. A neutralization kit will be provided at the site to manage any battery acid spills that may occur.

13. There is the potential for fire on the site and this will be managed by creating fire safety awareness and response as well as the provision of fire protection and firefighting equipment including fire extinguishers, smoke and heat detection system, signage, danger plates, and nameplates. The fire equipment will be placed where they are visible and easy to reach.

2.3 Construction Phase Activities

14. In line with the ESF requirements for the Contractor’s ESHS Management Strategy and Implementation Plans: The Bidders/Proposers will be 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 will be assessed as part of the Bid/Proposal evaluation, and discussed during pre-contract discussions, as appropriate. These strategies and plans will become part of the Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP). As a requirement, the Contractor shall not commence any Works unless the Supervising 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.

15. It is anticipated that the proposed site will undergo alteration during construction to install the Solar PV Panels and associated structures on the rooftops.

16. Safety protocol, requirements, and precautions and established National and International Environmental protection regulations/ standards as well as all management plans proposed under this report for this project, shall guide the contractor and project operator during the project cycle. Modest construction procedures will be followed to reduce noise and vibration levels and the production of dust and any form of pollution that may affect the users within the facilities and immediate neighborhoods.

17. All construction activities including erecting scaffolding, installation of Solar Panel Mounts, installation of the Solar Panels, and electrical wiring will be carried out by competent personnel obtained through respectable contractors to ensure a consistently high standard of finish and providing superb value for money.

18. The final design and construction of the Solar PV System will be undertaken by a contractor selected through a competitive bidding process. Construction will be supervised by MoEWR to ensure works are undertaken following specifications. This is to ensure quality work is achieved.

19. Construction activities will involve the following:

- The contractor shall perform site investigations in good time to ensure appropriate designs and construction is done on a sound engineering basis.

- Site preparation (e.g., ground-breaking, clearance of vegetation)
- Procurement of construction materials and delivery of the same to the site.
- Storage and utilization of materials.
- Civil, mechanical, and electrical works.
- Building works, trampling, and removal of construction wastes.
- Cabling.
- Post construction clean–up, restoration, and landscaping of the site.
- Load testing.
- Remedying of defects after functional tests.
- Solid waste collection and commissioning of the Solar PV System.

20. During construction, the contractor shall observe safety and shall erect warning signs to warn of any potential hazards, ensure proper and efficient use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for all on-site, and observe safe work procedures.

21. During construction, the contractor shall observe safety and shall erect warning signs to warn of any potential hazards, ensure proper and efficient use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for all on-site, and observe safe work procedures.

22. Contractors will be required to develop and implement a Contractor Management Plan (CMP) that covers labor influx, subcontractor supervision, safety protocols, environmental compliance and grievance redress. All contractor plans will be reviewed by PIU and cleared prior to mobilization.

2.4 Construction Supervision and Safety

Throughout the construction phase, supervision shall be carried out by the MOEWR to ensure:

- Workers use personal protective equipment (such as hand gloves, helmets, safety shoes earmuffs, overalls, and dust coats) always as is appropriate.
- Motorized equipment is checked to ensure that it is in good working condition, safe to use, and produces minimal noise levels and reduced smoke emission.
- Provision of first aid kit and firefighting equipment (portable cylinders) and placement at strategic positions for access
- Proper disposal of waste material and toilet facilities are provided for construction workers.
- Emergency response procedures are in place and all workers are aware of them, as in case of fire.
- Workers shall be provided with ablutions facilities and changing rooms.

2.5 Operation Phase Activities

23. The Solar PV System will be operated and maintained by the facility after construction. During the operation phase of the project, no unauthorized person shall access the Solar PV System site. This is in line with ensuring the safety of staff and the public. Routine maintenance is to be done under supervision by authorized staff.

24. Throughout the project life, the facilities shall adhere to all requirements of Environmental Management requirements as per the ESMP to ensure the protection and conservation of the environment.

2.6 Decommissioning Phase Activities

25. The facilities shall submit a decommissioning plan to the Ministry of Environment through MoEWR in good time before decommissioning. The decommissioning plan should include a restoration plan.

26. During the decommissioning/demolition phase, the following activities will take place;

- Removal of Solar PV System panels and batteries and their associated switching equipment.
- Removal of electrical fittings, bus bars, and steel poles/structures.
- Ensure proper handling of the demolished materials and have authorized and guided transportation and disposal away from human settlements, water bodies, and wildlife conservation areas in line with the Ministry of Environment requirements for safe disposal.
- Demolish and remove all the concrete works.

27. The host environment should be rehabilitated and restored to its former state through:

- Approved and appropriate landscaping methodology.
- Planting of vegetation.
- Removal of any soil that may have been impacted by oils or fuels for offsite (away from the project area) remediation.

2.7 Use of Services and Resources

28. Labor: The size and composition of the workforce will be at the discretion of the contractor(s). The contractors will adhere to the ILO Employment guidelines in the recruitment and management of the employees. It is recommended that the contractor seeks unskilled labor from the immediate surrounding communities.

29. Sewerage: A negligible sewerage flow is anticipated for the duration of the construction period. On-site, use will be made of toilets that will be serviced periodically. For operations, a similarly negligible amount of sewage will be generated. Most of the areas are not served by a sewer system and as such the contractor(s) will be expected to utilize the existing infrastructure.

30. Access Roads: Existing roads will be utilized as far as possible during the construction and operational periods. No new road will be constructed because we have existing access roads to all the education facilities. The management is urged to facilitate the provision of a different access point for the facility users and contractors on both safety and health considerations. During operations, there will be virtually very low traffic considering because once operational the Solar PV System will require minimal maintenance.

31. Electricity: Electricity will be essential for the proposed project both during construction and operation. The contractor will have to have a portable generator during construction for fabrication and welding where necessary, but the facility management provides electricity for operations from its constructed Solar PV System electrical network.

32. The project implementing unit at the MoEWR should ensure that all material sourcing does not trigger any environmental or social impacts. All hazardous materials should be handled according to the industry's best practices and relevant local and international regulations on hazardous waste. All new unidentified impacts should be mitigated and managed responsibly throughout the project cycle by the contractor and the project operator.

2.8 Products, By-Products, and Waste

33. During the installation of the PV system, the proposed project is anticipated to generate different types of waste, which shall include.

- Excavated soils and vegetation.
- Construction equipment and maintenance wastes.
- Dust and fumes.
- Scrap metals.
- Packaging materials, etc.
- Metal cuttings generated from the construction activities.
- Any excess construction materials brought to the project site by the contractor.

The contractors will be advised to seek construction materials for sites that have been permitted by the Regional / Local Authorities. Close collaboration with the Ministry of Interior will provide guidance of the access roads that are secure as well as limit traffic disturbance to community members.

The project will engage licensed service providers ranging from Waste Handlers (including the Asbestos materials from rooftops, if found. However, note that all rooftops were inspected and confirmed that no Asbestos containing materials were used), transporters, and PV System Installers among others.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Somali Legal Framework and Conventions

34. The following Environmental Regulations, Policies, and Acts have been found relevant and/or applicable to the planned interventions and activities:

- The Constitution
- The National Environmental Management Policy
- The National Climate Change Policy
- The National Environmental Management Act
- The draft National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulation.
- Land Laws of 1972 and 1980
- Labor Code of Somalia. The Code includes the following relevant provisions:

All contracts of employment must include a) the nature and duration of the contract; b) the hours and place of work; c) the remuneration payable to the worker; and c) the procedure for suspension or termination of contract. Furthermore, all contracts must be submitted to the competent labor inspector for pre-approval.

The employer is obligated to provide adequate measures for health & safety protecting staff against related risks, including the provisions of a safe and clean work environment and of well-equipped, constructed and managed workplaces that provide sanitary facilities, water and other basic tools and appliances.

Workers have the right to submit complaints and the employer must give the complaints due consideration.

Some work is considered dangerous and unhealthy and forbidden for women and youth (defined as 15-18 years of age). This includes carrying heavy weight or working at night.

The Labor Code forbids work for children below the age of 12 but allows employment of children between the age of 12-15, yet employment has to be compatible with proper protection, health and the moral of children.

The Code also recognizes freedom of association. Employers are prohibited from engaging in any kind of discrimination or restriction of the right of freedom of association. Workers are allowed to join the trade union.

- Civil Service Law (Law Number 11).
- Forced Labor Convention (1930/no. 29)
- The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (1948) No 87
- The Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor (ILO No. 29)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child

3.2 World Bank Group's Environment and Social Framework

35. The objective of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)[2] is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process. The ESF includes 10 Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that provide overarching E&S guidelines for the borrowers to help them in the process of the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects, which are to be funded through Investment Project Financing (IPF) window. The ESF also provides a platform for increasing participation of stakeholders in all project life cycles, thus increasing ownership and building common understanding among the local population.

36. The following ESSs (consistent with the SESRP's ESMF – Table 3-1) have been found relevant and applicable to the proposed subprojects:

- ESS 1 ("Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts")
- ESS 2 ("Labor and Working Conditions")
- ESS 3 ("Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management")
- ESS 4 ("Community Health and Safety")
- ESS6 ("Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources")
- ESS 10 ("Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure")

Table 3-1: World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards

POLICY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT	TRIGGERED		POTENTIAL IMPACTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIMEFRAME
		YES	NO			
ESS1 ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	This policy is triggered due to the interaction of the proposed projects with the natural and human environment. Also, the subprojects pose some risk which implies that the project impacts are less adverse but require Environmental Assessment which defines appropriate mitigation measures.	√		To identify, evaluate, and manage the environment and social risks and impacts namely: Soil erosion Noise and Vibration Dust Emission, increased solid waste generation including E-Waste, hydrocarbon spills, To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to: (a) Anticipate and avoid (b) minimize or reduce; (c) mitigate; and (d) compensate for or offset them.	Contractor	Construction Phase

[2] https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/837721522762050108-0290022018/original/ESFFramework.pdf

POLICY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT	TRIGGERED		POTENTIAL IMPACTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIMEFRAME
		YES	NO			
ESS2 LABOR AND WORKING CONDITIONS	This policy is triggered due to the need for labour. There is a need to treat workers in the project fairly and provide safe and healthy working conditions.	√		Child/forced labour, un-fair treatment, discrimination, and unequal opportunity of project workers, occupational health and safety hazards, non-payment of wages, limited freedom of association and lack of collective bargaining,	Contractor and PIU	Construction & Operation Phase
ESS3 RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT	This policy is triggered because the project is expected to have pollution impacts. There is a need to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life cycle.	√		To promote the efficient usage of resources, including energy, water, and raw materials, against potential impacts namely: Increased electricity consumption, Solar panel materials, environment pollution,	Contractor	Construction Phase
ESS4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY	This policy is triggered because the project is expected to pose health and safety hazards and there is a need to mitigate those	√		To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities namely: Community Health Hazards, security threats, road safety risks	Contractor	Construction Phase
ESS6: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF LIVING	This policy is triggered because in some sites there might be a need to trim and cut down some trees	√		Low impacts in areas where tree shadows cover solar panels	Contractor	Construction Phase

POLICY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT	TRIGGERED		POTENTIAL IMPACTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIMEFRAME
		YES	NO			
NATURAL RESOURCES						
ESS10: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	This policy is triggered because there will be public participation during the project cycle	√		Limited disclosure of information, complaint over non-involvement of stakeholders,	Contractor and PIU	Construction & Operation Phase

37. Para 36 of the ESS1 states that "projects involving multiple small subprojects, that are identified, prepared and implemented during the course of the project, the Bank will review the adequacy of national environmental and social requirements relevant to the subprojects, and assess the capacity of the Borrower to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of subprojects as required by paragraph 37 (of the ESS1). When necessary, the project will include measures to strengthen the capacity of the Borrower."

38. Para 37 of ESS1 also states that "The Bank will require the Borrower to carry out appropriate environmental and social assessment of subprojects, and prepare and implement such subprojects, as follows: (a) High Risk subprojects, in accordance with the ESSs; (b) Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk and Low Risk subprojects, in accordance with national law and any requirement of the ESSs that the Bank deems relevant to such subprojects."

39. Additionally, Para 38 of ESS1 states that "If the Bank is not satisfied that adequate capacity exists on the part of the Borrower, all High Risk and as appropriate, Substantial Risk subprojects will be subject to prior review and approval by the Bank until it is established that adequate capacity exists."

40. More stringent E&S framework will be applied throughout the life cycle of the proposed subprojects. Therefore, this ESMP has been built based on the requirements of the ESS1. In summary, this ESMP consists of the set of mitigation measures, monitoring and institutional measures that will be taken during implementation and operation of the project to eliminate adverse E&S risks and impacts, offset them, or reduce them to the acceptable levels.

41. WBG has also put guidelines for Environment, Health and Safety (EHS)[3] that serve as useful references for general issues as well as sector-specific activities. The EHS guidelines are mainly on environmental, occupational health and safety, community health and safety as well as on construction and decommissioning. It contains guidelines cross cutting on environmental (waste management, ambient air quality, noise and water pollution), occupational health and safety issues among others, applicable to all the industry sectors. Considering the nature of the civil works associated with the installation of PV systems at the education facilities, the General EHSF will be applied.

42. The WBG's EHSGs have introduced international thresholds for environmental pollutants, for the project proponent, as well as for the contractor, to abide with during construction, operation and decommissioning. These included, but not limited to, WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines, Noise Level Guidelines, Noise Levels for Various Working Environments, Summary of Recommended

[3] https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2000/2007-general-ehs-guidelines-en.pdf

Personal Protective Equipment According to Hazard, and Occupational Accident Reporting: See Annex 1 to 4 respectively:

These guidelines should be followed and incorporated into contracts and followed by contractors and consultants. The project should also follow relevant COVID-19 guidance, such as ESF/Safeguards Interim Note: COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects. PIU will supervise and monitor the implementation by the Contractor(s) who will take note and implement as part of the contractual obligation of these guidelines.

4. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

4.1 Introduction

43. The stakeholder consultations (Annex V) were carried out as part of the scoping exercise between 7th - 13th April 2025. The heads of the facilities were interviewed, and their sentiments were included in the ESMP. During stakeholder engagements, an overview of the project was presented to all those interviewed including the likely activities to take place and the associated potential risks and impacts. Future consultations will include vulnerable groups such as women, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. Feedback from these groups will be integrated into the mitigation design and throughout the contract. A stakeholder response matrix will be shared with communities quarterly to close the feedback loop.

44. Most of the stakeholders interviewed welcomed the project's indication that it will be beneficial to the education facilities because it will greatly reduce the operation cost for the facilities whose electricity is currently being supplied by private service providers. They also noted that the solarization of public education facilities will greatly improve education service delivery due to the ability to have the facilities running at all times.

45. The community was in support of the project. They noted that the project will be beneficial to the community as it will: (a) Improve their access to education services, and (b) Reduce costs, especially in education facilities being supplied by private companies or those using generators.

4.2 Stakeholder Concerns

The community raised the following concerns:

a) Demanded a detailed overview of the solar PV installation project, including its purpose, scale, and expected benefits for the educational facilities and the community.

b) The community and the stakeholders we eager to know the duration of the project activities as they were concerned the possible disruptions during the installation i.e, noise, dust, or temporary restricted access during the solar system installation at the facilities.

c) The community/stakeholder were eager to know who will be responsible during and after the completion of the project activities to avoid any sort of Risks related to vandalism or theft of solar equipment.

d) Electronic waste (e-waste) is generated from the disposal of end-of-life solar panels and other electronic components.

e) The community had Concerns over electrical safety, especially if systems are not installed or maintained properly.

f) Community raised concerns regarding to gender equality**,** particularly in relation to employment opportunities, additionally the project Stakeholders emphasized the importance of prioritizing youth and women **in** recruitment processes.

g) The community expressed concern about a potential **increase in HIV/AIDS cases** due to interactions between residents and technical staff coming from outside the project area.

h) Issues related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Harassment (SH) were mentioned, including fears that sexual favors could be demanded in exchange for employment opportunities**.**

i) Stakeholders requested clarity on the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and stressed the need for establishing accessible channels for continuous communication and feedback throughout the project lifecycle.

46. Additionally, despite the positive impacts that will accrue from Solar panel installation, they noted that education facilities are sensitive installations and hence there will be a need to take precautions during project implementation to ensure the safety of both the workers and the facility users. This will help avoid any inconvenience to the facilities. They reiterated the need for continuous stakeholder engagement to ensure any emerging issues are addressed holistically and promptly. The Following Table 4-1 summarizes questions and responses.

Table 4-1: Main Questions and Responses from Stakeholder Engagement

Questions	**Response**	**Response by the PIU-Team on how the provided response will be used or or acted upon**
How will this solar project affect our local environment?	An Environmental and Social Assessment is being undertaken to identify and minimize potential impacts. Mitigation measures will include environmental preservation and adherence to responsible construction practices.	Relevant mitigation measures will be incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and contractors will be required to comply.
Will the contractor employ locals, or will he come with employees?	Local community members will be prioritized, especially for unskilled and semi-skilled positions.	Contract clauses will require contractors to prioritize local labor in hiring practices. This will be monitored throughout implementation.
What measures are in place to ensure community safety during construction?	The project will implement strict safety measures, conduct regular site inspections, and coordinate with local authorities to ensure public safety.	The ESMP and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) protocols will be enforced and monitored. Contractor compliance will be regularly assessed.
How long will the installation process take?	Project timelines will be communicated ahead of the installation.	Each facility installation is expected to take **no more than two weeks**. Scheduling will be shared with stakeholders beforehand.
What happens to the solar panels at the end of their life cycle?	No end-of-life plan is currently in place.	The project is committed to environmentally responsible waste management. Future will include recycling and safe disposal, in line with national and international regulations.
Are we expected to contribute financially to the project as the facility user?	No, the project is fully funded and free to the beneficiary institutions.	Contractors and stakeholders will be briefed to stay alert for fraud or individuals attempting to collect unauthorized payments.

47. Lastly, the community requested the following from the project: (a) All employment opportunities especially the non-skilled labor during the construction and operation Phases. They noted that the lack of job opportunities was a major setback to the state; (b) They inquired about the project's timelines because they were concerned that it would take too long to complete.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

This Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety Management Plan (ESHSMP) considers potential impacts associated with the following project phases:

- Construction Phase: Includes site preparation, transportation of equipment and materials, installation of solar panel systems, and system commissioning.
- Operational Phase: Involves the day-to-day operation and maintenance of the installed solar systems.
- Decommissioning Phase: Covers the removal of systems and disposal of materials in accordance with environmental and safety standards.

5.1 Positive Impacts during the Construction Phase

The construction phase is expected to generate several beneficial impacts for the local community, including:

- a) Employment creation for local residents, particularly in unskilled and semi-skilled roles, including tasks involving manual labor.
- b) Growth of small-scale businesses and informal trade, driven by increased demand for goods and services due to the temporary presence of project personnel.

5.2 Positive Impacts during the Operating Phase

During the operational phase, the project is anticipated to deliver long-term positive outcomes, such as:

- a) Enhanced delivery of public services in institutions like schools and government facilities through improved access to reliable electricity.
- b) Improved energy access in underserved and remote areas, contributing to social equity.
- c) Strengthened security in and around electrified public facilities, owing to improved lighting and infrastructure reliability.

5.3 Positive Impacts during Decommissioning Phase

The decommissioning phase, while signaling the end of the solar system's life cycle, will also offer several local benefits:

- a) Short-term job opportunities for community members in dismantling activities, especially in non-skilled and semi-skilled tasks.
- b) Environmental restoration efforts, including topsoil replacement and re-vegetation, which will enhance the site's visual appeal and ecological health.

- c) Potential for economic benefit through the sale or recycling of dismantled components such as scrap metal, wiring, batteries, and other electrical materials, contributing to income generation and resource recovery.

Table 5-1: Summary E&S risks and impacts based on receptors and subproject phases

Possible Receptors	Construction		Operation		Decommissioning	
	Risks & impacts	***Significance***	***Risks & impacts***	***Significance***	***Risks & impacts***	***Significance***
Physical Environment Ref: ESS1, ESS3	Soil erosion, Noise and Vibration Dust Emission, increased solid waste from construction materials, Extraction of construction materials, oil spills,	Moderate	Increased solid waste generation including E-Waste,	Low	Soil erosion, Noise and Vibration Dust Emission, increased solid waste from decommissioned materials, oil spills,	Low
Sub-project Workers Ref: ESS1, ESS2, ESS10	Worksite Safety, accidents, Health Hazards, Labour grievances, Gender Based Violence, Theft and damage of solar panel systems, Limited disclosure of information, blindness due to extreme welding lights, injuries from minor to major/fatal leading to disabling, catastrophic, and/or fatal.	Substantial	Slips and Falls from Height, Electrocution/Electric Shocks and Burns	Moderate	Worksite Safety, accidents, Health Hazards, Labour grievances, Gender Based Violence, Limited disclosure of information, blindness due to extreme welding lights during dismantling of the metallic rooftop solar stands, injuries from minor to major/fatal leading to disabling, catastrophic, and/or fatal.	Moderate
Immediate Community Members Ref: ESS1, ESS4, ESS10	Security threats, traffic impacts,	Low	Security threats, Public Health concerns, traffic impacts,	Low	Security threats, traffic impacts, Noise and Vibration during dismantling of rooftop metallic bases	Low

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

48. Based on requirements of the World Bank's ESSs in general, and the requirements of ESS1, in particular, this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared to basically detail (a) the measures to be taken during the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the proposed set of PV System subprojects to eliminate or offset adverse environmental and social impacts, or to reduce them to acceptable levels; and (b) the actions needed to implement these measures. This ESMP section consists of the main three requirements of the ESS1, mitigation, monitoring, and the institutional measures to be taken during the three phases of the subprojects. Through this site-specific Plan, the PIU will (a) identify the set of responses (i.e., mitigation and monitoring/ supervision) to potentially identified adverse impacts; (b) determine requirements for ensuring that those responses are made effectively and in a timely manner; and (c) describe the means for meeting those requirements, in addition to (d) estimate const of implementing the proposed measures throughout subprojects life cycle.

6.1 Mitigation Measures

49. The contractor(s) shall be held accountable for the implementation of the mitigation measures to the PIU team during the construction and initial operation phases. The cost of implementing the various mitigation measures described in the ESMP to ensure that Environmental and Social risks are managed effectively shall be included in the overall budget of the contract between PIU and the contractor. It will be entirely the contractor's responsibility to come up, at the time of preparing its offer, with the cost of various mitigation measures to put in place for various impacts highlighted in this report. It is also expected that the contractor must have designated trained personnel to monitor Environmental, Safety, and Health measures during construction works, and thus report regularly to PIU.

6.2 Monitoring Measures

50. Monitoring aims to ensure that mitigation and enhancement measures are implemented to feed into the normal project reporting and evaluation, which determines the success, failure, and lessons learned. This shall be done regularly after the development of site-specific ESHSMP to ensure compliance with environmental standards and procedures including relevant policies and legislation. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) officers from the Ministry of Education shall be responsible for the overall management of the implementation of site-specific ESMP.

51. The contractor's personnel on Environmental, Safety, and Health matters should be part of the project to provide advice on the implementation and monitoring of environmental and social measures and will be responsible for supervising and reviewing the works as regards environmental and social requirements, safety, and quality assurance systems and plan the supervision functions to ensure that works are implemented while protecting the social and environment aspects.

52. The compliance visits will be conducted to monitor the compliance of the proposed E&S mitigation measures and E&S monitoring activities. The compliance visits will mainly focus on.

- Compliance of the tender clause.
- Compliance with the mitigation measures.
- Timely and adequate implementation of environmental and social management plan.
- Overall environmental and social performance of the project.

- Work related grievances and how they were resolved
- Work related incidents and how they were addressed and reported back
- Environment and community related incidents and they were addressed and reported back

53. The contractor in collaboration with the PIU team, personnel from the Ministry of Education, and community members will ensure compliance with the environmental and social monitoring aspects of the project. The PIU team shall monitor the implementation of the mitigation measures. Arrangements for monitoring shall be developed depending on the project implementation duration. Reporting to the Ministry of Energy will be done quarterly by the PIU while the contractor will be doing Bi-weekly reporting.

54. The construction (incl. pre-construction work), operation, and decommissioning phases of the proposed stand-alone solar systems for communities shall be supervised by the PIU team. However, the Ministry of Education shall be involved throughout the project cycle in the implementation of the proposed solar and they will be getting instruction from the Project Engineers. The contractor on the other side will be responsible for various issues during the construction phase of this proposed subproject. Table 6-1 below presents the detailed Management Plan for the proposed subprojects.

Table 6-1: E&S Management and Monitoring Plan

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
Physical Environment						
1. Noise & vibration	▪ Compliance with the legal requirements for noise levels specified in the Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009 ▪ Implementation of Noise prevention program as stipulated in the legislation for minimizing noise and vibration generation from construction activities. ▪ Ensure that all generators and heavy-duty equipment are insulated or placed in enclosures (containers) to minimize ambient noise levels. ▪ Notification of the community facilities management and neighbors about the construction schedule & activities ▪ Noise-generating activities that take place near residential or sensitive institutional receptors will be restricted to between 0800 and 1700 hours. ▪ Working at night is not permitted. ▪ Reduce the number of people accessing a construction site at any given time	PPEs provided Workers with Earmuffs Noise management programme	Monthly	Field Visits, Noise monitoring devices	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
2. Increased energy consumption	▪ Monitor energy use during construction and set targets for reduction of energy use.	Energy consumption report	Quarterly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
	▪ Plan well for transportation of materials to ensure that hydrocarbons (diesel and petrol) are not consumed in excessive amounts ▪ Ensure electrical equipment, appliances and lights are switched off when not being used.	Energy conservation program				
3. Fire Hazards	▪ Contractors shall take all necessary precautions to prevent fires caused either deliberately or accidentally. ▪ Contractor shall prepare a fire prevention and fire emergency plan as part of the Environmental Plan to be submitted to the PIU. ▪ The Contractor shall provide adequate firefighting appliances at specified localities on the worksite to meet any emergency resulting from ignition of a fire. ▪ No burning of any litter/ cleared vegetation on site. ▪ All working areas should have no smoking zones. ▪ Arrangements and labelling of battery terminals should be made adequately to prevent fire incidents.	Fire management plan Presence of firefighting equipment Fire emergency plan in place Fire training records List of fire marshals	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
4. Increased solid waste generation	▪ Use of an integrated solid waste management system i.e., through a hierarchy of options: 1. Reduction at source 2. Recycling 3. Reusing 4. Incineration 5. Sanitary land filling.	Waste management plan Waste receptacles in place	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
	▪ Through accurate estimation of the dimensions and quantities of materials required. ▪ Use of durable, long-lasting materials that will not need to be replaced as often, thereby reducing the amount of construction waste generated over time. ▪ Dispose waste more responsibly by contracting a registered waste handler who will dispose of the waste at designated sites or landfills only. ▪ Waste collection bins to be provided at designated points.	Waste disposal tracking documents				
5. Generation of E-waste Obsolete Solar Panels, Batteries, inverters	▪ Conduct regular inspections and maintain inspection reports on the status of solar panel systems. ▪ Have a contract with the supplier that requires for their collection and adequate disposal of E-waste. ▪ Contract a licensed waste handler to ensure appropriate disposal of E-waste. ▪ Assess disposal plans for E-waste.	E-waste management	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
6. Generation of wastewater	▪ Provide means for handling sewage generated at the construction site-use of mobile toilet ▪ Monitor effluent quality regularly to ensure that the stipulated discharge rules and standards are not violated.	Availability of sanitary facilities	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
7. Sourcing of Construction materials	▪ Source building materials from local suppliers who use environmentally friendly processes in their operations. ▪ Ensure accurate budgeting and estimation of actual construction material requirements to ensure that the least amount of material necessary is ordered. ▪ Ensure that damage or loss of materials at the construction site is kept minimal through proper storage.	Material inventory	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
8. Oil spills Hazards	▪ Care must be exercised not to spill any hydrocarbons. ▪ All oils and lubricants shall be stored away from weather elements and under an impermeable containment. ▪ No maintenance of vehicles or equipment on site. ▪ Vehicles bringing workers and solar PV materials to the site must be maintained in good state and proper servicing to ensure no oils are likely to spill. ▪ Any contaminated soil shall be scooped and disposed of appropriately. ▪ In case of spillage the contractor should isolate the source of oil spill and contain the spillage using sandbags, sawdust, absorbent materials. ▪ Develop oil spillage plan.	No oil spills Vehicle maintenance records	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
1. Worksite Safety, accidents, and Health Hazards to employees	Ensure compliance with the WBG's EHSGs: ▪ Provision of all appropriate PPEs to the contractor's employees and ensure they are always worn while they are working including but not limited to welder goggles and/or a full-face eye shield for all personnel involved in, or assisting, welding operations, gloves, safety shoes, harness, helmet, among others. ▪ Ensure engagement of competent staff for skilled works. ▪ Holding toolbox talks every morning before commencing work and they will be based on working safely. ▪ Provide and place necessary and appropriate warning signs at various points that are risky. ▪ Barricade with conspicuous warning tapes within worksites ▪ Provision of the first aid kits on site with trained first aiders. ▪ Adequately inspect scaffolds and ladders that shall be used when working at height. ▪ Ensure OSH awareness creation and training for all contractor staff ▪ Provide a general register for adequate reporting of accidents.	No of accidents or near misses Accident registers in place Safety inspections reports	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
2. Working at Heights Slips and Falls from Height	▪ Carry out a risk assessment to identify hazards associated with the work process and mitigate them accordingly.	No slips/ falls recorded	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
	▪ Assess the structural strength of the building and roofs onto which solar panels shall be mounted ▪ Inspect all ladders and scaffolds used while working at a height. ▪ Provide adequate personal protective equipment for use by contractor staff. ▪ Carry out inductions and regular toolbox talks before the commencement of work by staff. ▪ Assess the structural strength of buildings and roofs onto which solar panels shall be mounted.	Inspection reports PPE provided				
3. Electrocution/Electric Shocks and Burns/Electrical Fires	▪ Engage certified electricians when carrying out wiring activities. ▪ Create awareness on electrical safety. ▪ Provide well coded and appropriate firefighting appliances. ▪ Provide for display emergency contact information for fire services. ▪ Carry out Risk Assessments to identify hazards associated with work processes and mitigate accordingly. ▪ Use quality materials when carrying out wiring activities.	Wiring certificate Wiring inspection report Risk assessment report	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
4. Gender Based Violence (Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of community members by project workers (SEA)/ workplace Sexual	▪ Build and improve project staff capacity to address risks of SEA/SH through the development of guidance, training and	Training records on GBV-SEA/SH	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
Harassment amongst project workers (SH)	continuous provision of learning activities and materials. ▪ Regular sensitization and training for all project workers and project affected persons on human rights, gender and GBV. ▪ Created HIV awareness to workers and community members (PAPs). ▪ Develop and implement a Gender Based Violence Management Plan including a GRM that ensures confidential reporting of GBV cases. ▪ Prepare a Grievance redress mechanism detailing processes, procedures and principles for adequate and timely reporting and resolution of all grievances.	Signed code of conducts				
Community						
1. Public Health Concerns and safety risks posed by the influx of workers or people providing support services into an area as a result of the project	▪ Restricting access to the site, through a combination of institutional and administrative controls i.e., complete hoarding of the site. ▪ Collaboration with local communities and responsible authorities to improve signage, visibility and overall safety of the Solar PV installation Site. ▪ Coordination with emergency responders to ensure that appropriate first aid is provided in the event of accidents. ▪ Use of skilled trainers to raise awareness among project workers of the risks, expected	Employment records Clean water Rest rooms provided	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
	behaviors, and consequences of violations, communicated through training, and publicized codes of conduct. ▪ Implement the provisions of the LMP.					
2. Traffic impacts on infrastructure	▪ All drivers coming to the site must observe traffic rules and exercise courtesy to other road users.	Smooth flow of vehicles Availability of traffic marshals	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
3. Gender Based Violence (Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of community members by project workers (SEA)/ workplace Sexual Harassment amongst project workers (SH)	▪ Build and improve project staff capacity to address risks of SEA/SH through the development of guidance, training and continuous provision of learning activities and materials. ▪ Regular sensitization and training for all project workers and project affected persons on human rights, gender and GBV. ▪ Created HIV awareness for workers and community members (PAPs). ▪ Develop and implement a Gender Based Violence Management Plan including a GRM that ensures confidential reporting of GBV cases. ▪ Prepare a Grievance redress mechanism detailing processes, procedures and principles for adequate and timely reporting and resolution of all grievances.	Training records on GBV-SEA/SH Signed code of conducts	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
Physical Environment						
	hydrocarbons					

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
Fire Hazards	▪ The contractor shall prepare a fire prevention and fire emergency plan as part of the Environmental Plan during the operation phase of the project. ▪ The contractor shall provide adequate firefighting appliances at specified localities on the worksite to meet any emergency resulting from ignition of a fire. ▪ No burning of any litter/ cleared vegetation on site. ▪ All working areas should have no smoking zones. ▪ Arrangements and labelling of battery terminals should be made adequately to prevent fire incidents.	Fire management plan Presence of firefighting equipment Fire emergency plan in place Fire training records List of fire marshals and Fire Emergency Plan in place	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
Increased solid waste generation namely: Inverters and batteries used in PV systems also have a limited lifespan and can contribute to e-waste. Solar panels have a finite lifespan (typically 20-30 years), and their disposal can generate electronic waste (e-waste)	▪ Use of an integrated solid waste management system i.e., through a hierarchy of options: 1. Reduction at source 2. Recycling 3. Reusing 4. Incineration 5. Sanitary land filling. ▪ Through accurate estimation of the dimensions and quantities of materials required. ▪ Use of durable, long-lasting materials that will not need to be replaced as often, thereby reducing the amount of construction waste generated over time. ▪ Promote recycling and reusing of solar panel components. Implement extended producer	Waste management plan Waste receptacles in place Waste disposal tracking documents	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
	responsibility (EPR) programs to ensure manufacturers take back and properly recycle old panels. Explore ways to refurbish or repurpose panels for other applications. ▪ Promote recycling and proper disposal of inverters and batteries. ▪ Encourage regular maintenance and upgrading of PV systems to extend their useful life. ▪ Consider incentives for retrofitting or upgrading older systems rather than complete replacement. ▪ Dispose of waste more responsibly by contracting a registered waste handler who will dispose of the waste at designated sites or landfills only. Waste collection bins to be provided at designated points.					
Generation of E-waste Obsolete Solar Panels, Batteries, inverters	▪ Conduct regular inspections and maintain inspection reports on the status of solar panel systems. ▪ Have a contract with the supplier that requires for their collection and adequate disposal of E-waste. ▪ Contract a licensed waste handler to ensure appropriate disposal of E-waste. ▪ Assess disposal plans for E-waste.	E-waste management	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
Workers						

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
Working at Heights during the maintenance works may lead to Slips and Falls from Height	▪ Carry out a risk assessment to identify hazards associated with the work process and mitigate them accordingly. ▪ Inspect all ladders and scaffolds used while working at a height. ▪ Provide adequate personal protective equipment for use by contractor staff. ▪ Carry out HS inductions and regular toolbox talks before the commencement of work by staff Periodically assess the structural strength of buildings and roofs onto which solar panels have been mounted before undertaking maintenance works.	No slips/ falls recorded Inspection reports PPE provided	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
Electrocution/Electric Shocks and Burns/Electrical Fires	▪ Engage certified electricians when carrying out wiring activities. ▪ Create awareness on electrical safety. ▪ Provide well coded and appropriate firefighting appliances. ▪ Provide for display emergency contact information for fire services. ▪ Carry out Risk Assessments to identify hazards associated with work processes and mitigate accordingly Use quality materials when carrying out wiring activities.	Wiring certificate Wiring inspection report Risk assessment report	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
Community						
Physical Environment						
Noise & vibration	▪ Compliance with the legal requirements for noise impact specified in the Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and	PPEs provided Workers with Earmuffs	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
	Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009. ▪ Implementation of Noise prevention program as stipulated in line with the Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009. ▪ Noise-generating activities that take place near residential or sensitive institutional receptors will be restricted to between 0800 and 1700hrs. ▪ Working at night is not permitted Reduce the number of people accessing a construction site at any given time.	Noise management programme				
Increased electricity consumption during the dismantling of the solar rooftop bases,	▪ Monitor use of electricity during decommissioning and set targets for reduction of energy use. ▪ hydrocarbons Ensure electrical equipment, appliances and lights are switched off when not being used.	Energy consumption report Energy conservation program	Quarterly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team
Fire Hazards	▪ Decommissioning Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to prevent fires caused either deliberately or accidentally during construction process. ▪ Decommissioning Contractor shall prepare a fire prevention and fire emergency plan as part of the Environmental Plan to be submitted to the PIU.	Fire management plan Presence of firefighting equipment Fire emergency plan in place	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team

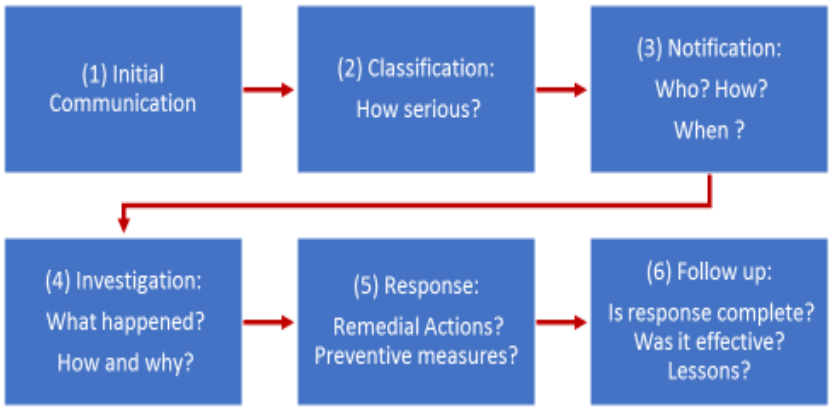
E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
	▪ No burning of any litter/ cleared vegetation on site. ▪ All working areas should be no smoking zones. ▪ Arrangements and labelling of battery terminals should be made adequately to prevent fire incidents.					
Workers						
Worksite Safety, accidents, and Health Hazards to employees	▪ Ensure compliance with WBGs EHS Guidelines: ▪ Provision of all appropriate PPEs to the decommissioning workers and ensure they are always worn while they are working. ▪ Ensure engagement of competent staff for skilled works. ▪ Holding toolbox talks every morning before commencing work and they will be based on working safely. ▪ Provide and place necessary and appropriate warning signs at various points that are risky. ▪ Barricade with conspicuous warning tapes or hoard the site. ▪ Provision of the first aid kits on site with trained first aiders. ▪ Adequately inspect scaffolds and ladders to be used when working at height. ▪ Assess the structural strength of the building and roofs which solar panels have been mounted before starting to work.	No of accidents or near misses Accident registers in place Safety inspections reports	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team

E&S aspects	Mitigation measures	Monitoring/ Supervision measures	Monitoring/ Supervision frequency	Monitoring/ Supervision methods and reporting	Responsibilities	
					Mitigation	Monitoring
	▪ Ensure OSH awareness creation and training for all engaged staff. ▪ Provide a general register for adequate reporting of accidents.					
Community						
Traffic Hazards	All drivers coming to the site must observe traffic rules and exercise courtesy to other road users Awareness creation for community members on traffic safety. Adoption of safety measures that are protective of road users: including safety / traffic signages.	Number of Project Traffic accidents	Monthly	Field Visits	Contractor	PIU – E&S team

6.3 Incident Reporting

55. The project will follow the WB Environmental and Social Incident Response Toolkit (ESIRT) for incident management and reporting process that is comprised of six steps (*See figure below*).

Figure 6-1 - Overarching Incident Management and Reporting Process



6.3.1 Incident Reporting and Initial Communications

56. The incidents shall be classified into Indicative, Serious, or Severe, then a brief one- to two-page Incident Report shall be prepared by the support of the project's Safeguards specialist and be transmitted to the Bank within 24 hours.

57. Indicative Incidents: these are relatively small-scale, localized and one-off non-compliance incidents that negatively impact a small geographic area or a small number of people, and do not result in significant or irreparable harm to people or the environment.

Table 6-2: Examples of Indicative Incidents

Environmental	**Social**	**Occupational Health & Safety**
Small-volume hydrocarbon or chemical spills	Small-scale crop damage or livestock deaths	Underuse of personal protective equipment (PPE) by Works Contractor
Localized dust, light, or noise pollution	Grievances due to project use of public roads	Local increase in the occurrence of communicable disease
Illegal hunting of wildlife (non-endangered)	Project interference with locally significant incidents and sites	Minor job site injuries
Small volume sediment, pesticide, or fertilizer run-off into local waterways	Vehicle damage to public or private roads caused by Works Contractors	Poor "housekeeping" at site, e.g., littering and random disposal of solid waste
Minor off-site disposal of solid waste from project	Nuisance-level contact between employees and community	Lack of understandable warning or traffic control signage
Poor quality or delayed site restoration and revegetation	Minor instances of inappropriate behavior of security forces or other Contractor personnel	Almost empty first aid kit at work site

Environmental	Social	Occupational Health & Safety
Poorly functioning erosion-control measures	Overloading of local commercial services from use by project personnel	Poorly organized or sporadic health & safety induction and training
	Minor impacts on livelihood restoration and/or access to community natural resources	Multiple "slip and trip" hazards throughout the site
	Minor impacts on cultural sites/areas	Lack of Health & Safety plan and/or training for staff

58. Serious Incidents: Incidents that negatively impact moderate to large geographic areas; many members of a community; or result in significant or irreparable harm to individual people, community resources, or the natural environment. Also, repeated non-compliance incidents/failure to remedy non-compliance.

Table 6-3: Examples of Serious Incidents

Environmental	Social	Occupational Health & Safety
Large-volume hydrocarbon or chemical spills, or other hazardous substances impacting the environment	Cases of mistreatment of communities potentially, including vulnerable groups, by project workers or security forces, including incidents such as sexual harassment	Injuries requiring off-site medical attention
Large-volume or long-term sediment, pesticide, or herbicide runoff into waterways	Significant and repeated community impacts from project vehicles and construction activities	Instances of serious communicable diseases among workforces
Lack of implementation of agreed environmental restoration program	GRM not functioning	Consistent lack of health & safety plans and training at work site
	Inadequate consultation and engagement of stakeholders in the project leading to significant conflict and/or delays	Chronic non-use of PPE at project work site
	Non-violent community protests against the project, or mild community unrest	Repeated non-compliance or failure to remedy non-compliance

59. **Severe Incidents:** Incidents that result in great harm to individuals or the environment, or present significant reputational risks that could endanger the Bank's ability to operate in a country or region. Also, persistent non-compliance includes inability or unwillingness to remedy situations that could result in serious or severe harm.

Table 6-4: Examples of Severe Incidents

Environmental	Social	Health & Safety
Hydrocarbon or chemical spills, or release of other hazardous substances into the environment, causing widespread impacts, and/or	Abuses of community members (including vulnerable groups e.g., women, children, youth, elderly, disabled/sick by site security forces or other	Any fatality Permanent disability

Environmental	Social	Health & Safety
requiring large-scale remediation	project workers, including but not limited to GBV	
Major river contamination causing decimation of fish population or other aquatic resources	Human trafficking and child labor	Outbreak of life-threatening communicable disease
	Violent community protests against the project	Criminal and political attacks at worksite
		Forced labor by project's Works Contractor
		Works Contractor is unresponsive regarding ongoing worksite risks of bodily injury
		Persistent non-compliance and/or inability or unwillingness to remedy non-compliance that could result in bodily injury or harm
		Murders, kidnappings, manslaughter and assaults, while criminal matters and not Safeguards incidents per se, have occurred in Bank projects and should be treated as severe incidents. These incidents would be referred to local authorities with notification to WB Security

6.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

6.5 GRM Institutional Framework

60. The GRM is intended to be implemented on federal, state, district and municipality levels. The framework for the institution of the GRM will take a hierarchical approach as shown in the figure below;

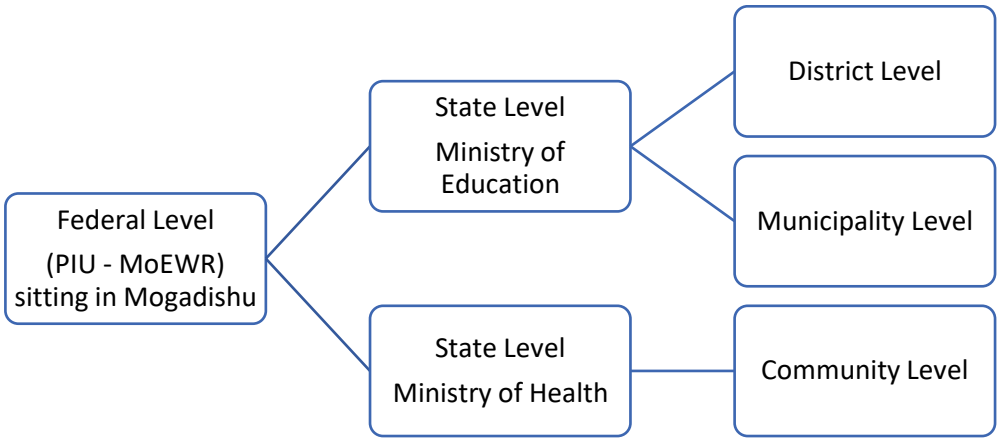


Figure 6-2: GRM Institutional Framework

61. This is the project wide GRM that is available for use by the community/stakeholders. The GRM will work interconnected with local level actors at the Northeastern State of Somalia Ministries, Regional and municipal levels. This is to ensure that all measures are taken to address the grievance. The GRM will be housed at MoEWR FGS and provide access to SESRP stakeholders and contractors to register complaints received at the sub-project level or the field. At the Municipality/Local Government level, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) shall be established and composed of local leaders, municipal representatives, the project, community-based organizations, Legal Aid, and law enforcement agencies. The GRC will be headed through a consensual appointment with affected communities, and steps will be taken to ensure that all grievances are properly documented and transferred to the digital platform for tracking of resolution. community may also make complaints directly to the project-wide GRM through the key contact persons (Grievance Officer), contact numbers-: +252610850613, +252628850613, email address: grm.sesrp@gmail.com, digital platform either by calling, sending text, WhatsApp, etc. The project will identify an NGO GBV service provider to set up and ethically manage SEA/SH complaints as documented in the separate GBV and SEA /HS Action Plan.

62. To ensure an effective operation of the GRM, potential grievances, tools for presentations and responding authority are classified according to the three project components on Table 6-5 below.

Table 6-5: Potential Grievances, Presentations, and Responding Authority

Project Component	Project Intervention Activity	Potential Nature of Grievance	Tools for Presentation	Ultimate Responding Authority
1	Distribution network reconstruction, reinforcement, and operations efficiency in the major load centers	- Land related matters, e.g., poles and cables running through or above homes and private lands - Environmental concerns due to presence of batteries and other equipment - Waste management (e.g., battery disposal) - Gender based violence / Sexual exploitation of locals because of labour influx	- Physical complaint, - Written petitions, - Official Emails, - Phone calls & SMS to GRM hotlines, - Use of designated drop boxes - Channels for confidential and safe complaints for GBV/ SEA related grievances	MoEWR, PIU, and ESPs,
2	Renewable energy generation optimization.	- Supply of equipment considered by consumers as substandard	Physical complaint, - Written petitions, - Official Emails, - Phone calls & SMS to GRM hotlines	MoEWR, PIU and ESPs
3	Electricity services for improved public services delivery (Education Institutions)	- Accidents or injuries to student or community - Gender based violence/ Sexual Exploitation / Sexual Harassment as a result of labour influx - Security matters	- Physical Complaint - Written petitions, - Official Emails, - Phone calls & SMS to GRM hotlines, - Use of designated drop boxes - Channels for confidential and safe complaints for GBV/ SEA related grievances	Relevant ministries and PIU
4	Sector Capacity Enhancement and Project Implementation Capacity Support.	- Gender based violence/ sexual exploitation /sexual harassment as a result of labour influx - Security related matters	- Channels for confidential and safe complaints for GBV/ SEA related grievances - Physical complaint, - Written petitions, - Official Emails, Phone calls & SMS to - GRM hotlines	

63. The GRM will be in place and functional throughout the project life cycle, until completion of all construction activities to the point that the project is decommissioned after achieving all expected

deliverables. A separate mechanism will be developed to address worker grievances, which will be referred to as the Workers GRM. Grievances under the Workers GRM will be resolved by the contractors GRM has been established as early as possible in project development and supported by appropriate human and financial resources before start-up and function throughout project life, including operation and decommissioning.

64. The GRM will be a project wide GRM that will also be available for use by the community. The GRM will work inter-connectedly with local level actors at the administration level, Regional and municipal levels. This is to ensure that all measures are taken to address the grievance. The GRM will be housed at MoEWR (FGS) and provide access to SESRP stakeholders and contractors to register complaints received at sub-project level or the field. At the project level, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been established and is composed of the Director of Energy Department, project Legal Aid, Gender Specialist, and Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists of the project (see Annex VIII). State, Municipality, and Community Level GRCs that consists of local leaders, municipal representatives, community-based organizations, Legal Aid and law enforcement agencies will be established after the first of the project or once the construction activities start. This GRC will be headed through a consensual appointment done with affected communities, and steps will be taken to ensure that all grievances are properly documented and transferred to the digital platform for tracking of resolution. NB aspect of gender representation shall be taken into consideration to ensure no gender is disadvantaged.

65. Community may also make complaints directly to the project wide GRM through the key contact persons (Grievance officer).

Hotline number: 478
Contact numbers-: +252610850613, +252628850613,
Email address: grm.sesrp@gmail.com, digital platform either by calling, sending text,
WhatsApp numbers: +252610850613, +252628850613.

66. The project will liaise with the identified NGO GBV service provider to ethically manage SEA/SH complaints, these complaints shall be documented in the separate GBV and SEA /HS Action Plan.

The GRM implementation process will involve the following steps:

- The safeguards specialists at MoEWR (FGS) will manage the GRM platform for Project level to ensure timely sorting and escalation of grievances to resolving officer,
- Assign a focal person (s) from the Contractors and local GRC for grievance uptake and reporting,
- Train assigned focal person (s) to receive and log complaints in the GRM Database;
- Constitute GRM Committee to resolve grievances,
- Screen, classify and refer complaints to appropriate unit for redress Monitor, track and evaluate the process and results,
- Provide feedback to complainant within a period not later than 30 days for serious cases and 60 working days for catastrophic cases. The complainant shall be given an opportunity to appeal if not satisfied with resolution approach, findings or recommended remedy.
- Overall, the process for grievances reporting by aggrieved parties include following:
  - Lodge complaints through phone call through the key contact persons, contact numbers, email addresses, text message, WhatsApp, in-person directly to the digital platform or the GRC at the local levels;
  - Acknowledgment and registration;

- The investigation, verification, and determination of resolution options;
- Provision of feedback to the stakeholder regarding resolution and progress towards resolution and complainant satisfied;
- Final resolution -tracking and documenting actions and outcomes in the database and with the stakeholder;
- Where a community is fully satisfied with the resolution process, the matter will be formally closed.
- If the complainant is not satisfied with the mediation provided using the project GRM, they are within their discretion to refer the complaint to the court of Law.
-

67. Diverse methods for reporting grievances that are culturally appropriate are to be used and they should permit self-identified, confidential, or anonymous procedures (professional letter writers, suggestion boxes, Email, toll-free telephone etc.).

Avenues for verbal complaints are:

- Complaints to members of the local Grievance Redress Committee (GRC),
- GRM specialists, E&S Safeguards & Communications desks at the SESRP –PIU,
- Open community mediation sessions,
- Operators' Customer Care Unit,
- Town hall meetings,

Avenues for written complaints are:

- Complaint Boxes in the community, operator's office or by hand,
- Letters or Email to the SESRP-PIU,
- Dedicated telephone lines shall include:
- SESRP -PIU hotlines
- Operator Costumer Care hotlines

An email feedback system and 24/7-hour phones has been established and operationalized at the PIU.
Hotline Number: 478
Telephone: +252610850613 / +252770355579
WhatsApp: +252610850613 /+252770355579
Email:grm.sesrp@gmail.com

6.5.1 Security Management Plan

Northeastern State of Somalia

is located in a region historically affected by inter-clan disputes, weak local governance structures, and limited presence of federal or regional security forces in some areas. While recent conditions have seen some stability, the overall operating environment remains fragile.

In addition to political tensions, challenges include:

- Limited law enforcement infrastructure
- Clan-based conflict over land and administrative boundaries
- Remoteness and poor road access
- Absence of emergency medical services or police response
- Risk of petty crime and opportunistic theft targeting high-value equipment like solar panels, batteries, and inverters

In line with the project SMP the following general framework shall be applicable:

- Decisions on the appropriate scope of the project's security arrangements will be guided by an assessment of (a) potential risks to the project's personnel and property, which may require a security response; (b) appropriate responses to the identified security risks; (c) potential impacts of a security incident on the project, local communities, and other parties; and (d) potential mitigation measures.
- The SMP shall define how and by whom security will be managed and delivered, the resources required, and the behavior that is expected of security personnel, as well as the security risks related to security personnel behavior and impacts on communities outlined in ESS4.
- The project will be guided by the country laws and be in line with ISO 31000 and World Bank Good Practice Note on Security Personnel. As well as the principles of proportionality and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), and by applicable relevant international standards and laws in relation to hiring (such as the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force) and rules of conduct (such as the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Providers), training, equipping, and monitoring of such security workers. The project will not sanction any use of force by direct or contracted workers in providing security except when used for preventive and defensive purposes in proportion to the nature and extent of the threat.
- Stakeholder and Community Engagement: Conduct pre-mobilization meetings with elders, youth groups, and local authorities to explain the project, timelines, and clarify that installations are public assets and recruit local security guards (if needed) and laborers by contractors to enhance community ownership and reduce sabotage risks.
- Periodic assessment of security risks during the life of the project allows security arrangements to be updated to reflect any new risks or changes in the operating environment. Security arrangements will be reviewed annually, or when a major event occurs that could affect the security of the project or the project's operating environment.
- The contractor EHS officer will liaise with the project coordinator at PIU (MoEWR) for the guidance of the level of security threat within different project implementation areas, and seek security clearance and physical support from the Ministry of Interior as per the security threat,
- The contractor EHS officer shall provide security clearance for project operation prior to work commencement in collaboration with the respective Project Coordinator.
- It is important to take these risks and impacts into consideration and to determine measures to address them, and this shall be part of the stakeholder engagement on the project, as described in ESS10. Project-level grievance mechanisms that are available to project workers, local communities, and other stakeholders allow them to provide feedback on the project's security arrangements and personnel.

The project-level grievance mechanism will be able to accept concerns or complaints regarding the conduct of security personnel and that such concerns and complaints, as well as any associated evidence and facts, be promptly documented and assessed and action be taken to prevent recurrence.

7. E&S Liabilities of the Contractor

7.1 Contractor's General Responsibilities

- The contract shall comply with the provisions of the labour laws, legislation, and WB's ESS 2 provisions. Wherever possible, give priority to qualified local people when hiring employees. Recruitment should be fair and transparent to ensure all community segments - men, women, vulnerable individuals, minority clans, and VMGs who meet ESS 7 criteria - can access subproject benefits during construction, and that prioritizes the hire of locals for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labour.
- The contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of the contractor-related aspects of the ESMP and regular (monthly) reporting capturing the following areas as well:
  - Workplace Health and Safety aspects
  - Community Health and Safety
  - Project Emergency Preparedness
  - Management of SEA/SH Prevention and Response
  - Sensitize community members and workers on contractor GRMs (both for the workers and general project GRM)
  - Contractors should possess the capacity to provide training to their employees, subcontractors, and labor force regarding the environmental and social aspects of the project. This training may include safety protocols, waste management, and community engagement
- Contractors are responsible for ensuring the safety and well-being of their workforce. They should have the capacity to develop and enforce safety protocols and provide necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers.
- The contractor on his part will have to appoint an EHS officer and a Social Specialist to coordinate and report on the ESMP implementation respectively.
- The contractor is to engage a Community Liaison Officer to act as a link between the community and the contractor and support the Social Specialist.
- The contractor will also have the obligation of identifying and managing the E&S risks related to his/her operations.
- Contractors are expected to maintain accurate records and documentation related to environmental and social aspects of the project. This includes reporting on incidents, compliance, and any corrective actions taken.
- Contractors should have contingency plans in place for responding to emergencies or unforeseen events that may have environmental or social impacts. They should be prepared to take immediate action to mitigate and manage such incidents.
- Contractors must establish monitoring mechanisms to track their environmental and social performance throughout the project's lifecycle. Regular assessments and reporting are essential to ensure ongoing compliance.
- Contractors should promptly report any instances of non-compliance with the ESMP to the project's management and regulatory authorities. This ensures that corrective measures can be taken in a timely manner.

- Contractors should collaborate closely with the project management team to address any emerging environmental and social issues and to ensure that the project is executed in alignment with the ESMP's objectives.
- Maintaining the required level of stakeholder engagement and communication, including providing project schedule information to the public, accepting, and resolving public grievances, advertising, and hiring local workers.
- Maintain a working grievance redress mechanism.
- The contractor is to comply with all regulations and by-laws at the county level and other relevant regulations and laws.
- The contractor shall refer to ESMP recommendations and the ESMP when preparing the contractors- ESMP and the specific plans.
- The contractor shall provide water required for use in connection with the work including the work of subcontractors and shall provide temporary storage tanks, if required.
- The contractor shall make arrangements for sanitary conveniences for his workers. Any arrangements so made shall conform with the public health requirements for such facilities and the contractor shall be solely liable for any infringement of the requirements.
- The contractor shall be responsible for all the actions of any subcontractors whom he subcontracts.
- The contractor shall take all possible precautions to prevent nuisance, inconvenience, or injury to the neighboring properties and the public generally and shall take proper precautions to ensure the safety of the community.
- All work operations that may generate noise, dust, vibrations, or any other discomfort to the workers and/or visitors of the client and the local community must be undertaken with care, with all necessary safety precautions taken.
- The contractor shall make all efforts to muffle the noises from his tools, equipment, and workmen to not more than 70 dBA.
- The contractor shall, upon completion of the work, remove and clear away all plant, rubbish, and unused materials and shall leave the whole site in a clean and tidy state to the satisfaction of the Proponent. He shall also remove from the site all waste.
- No shrubs, trees, bushes, or underground thicket shall be removed except with the express approval of the proponent.
- The standard of workmanship shall not be inferior to the Somali Bureau of Standards where it exists. No materials for use in the permanent incorporation into the works shall be used for any temporary works or purpose other than that for which it is provided. Similarly, no material for temporary support may be used for permanent incorporation into the works.
- Disposing of the waste generated during construction activities by the Environment and Social Monitoring and Management Plan (ESMMP).
- The contractor EHS officer will report on ESMMP implementation during the construction period. The aspect to be reported by the contractor will include safety issues i.e. hours worked, recordable incidents and corresponding Root Cause Analysis (lost time incidents, medical treatment cases), first aid cases, incidents and accidents, potential near misses, and remedial

and preventive activities required (for example, revised job safety analysis, new or different equipment, skills training, etc.); Environmental incidents and near misses; noncompliance incidents with permits and national law; Training on E&S issues (dates, number of trainees, and topics); Details of any security risks; Worker & External stakeholder grievances and E&S inspections by contractor, including any authorities.

7.2 Contractor's Liabilities Onsite

- Safety of Workers: The contractor is responsible for ensuring the safety of their workers and subcontractors. This includes providing appropriate safety training, personal protective equipment (PPE), and adherence to all relevant safety regulations and standards including WBGs and ESHGs.
- Structural Integrity: Roof-mounted solar PV systems can be heavy and may require modifications to the building's structure to support the added weight. Contractors are responsible for assessing the rooftop's structural integrity/capacity, obtaining necessary permits, and ensuring that any modifications are done safely and in compliance with building codes.
- Electrical Safety: Contractors must ensure the safe installation of electrical components, such as solar panels, inverters, and wiring. This includes proper grounding, insulation, and compliance with electrical codes and standards to prevent electrical hazards.
- Fire Safety: The contractor should take precautions to minimize the risk of fire associated with the solar PV system. This may include installing fire-resistant materials, ensuring proper spacing between panels, and implementing fire safety measures.
- Infection Control: In a healthcare facility, infection control is paramount. Contractors should take extra precautions to prevent the spread of contaminants, dust, or debris during the installation process. This is especially important in sensitive areas like operating rooms and patient rooms.
- Patient Privacy and Security: Contractors must respect patient privacy and security. The installation process should not compromise patient confidentiality or access to medical facilities.
- Insurance and Liability Coverage: Contractors should carry appropriate insurance coverage, including general liability insurance and workers' compensation insurance, to protect against accidents, injuries, or damage that may occur during installation.
- Compliance with Healthcare Regulations: Healthcare facilities are subject to strict regulations and guidelines related to patient care and safety. Contractors must be aware of and comply with these regulations, including those related to infection control, noise levels, and security.
- Environmental Considerations: Contractors should be mindful of environmental impacts during installation, such as the disposal of old equipment or hazardous materials. Proper disposal and recycling practices should be followed, and
- Project Timeline: Delays or disruptions caused by the contractor's work could impact the healthcare facility's operations and patient care. Contractors should work closely with HCF management to minimize disruptions and adhere to agreed-upon timelines.

68. **Construction Management Plan:** The construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) for the proposed subprojects shall include the following:

a) Control of Access: The contractor shall ensure that the construction site is accessed by authorized persons only and that up-to-date records are kept.

b) **Management of Fuels and Other Hazardous Materials:** The Contractor shall comply with all applicable laws, regulations, permit and approval conditions, and requirements relevant to the storage, use, and proper disposal of hazardous materials.

c) **Management of the Construction Site:** The contractor shall prevent littering and the random discard of any solid waste on or around the construction site. The contractor shall manage other solid and liquid waste.

d) **Fire Prevention and Management:** The Contractor shall prepare a fire prevention and fire emergency plan as a part of the plans to be submitted to MoEWR. The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to prevent fires caused either deliberately or accidentally during the construction process.

e) **Management of Air Quality:** The Contractor shall institute appropriate measures to minimize or avoid air quality impacts. This can be achieved through the formulation of air quality management plans.

f) **Neighboring Landowner and Occupier Relations:** The Contractor shall respect the property and rights of neighboring landowners and occupiers at all times and shall treat all persons with deliberate courtesy. Additionally, the contractor shall respect any special agreements between the MoEWR and the neighbors.

g) Complaints Register: The contractor shall establish and maintain a register for periodic review by the MoEWR that logs all the complaints raised by the neighbors about project activities. The register shall be regularly updated, and records maintained including the name of the complainant, his/her domicile and contact details, the nature of the complaint, and any action taken to rectify the problem. A separate mechanism will be developed to address worker grievances, which will be referred to as the Workers GRM. The primary purpose of the Workers GRM shall be to provide all workers with an avenue to raise workplace concerns. This shall be implemented in line with the Project Labour Management Plan that has been developed. The scope of the Workers GRM which will be developed shall be to create a systematic approach to improving the management of risks and impacts related to labor and working conditions in projects. The Workers GRM shall seek to engage project workers and their representatives on labor issues, including with representatives of workers' organizations where they exist; help inform the assessment of labor risks and impacts, by providing useful context and additional information.

69. **Rehabilitation and Site Closure:** After completion of construction activities, the contractor shall clear the site of construction materials and dispose of wastes in appropriate disposal sites. The contractor shall remove all temporary works on the construction site and grow grass in areas that are not covered by the installations to control erosion.

8. Roles and Capabilities at the Ministerial/ PIU Levels

8.1 Roles and Capabilities at the Ministerial/ PIU Levels

70. Investing in capacity-building programs for the Ministries of Energy and the project implementing unit's staff. This includes training in project management, environmental and social safeguards, financial management, and other relevant areas.
71. Engage and hire experienced professionals, consultants, and advisors in energy project management, environmental and social safeguards, and other critical areas. This can help bridge knowledge gaps and provide guidance on complex issues.
72. Implement robust project management systems, including tools for planning, monitoring, and evaluation. Ensure that project management software and reporting mechanisms are in place to track project progress and performance.
73. Define clear roles and responsibilities for each team member within the Ministries of Energy and the project implementing units. This helps avoid duplication of efforts and ensures that everyone knows their specific tasks.
74. Develop a comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategy to involve key stakeholders, including local communities, civil society organizations, and donors, in project planning and decision-making processes.
75. Review and strengthen the regulatory framework governing the energy sector in Somalia. Ensure that it aligns with international best practices and is conducive to investment and sustainable development.
76. Develop a comprehensive risk management plan that identifies potential risks and outlines strategies for mitigating and managing them. Regularly update and review this plan throughout the project lifecycle.
77. Establish sound financial management systems to ensure transparency and accountability in budgeting, expenditure, and financial reporting. This includes regular audits and adherence to financial regulations.
78. Strengthen the capacity to manage environmental and social aspects of the project. This may involve the development of an Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) within ministries or project units, as well as training in environmental and social safeguards.
79. Develop a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track project progress, measure impacts, and make data-driven decisions. Regularly review and adjust the framework as needed.
80. Establish clear reporting mechanisms for project updates, including regular progress reports and compliance reports related to environmental and social safeguards. Ensure that documentation is well-maintained, and
81. Maintain open and transparent communication with all stakeholders, including the public. Share project information, progress, and results through various channels, including websites, public meetings, and media.

- **Planning for Closure:**
  a) The implementing agency shall investigate practical options for the closure of the facility at least one year before decommissioning and submit a report to relevant authorities.

b) The MoEWR shall develop a rehabilitation and decommissioning plan in conjunction with relevant stakeholders at least one year before the end of the facility's operations.

c) The MoEWR shall explore options for re-use and recycling of the facility's components/structures.

- **Decommissioning**

a) The MoEWR shall take into consideration the health and safety of personnel, contractors, neighbors, and the public during the planning and implementation of the demolition process.

b) The MoEWR shall undertake a further survey to identify any contaminated areas and remediate them accordingly.

- **Post-closure**

82. The MoEWR shall ensure that the facility's site is free of impacts associated with the closure and demolition. The MoEWR shall develop, rollout and implement a monitoring plan that includes:

a) Monitoring of the rehabilitated site to confirm whether progress is satisfactory.

b) Outline of how land improvement and future land use will be affected by the past operations and decommissioning of the associated infrastructure.

8.2 Monitoring and evaluation matrix dashboard will be developed to visualize key metrics including:

a) Number of grievances logged
b) Status of corrective actions
c) EHS incidents per site
d) Worker and community training completion rates

8.3 Proposed Training Plan for this ESMP.

83. The Training Plan for Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is a critical component that outlines the strategies and activities for educating and building the capacity of the contractor's staff during the construction of the PV system, as well as ensuring enough capabilities of the Ministry of Education staff during operating the PV system at the selected sites. The Training Plan within an ESMP aims to ensure that all relevant parties understand and implement the necessary measures to mitigate and manage site-specific E&S risks and impacts effectively. The following Table summarizes the key requirements.

Table 8-1: Proposed E&S Training Program

#	Trainings/ Topics	Target trainees	Type	Time Hours	Responsibility	Cost (USD)
1	Introduction to ESMP	Teachers and other School Staff, Facility Management Teams, Contractors and Construction Workers	Workshops and Seminars	4	PIU / contractor	2,000
2	Regulatory Framework both Somalia and World Bank	Environmental Health Officers, Project Managers and Supervisors, Contractors and Construction Workers,	Workshops and Seminars	4	PIU / contractor	2,000

#	Trainings/ Topics	Target trainees	Type	Time Hours	Responsibility	Cost (USD)
		Regulatory Authorities and Inspectors				
3	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	Project Managers and Supervisors, Regulatory Authorities and Inspectors	Workshops and Seminars	4	PIU / contractor	1,000
4	Occupational, Health and Safety Protocols	Safety and Security Personnel, Project Managers and Supervisors, Contractors and Construction Workers	On-the-Job Training	5	PIU / contractor	1,000
5	Community Health and Safety Protocols	Safety and Security Personnel	Simulation and Role-Playing Exercises	5	PIU / contractor	3,000
6	Waste Management	Environmental Health Officers, Project Managers and Supervisors, Contractors and Construction Workers	Field Visits and Site Tours:	4	PIU / contractor	5,000
7	Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy and Water Management	Environmental Health Officers, Project Managers and Supervisors, Contractors and Construction Workers	Field Visits and Site Tours:	4	PIU / contractor	2,000
8	Stakeholder / Community Engagement	Community Liaison Officers, Contractors and Construction Workers, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs, Community Representatives	Focus Group Discussions	3	PIU / contractor	5,000
9	Gender and Social Inclusion	Contractors and Construction Workers, Regulatory Authorities and Inspectors	Workshops and Seminars	3	PIU / contractor	2,000

9. Annexes

Annex 1: WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines

WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines[7],[8]		
	Averaging Period	**Guideline value in mg/m^3**
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	24-hour 10 minutes	125 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 20 (guideline) 500 (guideline)
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	1-year 1-hour	40 (guideline) 200 (guideline)
Particulate Matter PM_{10}	1-year 24-hour	70 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 30 (Interim target-3) 20 (guideline) 150 (Interim target-1) 100 (Interim target-2) 75 (Interim target-3) 50 (guideline)
Particulate Matter PM2.5	1-year 24-hour	35 (Interim target-1) 25 (Interim target-2) 15 (Interim target-3) 10 (guideline) 75 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 37.5 (Interim target-3) 25 (guideline)
Ozone	8-hour daily maximum	160 (Interim target-1) 100 (guideline)

Annex 2: General Noise Guidelines

Noise Level Guidelines[4]		
	One Hour L_{Aeq}(dBA)	
Receptor	Daytime 07:00 - 22:00	Nighttime 22:00 - 07:00
Residential; institutional; educational[5]	55	45
Industrial; commercial	70	70

Annex 3: Noise Limits for Various Working Environments

Noise Limits for Various Working Environments		
Location /activity	**Equivalent level LA_{eq},8h**	**Maximum LA_{max},fast**
Heavy Industry (no demand for oral communication)	85 dB(A)	110 dB(A)
Light industry (decreasing demand for oral communication)	50-65 dB(A)	110 dB(A)
Open offices, control rooms, service counters or similar	45-50 dB(A)	-
Individual offices (no disturbing noise)	40-45 dB(A)	-
Classrooms, lecture halls	35-40 dB(A)	-
Hospitals	30-35 dB(A)	40 dB(A)

[4] Guidelines values are for noise levels measured out of doors. Source: Guidelines for Community Noise, World Health Organization (WHO), 1999.

[5] For acceptable indoor noise levels for residential, institutional, and educational settings refer to WHO (1999)

Annex 4: Summary of Recommended PPE According to Hazard

Summary of Recommended Personal Protective Equipment According to Hazard		
Objective	**Workplace Hazards**	**Suggested PPE**
Eye and face protection	Flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, gases or vapors, light radiation.	Safety Glasses with side-shields, protective shades, etc.
Head protection	Falling objects, inadequate height clearance, and overhead power cords.	Plastic Helmets with top and side impact protection.
Hearing protection	Noise, ultra-sound.	Hearing protectors (ear plugs or earmuffs).
Foot protection	Falling or rolling objects, pointed objects. Corrosive or hot liquids.	Safety shoes and boots for protection against moving & falling objects, liquids and chemicals.
Hand protection	Hazardous materials, cuts or lacerations, vibrations, extreme temperatures.	Gloves made of rubber or synthetic materials (Neoprene), leather, steel, insulating materials, etc.
Respiratory protection	Dust, fog, fumes, mist, gases, smoke, vapors.	Facemasks with appropriate filters for dust removal and air purification (chemicals, mist, vapors and gases). Single or multi-gas personal monitors, if available.
	Oxygen deficiency	Portable or supplied air (fixed lines). On-site rescue equipment.
Body/leg protection	Extreme temperatures, hazardous materials, biological agents, cutting and laceration.	Insulating clothing, body suits, aprons etc. of appropriate materials.

Annex 5: Stakeholders/Community engagement Session

SESSION AGENDA

8th April – 2025

ENGAGEMENT SESSION VENUE: Hamdi Hotel- Laas'aano

Time	Sessions	Responsible Person
08:00 – 08:10am	Introduction of the participants	All
08:10 – 08:30am	Opening remarks	DG- Ministry of energy, Minerals and Water - Northeastern State of Somalia
08:30 – 10:30pm	Session1: Introduction and objectives of the project Session2: Electrification of health and Education facilities - Scope od the electrification initiatives - Benefits for health facilities (e.g., improved healthcare delivery, medical equipment operation): - Benefits for education facilities (e.g., extended study hours, better learning environment)	PIU – Environmental Specialist
10:30 – 11:30pm	Coffee - Break	
11:30 – 12:30pm	Session3: Importance of Stakeholder Engagement Session4: Roles & Responsibilities	PIU – Environmental Specialist
12:30 – 13:30hrs	Lunch – Break and Prayers	
13:30hrs – 15:00hrs	Session5: Environmental & Social Safeguards of the proposed project Session6: Challenges & Mitigation Strategies for the sub-project activities	PIU – Environmental Specialist
15:00hrs – 15:30hrs	Q&A and Closing Remarks	All - DG

Annex 6: Stakeholders/Community engagement Session attendance sheet

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Stakeholder/Community Engagement Session for the Electrification of Health and Education Facilities in SSC-Khatumo

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

08 - April 2025.

No.	Names	Institution	Title
1.	Salman Aden Hassan	Ministry of Energy	DG.
2.	Dahir Ahmed Ismail	Ministry of energy	Department of energy.
3.	Abdirisak Ahmed	Ministry of energy	Technical Advisor
4.	Isxaaq C/nasir Haji	Ministry of Health	Acting DG
5.	Mohamud Abdi Isse	Ministry education	DG
6.	Shamsake farah dirie	Ministry of health	Department of Health Services
7.	Siciid Yusuf Osman	Civil society org	representative
8.	Muuse adam	Community	Representative
9.	Cali Axmed	District development committee	representative/ elementor
10.	Saalim C/rashid Dahir	D-D-C	Member
11.	Abdihakim mohamud	Local government	Department of public works
12.	Jamaal Xasan Maxed	Local government	Depart of planing
13.	Mohamed Abdiqasir Mohamed	Local government	Engineer.
14.	Saddam dirriye Xaashi	Traditional leader	Member
15.	Ismaacil C/salaad Axmed	Traditional	member
16.	Khaalid Abdillahi Ahmed	religious leader	Xubin
17	Mukhtar Farax Ciise	education	Teacher
18	C/rashid Siciid	Mohamed	Teacher
19	Axmed Maxamed	Muuse Yusuf Salal	Teacher
20	Ahmed Ibrahim Mohamed	Community	GOWA representive
21	Yusuf Siciid Ali shire		
22	Hafsa nur mohamed	Ministry of education	Examination department

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Annex 7: Stakeholders/Community engagement Session Photos

PIU – Environmental Specialists presenting the project scope and objectives

DG – Ministry of Energy, Minerals and Water resources – Northeastern State of Somalia

Stakeholders sharing their views on the potential positive/negative impacts of the proposed project

Representatives from the project stakeholders

Addressing concerns during the engagement

Representatives from community members and civil society groups participated