REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERALS (MoEM)

FINAL REPORT

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

MAY 2022

ABBREVIATIONS

BESS	Battery Energy Storage Systems
BSSF	Business Support Services Firm
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
CITES	Convention on International Trade Against Endangered Species
CoC	Code of Conduct
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
DEWC	District Environment and Environment Watch Council
DG	Director General
DoE	Directorate of the Environment
E&S	Environmental and Social
EDs	Environmental Audits
ESIAs	Environment Impact Assessments
ENSO	El Niño–Southern Oscillation
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESPs	Electricity Service Providers
ESSAF	Environmental and Social Screening Assessment Framework
ESSs	Environmental and Social Standards
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GoSL	Government of Somaliland
FM	Financial Management
GBV	Gender based Violence
GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country
IDA	International Development Association
IDPs	internally displaced persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
INDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
LMP	Labour Management Procedure
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MNR	Min. for Natural Resources
MoEd	Ministry of Education
MoEM	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
MoEWT	Min. for Environment, Wildlife and Tourism

MoHD	Ministry of Health Development
MSDs	Musculoskeletal Disorders
NERAD	National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OE	Owner's Engineer
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OHSMP	Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRMN	Protection Return Monitoring Network
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REWC	Regional Watch Councils
RFB	Request for Bids
RFP	Request for Proposals
RI	Recipient Institution
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDF	Somaliland Development Fund
SEAP	Somaliland Electricity Access Project
SEAs	Sectoral Environmental Assessments
SecMF	Security Management Framework
SESRP	Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project
TBD	To Be Determined
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TORs	Terms of Reference
TPMA	Third Party Monitoring Agents
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
VAC	Violence Against Children
WBG	World Bank Group
WHO	World Health Organization

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Executive Summary

Introduction and background

The Government of Somaliland (GoSL) is preparing the Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SESRP) for appraisal. The SESRP aim is to increase access to electricity services and to re-establish the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI) in the Project Areas. The GoSL has created the Ministry Energy and Minerals (MoEM) to define and implement overall energy sector policies and to regulate the sector. The MoEM hosts the Project Implementing Unit (PIU).

The Project Development Objective is to increase access to electricity services and to re-establish the electricity supply industry in the Project Areas.

OBJECTIVE OF ESMF

The objectives of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is to clarify E&S Standards, processes, and mitigation principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects, which are to be prepared during project implementation by PIU.

ESMF METHODOLOGY

This ESMF was prepared in accordance with standard procedures for environmental and social assessment including World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), other relevant international environmental and social assessment regulations and guidelines, and the Somaliland environmental assessment guidelines.

RATIONALE OF ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMEMT FRAMEWORK

Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SESRP) is designed as first of a series of three projects (SOP), that will support the re-establishment, reconstruction and expansion of Somaliland's electricity sector to be able to deliver on its mandate – expand access, improve electricity service delivery, support the clean energy transition, and attract new financing. SESRP selection of investment options will be based on feasibility studies with concept design to be carried out in the initial phase of implementation, therefore project details around, the footprint, quantum and severity of impacts required to prepare framework tools are difficult to establish at this stage. To aid assessment and management of environmental and social impacts at this early stage in project appraisal and planning, an Environment and Social Management Framework is carried out to provide a general E&S impact identification framework to assist project implementers identify preliminary E&S risks of the projects and institute measures to address adverse environmental and social impacts. Specific information on country-wide project locations, land requirements, biophysical features, etc., when known at a later stage, will be subject to the provisions herein and of framework documents (Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Security Management Framework (SecMF)) and site-specific instruments such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) reports to be prepared at later phases of the project.

Environmental and Social Baseline

Environmental Baseline: The Republic of Somaliland is bounded by the Red Sea - Gulf of Aden – to the north; Somalia to the east; the Federal Republic of Ethiopia to the south and the west; and the Republic of Djibouti to the northwest. Somaliland is positioned along the Gulf of Aden near the entrance to the Bab al-Mandeb, a major sea-lane through which almost one-third of the world's shipping passes.

Climate: Somaliland is classified into three main climatic zones across the regions. These include; (a) desert zone mainly along the coastal belt, (b) very arid zone in the central and western areas and (c) semi-arid zone in the lower parts of Awdal and present-day Maroodijeex. The latter areas receive the best rainfall up to 500 to 600 mm per year, Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions come next with rainfall values of 100 to 400 mm per year. The coastal belt and a small pocket of the area south of Sool region are characterized by very low rainfall with values less than 100 mm per year.

Somaliland is subject to four seasons each lasting three months. Winter (Jiilaal) is a dry season occurring from December to mid-March. Spring (Gu') is the long rainy season, lasting from late March to mid-June. Summer (Xagaa) is the third season and occurs from late June to mid-September. Autumn or fall (Dayr) is another rainy season but is much less bountiful than the spring season in many parts of the country, especially the west which is compensated by 'Karan' showers in winter.

Temperature: The mean air temperatures are generally high, in the range of about 25oC to more than 35oC in the northern coastal regions (e.g. Berbera) while it is cooler in the north-western mountain region (e.g. Shiekh) where it varies from about 15oC to about 23oC. In the inland areas of the Darror and Nugal basins, it varies between 22oC and about 33oC. The mean temperature is highest from June to August in the Gulf of Aden basin areas whereas the peak temperature occurs from May to September in the inland areas.

Potential Evapotranspiration: The annual. Potential Evapotranspiration (PET) exceeds 2,000 mm in the Somaliland, and is even as high as 3,000 mm in the Gulf of Aden. In most locations, PET exceeds rainfall in all months of the year. Except in a few locations in the extreme northwest regions, even 0.5 PET exceeds rainfall in all months, giving zero values for the longest vegetation growing period in most of the areas. This is why most areas in the northern basins are not suitable for agriculture (Basnyat, 2007).

Biological Environment: Somaliland's natural resources fall into three broad categories: marine resources such as fish and salt; surface resources which include forests and forest products such as the aromatic extracts of frankincense (*from Boswellia spp.) and myrrh (from Commiphora spp., both Burseraceae*), as well as surface water; and sub-surface resources such as rocks and minerals, such as gypsum, iron ore, copper, gold, kaolin, limestone; fossil fuels, and groundwater. Many of them have been directly or indirectly impacted by the extended civil conflict, but competition for access to some resources has also been, and continues to be, a source of conflict in itself.

Water Resources: Water resources are generally scarce in Somaliland and there is no river with perennial flows in Somaliland. Groundwater is the main source of water for the majority of the people in Somaliland to meet their water needs, groundwater from dug wells, bore holes and springs are the primary sources of water for the population in the most of the country. Groundwater is harnessed by the rural and urban population to meet domestic and livestock water needs as well as for small scale irrigation.

According to FAO-SWALIM, 2012 a total of 1,037 water sources are found in Somaliland. More than half of the water sources are shallow wells. Dams are restricted basically to the region west and south of Hargeisa, while springs are found in the mountainous regions, particularly in Awdal, between Hargeisa and Berbera and around Erigavo.

Social Economic Baseline: Somaliland's economy is largely consumption-based and dominated by Livestock, while it is also supported by remittances and large aid flows. Somaliland's GDP is estimated by the expenditure approach

was 2,927 million USD in 2020, while GDP per capita amounted to 697 USD, compared to 688 USD in 2019[1]. Livestock plays a key role by constituting 75 per cent of GDP, and 93 per cent of total exports. Other sectors driving growth are construction, telecommunications and money transfer services.

Somaliland's economy is dominated by low-productivity sectors with livestock and retail trade making up over 50% of GDP. Livestock has been traditionally the backbone of Somaliland's economy contributing with 28.4% of its GDP. The wholesale and retail trade (21.9%), real estate activities (7.6%) and crops (7.0%) are other important sectors. On the other hand, sectors that are key for economic growth such as energy (1.0%) and finance (0.3%) have meagre participation and Mining and quarrying as1.2% respectively[2]

Land Issues: Land conflicts in Somaliland have risen to be one of the key issues of instability at the community and inter-community level. This is partly due to a complex situation of land tenure. Currently, Somaliland has fragmented and incomprehensive land laws governing land issues such as allocation, use and registration land. Only few locals registered their land at the time, and the presence week regulatory systems and institutions impacted the situation negatively. Customary land tenure has therefore taken the centre stage in ordering land ownership and usage. It is focused on clan relations and on pastoral land use rather than norms of individual ownership and public interest.

Security and conflict Environment: There is significant conflict and insecurity at different levels in Somaliland. Some insecurity stems from clan competition, which goes back into history and historical movements and power distribution. Often it is combined with localized competition over resources, for example over land or water sources.

Vulnerability and Social Exclusion

Due to disaster and conflict among other issues mainly causes Internal Displacement In Somaliland. Conflict and violence have triggered. During the recent drought in 2017 and 2021, people dependent on livestock and agriculture had to abandon their rural homes to find new opportunities, migrating predominantly to urban areas.

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Gender-Based Violence and Gender Dynamics: Somaliland's constitution includes commitments on gender equality, but these are not achieved (NAGAAD, 2019: 11). In a context of high poverty rates driven by post-war fragility and years of drought, women face systematic discrimination in accessing the scarce services and resources (Walls et al., 2017). A 2019 Gender Gap Assessment found that women were "comprehensively disadvantaged compared to men in terms of economics1, politics and education" (NAGAAD, 2019: 5). There are high levels of sexual and gender-based violence (Home Office, 2018: 6). 98 percent of women aged 15-49 were found to have had female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C) (Central Statistics Department, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Somaliland Government, 2020: xxvii). According to customary law, women cannot inherit, while the biggest constraint on women's entrepreneurship is the lack of access to finance (Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA Network),

[1] Central Department of Statistics, MoPND, 2020

[2] Somaliland Ministry of Finance Development, 2018

2018: 9, 29-30; NAGAAD, 2019: 7). However, women in Somaliland are considered to play "pivotal roles" in managing households; are active in small business; and have a long history of civil society activity (Walls et al., 2017: 25).

Legal and Institutional Framework

Flowing with a decade of civil war and the collapse of the Siyad Barre's regime of Somalia, Somaliland declared its independence from Somalia in 1991 and since then maintained a separate government. Somaliland has its own constitution adopted in 2001 and established the governance system and authorities of the GoSL.

The Somaliland Constitution provides constitutional provisions postulating directive Principles and fundamental human rights and freedoms serving as prammeters to socio-economic, cultural and environment policies and development interventions in Somaliland

Article 12 of the Constitution of Somaliland addresses Public Assets, Natural Resources and Indigenous Production and postulates, among others, following key provisions:

- The land is a public property commonly owned by the nation, and the state is responsible for it.
- The care and safeguarding of property, endowments and public assets is the responsibility of the state and all citizens; and shall be determined by law.

Article 18 of the Constitution of Somaliland addresses the management environment and provides as flows: "The state shall give a special priority to the protection and safeguarding of the environment, which is essential for the wellbeing of the society, and to the care of the natural resources. Therefore, the care of and (the combating of) the damage to the environment shall be determined by law.

The Constitution also contains other provisions applicable social, economic and cultural related policies and development interventions. At this point it suffices to point out that Somaliland Constitution guarantees. Among others, individual's right to work and to obtain employment income equal to the work they do, and to be free from forced labour, the right to private property and special rights of women.

In addition to the relevant constitutional provisions, GoSL has established legal frameworks applicable to environment and social management including, among other, following legislations and regulations:

- Environment Management Law, Law No. ??/2018
- Urban Waste Management and Hygiene Law; Law.No.83/2018
- National Environment Policy, 2015;
- National Climate change Policy?
- Draft Environmental and social Impact Assessment Regulation.

- Urban land Management Law, Law No. 17/2008
- Somaliland Agricultural Law, Law No 8/1999
- Somaliland Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law – No. 69/2015
- Private Sector Employment Law (Labour Law), Law. No 31/2020;
- Urban waste management and Hygiene Law, Law. No. 83/2018
- Civil Service Law, Law No. 97/2022
- Gender Policy
- National Electricity Law, Law No. 83/2018
- Somaliland road traffic management Law, Law No. 56/2013
- Overloaded vehicles control regulation of Somaliland of 06/5/2017
- (Revises) Regional and District Administration Law (Local Government Law), Law No. 23/2019.
- Human Trafficking and exploitation prevention Law, Law No. 101/2021

The Ministry of Environment and Rural Development/Climate Change is the highest government institution responsible for GoSL the administration and management of the environment in Somaliland. The ministry is mandated to t is mandated to drafting and implementation of the environmental policy and law, establish and enforce Environmental Quality Standards, and Sectoral Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessments (ESIA)

Absence of detailed regulation and the weak capacity of the responsible government institutions affect and hindered the implementation of the above outlined constitutional principles and human rights enshrined in the Somaliland Constitution

Relevant World Bank Environment and Social Standards including Environment and Social Assessments, labour and working conditions, Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management, Community Health and Safety, Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources, Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, Cultural Heritage, Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure for the project have been evaluated. Somalia is signatory to some international conventions with regards to the Climate Change, Biological Biodiversity, Labour and gender relations, including: Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on International Trade Against Endangered Species (CITES), Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Convention to Combat Desertification, Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labor, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention and Rotterdam Convention.

Potential environmental risks and impacts and its ratings

The potential environmental risks and impacts include (a) management of environmental and social risks and impacts of the Associated Facilities[3], such as ESP generation facilities under component 1 and 2 activities(b) disposal and management of liquid and solid waste, such as spoils metals, cables, capacitor, wood, glass, and packaging materials under component 1 ,2 and 3 activities; (b) disposal and management of hazardous wastes such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from older imported transformers and capacitors in use by ESPs, transformer parts and oils, certain amount of heavy metals, used and damaged solar panels, and batteries; under component 1, 2 and 3 (c) soil erosion and degradation; (d) fauna and flora disturbance leading to loss of habitats due to land clearance; under component 1 activities (e) dust and noise; (f) contamination and degradation of soil and water; (g) health and safety of employees and communities including those associated with operation of vehicles, plant and equipment, working at height, contaminations associated with improper handling of e-wastes, electrocution and aesthetic, and resource use (water and building materials for construction camps) in areas of less availability. The potential project risks associated with the disposal and management of hazardous wastes will be more aggravated due to limited capacity on disposal, recycling, and management of non-biodegradable hazardous wastes from electrical equipment; damaged or leftover solar panels, and used or damaged batteries; and limited knowledge and capacity in O&M of these new energy technologies, including availability and affordability of parts.

Social risks and impacts

Key social risks include: a) ensuring security for project operations and associated workers b) potential land acquisition required for the installation of 132 kV sub-transmission network and associated substations, medium voltage line (<33kV) corridors and possible expansion of existing and green field mini-grids and Distribution network. c) forced displacement of IDPs is said to be rampant especially in urban centers such as Hargiesa and may be carried out in anticipation of project investment d) Past issues around land and unsettled/multiple claims with the existing generation sites occupied by the ESPs and the distribution network e) systemic weakness in the capacity of implementing agencies to identify, understand and prevent adverse environmental and social impacts of the project, (f) fragility, conflict, and violence; (g) vulnerability and social exclusion; of the VMG / minority clans from the project benefits (h) spatial dynamics linked to urban growth and rural poverty; (i) social impacts of climate-related risks and environmental degradation (j) Potential establishment of workers camp may exacerbate risks associated with gender-based violence (GBV) or sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and other forms of GBV; Labor influx and associated gender-based violence risks, given the stark poverty rates in the country. Currently GBV risk for the project has been assessed to be high, based on the available information and GBV risk assessment Tool results. Social risks are also enhanced by the absence of formal legal framework for the management of E&S risks, the intricate stakeholder engagement process due to clan considerations, and the weak institutional capacity to address related social risks – including GBV considerations - that may occur during stakeholder consultations under project activities and sub projects implementation.

Key mitigation measures

[3] The ESPs associated facilities are different structures for different and multi-purpose uses and these include; management building e.g. offices and operation centers, warehouses and storage facilities. Some of the ESPs also have garages for maintenance, solar farms and wind turbines and facilities for diesel generators.

Detailed mitigation measures for the potential environment, social, health and safety risk and impacts have been identified on section 4 of the Environmental and Social Management framework. Key mitigation measures include but not limited to: compensation in cash at full replacement value in line with the RAP developed and livelihood assistance, PIU shall work closely with the Ministry of Interior to ensure the security of the workers in line with the draft Security Management Framework, employment of project workers shall be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment in line with LMP, hiring local communities for non-technical assignments, all contracts shall have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age requirements of 18+, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) should be prepared to address project related grievances for both workers and community, wetting of the materials storage are and project sites to limit fugitive dust emission, hire the services of a licensed waste handling company for collecting, transporting and disposing of, provision for adequate drainage of storm water from the project sites, replanting of vegetation within the exposed or disturbed soil, strictly prohibit cutting trees beyond the project immediate zone of influence, availing adequate waste oil receptacles at all project site for managing hydrocarbon leakages, provision of appropriate fit for work Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for all workers, servicing of all equipment and machinery at designated sites, avail First Aid kit and services at the sites, all contractors shall sign a Contractor's Code of Conduct (CoC), sensitization campaigns and awareness creation on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), adherence to the MoHD / WHO and World Bank Interim Guidance note on COVID-19, infection, prevention and control measures, undertaking Job Risk Assessment for all assignment before performing the assignment, schedule deliveries of material/ equipment during off-peak hours and depute flagman for traffic control along busy access road, adherence to the "Chance Finds procedure" in all civil works, follow the standard safety protocols while erecting poles and stretching cables, use of existing path/access roads for movement of man and machinery, install sediment basins to trap sediments in storm water prior to discharge to surface water, all transformers should be kept in store with containment to prevent escape of PCBs into the environment, regular cutting and trimming of trees around power lines, regular monitoring of power lines to prevent electricity pilferage, deactivating and properly grounding live power distribution lines before work is performed on, or in close proximity, to the lines; training of workers in the identification of occupational EMF levels and hazards, establishment and identification of safety zones to differentiate between work areas with expected elevated EMF levels compared to those acceptable for public exposure, use of signs, barriers (e.g. locks on doors, use of gates, use of steel posts surrounding transmission towers, particularly in urban areas), and education / public outreach to prevent public contact with potentially dangerous equipment and lastly regular maintenance of all equipment at the site in line with maintenance plan.

Environmental and Social Screening Process

The first step in the screening process is the determination of the environmental and social aspects of activities under SESRP component so as to ascertain the type of environmental and social assessment required in accordance with ESS 1 and consistent with the ESSs. Each component activities and sub-activities will be screened including: (i) Sub-Transmission and Distribution network reconstruction, reinforcement and operations efficiency in the major load centers of Hargeisa, ii) Hybridization and Battery Storage Systems for Mini-Grids, iii) Stand-alone solar off-grid access to public institutions and iv) Institutional Development and Capacity Building.

The objectives of screening are to (i) screen the environmental and social risks and impacts of a subproject; and (ii) determine the type/s of mitigation measures, assessment, specific plan(s) or safeguard instrument(s) to be prepared based on the outcomes of the screening. The screening process could also be used to identify eligible or ineligible project activities for further or no environmental and social assessment, respectively. This is done by analysing the

proposed activities in relation to their environmental & social context (area of influence) using a checklist approach. An Environmental and Social Screening Form is provided in Annex I-A.

Institutional Arrangements for the Implementation of ESMF:

The project will be implemented by: The MoEM, Somaliland in Hargeisa in close coordination with the Somaliland Ministries of Education and Education and the ESPs. The Project Institutional and Implementation Arrangements take into account the following: (i) The IDA Grant Recipient (GOSL) and the Recipient Institutions (Ministry of Energy, and Minerals (MoEM, Ministries of Education and Health for both GOSL and SL) and (ii) The Electricity Service Providers (ESPs) who currently own, manage and operate most of the electricity infrastructure. The ultimate beneficiaries (agencies responsible for the operations and maintenance of the project assets are): (i) the ESPs will be responsible for the assets financed and constructed under Components 1 & 2; and (ii) The Ministries of Education and Health for the Institutional Solar PV systems installed with financing under Component 3 by the Ministry of Energy and minerals.

The PIU will comprise experts with different skills who will be responsible for the implementation of the project including but not limited to the following general functions: contracts management, procurement, financial management, stores management, social and environmental safeguards and reporting. Each PIU shall have, as core staff, the following: (i) Project Manager/Program Coordinator; (ii) Financial Management Specialist; (iii) Procurement Specialist; (iv) Project Engineer; (v) Environmental Safeguards Specialist, (vi) Social Safeguards Specialist; (vii) Gender and GBV Specialist, (viii) Energy Specialists and (ix) Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. The PIU shall co-opt from the ESPs and the Ministries of Education and Health as maybe required at the various stages of the project implementation. The PIU staff shall have the responsibility to oversee the project implementation, perform the required technical and E&S functions, and serve as the focal points for communication with Bank, contractors and consultants. For the respective components, each PIU will be also responsible for preparing the Request for Bids (RFB)/Request for Proposals (RFP) for tendering, bid evaluation, contract award, contract management, etc. and technical a`ssistance consulting firms (e.g. the Owner's Engineer (OE) and the Business support Firm (BSSF)), financed under the IDA Grant, providing contractors and consultants with support and guidance during project implementation, as well as to supervise contractors' and suppliers' compliance with all their contractual obligations, as well as compliance with Environment and Social Safeguards requirements. The PIU will be responsible for collecting, verifying, and collating information, integrating the M&E reports, and submitting to the World Bank both the quarterly and annual progress reports.

The following institution will play key roles in the implementation of the project:

PIU have been established in Somaliland, the PIU are experienced in the implementation of Bank funded projects and programs in the power/energy sector. The PIU team include Engineers, Project Engineers, Procurement Specialists, Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists etc. who will provide expert technical guidance on the matters concerning the SESRP component and its sub-projects.

The Director General (DG) responsible for Energy Programs of the MoEM will have the overall responsibility of ensuring that the project achieves the Project Development Objectives and is implemented in accordance with the agreed and applicable laws and procedures. Lastly, BSSF will also be responsible for assessing whether an ESP has capacity to manage the E&S aspects in their operations.

Contractors' Safety Health and Environment (SHE) unit will ensure the proper and safe storage of materials in their respective warehouses, as well as the management of wastes generated from removed packaging. Specifically, as concerns the implementation of the ESMF and execution of environmental and social management responsibilities;

the Health Safety and Environment Departments will nominate a senior manager/officer (of the HSE Department) to oversee and communicate environmental and social matters directly to the Safeguards Specialists in the PIU.

Business Support Services Firm (BSSF) shall offer the technical assistance to ESPs to enhance their capacity in utility business management operations and guide the day-to-day sector undertakings. The BSSF will also support the sector line ministries for the adequate management of sector policies and planning, establishment of an enabling environment for sector operations, including regulations (primary and secondary), safeguards, and day-to-day management and oversight. BSSF will also be responsible for assessing whether an ESP has capacity to manage the E&S aspects in their operations.

Supervisory Consultants will supervise the activities of Contractors engaged to implement the main activities with regards to environmental and social performance, their responsibilities will include monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures.

Independent Consultant(s) will be procured by the PIU to undertake required environmental and social assessment(s); and likewise prepare the requisite reports.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) will assist the PIU in strategizing and developing practicable and sustainable community driven approaches for project implementation.

The World Bank has overall responsibility to ensure that ESF's ESSs are complied with. In addition, the Bank will be responsible for the final review and clearance of environmental and social assessment instruments; as well as reviews and the giving of a "no objection".

Capacity Development for Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring

There is low capacity of the implementing agency to manage and monitor environmental risks as shown by an assessment of the key implementing agencies in Somaliland MoEM, SEC and ESPs. Noted is the poor safety records among the ESPs, absence of regulations and standards codes of practice and mechanism to vet and enforce electricity services quality, health and safety standards. There is very limited capacity in terms of staffing, financial resources and skills on ESF requirements.

Capacity enhancement of the environmental and Social Standards skills and competencies of the projects PIU has been built into the project design under component 4, where an incremental E&S capacity building is envisioned. This subcomponent will finance execution, design, and supervision consultants to assist the MoEM PIU and associated agencies in project implementation, sector management and coordination. This subcomponent will also support key functions of the PIU Project Management Teams (project management, procurement, financial management (FM), safeguards, and Monitoring and Evaluation) required for project implementation. The subcomponent will also include technical assistance to enhance sector fiduciary arrangements as well as setting up an E&S risk & impact management system, enhancing the E&S capacity through staffing and training on the ESF requirements based on a robust capacity building plan. The Sectoral Environment and Social Assessment shall inform the sector wide development framework and E&S risk & impact management capacity and performance for the sector. Specifically, the subcomponent will finance the Owner's Engineer Consultancy Services to support the PIU with regard to the project design, procurement and contracts' management, including fiduciary and E&S aspects covering responsibility of preparing E&S documents along with the sub project specific designs. A dedicated Environmental and Social Firm will support the PIU in the areas of health, safety, labor management, land, resettlement, community engagement and security issues. In addition, the sub-component will support other technical assessment and capacity building activities for the successful

implementation of the project. This will include, for instance, trainings for the Ministries of Health and Education for the management and operations of the solar PV systems beyond the lifetime of the project.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A systematic and functional GRM will be adopted to address the concerns of aggrieved parties (PAPs, vulnerable groups including women, IDPs, gender-sensitive issues, workplace concerns and community concerns). Such a mechanism will detail the processes involved in registering grievances at no cost to the aggrieved parties as mentioned above. A grievance could mean a simple query or inquiry, concern, issue, or formal complaint that bothers the lives of aggrieved parties. The layers of the GRM will be well publicized as a way of educating PAPs, recruited workers and other residents on the process. Alternative means of access, however, will be the public information centres that will be established at various project sites. At the same time, information about where complaints can be lodged will be provided by the PIU and or the consultant will be published on public notice boards, communicated verbally at all public meetings, and outreach sessions so that there is a wider public understanding and acceptance of the mechanisms proposed for grievance redress.

The primary purpose of the GRM is to hear the complaints or address the concerns of aggrieved parties to a fair extent and on time. Dissatisfaction can cause an aggrieved party to act beyond expectations, which would culminate in some unforeseen repercussions that would negatively affect project implementations and stall project progression. For this reason, the GRM will strive to resolve grievances at the lowest level possible, but with opportunities for the aggrieved parties to escalate their complaint to higher tiers of the project's GRM should they be dissatisfied by the resolution of the project's lower GRM tiers. The GRM will be time bound at each tier, and will include information on the opportunity access external GRM channels including arbitration/mediation, the country's legal redress systems and the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) and the Inspection Panel, if the complainant is not satisfied with the project level GRM.

Public Consultations and Concerns

First round of Stakeholder consultations was held on April 28th 2021 (Somaliland, Additional Stakeholder Engagement was held during the month of June as from 15th to 30th 2021, all this have been and has been documented. Stakeholder consultations is a continuous process built in to project design and will continue throughout the project implementation. Subsequent E&S assessment operations will ensure that stakeholder concerns are taken into account. As part of the disclosure plan, the ESMF have been released publicly by the government. The ESMF report would also be available in these &WB external website within which it could be possible to collect feedback, comments, and suggestion from interested entities. Copies of these documents and a brief of the reports should be made available to communities and interested parties on accessible locations in English and/or if possible, in local languages.

Relevant baseline data has been Collected, reviewed and analysed of existing information about biophysical and socio-economic resource has been collected., – Ministry of labour and social affairs In Somaliland, consultations were held with Ministry of Environment and Climate change, Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Ministry of Public Works and the Somaliland Lawyer Association, Hargeisa Water Agency. More consultation was done with the Electricity Service Providers including: Sompower, TECH, Gaafane power, Indho-power , Solar chain technology, Iftin Solar, Kaafi solar, Sunpower, Somlight, Enersom solar,Renova Solar. The Leaders of the IDPS at several camps were also consulted as

one of the vulnerable groups. The project draft SEP will be updated continuously to ensure it provides a clear roadmap for an inclusive stakeholder's consultations throughout the life of the project.

Key issues identified during consultation include: the need to prepare ESMF using up to date, adequate and appropriate baseline data by thorough review of the sector specific regulatory framework and good international industry practices, identification of the roles and responsibilities of the key players in project implementation including the private sector and civil society actors, assessment of potential environment and social risks and impacts associated with the project including community health and safety concerns, labour influx, gender based violence, sexual harassment, Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, inclusion of the vulnerable and disadvantaged of society in the project's activities and access to project opportunities and services occupational safety and health, HIV/AIDs, communicable diseases and also COVID 19 through an all-inclusive consultative process of stakeholders with a gender balance.

The capacity of existing institutions for handling environment, social, occupational health and safety aspects of the project is not adequate. However, the government has taken the initiative to institute ESS requirements by ensuring PIU have fully fledged Safeguards team. Waste management systems in the country in particular is weak (waste collection, storage, transportation and disposal) and usually local governments especially the municipalities face the greatest burden with very limited support from the central administrations. Furthermore, a Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development Plan will be developed at the beginning of project implementation to address the technical and institutional strengthening needed to implement the different E&S instruments.

On environment issues, the support of the Directorate of Environment is required in all the environmental related safeguards during all the project phases in managing the project aspects especially: the hazardous materials and waste management, habitat destruction and alteration, health and safety issues in relation to the electric and magnetic fields, implementation and enforcement of the environmental and social mitigation measures of the project related safeguards.

On social issues, the local government in the respective have a major role and responsibilities of land take from the citizen or institution for development purposes. However, the local governments work hand in hand with line ministry of Land Government and particularly the Land Department in order to oversee and observe how the process of land take relates with legislative provisions.

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1 Introduction

The Government of Somaliland (GoSL) is preparing Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SESRP) to be financed by International Development Association IDA to the tune of $50 Million. The SESRP aim is to increase access to electricity services and to re-establish the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI) in the Project Areas. GoSL Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MoEM) will be in charge of implementing the project. The Ministry also aim to; to define and implement overall energy sector policies and to regulate the sector. The MoEM hosts the Project Implementing Unit (PIU).

1.1 OBJECTIVE, RATIONALE AND METHODOLOGY OF ESMF

1.1.1 OBJECTIVE OF ESMF

The objectives of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is to clarify E&S Standards, processes, and mitigation principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects, which are to be prepared during project implementation by PIU.

The specific objectives of this ESMF are:

- To ensure that the implementation of the project, for which the exact locations of the subproject sites are not definitively identified at this stage, will be carried out in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner.
- To provide information about scope of adverse E&S risks and impacts expected during subproject planning, construction and operation; describe the approach to mitigation and monitoring actions to be taken; and cost implications.
- To clarify the roles and responsibilities of PIU with regard to E&S due diligence, management of risks and impacts, and monitoring.
- To provide the project implementers with an E&S screening process and risk & impact management procedures that will enable them to identify, assess and mitigate potential E&S impacts of subproject activities, including through the preparation of a site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), Resettlement Action Plan, Security Management Plan and/ or Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), among other safeguards instruments where applicable.

1.1.2 RATIONALE OF ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMEMT FRAMEWORK

Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SESRP) is designed as first of a series of three projects (SOP), that will support the re-establishment, reconstruction and expansion of Somaliland's electricity sector to be able to deliver on its mandate – expand access, improve electricity service delivery, support the clean energy transition, and attract new financing. SESRP selection of investment options investments will be based on feasibility studies with concept design to be carried out in the initial phase of implementation, therefore project details around, the footprint, quantum and severity of impacts required to prepare framework tools are difficult to establish at this stage. To aid assessment and management of environmental and social impacts at this early stage in project appraisal and planning, an Environment and Social Management Framework is carried out to provide a general E&S impact identification framework to assist project implementers identify preliminary E&S risks of the projects and institute measures to address adverse environmental and social impacts. Specific information on country-wide project locations, land requirements, biophysical features, etc., when known at a later stage, will be subject to the provisions herein and of framework

documents (Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Security Management Framework (secMF)) and site-specific instruments such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) reports to be prepared at later phases of the project.

The Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) cover SOP 1 and constitutes the proponent's commitment to ensure SESRP is implemented in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The ESMF will facilitate compliance with relevant National, World Bank and other safeguard requirements for this project. The ESMF is prepared to identify and mitigate the environmental and social impacts of the SESRP project.

1.1.3 ESMF PRINCIPLE

This ESMF will guide the PIU in implementing the Project in line with World Bank and Somaliland Government environmental and social management precepts.

1.1.4 ESMF METHODOLOGY

The methodologies adopted for the preparation of the ESMF include review of literatures including study documents, reports, previous related project ESMF reports, national policies, legislations and guidelines, international frameworks and standards; stakeholder engagement and consultation with relevant city administration, Government, district sector institutions and community representatives. The consultant undertook a review of the Project Appraisal Document and Environment and Social Review Summery (ESRS) for the SESRP, as well as a review and analysis of relevant national legislation, policies, and guidelines, including the World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESS) related to this Project.

List of the stakeholders consulted is provided in Annex II of this report. The main points outlined in the consultative meetings with key stakeholders are captured in chapter 9.

1.2 BACKGROUND COUNTRY CONTEXT

Somaliland gained independence from Britain on 26 J u n e, 1960. On 1 July, 1960, the state of Somaliland united with Somalia, a territory under a U.N. mandated Italian Trusteeship until that same day, thereby creating the Somali Republic. The Republic of Somaliland restored its independence after the total collapse of Somalia on 18 May 1991 as a result of the civil war of the late eighties and early nineties. The decision was made by the Congress of Council of Clan Elders held in Burao from 27 April to 15 May, 1991. Constitutionally, the Republic of Somaliland is a democratic country with a multi-party system. The decision to reclaim independence in 1991 was confirmed by national referendum for the constitution which and bodies the sanity of the sovereignty of Somaliland on which was approved by 97% of the votes. Since then Somaliland held two local municipal elections (2002 and 2012), a parliamentary election (2005) and two presidential elections (2003 and 2010). The administrative structure of the state consists of three branches: the judiciary, legislative (the House of Elders and the House of Representatives), and the executive (the President and his chosen Council of Ministers). The ministers may not be appointed from Members of Parliament. Administratively, the country is divided into fourteen (14) regions namely; Awdal, Badhan, Buhodle, Dadmadheh, Gabilay,Hawd,Marodi-Jeh, Salal, Sahil, Sanag, Saraar, Sool and Togdher regions.Hargeisa is the capital city of Somaliland and seat of government. These are sub-divided into 86 districts.

Somaliland has a population of about 4.5 million, of which roughly 60 percent are nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists, and 60 percent live in rural areas. About 70 percent of the population live below the poverty line (US$1.90

a day in 2011 purchasing power parity terms), and another 10 percent live close to the poverty line. Approximately 44 to 66 percent of households are female headed. About 6.2 million Somalis face acute food insecurity and 2 million are internally displaced primarily as a result of drought and flooding. Almost nine out of 10 Somali households are deprived in at least one dimension of poverty—monetary, electricity, education, or water and sanitation—and nearly seven out of 10 households suffer in two or more dimensions. The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is about 2 billion US dollars and GDP per capita is about US$339.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Somaliland's economy was on an upward trajectory, recovering from the 2016-17 drought. The combined impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic together with devastating flooding and a new infestation of desert locust project a decline in the growth rate to a 2.3 percent contraction, from preliminary estimates forecasting a 3.2 percent growth. The growth estimates include the combined impact on the economy such as fall in consumption, lowered exports, trade taxes and remittances, and a potential slowdown in private investments. Recessionary impacts related to COVID-19 in more advanced economies are expected to result in a lowering of the remittance-to-GDP ratio from 32 percent to 23 percent, which may contribute to a fall in demand for food imports and increase vulnerability of those close to the poverty line. Other factors which may affect the growth outlook include vulnerability to climate-related shocks and security incidences, as well as the potential for further instability due to the uncertainty regarding the general elections.

Somaliland recently adopted its ninth National Development Plan (NDP3) for the period 2020-2024, which outlines the country's priorities to reduce poverty and boost inclusive growth. It aims at promoting human development, boost economic recovery, strengthening governance, establishing peace and security and making politics more inclusive. The NDP9 strategic interventions focus on four pillars: (1) Inclusive and Accountable Politics; (2) Improved Security and the Rule of Law; (3) Inclusive Economic Growth (including increased employment); and (4) Improved Social Development. Each pillar integrates cross-cutting policy priorities of: (a) gender, human rights and other kinds of social equity; (b) resilience of households, communities and the government; (c) Somaliland's environment and its natural resources; (d) durable solutions to long term displacement; (e) interface between humanitarian and development planning; and (f) governance.

Somaliland's population remains highly vulnerable to natural disasters and climatic changes - expected to increase in both frequency and severity - which in turn could strongly impact on-going conflicts. The livelihoods of roughly half of Somaliland's population is reliant on pastoralism or agro-pastoralism, which implies that a significant portion of Somaliland's population remains highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. Since 2019 for instance, Somaliland has experienced devastating floods and drought, as well as locusts, which have left about 1.1 million people in need of assistance and at risk of food insecurity. In addition, while Somaliland has very low greenhouse gas emissions, it is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Somaliland is ranked 181st out of 188 countries in terms of its vulnerability to climate change impact. Climate and disaster risk screening indicates that Somaliland has a high risk of river, urban and coastal floods, landslides, extreme heat and wildfires, which will add additional stress to Somaliland's vulnerability, particularly given its high economic dependence on climate-sensitive activities such as agriculture and densely populated coastline. Somaliland's extremely weak health system further exacerbates the country's vulnerability against natural disasters.

In March 2020, Somaliland qualified for debt relief through Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, a major milestone that allows resource flows from International Financial Institutions (IFIs). Reducing the debt-to-GDP ratio from 111 percent in 2018 to 84 percent in 2020, this milestone reopens access to regular concessional resources from IDA and other IFIs, together with investment of private capital from the International Finance Corporation.

Sustaining a positive trajectory will require predictable financing and improved institutions (amongst other factors) as numerous challenges prevail, such as weak government capacity, asymmetric structures, security concerns, human capital deficits, and low levels of legitimacy.

The Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SESRP) is a Five (5) year Government of Somaliland (GoSL) Project funded with financial assistance of US$50 million from the World Bank. This project, designed as part of a Series of Projects (SOP), will support the reestablishment, reconstruction, and expansion of Somaliland's electricity sector to enable it to deliver on its mandate: expand access, improve electricity service delivery, support the clean energy transition, and attract new financing.

1.3 SECTORAL CONTEXT

The energy sector in Somaliland is ad-hoc service provision, and lack of overarching regulations. Biomass accounts for 96 percent of energy sources in the country. This high reliance on biomass has caused both profound deforestation and environmental degradation across many areas; with an estimate of about 83 percent deforestation between 1985-2015. The prevalence of charcoal and wood for cooking also has some serious health impacts at the household level. Petroleum products, which account for about 10 percent of total energy use, are essentially used for transport and electricity generation and in smaller quantities for cooking and lighting. Electric power generation (almost entirely diesel-fuelled) accounts for about two of the ten percentage points provided by petroleum fuels. Transportation fuels (gasoline and diesel) account for most of the rest.

The electricity system in Somaliland comprises of isolated diesel based mini-grids operated by ESPs on the basis of licenses issues by Ministries of Energy. The system of delivering electrical energy to users comprises a network of isolated distribution grids with embedded generation. These island networks are owned and operated by ESPs, each of whom owns and operates their independent generation-distribution-customer revenue chain. The ESPs supply more with the ongoing initiatives to enact the sector laws, substantial efforts are needed to operationalize an enabling institutional and regulatory framework with adequate staffing and capacity.

Table 1-1: Total estimated installed capacity in the Major Load Centers[1]

City/Major Load Center	Estimated Installed Capacity (MW)	Tariff (US$/KWh)	Lead ESP[4]
1. Hargeisa, Somaliland	60	0.5	Som-power owns about 95 percent. There exist 4 ESPs, out of which 3 have agreed to merge further.
2. Berbera, Somaliland	12	0.3	BEC operates the entire network that was formerly state owned
3.			
4.			
Total	**72**		

[4] There is increasing interest in establishing mergers and joint ventures amongst ESPs.

Preliminary Estimates of facilities to be connected under the project

NB:. This is an indicative list. Of the Major Load Centres to be selected based on several considerations including security, population among others. The other major centres may include: Berbera, and Hargeisa.

Somaliland Government sector institutions are in the formative stage with nascent institutional and legal framework. In the Government of Somaliland (GoSL), (MoEM) has the mandate to oversee operations in the electricity sector. there are Ministers responsible for electricity though most of these are yet to be fully functional. Key sector decisions are made by the MoEM in Somaliland. The GOSL has taken some initial steps to create a favourable enabling environment of policies and regulations that include: (i) Preparation and adoption of a sector development plan - the Somali Power Sector Master Plan (PSMP) - which aims at having in place the fundamental building blocks for establishing a modern energy sector in Somaliland, and (ii) enacting the requisite legislation (the Electricity Act). The GOSL Electricity Bill and Energy Policy were approved by the Council of Ministers in December 2020. The electricity Bill is expected to be ratified by Parliament and enacted by end of 2021. In Somaliland, government efforts have led to the emergence of a nascent policy, legal, and regulatory framework through the Somaliland Energy Policy adopted in 2010 and Somaliland Electrical Act (2013) which is awaiting parliamentary approval. The Somaliland Electricity Regulatory Commission (ERC) was also established to regulate the sector.

Somaliland reports one of the highest costs of power in the world. Considering the major load centers alone, there are at least 227 HSDGs systems currently operating, with a median capacity of 315 kW. Of these, 72 are in Somaliland alone, Somaliland accounting for 36,000 liters daily. With increasing demand for electricity, it is projected that diesel consumption could increase to 694,000 liters per day in the medium term, if additional capacity is to be met by HSDGs alone. This trend is changing as ESPs are increasingly integrating renewable energy (solar and wind) in their generation mix. However, these are of small-scale capacity due to inadequate financing and limited technical capacity to design and synchronize the systems. In Somaliland, the cost per kWh ranges from US$0.30-0.90 per kWh, with a weighted average of about US$0.68 per kWh (PSMP, 2018).

Close of two-thirds of Somali population live without electricity. The access rate is estimated at 35 percent nationally5, leaving 1 million Somalis coping without electricity. A disparity remains between access rates in urban areas (approximately 60 percent), rural areas (15 percent) and nomadic households (1 percent) in addition to high tariffs and connection fees which are barriers to access expansion. The country does not yet have a comprehensive electrification strategy with targets, but it is committed to the 2030 SDGs Agenda, including SDG7 for the achievement of universal access to modern energy.

Installed generation capacity is inefficiently used. Nearly 100 percent of generation is derived from HSDGs. Due to the limited of sector regulations and limited capacity of ESPs to invest in the equipment required to synchronize existing HSDG units coupled with a shortage of operations and maintenance staff trained in the use of equipment required for synchronous operation; most of the existing installed generation capacity is not being used efficiently and many of the units are operating below the designed performance criteria. As a result, “wet stacking” (diesel fuel waste, increased pollution, performance degradation and shorter HSDG lifespans) is widespread. By addressing the synchronization of

[5] https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/ (Accessed 9 April 2021).

generation units and, ideally, supplementing the thermal units with a renewable energy source, the gains could contribute to lower cost of generation by about 30 percent.[6]

1.4 Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project

The Project Development Objective is to increase access to lower cost and cleaner electricity supply in the Project Areas and to reestablish the electricity supply industry.

SESRP has been conceptualized as the first of a series of three projects. The SOP vision has four themes (a) infrastructure development, (b) renewable energy generation, (c) electricity supply to public institutions, (d) sector capacity enhancement. These themes aim to achieve the following outcomes:

- Increased access to lower cost electricity supply from diverse energy resources especially from renewable energy resources for climate change mitigation; and increased access to electricity services.
- Improved access to functional health and education services.
- Sector institutional, legal and regulatory enabling environment for sustained sector operations, including enhancing both the public and private capacity to manage and operate the sector.

1.4.1 Component 1. Sub-transmission and distribution network reconstruction, reinforcement, and operations efficiency in the major load center of Hargeisa (US$37.5 million)

The component activities include sub-transmission and distribution network reconstruction and reinforcement in the major load center of Hargeisa. This will improve network reliability and operational efficiency by interconnecting the current ESPs' distribution networks and existing generation to optimize overall distribution network operations. These activities will support the ESPs to (1) decrease the cost of operations (increased generation efficiency, reduction in distribution network losses, and distribution network duplications) and (2) improve electricity supply and reliability.

Component 1-A: Generator Synchronization and Automation (US$7.5 million). Currently, most of the ESPs have not implemented synchronization and automation as part of their generation processes. As a consequence, separate generator units are connected to exclusive feeder lines, as a result, many generators operate below their expected optimal performance criteria. Further, the absence of automation and synchronization prevents the ESPs from utilizing parallel generation to ensure optimal generator performance and dynamic reactivity to electricity load variations. This kind of operation results in significant amounts of "wet stacking" (diesel fuel waste, extra pollution, and performance degradation). These all combine to reduce the potential maximum generation power output, reduce lifespans of the generator engines, and elevate maintenance costs and unscheduled generation downtime. Investments under this component will support equipment supply and installation that will enable synchronizing and automation of the numerous generators presently in operation. The application of automation and synchronization to the numerous generators in each of the targeted major load centers will provide reduced cost of generation accruing from augmentation in

[6] Results from the Energy Security and Resource Efficiency in Somaliland Project (ESRES) indicate that ESPs that have hybridized the HSDGs with Solar PV systems coupled with Battery Energy Storage System have been able to reduce the consumer tariffs by about 34 percent.

generation capacity and reduced wet stacking resulting in lower fuel consumption and maintenance costs, reduced pollution levels and GHG emissions.

Component 1-B: Sub transmission and Distribution network interconnection in the major load center of Hargeisa (Map 4) (US$30 million). Most of the ESPs with a presence in the targeted project areas operate independently and, as a consequence, there is significant infrastructure and operations duplication.7 In addition, lack of network interconnection limits the opportunity to share existing generation facilities as well as the prospect of investing in larger capacity and more efficient generation systems. The subcomponent activities will support investments in the sub-transmission, and distribution network infrastructure required to enable generation synchronization and interconnection between the different ESP networks in addition to increased network capacity and reduced network losses. The intention to focus on establishment of an interconnected sub-transmission and distribution network is deliberate, considering the need to consolidate the currently existing investments in infrastructure and concretize the "bottom-up" infrastructure building blocks required to meet increasing electricity demand. Specific activities include (1) building of bus-bars to permit the generation from several generating units to be synchronized, (2) interconnection of distribution facilities of individual ESPs with their neighbors, (3) distribution network reinforcement, and (4) construction of a greenfield 132 kV sub-transmission line.

1.4.2 Component 2. Hybridization and battery storage systems for mini-grids (US$3 million)

This component will support activities aimed at the hybridization and optimization of existing mini grids. It will support installation of BESS and SPV systems at existing diesel-based generation stations in selected load centers. Possible load centers to be considered under this component have not been agreed upon, but may include other cities to be determined by the government, except Hargeisa. This component aims at increasing the efficiency of the existing hybrid mini grids (diesel and solar) by optimizing the generation capacity and, where possible, reducing the diesel consumption by augmenting the installed capacity with BESS and additional SPV generation. There are several ESPs that have commenced converting their generation systems into hybrid electricity generation, mostly via SPV. These systems are synchronized to operate as part of SPV-HSDG hybrid generation, with the solar component providing daytime generation. Such hybrid opportunities offer significant improvements in fuel efficiency, fuel consumption, extended generator lifespans, reduced GHG emissions, and reduced combustion pollution, along with less reliance on fuel imports. In addition, hybridization has enabled some ESPs to reduce the electricity tariffs by about 40 percent.

Selection criteria. The beneficiary ESPs selection criteria will, among others, include:

(1) regional balance with regard to the project scope coverage, to include some of the large load centers in the country;

(2) maximum impact (reduced GHG emissions) based on the existing load demand;

[7] Hargeisa there are four ESPs, of which three led by SomPower are in talks to merge their operations.

(3) optimized investment costs, for example, ESPs with existing hybrid SPV already installed but without battery storage would be ranked higher due to the lower cost; and

(4) availability of land at the existing ESP generation sites for additional infrastructure.

1.4.3 Component 3. Stand-alone solar off-grid access to public institutions (health and education) (US$4 million)

This component complements and expands ongoing activities under the Somali Electricity Access Project (SEAP) (P165497). While SEAP already provides support for nation-wide solar home system (SHS) connectivity scale-up, including for the nomadic population,8 this component will expand activities to target health and education facilities, which were not part of the SEAP project scope.

The component will finance the delivery, installation, and operation and maintenance (O&M) for Lighting Global–certified SPV systems over the lifetime of the project for selected education and health facilities. 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. The activities under this component support the resilience of the Somaliland population from the potential negative impacts on livelihoods through improved access to functional basic services, such as health and education facilities.

Selection of the facilities will be underpinned by the Least-Cost geospatial analysis and the list of priority facilities identified by the GoSL. The project will provide electricity access to facilities prioritized by the government following a selection criterion agreed with ministries of energy, health, and education9. Selection criteria include (1) rural and remote areas with no connectivity, (2) priority connectivity to maternal health centers and secondary schools, (3) presence of both health and education facilities, and (4) presence of internally displaced people (IDPs) and high levels of poverty and vulnerability.

1.4.4 Component 4 – Institutional Development and Capacity Building (US$ 5.5 Million).

Component 4 activities consists of five tailored activities to the re-establishment of the sector's soft infrastructure for the adequate day-to-day management and establishment of an enabling institutional and regulatory environment for sector operations. Taken together, these activities will lead to the rebuilding of the electricity supply industry in the country and establish the fundamentals for sector development and private sector

[8] SEAP provides, under component 1—electrification of households and businesses through stand-alone solar home systems (US$3 million)—results-based grant financing to provide off-grid connectivity.

[9] Prioritization was also informed by the mapping of health facilities conducted under the Improving Healthcare Services in (Damal Caafimaad, P172031) project.

participation sustainable in the long run. The component will also support the implementation of the recommendations provided under the ongoing Energy Supply Industry (ESI) Institutional Design option analysis for sector development and project implementation arrangements:

a. **Subcomponent 1** – Policy and regulatory development. The technical assistance is aimed at strengthening sector governance and regulation to foster autonomy, accountability, and transparency. Specific activities will, among others, include sector policy, regulation, planning, management, and operations. This sub-component would also provide technical assistance for renewable energy development.

Subcomponent 2 - Sector Planning and Feasibility Studies for Renewable Energy Projects. Following the adoption of the PSMP, there is a need to undertake detailed feasibility studies, such as site-specific wind resource measurements and geothermal prospecting, as well as renewable mini-grids pre-feasibility studies building on the results of the geospatial Least Cost assessment prepared under the SEAP project. The technical assistance will also support MoEM to undertake integrated planning, including preparation of a Least-Cost Development Plan covering generation, transmission, and distribution as well as an Electricity Access Strategy and Investment Prospectus.

Sub-Component 3: ESP and MOEM Business Support Services. The technical assistance will support ESPs to enhance their capacity in utility business management operations. It will also assist them in setting up business processes that would not only enable them to comply with license obligations but also help them grow their businesses and revenue streams, leading to long-term additional sector investments. The intent of the assistance is to enhance and increase the role of the ESPs, and the private sector in general, in sector ownership, management, and operations. The technical assistance to enhance the ESI institutional capacity would initially support and guide the day-to-day sector undertakings through a business support services firm (BSSF) approach. The BSSF would also potentially promote renewable energy development and/or resilient energy infrastructure through capacity building of the ESPs by integrating potential activities such as operations and management of solar PV and hybrid facilities and climate and disaster screening and management for energy assets.

b. **Subcomponent 4**: Project Implementation Support including for environment and social risk and impact management. This subcomponent will finance execution, design, and supervision consultants to assist the MoEM Project Implementation Units (PIU) and associated agencies in project implementation, sector management, and coordination. This subcomponent will also support key functions of the PIU project management team (project management, procurement, financial management [FM], E&S Risk management, and monitoring and evaluation) required for project implementation. The subcomponent will also include technical assistance to enhance sector fiduciary arrangements as well as setting up an E&S risk management system, enhancing the E&S capacity through staffing and training on the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) requirements based

on a robust capacity building plan. The Sectoral Environment and Social Assessment shall inform the sector-wide development framework and E&S risk management capacity and performance for the sector. Specifically, the subcomponent will finance the owner's engineer (OE) consultancy services to support the PIU with regard to the project design, procurement, and contracts' management, including fiduciary and E&S aspects. A dedicated E&S firm will support the PIU in the areas of health, safety, labor management, land, resettlement, community engagement and security. In addition, the subcomponent will support other technical assessment and capacity-building activities for the successful implementation of the project. This will include, for instance, trainings for the Ministries of Health and Education for the management and operations of the SPV systems beyond the lifetime of the project.

c. **Subcomponent 5:** Implementation of Gender Action Plan. This subcomponent will support a series of interventions envisioned to close the identified gender gaps. A preliminary Gender Diagnostic Assessment to identify specific gender gaps in the energy sector, particularly barriers that limit career progression of women, was undertaken as part of the project preparation. The assessment highlighted four critical areas to be considered: (1) pipeline (education sector), (2) skills-training, (3) women's employment and retention in the energy sector, and (4) policy and legal framework to support women's employment. The diagnostic Gender Gap Assessment will be undertaken as part of the project implementation. It will inform the activities necessary to close gender gaps in the sector, including the design and implementation of a pilot incubator to accelerate the employment of women engineers and the preparation of a Gender Action Plan and a Gender Capacity-Building Plan.

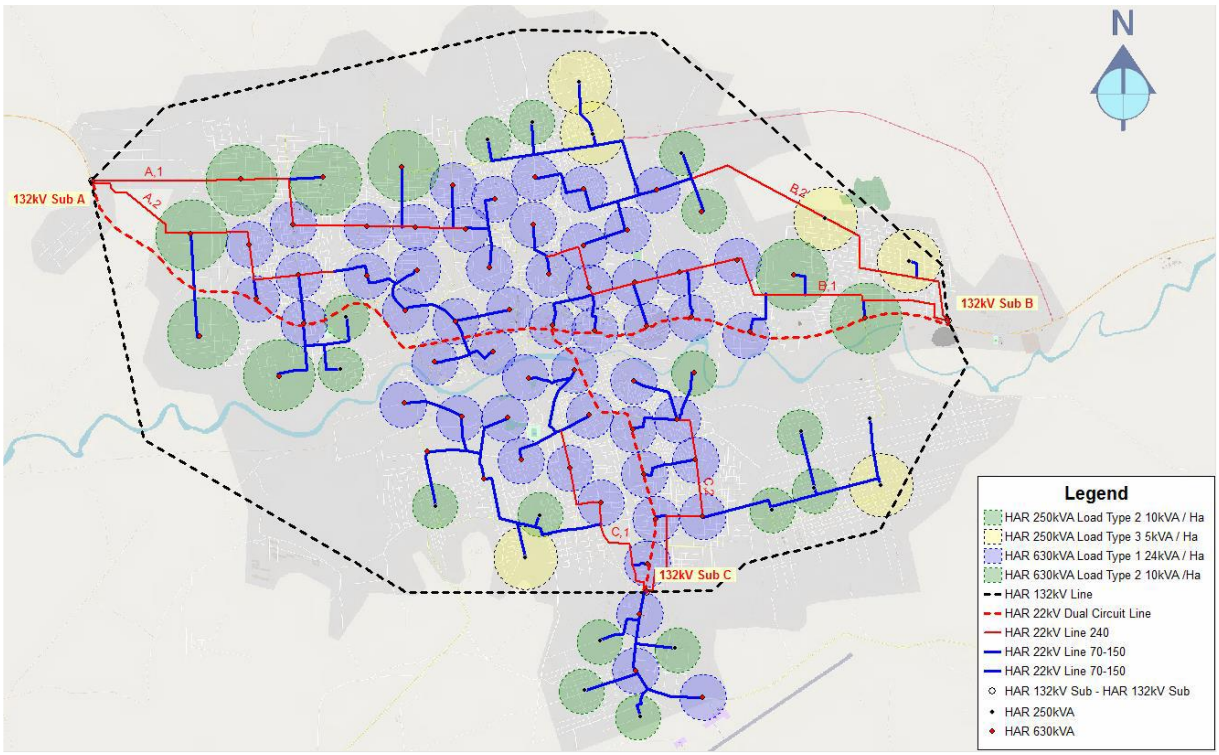

Figure 1-1: Proposed Sub-transmission and Distribution Network Development for Hargeisa

Source: a) Unicon, 2018. Hargeisa City Development Report; b) Unicon, 2018. Hargiesa City Development Report.

Note: The development of the sub-transmission network is preliminary expected to involve: the installation of 30 km of 132 kV lines in a ring around the city and 77 km of 33 kV lines within the city plus auxiliary equipment including: 3x132 kV HV substations and 3 132 kV MV substations; 77 step-down transformers (630 kVA and 250 kVA). The ESPs Hargeysa Energy Company, Telesom Electric Company and National Electric Power have the main generation capacity and network in better conditions (out of the estimated six ESPs operating in the city).

Figure 1-: Priority districts for social facility connections: Source: WB estimates for Somaliland and Somalia

From Figure 1-: Provides a high level geographic location of the facilities to be prioritized under the project, based on the selection criteria identified with the client and described in PAD on paragraph 49, namely: (i) rural and remote areas with no connectivity; (ii) priority connectivity to maternal health centers, hospitals, secondary and tertiary schools/institutions; (iii) presence of both health and education facilities, (iv) presence of IDPs and high levels of poverty and vulnerability. During the first phases of implementation, a field-based site profiling will be conducted to finalize the list of beneficiary districts and facilities. However, the geographic location is highly preliminary due to limited and inconsistent data availability. The actual number of social facilities and their geographic location will be determined by

a site profiling exercise to be conducted early on in the implementation of the project to fill the information gap through field assessments, which will also further take into account the security dimension.

Overall, the component will contribute to about 25 percent of the overall investment needs to provide access to all the priority facilities identified. An analysis of prioritized sites suggests that 205 health facilities and 380 educational facilities can be electrified with the proposed US$40 million budget under component 3. This also includes support to critical tertiary education and health facilities such as hospitals (including district and referral ones). The preliminary budget breakdown is provided on**Error! Reference source not found.**. The preliminary budget breakdown is based on the p rioritization of health and education facilities provided by the counterparts, based on the available financing envelope. During the first phases of implementation, a field-based site profiling will be conducted to finalize the list of beneficiary districts and facilities. The budget was split in favor of health facilities (US$30 million out of the US$40 million for component 3) to emphasize the importance of the health sector in responding to ongoing shocks (providing adequate power to the facilities to improve their readiness to respond to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic) and to increased resilience in the future.

Table 1-2: Preliminary Estimates of facilities to be connected under the project

RESIDENTIAL DEMAND TARGETS[4]

Residential demand targets were set for urban and rural settlements respectively. The range of demand targets is presented below; settlements may receive different values within that range depending on the scope of the electrification scenario.

- **Urban settlements:** 300-1500 kWh/household/year (Tier 3 – Tier 5)
- **Rural settlements:** 60-450 kWh/household/year (Tier 1 – Tier 3)

Note! The total residential demand changes based on the targets in each scenario. The total electricity requirement for electrification of residential loads was estimated to range between 285.9-703.4 GWh in 2030.

DEMAND FOR HEALTH FACILITIES

Electricity demand for health facilities was based on the powering Health tool. Based on that tool, power demand was defined for four types of health facilities:

- **Type 1:** Health Post, No Inpatient (~4 emergency beds) with ~2080.5 kWh/year
- **Type 2:** Health Center (~14 beds) with ~5073.5 kWh/year
- **Type 3:** Rural Hospital (~55 beds) with ~13505.0 kWh/year
- **Type 4:** District/Referral Hospital (> 145 beds) with ~ 131801.5 kWh/year

In order to identify the location and key characteristics of health facilities in Somaliland, we have used datasets provided by the Government of Somaliland (GoSL) together with the SARA[5] survey dataset. The

datasets did provide information about 348 health facilities in the country. GPS coordinates were available for some (but not all) of the facilities. Therefore, the team conducted a geo-tagging exercise to complement the existing data. All health facilities were then assigned a demand target based on their type (see Figure 1 below).

Note! The load of each facility was assigned to the nearest settlement. The total electricity requirement for electrification of those facilities (based on classification and assumption above) was estimated at 1903 MWh/year.

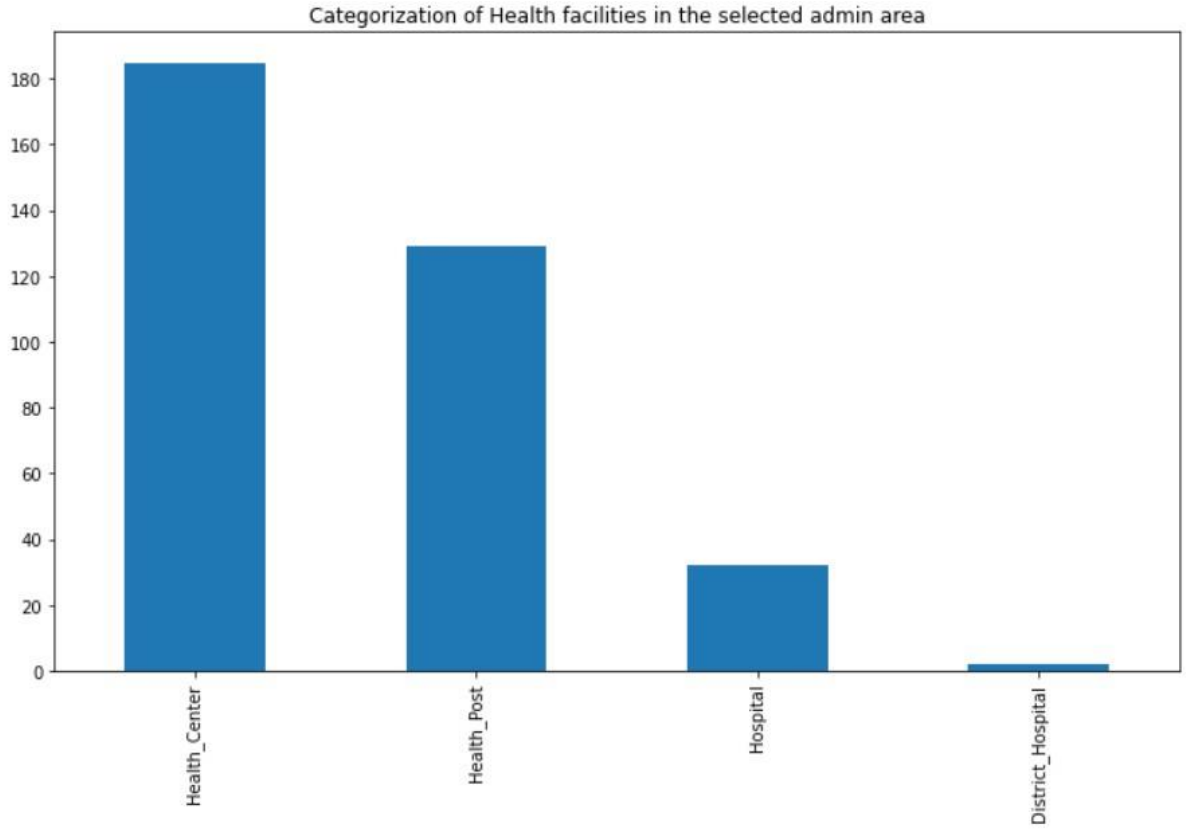

Figure 12. Categorization of 348 health facilities in Somaliland; that is, 129 Health Posts, 185 Health Centres, 32 Hospitals and 2 District Hospitals.

4.4.3 DEMAND FOR EDUCATION FACILITIES

Using data from the GoSL and UNICEF, we have identified the location of 730 education institutions in Somaliland. Their classification by type is presented in Figure 2 below.

Education facilities were classified into 4 main types based on the data range in the above dataset. These are primary schools, secondary schools, higher education and unspecified type. In order to estimate electricity requirements per type we have used the Regional Off-Grid Electrification Project country reports[6] (also used in GEP V.2.0). Thus, power demand was defined for four types of education institutions:

- **Type 1:** Primary schools with ~730 kWh/year
- **Type 2:** Secondary schools with ~2810.5 kWh/year
- **Type 3:** Vocational training & Higher education with ~52925 kWh/year
- **Type 4:** Unspecified type (named as Schools) with ~1642.5 kWh/year

~~**Note!** The load of each institution~~ was assigned to the nearest settlement. The total electricity requirement for electrification of those facilities (based on classification and assumption above) was estimated at 4383 MWh/year.

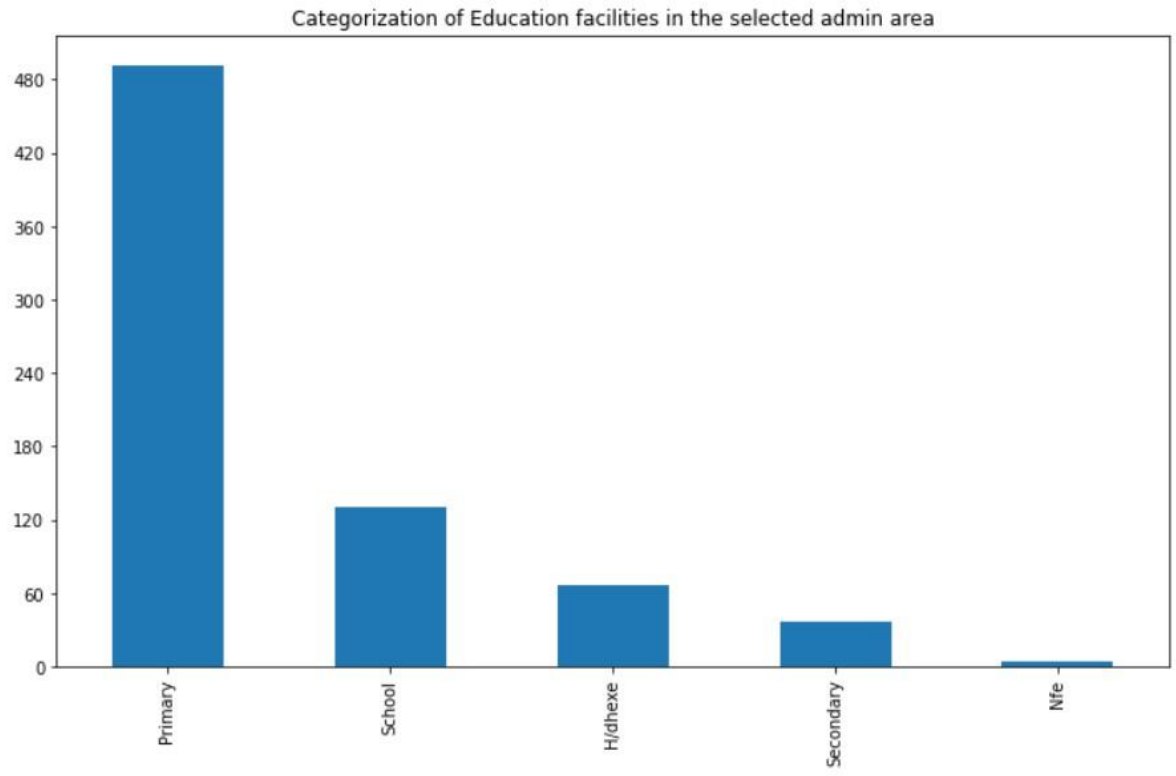

Figure 13. Categorization of 730 geotagged, education facilities in Somaliland; that is, 492 primary schools, 37 secondary schools; 70 vocational schools (66 H/dhexe |4 Nfe) and 131 un-specified schools.

1.5 Project Area

The project activities will be implemented under different social and environmental conditions and context. It is expected that the Project's physical footprint will be into existing ESPs generation sites, existing Health and Education Facilities in rural and remote areas with no connectivity, and existing ESPs distribution networks way leaves. The route alignments for the proposed sub-transmission and distribution lines is yet to be determined Component 1 including the proposed new 132 kv sub transmission line is expected to follow a green field alignment in the towns of Hargeisa. Line route selection for the proposed new lines for Sub transmission and distribution would require to factor in various parameters such as land availability, security situation, Involuntary resettlement, flood prone areas etc.

This project will support improved the establishment of interconnected distribution systems in and the establishment of greenfield sub-transmission lines of 132 kv in the major load centers of Hargeisa. In addition, the project will support the hybridization of generation capacity in Major Load Centers within large cities and towns (Hargeisa, Berbera, Borama, Lasanod , Erigavo and , Burao) identified for renewable generation optimization; and will provide benefits from improved health and education services. While component 1 and 2 will target major urban areas where selected ESPs are based, component 3 locations will mostly be in rural, with the exception of some tertiary facilities that may be located in peri-urban and urban areas. Specific locations for component 3 sub-projects will be identified during site profiling to be conducted during project implementation to select the actual facilities and the adequacy of the technology choice. a more complete picture of the location of and the amount of land to be affected by the installation of sub-transmission substations, sub-transmission and distribution lines, the expansion of brownfield and greenfield mini-grids, etc. is not available and will be provided in the in the site specifc 15 instruments during implementation Bulletins (a) to € below is a google map links, with more visual insights of the project areas and zone of influence.

The preliminary budget breakdown is based on the prioritization of health and education facilities provided by the counterparts, based on the available financing envelope. During the first phases of implementation, a field-based site profiling will be conducted to finalize the list of beneficiary districts and facilities. Further site profiling will be conducted during project implementation to select the actual facilities and the adequacy of the technology choice. provides a high-level prioritization of the Districts expected to benefit from the project (fulfilling the agreed selection criteria) based on available information. During the first phases of implementation, a field-based site profiling will be conducted to finalize the list of beneficiary districts and facilities. Table 1-2 shows the number of existing health facilities (205) and educational facilities (380) in the beneficiary districts for the support to public institution under component 3 (Stand-alone solar off-grid access to public institutions (health and education)).

1.6 Project Beneficiaries

Households. The project will support improved electricity service delivery in the major load centers of Hargeisa and in other major load centers identified for renewable energy generation optimization through hybridization of minigrids (component 2). The project will also provide benefits from improved health and education services. Overall, the project will benefit about 0.3 million households, equivalent to almost 2.3 million people, of which 1.1 million will be females, including those benefiting from improved health and education services.[10]

[10] This assumes 6.2 people per household, an electricity access rate of about 70 percent in urban areas, and a 50 percent female population.

Health centers and schools. The project will provide electricity access to 585 social institutions, 20.5 health facilities (including hospitals, health centers/units, and maternal health clinics) and 38 schools (including primary, secondary, tertiary, and non-formal education facilities). Overall, the project is expected to provide improved health services for 1,300 households (about 2 million people), and improved education services for 22,000 households (about 170,000 people).

Sector institutions. In addition to the direct beneficiary households, the sector institutions, including the public (MoEM) and the private sector (ESPs), are expected to benefit from the reestablishment of the ESI. Associated improvements in the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of the sector operations will not only shore up the sector's performance but also enhance the image and credibility of the institutions and thus build support for sustained operations. The project will also benefit the Ministries of Health and Education and their service delivery.

Somaliland National Legal and Regulatory Framework

This chapter sets out the legal and regulatory frame work for the protection against adverse impact and risks that implementation of the project may pose on the environment, health and social wellbeing.

2.1. The Constitution of Somaliland

The key legal instrument for environment management in Somaliland is the Constitution. The Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland enshrines the basic principles that relate to the environment and natural resource management thus, providing the keystone to the National Policy on Environmental Management . Article 18 of the Constitution affirms that: The state shall give a special priority to the protection and safeguarding of the environment, which is essential for the well-being of the society, and to the care of the natural resources. In this regard, development projects have to comply with the Constitutional provision which obliges developers to ensure a clean and healthy environment. In addition to this, Somaliland Constitution postulates other basic principles relevant to the project. Article 12 of Somaliland Constitution sets directive principle and important constitutional provisions on the regulation and management of public assets, natural resources and endogenous production. This Article of the Constitution defines ownership and control of land and natural resources, and directs the transfer of ownership of land and public property; exploitation and protection of natural resources. Accordingly, it prescribes, among other matters, that:

1. "The land is a public property commonly owned by the nation, and the state is responsible for it."
2. "The care and safeguarding of property, endowments and public assets is the responsibility of the state and all citizens; and shall be determined by law."
3. "The central state (government) is responsible for the natural resources of the country, and shall take all possible steps to explore and exploit all these resources which are available in the nation's land or sea. The protection and the best means of the exploitation of these natural resources shall be determined by law."
4. "The state shall encourage indigenous economic production such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, minerals, production of frankincense and myrrh and gum etc., and manufacture based on indigenous products."

In addition to the above constitutional provisions, Somaliland constitution postulates following important Constitutional Directives and fundamental human rights which also serve as parameters relevant to government policies, and development intervention and operational interventions in Somaliland:

Article 8 addresses the Equality and non-discrimination of citizens with the following key provisions :

- " All citizens of Somaliland shall enjoy equal rights and obligations before the law, and shall not be accorded precedence on grounds of colour, clan, birth, language, gender, property, status, opinion etc.

- Precedence and discrimination on grounds of ethnicity, clan affiliation, birth and residence is prohibited; and at the same time programmes aimed at eradicating long lasting bad practices shall be a national obligation.
- Save for the political rights reserved for citizens, foreigners lawfully resident in Somaliland shall enjoy rights and obligations before the law equal to those enjoyed by citizens.

Article 17 sets directive principles on the health and provides following provisions:

- In order to fulfil a policy of promoting public health, the state shall have the duty to meet the country's needs for equipment to combat communicable diseases, the provision of free medicine, and the care of the public welfare.
- The state shall be responsible for the promotion and the extension of healthcare and private health centres.

Article 19: addresses the Care of the Vulnerable of the Society and provides: "The state shall be responsible for the health, care, development and education of the mother, the child, the disabled who have no one to care for them, and the mentally handicapped persons who are not able and have no one to care for them"

Article 24 guarantees and protects the Right to Life, Security of the Person, Respect for Reputation and Crimes against Humanity ,

Article 23 (3) , which provide the right to form, in accordance with the law, …, cultural, social, and occupational or employees' associations.

Article 31 guarantees the right to property of the individuals an citizens, and postulates as following:

- Every person shall have the right to own private property, provided that it is acquired lawfully.
- Private property acquired lawfully shall not be expropriated except for reasons of public interest and provided that proper compensation is paid.
- The law shall determine matters that are within the public interest, which may bring about the expropriation of private property.

Article 20 postulating citizen's right and duty to work and to obtain employment income equal to the work they do, and to be free from forced labour.

Article 36 provided special right of women, and among others, obliges the government encourage, and shall legislate for the right of women to be free of practices which are contrary to Sharia and which are injurious to their person and dignity such as FGM.

Article 34 addresses duty of Citizens and provides that :

- Every person has the duty to respect the Constitution and the laws of the country.
- Every person has the duty to pay promptly his taxes and other duties as imposed
- under the law.
- Every person shall have the duty to care for, protect and save the environment.

A number of international agreements and Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) exist, and although applicable to or otherwise binding on Somaliland there has been little progress in implementation due to the week government institutions. Such international environment agreements are documented on Table 1-3**..**

2.2 Somaliland Legislations relevant to the project

2.2.1. Environmental Management Law, Law No. 79/2018

In furthering the objectives of the its National Environmental Policy outlined above, in 2018 Somaliland adopted Somaliland Environmental Management Act, Law No. 79/2018 . This Act is that main legislation regulating environmental management in Somaliland. Main purposes of the Act is, among others, to promote and ensure sustainable use and access of environmental resources and the sustainability of the ecological systems to prevent and reduce or control human activities that may cause damages to environment or otherwise lead harm full risks to the environment and human health.
The Act requires an environmental impact assessment carried out before carrying any of a listed activities of a major scale, and at the same time prescribes other sectoral environmental impact assessment requirements.

It also provides establishment of Environmental Quality standards as well as licensing and registration requirements for determination of qualities of water and air; discharging of affulenets and hazardous waste materials and substances on the environment; and emissions of noise, gas etc to the environment.

The Somaliland Environmental management Act establishes environmental licensing process which is relatively straightforward. Ministry of Environment and Rural Development control the licensing procedures.

- The Ministry of Environment and Rural Development has the powers to grant any of the licenses sought.
- Every license shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified therein during the issuance stage.
- The minister (or any person authorized by him or her) may at any time cancel or suspend any license granted by or on behalf of the minister:
- Grounds for cancellation include suspicions of infringement of any of the conditions upon which said license has been granted,
- The minister may at any time also vary the conditions of any such license

2.2.2. Urban waste management and Hygiene Law, Law. No. 83/2018

This legislation deals specifically with management of waste- safe keeping, collection and disposal of waste - and the hygiene in urban areas to prevent potential health and environmental risks that may be posed by waste mismanagement and unhygienic. As such, this law prescribes certain obligations and requirement which are applicable to the project,.

According to this law, only the Municipality/local government or a waste management company licensed by the Local Government is authorized to collect and transport waste for disposal to waste disposal sites. Urban wastes are divided or categorized into solid waste (dry and wet) and liquid waste; dangerous and non-dangerous waste. Dangerous waste is defined as “chemical waste or medicine, plant, animal or micro-organism which is likely to be injurious to human health or the environment such as corrosive waste; medical/ carcinogenic waste; flammable waste; persistent waste; toxic waste; explosive waste and radioactive waste. Solid, dry, wet, liquid and dangerous wastes must be kept, collected, transported and disposed separately.
Under Part 4 of the Act , companies, owners or responsible persons , business place or premises, industry, hospital or any other waste source are required:

- to properly collect and separate solid wastes from its source into dangerous and non-dangerous; keep them separately into safe and suitable covered waste containers in their premises; and to allow only a licensed waste management company to take the said waste for disposal to designated waste disposal sites
- to use sewage system for collecting and safe keeping of non-dangerous liquid waste from its premise; and to allow only the Municipality and authorized sewage takers to collect and take the same for disposal

- to collect and keep dangerous liquid wastes from its premise/equipment – such as motor/engine oils – into a concrete swagger; and to ensure that such dangerous waste are taken by the Municipality for disposal.
- Obtain and collect swagger permit from the concerned local authority.

This Law contains certain penal provisions applicable to any person or entity that violate mandatory requirements pertaining to waste management and hygiene. Collecting and transporting waste for disposal or use without license , or disposing waste from urban sources at a place other than a waste disposal site designated by the concerned local government or violating other mandatory provisions of this Act is a crime.

2.2.3. Somaliland Wildlife and Forest Conservation Laws

The Somaliland Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law – No. 69/2015 (As Gazetted 06/02/2016) has come into force on it signature by President on its publication in the Official Gazette on 02 February 2016. The Law is the first comprehensive law on this subject that has been passed in Somaliland since 1991 and replaces the Law on the Prevention of Deforestation & Desertification (Law N: 04/1998), in so far as the provisions of the that Law are inconsistent with its provisions.

It is important to note that this Law provides the institutions at National, Regional and District Levels responsible for monitoring environmental compliance, which are :

- The Minister, in consultation with the Parliamentary Environment committee and civil society organizations working in the environment shall establish Environmental Watch Councils at National level (NEWC).
- The Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD) in Somaliland in consultation with Regional Authorities, the civil society at the Regional level and communities, shall establish the Regional Watch Councils (REWC).
- The MoERD in consultation with the Local Government Councils/ District Governor, local Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and the community shall establish the District Environment and Environment Watch Council (DEWC).
- The members of the Council shall come from both genders and should be Somaliland citizens in good standing in the community and are environmentally conscientious. The council shall serve five-year terms at a time and can be re-appointed.

This Law prohibits cutting threes for commercial purpose and prohibits cutting any three without permission of the Ministry of Environment and Climate change. The Law contains certain penal liabilities for non-observance of its provisions.

2.2.4. Urban Land Management Law, Law No.17/2001

Urban Land Management Law, Law No17/2001, this a legislation which regulate the land in urban areas in Somaliland and it covers the following subjects; the allocation of land; the planning and control of development of land; aspects of land tenure including registration of title; appropriation of land for public use and compensation; demolition of buildings; land disputes; and building regulation. These are matters, which in many other jurisdictions would be the subject of five or six separate laws. The law provides different types of land allocation such as residential : permanent and temporary; commercial, public purpose etc,. The law provides institutions responsible for urban land management and allocates urban land management authorities among such institutions. At the central government level, the Law established a National Urban Planning Board which is in charge of setting the Masterplan, drafting the legislation; regulation and directives while the allocation, management and registration of urban land comes under the local governments (municipalities) .

According to the Act, residential land can be a permanent land eligible to persons who can afford to build the land a permanent structure, and a temporary land such as a land allocated as village for the poor community who cannot afford to build permanent. The government may for public purpose appropriate a land, whether permanent or temporary. In the case of permanent land, the owner of the land is entitled to a compensation – amount of money equivalent to the construction cost, and a plot of land which is not less than the plot appropriated. In the case of temporary land such as IDPs camp, holders of such temporary land are not entitled to a compensation, but they are entitled to be settled in suitable land and their eviction and settlement costs be paid for by the local government.

In case of land with permanent use or for a project, such land must be developed within the first one year starting from the date of the registration. The law requires holders of land for project use to first obtain a permit from the responsible ministry or government authority , and to develop the land with in 1 year.

2.2.5. Somaliland Agricultural Law , Law No 8/1999.

This law transfers all land from traditional authorities to the government. It provides the size of farming land that an individual person can acquire and requires Individuals desiring land to register their holdings and obtain certification of ownership title from Ministry of Agriculture

2.2.6. The Private Sector Employees Law of Somaliland (Labor Code), Law No. 31/2019

Somaliland Private Sector law, (labor law od Somaliland) is the key legislation regulating private sector employee. It established the regulatory body of the private Sector employees and addresses, among others, following: Conditions of service and employment including wages and payment, employment of young people, maternity benefits, working hours and leave; health, safety, hygiene, and welfare, and compensation for injury; labour Dispute and trade unions .

The Somaliland Private Sector law confirms the basic rights of employment under its Article 10 and it guarantees the right of every Somaliland citizen to have equal access to employment opportunities without been subject discrimination on gender or any other ground. It prohibited forced labour. It also prohibited to deny any person an employment opportunity or terminate from employment on the ground of HIV/AIDS or a communicable disease , if he/she can perform her/his work and is healthy; and obliges employers to suspend and give leave to employee who has a communicable disease.

➔ <u>Provisions of the Somaliland Private Sector Employees Law dealing with working relations and conditions of work are as outlined below:</u>

- Working Hours, Overtime and Night work (Article 11, 12 and13). It prescribes that working hours that the worker is supposed to work shall be 8 hours in 6 days or 9 hours in 5 days per a week, and not more than 48 hours per a week. Employees who work extra working hours are entitled to overtime payment which shall in no case be less than 1.25 per cent of the normal remuneration. Nightwork is defined as the work done between 10:00pm to 06:00pm. It is prohibited women and employees below 18 years of age to work a night work
- Rests, weekend day and Public Holidays (Articles): Employees are entitled to have at least one rest day in every week which shall be Friday, and to rest 30 minutes when worked 5 hours; 12 public working holiday. If the worker works public holiday, he /she shall be considered as he/she worked an overtime and hence shall be entitled to overtime payment. ,

- Leaves (Article 15 to) : Employees are entitled to have 30 days for annual leave when worked one year of service.; family responsibility leave – 3 days and Sick leave - not more than 6 months of sick leave in 3 years of service. The employee is entitled to payment of full salary for the first three months, and half salary for the last three months; however, if the employee sustained work injury or sickness he/she is entitled to payment of his full salary until his/her recovery and medical treatment (se Article 23 (3).
- Articles 23 to 26: Basic Salary and employment benefits: Payment of monthly salary or wage. The salary or wage to pay to the employee must be based on the employee's work and the living cost in the place of work (Article 23). In addition to salary, employees are entitled to other payments including: festival allowance equal to one moth salary; funeral allowance equal to 15 days salary , and severance pay equal to one month salary for each year of service .
- Employment Contract Formality (Article 27. Under this law, it is required to ensure that every employment contract must be written and signed by the parties, and should at least contain following: (a) name and address of the employer, (b) full name, address, occupation, age and sex of workers; (c) nature and duration of contract; (d) hours and place of work; (e) salary and allowances payable to the worker; (f) Festival (Eid) Bonus and overtime payments to pay to the worker; (g) procedures for suspension , termination and renewal of contract, (h) Severance pay and employment compensation (insurance); and job description of the worker.
- Copy of the Signed employment contract must be submitted to the labour directorate for registration.
- Recruitment of employees (Article 34 to 40): Recruitment of employees shall be open to public. All vacant posts shall be advertised for two weeks. A penal consisting of 3 members including a members from employers, a member representing the Labor Inspection and a member from the labour Union, shall manage the selection of the candidates. It is prohibited to employ a foreigners for a position which nationals can perform; and it is required foreigners to have a work permit and a valid visa to be able to work in Somaliland
- Child labour (Articles 46). It is prohibited to employ a child under 15 years old. Children 118 years old, if employed, shall be assigned easy work which may not damage to their heath and mind, and which should allow them to continue education
- Grievance redress mechanism (Article 42 (4)). According to this cited Article of the Somaliland Private Sector employees law employees have the right to submit complaints and the employer must give the complaints due consideration. As such, it is the duty of every employer to device and implement employees grievance redress means
- Women Employment Rights and benefits (Articles 18 and 19) in addition to the above outlined rights, Worm workers are entitled to following employment rights and benefits: maternity leave – 4 moths with full pay and lactating leave – 1 hour in every working day for one year. Female worker and male worker who do the same job shall be paid equal payment; female worker has the choice to work or not to work overtime works.

➔ **Provisions of the Somaliland Private Sector relevant to occupational Health and Safety**

Somaliland Private Sector Law provides certain provisions pertaining to occupational health and safety. As such, the law postulates obligation of the worker on the health and safety of the employees including following:

- 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 ensuring workers' health and safety;
- To provide enough training to the employees to prevent job-related risks

- Provide Employees with personal protective equipment against any risks that may harm their health or their security, and Ensure that employee wear protective material while in the workplace.

In addition to the above, employers with more than 20 employees are required to ensure first aid provisions are available to employees in the work place while employers with more than 100 employees must establish health post in the work place.

- ➔ **Employment Dispute Resolution (Article 47 to 51):** In addition to requirement of internal grievance redress means, Somaliland Privat Sector Law established a Labor Dispute Tribunal mandated to hear and render decision over individual labor disputes between employees and employers.
- ➔ **Freedom of Association and Labor Union.** Somaliland Private Sector 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 trade union.

This Law will be instrumental throughout the project implementation in terms of employer/employees responsibility, OHS risks and disputes abatement, mitigations and resolutions.

2.2.7. Road Traffic Management Law, Law No.56/2013

This is the key legislation setting the legal frame work for road traffic management in Somaliland. It is intended to prevent or reduce potential risks to safety and health of the people and environment that may be posed by car accidents or mis-use or mismanagement of roads. As such it deals with road management, vehicles and drivers of vehicles, certain requirements for taxation and vehicle roadworthiness as well authorization of signage and advertisements on/around roads. It postulates and distributes road traffic management mandates and responsibilities to various government authorities including Ministry of Transportation, Local governments and traffic police.

This law prescribes certain obligations pertaining to road trafficking management including, among others, following:

- it is not allowed to put advertisement around the road without obtaining authorization from concerned local government.
- No vehicle can provide public transportation without authorization;
- It is not allowed to drive a vehicle without having valid and relevant driving license;
- Vehicle owners are required to make sure that their vehicles have mechanism to reduce air and noise emissions

Any person or body who violates any mandatory legal requirements in the Act commits a crime and shall be subjected to penalty provided thereto.

2.2.8. Overloaded vehicles control Regulations of 06 May 2017

purpose of the Regulations is about management of vehicle loading and controlling the vehicles axle weight and size. It prohibits loading vehicles in excess of the allowed weight and size, and it also prescribes certain conditions for transportation of abnormal loads or loads causing problems to road. It prescribes fine and administrative sanctions for excess loading and for violating the prescribed condition to abnormal transportation.

2.2.9. Human Trafficking and exploitation prevention Law , Law No. 101/2021.

This law is a new laws and become effective in July 2022, and it is aimed to fight against and prevent human trafficking and exploitation in Somaliland and to protect and preserve the fundamental human rights and freedoms of victims of human trafficking and/or human exploitation. This law is a special penal legislation applicable to human trafficking and

human exploitation in Somaliland. it prohibits any act of human trafficking and human exploitation including forced labor. Any person who commit a human trafficking or human exploitation will be held liable and be posed penal punishment. Under this Law, it is mandatory to report human trafficking or human exploitation offences to the police. Companies and business organizations who violate provisions of this law will be held liable for the wrongful act and will be subjected to punishment which could be suspension or revocation of licenses or permits.

2.3. Somaliland National Policies relevant to the Project

2.3.1. National Environmental Policy

Somaliland National Environmental policy adopted in 2015 provides a framework for the sustainable management of the Somaliland's environment and natural resources. The policy seeks to ensure that the Somaliland's natural resource assets retain their integrity to support the needs of the current and future generations. The policy seeks to catalyse the implementation of sustainable environmental, social and economic development initiatives for equitable benefits sharing. The policy advocates for community participation, information dissemination, environmental education and awareness raising and gender equality in order to fully harness the Somaliland's "latent capacity" in this regard. The guiding principles of the NEP state that "EIAs [are] necessary to ensure that public and private sector development options are environmentally sound and sustainable and that any environmental consequences are recognized early and taken into account in project design, and implementation."

2.3.2. National Energy Policy (NEP) of Somaliland

The Energy Policy (2010) of Somaliland defines policy objectives and identifies specific issues facing the energy sector in Somaliland. i.e. "to meet the energy needs of Somaliland for social and economic development in a cost effective way that promotes sustainable energy production and use while minimizing negative environmental impacts". The policy clearly lays out an action plan for the energy sector for the short and medium term.

2.3.3. National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) of Somaliland

The overall aim of the Somaliland's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) is to enhance the resilience and improve adaptive capacity of the country as whole, and in particular, the vulnerable communities and the ecosystems on which they depend, to the adverse effects of climate change, whilst equally, pursuing a path of economic growth that uses natural resources in a sustainable manner. This policy is intended to guide the development policies and operations of those concerned with development matters in Somaliland, including government institutions, non-governmental international and local organisations, with the intention of enhancing coping and recovery mechanisms of the Somaliland citizens to the risks of climate change.

2.3.4. National Gender Policy of Somaliland

The overall objective of the National Gender Policy is to facilitate the mainstreaming of the needs and concerns of women and men, girls and boys in all areas for sustainable and equitable development and poverty eradication. Policy refers to guiding principles to a course of action arrived at by decision-makers to address a particular issue or issues. The following are the 9 priority areas, (i) Poverty Reduction And Economic Empowerment (livelihoods), (ii) Education and Training, (iii) Health and Reproductive Health, (iv) Nutrition Security, (v) Water Resources And Supply, (vi) Employment, (vii) Political Participation And Decision- Making; (viii) Democratic Governance And Human Rights and (ix) Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). The ultimate objective of this sector is to ensure that opportunities for education and training for all citizens, male as well as female, are guaranteed so that they may develop their individual potentials to the optimum and that they may be able to play a more meaningful role as productive and upright citizens. Institutional capacity for environmental management

Somaliland Ministry of Environment, manage environmental issues. The Ministry of Environment are to be consulted before any infrastructure activities in their respective state with potential environmental and social risks and impacts. However, the institutional arrangement for the Safeguard related matters including the approval process are not fully established or functioning. For the project implementation, this project will rely on the existing Somaliland's environmental and social legal frameworks and World Bank ESS.

SESRP will also support capacity building of institutions under Component 4 Terms of Reference for preparing Capacity Building Plan for Somaliland Electricity Sector Recovery Project (Annex VII).

1.7 Energy Sector Institutional Framework

The existing Electricity Energy Law of Somaliland. Law No 81/2018 sets GoSL's energy sector Institutional frame work. MoEM is responsible for overall administration and making policies of the energy Sector including the electricity sector. The Somaliland Energy Commission (SEC) regulates electricity sector/market of Somaliland through licensing, inspection, setting electricity service tariffs, and developing and enforcing electricity regulations, standard and codes. Electricity service providers are required to obtain a licence from SEC, and to operate in accordance with the conditions and terms of such licenses.

SNEC is a newly established body and has no the required institutional and individual capacities to properly regulate the Electricity Sector. Somaliland Electricity Energy Act provides the MoEM and SEC with conflicting and overlapping roles and mandates to the MoEM and SEC, and contains legal gaps hindering the planning and the proper regulation of the electricity market and the overall development and administration of the Electricity Sector in Somaliland. Accordingly, enhancing institutional capability to properly manage all the processes involved in the regulation of the electricity sector is a Somaliland government priority.

Table 1-3: International Conventions/Treaties In Relation To Environmental & Social Safeguards Standards

Convention /Treaty	Date Ratified/Signed	Relevance
Environment Agreements and Conventions		
The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	2009	The primary purpose of the Convention is to establish methods to minimize global warming and in particular the emission of greenhouse gases. The Convention was adopted in 1992 and came into force in 1994.
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).	September 2009	The Convention has three main goals including which are, the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.

Convention /Treaty	Date Ratified/Signed	Relevance
Convention on International Trade Against Endangered Species (CITES).	1986	The convention aims to protect endangered plants and animals.
Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer March 1985	2001	The Vienna Convention was an intergovernmental negotiation for an international agreement to phase out ozone depleting substance. The Convention encourages intergovernmental cooperation on research, systematic observation of the ozone layer, monitoring of CFC production, and the exchange of information.
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (2002).	2002	The Convention combats desertification in those countries that experience serious droughts and/or desertification.
Basel Convention	July 2010	The overall goal of the Basel Convention is to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects that may result from the generation, trans boundary movements and management of hazardous and other wastes.
Stockholm Convention	July 2010	The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty that aims to protect human health and the environment from the effects of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). The Convention entered into force on May 17, 2004.
Social Related Agreement and Convention		
The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (1948) No 87	March 22, 2014	Article 3 (1) Workers' and employers' organizations shall have the right to draw up their constitutions and rules, to elect their representatives in full freedom, to organize their administration and activities and to formulate their programs. (2). The public authorities shall refrain from any interference, which would restrict this right or impede the lawful exercise thereof. Article 5 Workers' and employers' organizations shall have the right to establish and join federations and confederations and any such organization, federation or confederation shall have the right to affiliate with international organizations of workers and employers.

Convention /Treaty	Date Ratified/Signed	Relevance
The Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)	March 20, 2014	Article 1 Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency. Article 2 For the purposes of this Convention, the term child shall apply to all persons under the age of 18.
Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (ILO No. 29)	Nov 18th, 1960.	Article I 1. Each Member of the International Labour Organization, which ratifies this Convention, undertakes to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period. Article 5 1. No concession granted to private individuals, companies or associations shall involve any form of forced or compulsory labour for the production or the collection of products which such private individuals, companies or associations utilize or in which they trade
Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.	2015	The Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most comprehensive compilation of international legal standards for the protection of the human rights of children. It acknowledges children as individuals with rights and responsibilities according to their age and development, as well as of a family or community. This includes non-discrimination, the best interest of the child, the right to life, survival and development and the right to participation.
Constitution of the International Labor Organization:	1960	The constitutional principle is that universal and lasting peace can be established if it is based on social justice. The ILO has generated such hallmarks of industrial society as the eight-hour work day, maternity protection, child labor laws, and a range of other principles.
ILO Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labor.	2014	Ratification of this Convention makes a country commit itself to taking immediate action to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labor. Some predefined worst forms of child labor include sale of a child, trafficking of children, forced or compulsory labor, commercial exploitation of children, prostitution or the production of pornography, and work by its nature that is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children.
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.	2015	The Convention is a Human Rights treaty that sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children. It

Convention /Treaty	Date Ratified/Signed	Relevance
		defines a child as any human being under the age of 18 unless the age of majority is attained earlier under national legislation.
Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW 1981):	Not yet	The CEDAW affirms that gender equality is a precursor for development and peace. It establishes legal standards for the attainment of gender equality through the elimination of discrimination against women in all aspects of political, social, economic and cultural life. It highlights the importance of equality and equal opportunity in political and public life as well as education, health and employment. Ratifying Governments are required to set in place measures to enable and expedite gender equality in law and fact as well as confronting the underlying social political inequalities that perpetrate asymmetrical power relations based on gender.
Rotterdam Convention	Effectiveness in 2004	The purpose is to promote shared responsibilities in relation to importation of hazardous chemicals. The convention promotes open exchange of information and calls on exporters of hazardous chemicals to use proper labelling, include directions on safe handling, and inform purchasers of any known restrictions or bans. Signatory nations can decide whether to allow or ban the importation of chemicals listed in the treaty, and exporting countries are obliged to make sure that producers within their jurisdiction comply. Some types of asbestos are listed as banned under this treaty but Chrysotile asbestos is not yet banned though there is global discussions to include it on the listed chemicals. Somaliland acceded the Convention in 2010.
Maputo Protocol	Not ratified	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People´s Rights on the Rights of women in Africa. Somaliland has signed but the Protocol.

1.8 The Relevant World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)

The ESSs are technical reference documents which form part of the World Bank's 2016 Environmental and Social framework (ESF)The ESF has a set of 10 Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) guidelines that are designed to ensure that all social and environmental risks and impacts of development project are identified and managed effectively.

The ESSs are designed to be used together with the General EHS Guidelines document, which guides the developer in the management of environmental, health and safety aspects of a project. These guidelines are considered for implementation of SESRP, and with specific application to the construction of power distribution lines and installation

of solar PV systems in the targeted areas. The ESHS Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution include information relevant to power transmission between a generation facility and a substation located within an electricity grid, in addition to power distribution from a substation to consumers located in residential, commercial, and industrial areas.

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) requires the Bank and Borrowers to better manage environmental and social risks and impacts of projects and to improve development outcomes. SESRP is therefore subject to the World Bank ESF requirement. 9 of the 10 Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) apply to the project. The ESS applicable to the project are:

1.8.1 ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

ESS1 prescribes that the borrower (Somaliland) will assess, manage and monitor the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life cycle so as to meet the requirements of the ESSs in a manner and within a timeframe acceptable to the Bank. In order to meet this requirement, the borrower will: (a) Conduct an environmental and social assessment of the proposed project, including stakeholder engagement;, (b) Undertake stakeholder engagement and disclose appropriate information in accordance with ESS10; (c) Develop an ESCP, and implement all measures and actions set out in the legal agreement including the ESCP; and (d) Conduct monitoring and reporting on the environmental and social performance of the project against the ESSs.

The project ESCP has committed the government to prepare safeguard instruments with specific measures and actions over a specified timeframe to avoid, minimize, reduce or mitigate specific risks and impacts of the project. The government will not carry out any activities in relation to the project that may cause material adverse environmental or social risks or impacts until the relevant plans, measures or actions have been completed in accordance with the ESCP.

The ESSs are designed to be used together with the General EHS Guidelines document, which guides the developer in the management of environmental, health and safety aspects of a project. These guidelines are considered for implementation of SESRP, and with specific application to the construction of power distribution lines and installation of solar PV systems in the targeted areas. The EHS Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution include information relevant to power transmission between a generation facility and a substation located within an electricity grid, in addition to power distribution from a substation to consumers located in residential, commercial, and industrial areas.

The Bank has classified the proposed project as "High Risk" project in consideration on the type of project, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts associated with evacuation of high voltage power lines. The World Bank's ESS 1. Strongly advocates for the Environmental and Social Screening for each sub-activity under the SESRP project. These screening forms are to be filled and reviewed by an environmental and social safeguards expert in the SESRP project management unit at MoEM (GOSL). The safeguards expert will decide, on a case-by-case basis, whether an ESIA/ESMP or a standalone ESMP must be developed. The Terms of reference for preparing ESIA and ESMP are provided as Annex III and IV.

1.8.2 ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions

This ESS recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction

and inclusive economic growth. However, the ESS prescribes that the project proponent should promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of the project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe healthy working conditions. The activities in the sub-projects may have high potential occupational health and safety risks because occupational health and safety management regulation and its implementation capacity as well as the safety culture in the relevant authorities, in the private sector and in the country as whole are very weak. SESRP will have direct workers employed or engaged by the project implementing agencies, contracted workers, and primary supply workers for the solar panel equipment. These will include, PIU's of the implementing institutions (MOEM) including technical consultants supporting PIU from owners engineer and E&S firm and BSSF providing support to ESPs, construction workers hired for the anticipated transmission/distribution line construction/rehabilitation, mini-grids civil works (as required under component 1 and 2), trained technicians for the installation and maintenance of the institutional PV systems and mini grids (component 2 and 3) and direct or contracted security personnel to protect the project sites and people (for all components). The project Labour Management Plan has been prepared.

1.8.3 ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS3 recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and Management throughout the project life cycle consistent with GIIP. There are potential ESS 3 related risks with project activities under component 2 and 3 (mini grids and SHS) that may generate hazardous wastes. This is due to the generation of solid and hazardous wastes associated with Photo voltaic panels and used solar batteries. The potential for environmental contamination will be a significant if they were damaged or improperly disposed upon their end life and decommissioning.

1.8.4 ESS4: Community Health and Safety

ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of Borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable. The project is expected to result in health and safety impacts to the community in the project area, such as impacts associated to exposure to dust, noise and vibration, electric magnetic field, an increase in traffic, risk of children climbing towers for component 1 activities in urban setting as well as transmissible diseases or violent behaviors related to labor influx. The laying of green field 132 kv sub transmission network and associated substations, medium voltage line (<33kV) corridors and possible expansion of existing and green field mini-grids, rehabilitation and expansion of distribution networks and erection of poles may potentially cause risks to communities, including falling in to uncovered and unreasonably left open utility pole holes.

The installation of Standalone Solar Systems in schools and health institutions, can disrupt regular functions of the institutions through impacts such as dust emission, noise, and increased generation of solid waste. Furthermore, the emission of lead and battery acid to the environment can causes severe and potentially life-threatening health risks for workers and the communities surrounding if left uncontrolled.

While project associated traffic movements are expected to be moderate, there is the likelihood for traffic congestion at the onset of construction activities, while the material is being transported. This matter is further amplified by the fact the project is targeting major load centers which are in busy urban dense setting of Hargeisa.

The project may engage international contractors and experts as well as establishment of contractor's camp in the project area during construction activities. While it is expected that the contractor comes with a team of skilled personnel to carry out the specialized tasks such as laying out the lines, local contractors, service providers, unskilled or semi-skilled workers may be required to prepare the base of the sub transmission towers and substations, supply and install solar systems and hybrid systems. Moreover, some material such as cement may be procured at the local level. This labor influx is expected to subside after the completion of the civil works. Nevertheless, labor influx associated with disposable income may increase the risk of exposing the communities to transmissible infections, GBV/SEAH cases, HIV/AIDS and COVID 19.

Security. On the broader risk considerations, the project will have major benefits for local populations, the government(s) and for commercial entities; whether in rural areas or metro agglomerations such as Hargeisa, these benefits will attract considerable attention and probably competition. Conflict and insecurity remain persistent challenges in Somaliland and have, in the past, impeded delivery of projects. Ensuring security for project operations amid armed groups in a region with a recent history of relative lawlessness and the potential for increased conflict due to the drought, will remain a significant challenge. This general insecurity may impact generation facilities, substation, project workers and beneficiaries. In addition, the project planning and implementation will require deployment of security personnel for the protection of project workers and equipment, the presence of security services in the project area can pose a threat to the community through violence, exploitation and abuse. The government (Somaliland) will be guided by the principles of proportionality and GIIP, and by applicable law, in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, 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. Due diligence will be done to ensure the hires security firm are (i) not implicated in past abuses; (ii) adequately trained (or determine that they are properly trained) in the use of force (and where applicable, firearms), and appropriate conduct toward workers and affected communities; and (iii) compliance with the applicable law and any requirements set out in the ESCP.

1.8.5 ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The overall objectives of the World Bank's ESS 5. Are to avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement where feasible, or to minimize resettlement while exploring all viable alternatives. Where it is not possible to avoid resettlement, activities will be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in the project benefits.

The project activities will lead to potential land acquisition due to the installation of green field sub-transmission and distribution network. The project may need to manage legacy around unsettled/multiple claims to land and assets proposed for sub project level investments inside or outside the existing facilities occupied by private or public service providers.

While some municipalities have some form of land administrations and tenure systems in the cities, Land administration and management is fragmented and non-existent in most part of Somaliland. The country currently does not have a national land acquisition law, land tenure is likely to remain more collective than individual in nature, particularly in rural areas. When compared to requirement of ESS 5, the Government of Somaliland laws has inadequacies around consultation requirements, eligibility for compensation, valuation method, grievance redress mechanism, disclosure of information and the timing of compensation payments. Hence, the Bank's ESS5 will take precedence over GOSL laws. Compounded by gaps in legal and regulatory frameworks, compensation requirements for affected assets, land

appropriation and asset valuation will be very challenging. Stakeholder consultation will be fundamental in relation to the required land take. Community heads, clan leaders, local government leaders and PAPs should be timely consulted to enable them rally support for the project activities and to agree not only on compensation modalities, but also on who is to be compensated.

1.8.6 ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources,

ESS6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. ESS6 recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats, including forests, and the biodiversity they support. This ESS also addresses sustainable management of primary production and harvesting of living natural resources. ESS6 recognizes the need to consider the livelihood of project-affected parties, including Indigenous Peoples, whose access to, or use of, biodiversity or living natural resources may be affected by a project.

The project's activities are likely to be restricted to urban areas where there are major load centers, existing road, energy corridors or Way Leave/ROW and within mini grids existing footprint and therefore impacts on natural and sensitive habitats is expected to be limited.

1.8.7 ESS7 Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

This ESS applies to a distinct social and cultural group identified in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of this ESS. There are no communities identified so far meeting the requirements of ESS7 in Somaliland, however the application of ESS7 will be analyzed (included in the SESIA/ESMP) and a commitment to consult experts and potentially affected groups and to prepare an IPPF. IPPF will be prepared if there is a likelihood that SSAHUTLCs can be found in, or have collective attachment to, project areas or nearby. At this stage, the individual subprojects and project areas are not known. The application of ESS7 will also be analyzed further through a bank led due diligence led by experts and consultation with potentially affected groups during project implementation phase. The finding of this due diligence will form part of SESIA/ESIA/ESMP scope. A commitment to consult experts and potentially affected groups and to prepare an IPPF if needed is included in the ESCP

1.8.8 ESS8: Cultural Heritage

This ESS recognizes that cultural heritage, in its many manifestations, is important as a sourced of valuable scientific and historical information, as an economic and social asset for development, and as an integral part of people's cultural identity and practice. The objective of this ESS is to protect cultural heritage from the adverse risks and impacts of project activities and to promote meaningful consultations with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage.

This ESMF also includes a set of Guidelines for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites that covers 'known sites', and 'unknown sites' plus procedures for 'chance finds', as can be found in Annex IX.

1.8.9 ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

ESS 10 applies as it addresses the importance of open and transparent stakeholder engagement, which is essential in improving the environmental and social sustainability of the project. Stakeholder engagement must be a socially inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle.

Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive responsive relationships that are important for the successful management of a project's environmental and social risks.
Construction and rehabilitation of electricity infrastructure will impact the social and economic life of people and their environment. For any such project to be sustainable, stakeholder engagement has to be conducted throughout the life cycle of the project.

Stakeholder Engagement was held during the month of June as from 15th to 30th 2021 and has been documented. However, more consultation will be done throughout the project operational period in line with the draft SEP for the project (see details on Section 9.0).

1.9 World Bank Group (WBG) General EHS Guidelines, 2007

The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of good international industry practice. These general EHS guidelines are designed to be used together with the relevant Industry Sector EHS guidelines, which guide users on EHS issues in specific industry sectors. Under the General EHS guidelines, the World Bank has several guidelines many of which apply to various components of the proposed project namely: Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety, Community Health and Safety, and Construction and Decommissioning.

1.10 World Bank Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution

The EHS Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution include information relevant to power transmission between a generation facility and a substation located within an electricity grid, in addition to power distribution from a substation to consumers located in residential, commercial, and industrial areas. Some of the followings are addressed in the EHS Guidelines:

- Construction site waste generation; ·
- Terrestrial Habitat Alteration
- Construction of Right-of-Way
- Avian and Bat Collisions and Electrocutions

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 and Owners engineer will supervise and monitors the implementation by the Contractor(s) who will take note and implement as part of the contractual obligation of these guidelines.

1.11 Comparison of Somaliland Laws and World Bank ESS

The activities in the SESRP project need to comply with both Somaliland laws and regulations and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards. This sub-section compares the national public sector environmental management rules, regulations and standards with the World Bank Group Environment and Social framework. The objective of the gap analysis is to understand whether the WB's ESSs or the relevant national laws and regulations apply to the project; this gap analysis is to help implement environment and social standards more effectively at the Somaliland through an understanding of existing gaps and provide the bap fill measures appropriately. Table 1-4below summarizes a

comparison focusing on the World Bank Environment and Social Standards relevant to the project and gaps identified in existing Somaliland laws and regulations.

Table 1-4: GAP analysis for WB and Government of Somaliland Polices, Laws & regulations relevant to this ESMF

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts			
Objectives of ESS 1 are: To identify, evaluate and manage the environment and social risks and impacts of the project in a manner consistent with the ESSs. To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to: (a) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; (b) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; (c) Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigated; and (d) Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.	Constitution and Laws of Somaliland. Article 12 of the Constitution of Somaliland addresses Public Assets, Natural Resources and Indigenous Production with the following key provisions 1. The land is a public property commonly owned by the nation, and the state is responsible for it. 2. The care and safeguarding of property, endowments and public assets is the responsibility of the State and all citizens; and shall be determined by law. Article 34 of the Constitution of Somaliland address the Duties of the Citizen and provides in its sub section 4: “Every person shall have	No environmental management regulations and EIA guidelines adopted and applied	SESRP is designed as part of a series of projects (SOP), that will support the re-establishment, reconstruction and expansion of Somaliland’s electricity sector to be able to deliver on its mandate – expand access, improve electricity service delivery, support the clean energy transition, and attract new financing. SESRP selection of investment options investments will be based on feasibility studies with concept design to be carried out in the initial phase of implementation, therefore , to aid assessment and management of environmental and social impacts, an Environment and Social Management Framework has been prepared to provide a general E&S impact identification framework to assist project implementers identify preliminary E&S risks of the projects and

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
To adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities resulting from the project. To utilize national environmental and social institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate. To promote improved environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance Borrower capacity.	the duty to care for, protect and save the environment" Article 18 of the Constitution of Somaliland addresses the Environment and the Relief of Disaster and provides a directive principle on Environmental management to be observed. Sub section 1 postulated: " The shall give a special priority to the protection and safeguarding of the environment, which is essential for the wellbeing of the society, and to the care of the natural resources. Therefore, the care of and (the combating of) the damage to the environment shall be determined by law." Environment Management Law of Somaliland adopted in 2018. Its key objectives include: to promote and ensure sustainable use and access of environmental resources and the		institute measures to address adverse environmental and social impacts. Specific information on country-wide project locations, land requirements, biophysical features, etc., have been included in this ESMF and RPF). Site-specific instruments such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) reports to be prepared at later phases of the project. The Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) cover SOP 1 and constitutes the proponent's commitment to ensure SESRP is implemented in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The ESMF will facilitate compliance with relevant National, World Bank and other safeguard requirements for this project. The ESMF is prepared to identify and mitigate the

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
	sustainability of the ecological systems to prevent and reduce or control human activities that may cause damages to environment or otherwise lead harm full risks to the environment and human health This Law addresses EIA and requires EIA certifications before carrying projects including Electrical infrastructure (Electricity generation stations; Electrical transmission lines; Electrical sub-stations; Pumped-storage schemes.); and also provides establishment of Environmental Quality standards as well as licensing and registration requirements for determination of qualities of water and air; discharging of affulents and hazardous waste materials and substances on the environment; and emissions of noise, gas etc to the environment		environmental and social impacts of the SESRP project

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
	Somaliland National Climate Change Policy enhance the coping and recovery mechanisms of the Somaliland citizens to the risks of climate change.		
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions			
The Objectives of ESS 2 are: To promote safety and health at work. To promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of project workers. To protect project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children (of working	**Constitution Somaliland Article 19: The Care of the Vulnerable of the Society**. The shall be responsible for the health, care, development and education of the mother, the child, the disabled who have no one to care for them, and the mentally handicapped persons who are not able and have no one to care for them. Article 20 of the Constitution of Somaliland: Work, Trade, and the Welfare of Employees with the following provisions:	The implementation of the provisions of articles of constitution in practice may not be very strong Somaliland drafted a legislation prohibiting FGM.	The Project will not allow any forced and child labor. It will hold all contractors liable to the implementation of the LMP The PIU will have overall responsibility to monitor the implementation of the LMP

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
age, in accordance with this ESS) and migrant workers, contracted workers, community workers and primary supply workers, as appropriate. To prevent the use of all forms of forced labor and child labor. To support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national law. To provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns.	1. All able citizens have a right and a duty to work. 2. The conditions of work of the young and women, night working and working establishments shall be regulated by the Labour Law. 3. All employees have a right to payment appropriate to the work they undertake, and are free to enter into agreements with their employers on an individual or collective basis. Forced labour is prohibited. **Constitution of Somaliland. Article 24** stipulates that Every person shall have the right to security of his person, and to have his dignity, reputation and private life respected.		

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
	Somaliland adopted a Human trafficking and exploitation Prevention Law : it prohibited and criminalizes slavery, servitude, and trafficking or force labour		The LMP has spelt out the workers' grievance redress mechanism; and the GBV Action Plan provides referral pathways for cases of GBV.
	Somaliland private Sector Employees Law; Law No. 31/2020 Somaliland private law provides comprehensive rules on all working conditions and health and safety of work place requirements. It also complies with gender equality and prescribes special rights for women workers thereto	n/a	The Project will fully comply with Somaliland National Law and WB ESS 2. This is set out in the LMP that has been developed,
		n/a	The Project will apply occupational health and safety management system that is consistent with the WBG General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) on Occupational Health and Safety
		n/a	The LMP has been developed sets out the workers' grievance redress mechanism

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
		No provisions on the protection of the rights of domestic workers	The Project will fully comply with the national law and WB ESS 2. This is set out in the LMP developed for the project.
		n/a	The Project will only allow deployment from the age of 18 (defined in LMP). However, children under 18 are not to be considered for hazardous work and the work cannot interfere with their education or be harmful for their health.
		Children are deployed in worst forms of child labor (, forced labor in domestic work, agriculture and herding, breaking rocks for gravel, construction work,	The Project will only allow deployment – in all project worker categories – from the age of 18 (defined in LMP). Rigorous monitoring will ensure the application of the LMP. ESS 2 shall prevail in recruiting the workers of age 18 and above.
	Somaliland Private Sector Employees Law, Law 31/2020. The labour law also recognizes freedom of association. Employers are prohibited from engaging in any		The project will follow national law and ESS 2.

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
	kind of discrimination or restriction of the right of freedom of association. Workers are allowed to join trade union. **<u>Constitution of Somaliland</u> Article** 17: Health: In order to fulfil a policy of promoting public health, the shall have the duty to meet the country's needs for equipment to combat communicable diseases, the provision of free medicine, and the care of the public welfare. Provisional Constitution Somaliland Article 20: Work, Trade, and the Welfare of Employees 3. All employees have a right to payment appropriate to the work they undertake, and are free to enter into agreements with their employers on an individual or collective basis. Forced labour is prohibited.	Government does not employ labor inspectors and conducts no inspections.	

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
	Somaliland Private Sector Employment Law has provision(s) that addresses workers' grievance mechanism and it also established a labour dispute tribunal Somaliland **Private Sector Employees Law**: provides provisions of health and safety in the work place.		
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management			
The Objectives of ESS 3 are: To promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, water and raw materials. To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities.	Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland. Article 12 addresses public assets and natural resources. Article 18 of Somaliland Constitution: The Environment and the Relief of Disaster s that "The shall give a special priority to the protection and safeguarding of the environment, which is essential for the well-being of the society, and to the care of the natural resources. Therefore, the care of and (the combating of) the damage to the	Regulations in support of the Constitution and the environmental laws are still not available. Implementation of the laws and Constitution may be hampered due to the weak regulatory system	The Project will promote the sustainable use of resources and avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health according to the Somaliland Constitution, the applicable national laws and the WB's ESS3. Detailed measures are laid out in the ESMF

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short and long-lived climate pollutants. To avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.	environment shall be determined by law” . Article 34 of Somaliland Constitution prescribes a duty of all citizens and individuals to safeguard and preserve the environment. Environmental management Law of Somaliland addresses natural resource effeceincy and pollution prevention management . Somaliland National Climate Change Policy enhance the coping and recovery mechanisms of the Somaliland citizens to the risks of climate change. .		

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety			
The Objectives of ESS 4 are: To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life-cycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances. To avoid or minimize community exposure to project-related traffic and road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials. To have in place effective measures to address emergency events. To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities.	**Somaliland Urban Waste Disposal Management and Hygeine Law, Law No.83/2018**. It deals with the management of waste- safe keeping, collection and disposal of waste - and the hygiene in urban areas to prevent potential health and environmental risks that may be posed by waste mismanagement and unhygienic **Road Traffic Management Law of Somaliland , Law No.56/2013 is a** key legislation setting the legal frame work for road traffic management in Somaliland. It is intended to prevent or reduce potential risks to safety and health of the people and environment that may be posed by car accidents or mis-use or mismanagement of roads	No detailed regulations in support of the laws	A GBV/SEAH Child Protection Prevention and Response Plan has been prepared and consulted upon. This Plan shall later be approved, disclosed and implemented accordingly. The Project will apply the National laws and also implement a Security Management Plan, and activity-specific ESMPs as required for other community health and safety risks.

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
To promote quality and safety, and considerations relating to climate change, in the design and construction of infrastructure, including dams	**Somaliland Overloaded Vehicles control Regulations of 06 May 2017**. Regulations dealing with management of vehicle loading and controlling the vehicles axle weight and size. It prohibits loading vehicles in excess of the allowed weight and size, and it also prescribes certain conditions for transportation of abnormal loads or loads causing problems to road. Constitution Somaliland Article 17: Health: In order to fulfil a policy of promoting public health, the shall have the duty to meet the country's needs for equipment to combat communicable diseases, the provision of free medicine, and the care of the public welfare.		

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
		.	n/a
	Somaliland National Gender Policy (2016): The objective of the Policy is to facilitate the mainstreaming of the needs and concerns of women and men, girls and boys in all areas for sustainable and equitable development and poverty eradication.	n/a	This is taken up in the GBV Action Plan
	n/a	n/a	Several measures will be undertaken, including contractors will develop road safety management plan and a Health and Safety Plan as part of the CESMP to address the impacts on local communities of moving construction equipment; measures and actions developed to assess and manage specific risks and impacts outlined in the ESMF and subsequent ESMPs.
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement			

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
The Objectives of ESS 5 are: To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. To avoid forced eviction. To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement	Article 12 of the Constitution of Somaliland addresses Public Assets, Natural Resources and Indigenous Production with the following key provisions 1. The land is a public property commonly owned by the nation, and the is responsible for it. 2. The care and safeguarding of property, endowments and public assets is the responsibility of the and all citizens; and shall be determined by law. Article 31 of the Somaliland Constitution talks over: The Right to Own Private Property, has the following provisions: 1. Every person shall have the right to own private property, provided that it is acquired lawfully. 2. Private property acquired lawfully shall not be expropriated except for reasons of public interest and	legislation governing land use and ownership are fragmented and incomprehensive Evictions are reported to be commonplace in Somaliland ESS 5 recognizes three categories of Project Affected Persons, which are eligible for compensation: 1. Those with formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country) 2.Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of census, but have a claim that is recognized under the laws of the country 3. Those who have no recognizable legal right or	A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will guide the development of site-specific RAPs once the project footprint is known. (Refer to the project RFP). ESS 5 shall prevail over the Somaliland / Somaliland legislation on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
	provided that proper compensation is paid. 3. The law shall determine matters that are within the public interest, which may bring about the expropriation of private property Somaliland Urbanland Management Law, Law No. 17/2001 regulats allocation, use and registration of ownership of land in Urban areas in Somaliland. Under this Law, the Government may compulsorily appropriate land only for public purpose subject to payment of compensation . However, Compensation is provided only for occupants of permanent structures. Occupants of temporary structure are not entitled to compensation. Affected persons are to be settled in suitable land and their eviction and settlement costs be paid for by the local government.	claim to the land they are occupying. Those without legal title to land, including squatters and encroachers, are eligible for only limited protection under Somaliland laws and policies ESS 5 further defines types of losses to be compensated to include physical and economic displacements and cover land, residential or commercial structures, and lost income caused by temporary or permanent economic displacement Under the national laws, it is not clear how the amount for the compensation is determined. ESS 5 requires full replacement costs for all assets.	

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
	The Somaliland Agricultural Law article 8 of law number 8/1999 transfers all land from traditional authorities to the government. Individuals desiring land were to register their holdings within a 6 months period. The law does not recognize customary land holdings. .	Somaliland law does not determine compensation schedule and cut-off date. ESS 5 determines that improvements of the living situations of displaced vulnerable people should be undertaken, Somaliland Law does not provide for that. No meaningful consultations with project affected persons may take place, consultation mechanisms seem to make a preference in regards to governmental bodies rather than community stakeholders The Agricultural Land Law led to disparities between statutory tenure and actual land use and allocation.	

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources			
The Objectives of ESS 6 are: To protect and conserve biodiversity and habitats. To apply the mitigation hierarchy and the precautionary approach in the design and implementation of projects that could have an impact on biodiversity. To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources. To support livelihoods of local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, and inclusive economic development, through the adoption of practices that integrate	<u>Provisional Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland</u> Article 12 addresses Public Assets, Natural Resources and Indigenous Production has the following key provision on subsection 4: The central (government) is responsible for the natural resources of the country, and shall take all possible steps to explore and exploit all these resources which are available in the nation's land or sea. The protection and the best means of the exploitation of these natural resources shall be determined by law.	No detailed laws govern biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources at this point.	The Project will avoid any encroachment into any modified, natural, critical habitat and/or protected areas

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
conservation needs and development priorities.			
ESS7 Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities			
The Objectives of ESS 8 are: To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource based livelihoods of Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities. To avoid adverse impacts of projects on Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for such impacts.	Somaliland Constitutions recognizes and guarantees fundamental human rights and freedoms . Somaliland Constitution also recognized the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,	n/a	The Social assessment on presence and ESS7 eligibility of Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities shall be conducted to: 1) Determine the applicability of the standard; 2) Prepare an IPPF.

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for SubSaharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive. To improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with the SubSaharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities affected by a project throughout the project's life cycle. To obtain the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)[11] of affected Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in the three circumstances described in this ESS.			

[11] The purpose of ESS7 is not to specify terminology to identify or describe these groups, which will be defined solely in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the ESF, 2019

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
To recognize, respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a timeframe acceptable to them.			
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage			
The Objectives of ESS 8 are: To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation. To address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development. To promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage.	Somaliland has a National Strategy for Culture Article 16 of the constitution of Somaliland: Promotion of Knowledge, Literature, Arts and Culture. Sub Article 3 s that "The shall promote the Arts and the modest culture of the society whilst at the same time benefiting from the knowledge of other world societies. Literature, the arts, and indigenous sports shall be specifically encouraged whilst Islamic behaviour is observed. Constitution of Somaliland	No law T law regarding the management of Physical Cultural Resources exists	The Project will implement chance find procedures to protect cultural or archeological findings during project activities The Project will further conduct community consultations (as per SEP) prior to project activities in order to ensure protection of other tangible and intangible cultural heritage

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.			
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure			
The Objectives of ESS 10 are: To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties. To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance. To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties	Constitution of Somaliland. Article 32 impliedly recognizes the right of citizens to access to information	No law on the right of access to information currently exist	The Project will implement stakeholder consultations throughout the lifetime of the project, as per the SEP. The PIU will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance withESS10 as early as possible in project development to address concerns from project affected persons. SEP shall be disclosed to all stakeholders and made available to the stakeholders in public areas, SEP will ensure that all stakeholders are not only identified, but that their information disclosure needs

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Proposed GAP fill Measure
throughout the project life-cycle on issues that could potentially affect them. To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format. To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.			are also identified to guide information disclosure to each stakeholder category as appropriate

2 Baseline Environmental and Social Conditions

2.1 Environmental Baseline

This section describes the overall baseline condition of Somaliland in terms of biophysical environment, as well as the socio-economic background. The baseline conditions obtaining in the three affected s of Somaliland mentioned are principally similar to those generally obtaining in Somaliland as a nation, except for minor variations.

2.1.1 Geography and Climate

Geography:

Somaliland is Africa's easternmost country, and is bordered by Ethiopia to the west, Djibouti to the north-west, the Gulf of Aden to the north, and the Indian Ocean to the east. It has a land area of 176,120 km^2, and a coastline of 3,300 km, the longest of any African country, 1,300 km of which is on the Gulf of Aden and the other 2,000 km on the Indian Ocean. The country stretches for almost 1,550 km from north to south between latitudes 12o00'N and 1o37'S, and 1,095 km from west to east between longitudes 41o00' and 51o21'E. The map below shows location of Somaliland in relation to the neighbouring countries (see Figure 3-1):

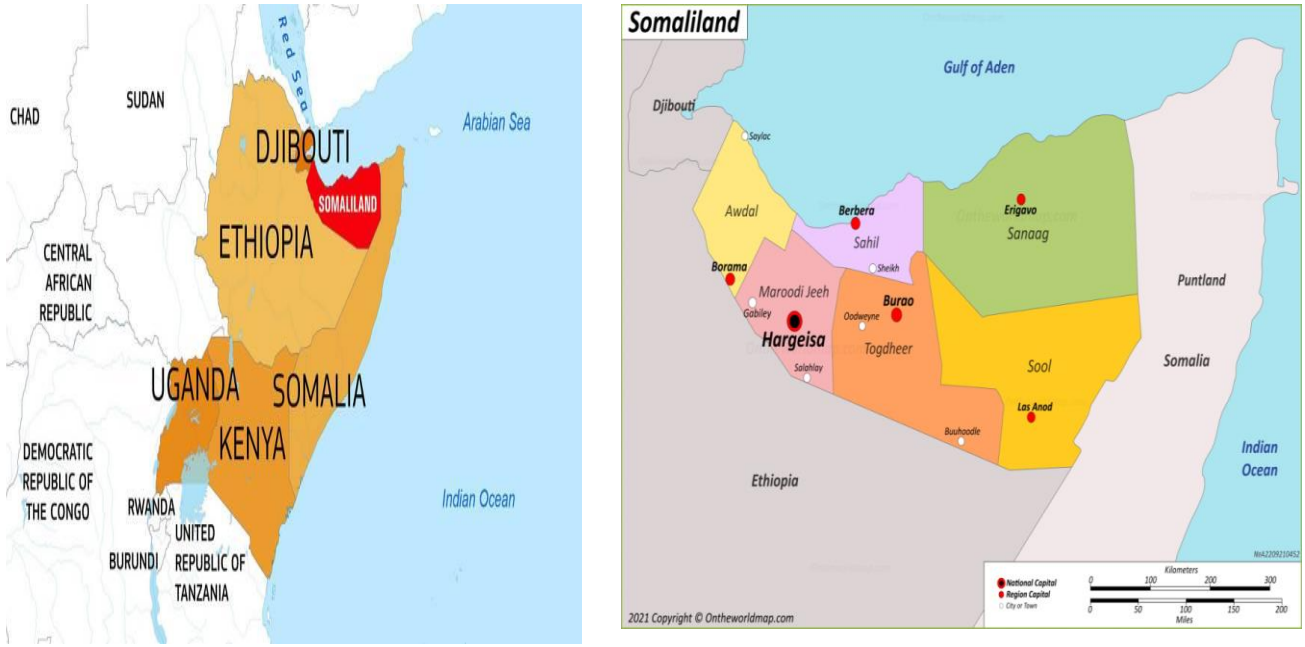

Figure 2-1: Somaliland location on Africa Map and Map of Somaliland

Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=Somaliland+Atlas+Map

This project will support improved electricity access in the major load centres of Hargeisa identified for renewable generation optimization; and will provide benefits from improved health and education services. While component 1 and 2 will target major urban areas where selected ESPs are based, component 3 locations may be in peri-urban, rural and deep-rural areas. Specific locations for component 3 sub-projects will be identified during site profiling to be conducted during project implementation to select the actual facilities and the adequacy of the technology choice.

Overall, the project will benefit about 1.1 million households, equivalent to almost 4.5 million people, of which 2.5 million females. The Map below shows distribution of Somaliland s and regions including Somaliland (see Figure 2-2):

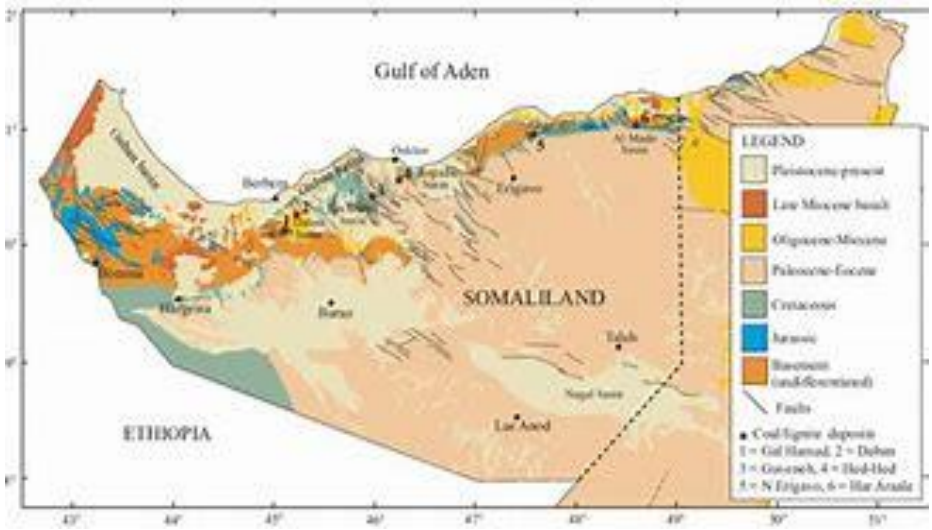

Figure 2-2: Map of Somaliland showing geological locations

Climate:

Somaliland is a large, relatively flat country, with an arid or semi-arid climate and prone to severe droughts and floods. Its twelve million or so people mostly support themselves through nomadic pastoralism and agriculture. They are among the poorest in the world, and the although too few data are available to allow the country to be ranked relative to others according to the Human Development Index (HDI), it is believed to score very poorly on all HDI indicators.

As alluded to earlier, Somaliland has a warm desert climate in the north and a semi-arid climate in the south. The country is characterized by four seasons: between the two monsoons, there are irregular rain and hot and humid periods. From April to June, there is the main rainy season, Gu. This is followed by the dry Xagaa season before the Dayr provides further rainfalls from October to December, with approximately 500 mm rainfall annually in the northern highlands, 50-150mm along coast, and 300-500 mm in the southwest. The annual cycle is completed as the dry Jilaal season stretches from December to March. The climate in the Horn of Africa is affected by the Indian Ocean's variable sea-surface temperatures and the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle[12]. Different ENSO phases have diverse impacts during seasons and across different parts of the Horn[13].

2.1.2 Climate Change

Climate is the primary determinant for Somaliland life. Over half of the populations are pastoralists where the timing and amount of rainfall are crucial factors determining the adequacy of grazing and the prospects of prosperity. Unfortunately, Somaliland has been highly susceptible to the effects of climate change and extreme weather conditions,

[12]Williams and Funk 2011, pp. 2417–35.

[13]Anyah, and Semazzi, 2006, pp. 39–62.

such as periods of extended drought, flash floods, erratic rainfall, and disruption to the monsoon seasons, strong winds, cyclones, sandstorms and dust storms[14]. Recognizing the impact of climate risks on the country's future, in December 2009, Somaliland became a signatory to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In 2013, it formulated its National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change; in 2015, it became one of 165 countries that submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) action plan ahead of the Paris Summit, outlining proposed programs and interventions that would contribute to emissions reductions and the adaptation of its agricultural systems for improved climate resilience. Together, the National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change and the INDC provide a road map to inform and guide technical and financial contributions from all stakeholders[15].

Somaliland has had a fair share of extreme weather events for the past 25 years[16]. The three s under discussion are heavily affected, with this type of weather, threatening food security in the respective areas.

SESRP tackles climate change both from a mitigation and an adaptation perspective. By reinforcing the grid and building a more efficient and resilient network, the project will reduce technical losses in the grid and make the grid more climate resilient. In addition, by supporting the installation of BESS and solar PV systems, the project will optimize renewable energy generation and reduce greenhouse gases emissions. Finally, by increasing access to electricity services to the health and education institutions in communities highly vulnerable to climate change, the project will contribute to increased resilience. Several of the project activities will generate climate change mitigation and adaptation co-benefits as highlighted below:

- *Component 1* activities (generator synchronization and the sub-transmission and distribution network reconstruction and capacity reinforcement, including reconducting of existing lines with higher capacity conductors), will result in a reduction in technical losses, estimated at 120 GWh energy savings annually in addition to reduced generator fuel consumption from wet-stacking estimated at about 24 million liters of diesel annually. Both the reduction in losses and reduced fuel consumption are estimated to lead to reduced GHG emissions equivalent to about 52 $ktCO_2$ annually.

- *Component 2* (Renewable Energy Generation Optimization) will support installation of renewable energy capacity (both Solar PV and BESS) equivalent to about 19 MW equivalent to about 65 $ktonCO_2$ of avoided GHG emission annually.

- *Component 3* will support installation of Solar PV systems with a total capacity of around 5.1 MWp leading to about 16 $ktCO_2$ of avoided GHG emissions per year. The activities under the project will also address climate change vulnerability and hazards as facilities to be installed (transmission lines, synchronization systems and BESSs) will integrate resilient designs (such as the use of steel/concrete poles with concrete foundations, dust proof enclosure for the BESS equipment) that will shield the power sector from the future impacts of extreme weather. Such measures are expected to address structural stability and impact of high temperature, floods and high winds and will generate climate change adaptation co-benefits.

[14] Ministry of National Resources 2013, p. 14.

[15] Somaliland Country Economic Memorandum 2018.

[16] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 2018.

- *Component 4* will contribute to climate mitigation as the activities related to capacity building and institutional strengthening will support to have in place institutional policies that will enhance both increased uptake of renewable energy (through the prioritization to be undertaken under the Sector Least Cost Development Plan and the associated Wind Resource site specific measurements, geothermal resource mapping) in addition to enabling the sector's energy Policy that prioritizes renewable energy based generation given the country's comparative advantage. Further, the component will support to establish a regulatory regime that will require the existing ESPs to improve their efficiency and lower cost of operations.

The maps below (**Error! Reference source not found.** (a)) show concentration of livelihood activities in Somaliland w here intensive agriculture is practiced and this is seen to concentrate in the southern region of Somaliland. Other areas mostly practice extensive agriculture which by definition is not as high labor and capital intensive as the former. The second map (**Error! Reference source not found.** (b)) shows the transport network available in the southern region and the river system available.

Source: https://geology.com/world/somaliland-satellite-image.shtml

2.1.3 Bio Physical Environment

Somaliland's natural resources fall into three broad categories: marine resources such as fish and salt; surface resources which include forests and forest products such as the aromatic extracts of frankincense (from *Boswellia spp*.) and myrrh (from *Commiphora spp*., both *Burseraceae*), as well as surface water; and sub-surface resources such as rocks and minerals such as gypsum, iron ore, copper, gold, kaolin, limestone, fossil fuels, and groundwater. Many of them have been directly or indirectly impacted by the extended civil conflict, but competition for access to some resources has also been, and continues to be, a source of conflict in itself.

In the absence of a government, many traditional forms of natural resource management and control systems have been abandoned or are now ignored. In several instances, this has resulted in clearly unsustainable exploitation, a trend which may prove difficult to reverse.

Biodiversity and Protected Areas: Only 0.8% of the Somaliland area is under some form of protection (2000). A National Conservation Strategy used to exist but is now extremely low on the territories' agenda. Somaliland is part of Conservation International's Horn of Africa Hotspot which has over 60 endemic genera and over 2,750 endemic species. Somaliland is a part of Somaliland-Masai steppe geographic region of plant endemism (savannas and shrub lands) and has 24 important bird areas. Generally, fauna has been depleted due to hunting and culling to protect livestock. Some of the endangered species of mammals include: Somali Wild Ass (*Equus africanus somaliensis*), Hirola (*Beatragus hunter*) and Somali Wild Dog (*Lycaon pictus somalicus*); endangered plants include: *Acacia flagellaris, acacia densispina, acacia manubensis*, *Andenopodia rotundifolia, Albizia obbiadensis;* endangered birds: *Heteromirafra archeri, Mirafra ashi, Acrocephalus griseldis,* and *Dorcatragus megalotis* [17] Some of the notable invasive species include: *Prosopis spp. and the Indian House crow, Corvus splendens*) have widespread effects on local fauna and flora and important to address, although Prosopis could be used to substitute endemic trees for charcoal production[Error! Bookmark not defined.] (see Figure 3-4): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_national_parks_of_Somaliland

[17] http://www.earthsendangered.com/search-regions3.asp?mp=&search=1&sgroup=allgroups&ID=307

Forests and Woodlands: The vegetation in Somaliland is predominantly dry deciduous bushland and thicket dominated by species of Acacia and Commiphora, with semi-desert grasslands and deciduous shrub land in the north and along much of the coast. Forest growth in general is limited due to poor soils and low rainfall. Closed forest cover occupies only about 2.4 per cent of the country (IUCN, 1992) but, if the Juniperus forests and evergreen tracts in the mountains in the north are included, the total forest coverage would probably amount to around 14 per cent (90,000 km^2) of the land[Error! Bookmark not defined.].

Land Degradation: Over the past two decades, land degradation, deforestation and desertification have rapidly accelerated; Sa'nag region area was estimated to have lost 50 per cent of its forest cover during the years between 1993 and 2014[18]. Even with current temperatures, the flora in Somaliland is strained to such an extent that it is often unable to rehabilitate itself[19].

2.1.4 Water Resources (Hydrology)

Somaliland which is not traversed by the many dry perennial rivers, has the best hydrogeological conditions for finding groundwater such as along the major toggas in the alluvial deposits and weathered basement. In the areas covered by the Gulf of Aden, the Darror and the Nugal Drainage basins, groundwater movements start in the mountainous areas and move in two directions. The first is from the south to the north from the mountainous regions to the coastal areas of the Gulf of Aden. The second is from the north to the south towards the Haud and Sool plateaus. The hydro-geological divide also mostly coincides with the surface drainage divide.

2.1.5 Water Scarcity

Generally, water scarcity is a persistent phenomenon in Somaliland, even without drought. There are concerns about water, which face overall decreasing volumes and have tended to temporarily dry up completely on several occasions. The country's water supply comes mainly from boreholes, shallow wells and berkads, and access to water and sanitation is very low. The majority of open wells, berkads (e.g. seasonal water reservoir) and some shallow boreholes in Somaliland are likely to be contaminated due to the common practice of open defecation and the absence of a system for controlling water quality. Water sources have been increasingly drying out as a result of the drought, and the scarcity of water has prompted abnormal migrations and increased the cost of potable water. The average distance to water points has increased to 50km, with some communities making a round trip of up to 125km for water. The lack of water and competition for this scarce resource is also one of the triggers for conflict in Somaliland. The drought has affected not only the quantity but also the quality of drinking water. There are noticeable weaknesses in the water sector related to water quality testing and monitoring in Somaliland, which is compounded by the relatively poor understanding of how the water supplies become contaminated and the risks associated with the use of contaminated water.

[18] Ogallo, L. A. et al., 'Land cover changes in Somaliland', *American Journal of Climate Change*, vol. 7, no. 3 Sep. 2018, pp. 367–87.

[19] Thulstrupa, A. W. et al., 'Uncovering the challenges of domestic energy access in the context of weather and climate extremes in Somaliland', *Weather and Climate Extremes*, Sep. 2018.

2.2 Socio-Economic Baseline

2.2.1 Economic Outlook and Macro-economic Performance

Somaliland is one of the poorest nations in the world with a GDP per capita of USD682 in 2019 [20]. Economic production and trade are dominated by the livestock sector and this has led to macroeconomic volatility. In the short term, growth is likely to fall and the current account deficit to rise as the drought and livestock ban both reduce output and exports. Inflation is also likely to rise as the currency continues to devalue. The fiscal position is strong with approximately no outstanding debt. In the medium and the long term, Somaliland is in a relatively strong position to take advantage of its peace dividend and secure economic and human development. Somaliland has progressed rapidly after independence due to the security and stability that the country enjoys.

Building upon its long tradition of pastoralism, Somaliland has developed a strong livestock sector that accounts for around 30% of GDP and the vast majority of its exports. However, the country requires critical reforms and investments to diversify its economy and reduce dependency on primary production. The government's role in the economy has been limited since independence in 1991. In 2013, central and local government spending was around 8.5% of GDP and, although public spending has increased, levels of public investment remain low. Somaliland is one of the most difficult places in the world to do business with Hargeisa ranking 174 out of 183 in the Doing Business Index in 2012).[21].

2.2.2 Human Development, Education and Health

Somaliland scores very low on UNDP's Human Development Index. Although it has not been ranked for a few years, different indicators reveal low scores. For example, life expectancy at birth lies at 57.1 years with a global average of 56 years[22] in low human development countries[23]; and the mortality rate under the age of 5 lies at 127 per 1000 life births[24], while the global average is 39[25].

Education Sector Strategy Development the Somaliland Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) 2017-2021 provides a comprehensive, sector-wide roadmap created by government officials, local and international partners and other education stakeholders.

This document is structured along GPE guidelines for sector analysis and sector planning, albeit with the appropriate consideration of the Somaliland context. The Ministry of Education and Higher Studies (MOEHS) has put great effort into providing a credible education sector plan which is supported by development partners and owned by local stakeholders and the Government it represents. The plan is largely based on the key findings and recommendations of the Somaliland Education Sector Analysis (ESA) 2012- 2016 which has provided the information and laid the foundation to inform policies and strategies for the education sector for the next four years.

The strategy is organized around the 6-pillar-structure of the ESA report reflecting the 6 subsectors of 1) Pre-primary/Early Childhood, 2) Primary, Secondary (herein including Alternative Basic Education), 3), Non-Formal

[20] Somaliland Central statistics department.
[21] Somaliland National Plan II.
[22] UNDP, Human Development Reports. Somaliland, accessed at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SOM
[23] UNDP, Human Development Report 2019, p.38.
[24] UNDP, Human Development Reports. Somaliland, accessed at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SOM
[25] WHO, Children. Reducing Mortality, factsheet, accessed at: https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/children-reducing-mortality

Education, 4) Higher Education and 6) Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET). Additional 'cross-cutting' issues are considered for the education sector. This structure is also consistent with the ESSP 2012-2016 and mirrors the organizational structure of the MOEHS so that the linkages to implementation and managerial responsibilities are clear.

Priority policy objectives, strategies and activities laid out in the strategic plan are derived from National policy objectives specified in the 15-year Somaliland National Policy for Education (2015-2030), and in the Somaliland National Development Goals, 2012 both of which reflect the National Development Plan for Somaliland 2017-21. The ESSP also intends to lay the foundations for achieving the wider objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The plan also complies with the principles of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) that looks at education as a fundamental right of children. Similarly, the ESSP conforms with the CEC commitments to reach out to the marginalized; the disabled, the poor, disadvantaged girls, working children, children in emergencies and those with nomadic lifestyles.

This sector strategic plan is thus an important coordination tool for all the education stakeholders so that they can combine efforts and resources to achieve the wider goals and vision of the education sector. It will also improve efficiencies by avoiding overlapping and duplication and unnecessary transaction costs. 26

Health: Despite the collapse of health systems during the civil war in 1988, the government has successfully re-established the national health system with partially functioning primary and secondary services with limited finance. The government of Somaliland is driven to strengthen the health system despite facing multiple challenges in its efforts to improve coverage, access, staffing and service delivery. The main challenges are financial constraints, human resource capacity, limited infrastructure, donor dependency and fragmented health system. However, considerable health outcomes have been achieved in the areas of reproductive health, maternal, neonatal and child health. The ultimate goal of the Ministry of Health and Development (MOHD) is the advancement of human health, which will enable them to development plans, including the Sustainable Development Goals, both by Government authorities and development partners. [27]

WASH: Access to safe water is low in Somaliland, access to basic water supply lies at 83 per cent in the urban areas and 28 per cent in rural areas. 61 per cent of the population has access to basic sanitation facilities in urban areas and 20 per cent in rural areas. According to a UNICEF report, the key challenges are weak water supply management

[26] Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP 2017-2021)
[27] The Somaliland Health and Demographic Survey 202 at:
https://somalia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/slhds2020_report_2020.pdf

models, high operational management costs and technical limitations. There is further a lack of a harmonized legal and policy framework and policies in place and inconsistent with implementation.[28]

Continued droughts have had negative impact on the water sector, and conflicts have weakened the water supply and sanitation services. WASH facilities have been destroyed as a result of conflict, and there is a lack of sufficient WASH facilities for the large number of IDPs. Furthermore, the population pressure causes over pumping of ground water, and the wearing out of equipment.[29]

Various aid programs have supported the development of latrines. However, UNICEF remarks that there is little impact on increased use of latrines or improved sanitation and hygiene. There is further a lack of sustainability of latrines and little indication of behavioral changes among the population.

Widespread displacement and recurrent emergencies contribute to this dire picture. Diseases like cholera are therefore widespread in Somaliland, with a total of 164,000 cases reported between 2006 and 2015.[30]

2.2.3 Governance Structures

1. Allah who created the Somaliland nation in this land has endowed it with sovereign status and powers. The people of the Republic of Somaliland have vested their sovereign powers, as set out in this Constitution, in a founded on, and which shall act in accordance with, the Constitution.

2. The structure of the shall consist of three branches which are: the legislative, the executive and the judiciary. The separation of the powers of these branches shall be as set out in the Constitution. Each branch shall exercise independently the exclusive powers accorded to it under the Constitution.

2.2.4 Agriculture

In Somaliland agriculture contributes 15% of GDP and is currently the second most important economic activity in the country, coming after livestock, with up to 20-25% of the population depending on it for their livelihoods. Though an underdeveloped sector, it has a considerable potential, especially for both cereal and horticultural production, and for the creation of employment opportunities, mainly in the rural areas.

As stated above, the majority of Somalilanders (about 85%) are agro-pastoralists who practice rain-fed farming. Agro-pastoralists typically raise small herds of livestock out of which they sell milk, ghee and live animals. This way, they are able to generate most of the cash they need for purchasing other essential goods such as sugar, vegetables, cooking oil, clothes, and medicines. Some cash is also earned from the sale of surplus grains, especially in good harvest years.

[28] UNICEF Somaliland Country Office, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Profile, February 2020, p.2, accessed at: https://www.unicef.org/Somaliland/media/1251/file/Somaliland-wash-profile-February-2020.pdf
[29] Ditto, p. 2
[30] Ditto, p. 3.

The agricultural system in Somaliland is predominantly subsistence in nature. The principal crops are sorghum and maize grown mostly for household consumption. Fruit and horticultural farming, which is relatively small, is mainly commercial.

Farmers mostly grow tomatoes, lettuce, onions, peppers, cabbages, oranges, lemons, and papaya. Rain-fed farming accounts for 90% of the total area cultivated, while the area under irrigation constitutes only 10%, supporting about 4,000 farm families. The sector is dominated by smallholder farmers who own farms ranging from 2 to 30 hectares in area. The average farm size is approximately 4 hectares. During the dry season, irrigated farms make good profits as the supply in the vegetable and fruit markets is low in this period. The shortfalls are usually filled by imports from neighbouring countries such as Ethiopia and Somalia. In recent years, cultivation of watermelon has emerged as an important source of income for the farmers. Presently, watermelon is the only fruit crop that is exported successfully to Djibouti.

The two main agricultural seasons in Somaliland are: Gu (rainy season) from April to June and Dayr (Autumn) from September to October-November though the amount of rain during Dayr is often not sufficient.

Cereal Production:- The relatively high rainfall areas of the plateau regions (Awdal and Waqooyi Galbeed as well as Odweine) suitable for sorghum and maize production constitute the food basket of Somaliland. Rain fed agriculture is practiced around Gabiley, Borama and Hargeisa. It is characterized by low inputs, which is a traditional low risk practice for staple food production under erratic rainfall conditions. Cereal crop production serves a dual purpose by meeting both human consumption and livestock feed needs. Extra production obtained from extended land put under cultivation or better rains in the critical period of production, is normally destined to the local market or stored as stocks to cover future household needs. Post-harvest residues are cut and stored as animal feed. The stalks of crops that fail to mature are also used as animal feed. [31]

Rainfed Farming and Irrigation: Rain-fed farming is the main agricultural production system. The main crops grown are cereals. Sorghum is the principal crop, utilizing approximately 70 per cent of the rain-fed agricultural land. Another 25 per cent of the land is used for maize. Other crops such as cowpeas, millet, groundnuts, beans, and barley are also grown in scattered marginal lands. Irrigation farms are mainly situated along the banks of streams (togs) and other water sources close to the riverbanks. Channeling from the source to the farm is mainly done by diversion of perennial water (springs) to the farm through rudimentary earth canals or floods. The cultivable area of these farms is subject to floods and is, therefore, in danger of being washed away. Most of the irrigated farms have in them areas set aside for the cultivation of vegetables and fruits for commercial purposes.

Livestock: The economy of Somaliland mainly depends on livestock production, which has historically and culturally been the mainstay livelihood for the majority of the people. Livestock Production System in Somaliland is predominantly pastoral and agro-pastoral, employing over 70% of the population. Livestock production contributes to 60% of the GDP and about 85% of foreign export earnings. It is the source of livelihood for pastoralists, contributes to the government revenues, and provides employment to a wide range of professionals and other service providers. Somaliland has a long history of live animal export to the Arabian Gulf states through Berbera Port on the Red Sea. In

[31] Ministry of investment and industrial development Somaliland at: https://moiid.govsomaliland.org/article/agriculture-1

the past several decades, however, these exports have been disrupted by two embargos imposed by Saudi Arabia allegedly due to Rift Valley Fever and Rinderpest infections.

The bans adversely affected the incomes and livelihoods of pastoralist families and the national economy in general for nearly a decade. In spite of these setbacks, livestock continues to be the major repository of individual and national wealth in Somaliland. The main livestock export markets are in the oil-rich countries on the Arabian Peninsula, Saudi Arabia, in particular. Sheep and goats were exported in large numbers before the second livestock ban of 2000. During the ban, remittances from abroad became the backbone of Somaliland's economy, contributing up to 35% of the total income. Since the end of the ban, exports of livestock have recovered to become a major economic activity again.

There are several types of livestock production and management systems in Somaliland, depending on a number of factors such as the area, availability of labour, and the size and types of livestock raised. However, in general, there are two main production systems: one based on nomadic pastoralism and the other on agro-pastoralism.

Nomadic pastoralism is the system practiced by most of the rural population and revolves around the seasonal migration of herders in continual search of pasture and water. The movement of these pastoralists is often organized and follows a regular pattern in which clan-based groupings have their traditional grazing areas and/or common watering points and temporary camps. In some parts of the country, pastoralists co-habit with farmers to access crop residues for their animals. In other places, the pastoralists take advantage of heavy rains and floods for agricultural purposes, planting crops in areas cleared for the production of forage or grain.

The types of animals kept by nomadic families depend on several factors, including the area inhabited and the availability of labour. Cattle are predominant in the western parts of the country, which receive relatively large amounts of rainfall, while goats, sheep, and camels are bred mainly in the drier eastern, central and northern regions of the country. Most pastoralists prefer to keep mixed species of animals, a strategy which has numerous benefits, including the ability to exploit different rangelands, produce different products, and have different survival and recovery rates following droughts. When the need arises, pastoralists practice a split herding system in which camels and sometimes goats are separately herded away from the main camps where cattle, some milk camels, and sheep are kept. There is also a strict, clear-cut division of labour among family members, with young men herding camels while cattle and small ruminants are taken care of by women, children, and the elderly. Agro-pastoralism is a production system, which is characterized by the maintenance of a permanent home base in a farming area. There are several different sub-types of this system ranging from farmers owning large herds but keeping only a few resident animals on the farm to small scale-farmers owning only a few animals.

This production system was initially practiced in the western farming regions but is now common in all parts of the country, being found even in dry regions. The main reason for the increase in agro-pastoralism is that traditional nomads can no longer rely on livestock alone for their livelihood; given the fact that pastureland has over the years diminished and deteriorated. In this system, split herding based on a division of labour is a common practice, as part of the family moves with most of the herd, while the other family members remain on the farm to cultivate crops and few lactating animals are also usually left behind.

Livestock is the principal product that Somaliland exports to the foreign markets – mainly to Gulf Countries such as Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Between 2010 and 2014, the country's livestock exports were estimated to be around 16.3

million heads, 3.5 million heads of which were exported in 2012 alone. Livestock exports are often accompanied by its byproducts (i.e. hides and skins); in 2011, approximately 13.6 million pieces were exported[1].

With increased investment, smart regulation, infrastructure development, sector coordination and improved branding, the Somaliland has ample opportunities to capitalize on the growth of the livestock sector in the Middle East and other regions of the Muslim world, while supporting the growing local demand. [32]

Livelihoods are threatened by natural disasters, epidemics, and issues such as injury, death or unemployment. For example, climate conditions and the drought of 2016/17 had significant impacts on livelihoods. Shocks at the household level are experienced through drought impacts, including through loss of crops and livestock and shortage of water for farming or cattle; or high food prices.[33]

2.2.5 Labor and Employment

Soaring unemployment in Somaliland, especially among school-leavers and university graduates, has fueled an increase in irregular migration, drug addiction and conflict, according to a study conducted by the Somaliland National Youth Organization (SONYO).

This contributes to the irregular migration of hundreds young people who set off on a perilous journey to Europe across the desert. This movement has caused a massive brain drain of skilled and semi-skilled young people from Somaliland.

According to Somaliland's National Development Programme, unemployment among youth stands at 75 per cent, which is much higher than the nation's average of 61.5 per cent in urban areas and 40.7 per cent in rural and nomadic areas. Unofficial estimates show that at least 65-70 per cent of Somaliland's 3.5 million people are under 30.

The study which was carried out in December 2010 by SONYO, in conjunction with the Dutch Oxfam-Novib, indicated that out of 800 people interviewed, only 25 per cent were employed. .[34]

[32] Ministry of investment and industrial development Somaliland at:
https://moiid.govsomaliland.org/article/livestock-1
[33] Government of the Others Republic of Somaliland and The World Bank 2020, p.19.
[34] Copyright © 2022 International Organization for Migration at.
https://www.iom.int/news/tackling-high-youth-unemployment-somaliland

2.2.6 Land Issues: Land conflicts in Somaliland have risen to be one of the key issues of instability at the community and inter-community level. This is partly due to a complex situation of land tenure. Currently, Somaliland has fragmented and incomprehensive land laws governing land issues such as allocation, use and registration land. Only few locals registered their land at the time, and the presence week regulatory systems and institutions impacted the situation negatively. Customary land tenure has therefore taken the centre stage in ordering land ownership and usage. It is focused on clan relations and on pastoral land use rather than norms of individual ownership and public interest.

Article 12: Public Assets, Natural Resources and Indigenous Production

1. The land is a public property commonly owned by the nation, and the is responsible for it.

2. The care and safeguarding of property, endowments and public assets is the responsibility of the and all citizens; and shall be determined by law.

3. The Government shall have the power to own and possess movable and immovable property; and to purchase, sell, rent, lease, and exchange on equivalent value, or otherwise expend that property in any way which is in accordance with the law

2.2.7 Cultural Heritage

Somaliland has rich cultural heritage due to its own cultural goods 'dhaqan', including the fundaments of a segmentary society and the resulting social fabric. Traditions often originate in the proto-Somali cultural era or originate in the many interactions Somali populations had with other cultures, including those from the Arabian peninsular, India, and sub-Saharan Africa. There are several cultural heritage sites spread over 11 administrative areas in Somaliland this includes Archaeological Sites, Historical Sites, Heritage sites and monuments. These sites are located in Awdal, Sanaag Sool, and Nugaal.however, have had significant impact on the loss of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Deliberate efforts have to be made to protect cultural heritage. Unfortunately, the country's legislation around these issues has not yet been developed and does not legally enforce the protection and preservation of cultural artefacts, cultural heritage and distinct sub-national identities. Especially infrastructure development project therefore need to support the protection of places of cultural and religious significance, including graveyards, religious buildings, and historical sites.

2.2.8 Vulnerability and Social Exclusion

Internal Displacement: The capital city of Somaliland, Hargeisa, is an expanding urban metropolis. Over the years, it has become host to many different population groups that have been forcibly displaced as a result of conflict, insecurity or drought, or migrated to the city for economic purposes. Over the last decades, internally displaced people, refugee returnees from Ethiopia and elsewhere, asylum seekers, refugees and economic migrants have arrived in the city, where the majority join communities residing in government recognized settlements, while others have mingled with the host populations across the city. Before this profiling exercise, little data existed on displaced and displacement-affected populations in Hargeisa.

In a context where people with varying migration and displacement histories are mixed with the urban poor population, no previous attempt had been made to systematically identify different population groups and understand their respective needs and living conditions. Additionally, no systematically collected or analysed data existed on the displaced populations living out of settlements. It was to address this lack of comprehensive, reliable and agreed upon data on displaced and other displacement-affected populations, that UNHCR, with the support of the Ministry of Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (MRRR) and partners, conducted a collaborative profiling exercise of different target groups in Hargeisa's IDP settlements between January and June 2015, with the intention of informing stakeholders' work in support of durable solutions. Somaliland finalised the drafting of its policy framework on internal displacement in 2014, which is currently in Cabinet for adoption.

1 Developed in a participatory and consultative way, the policy aims to provide common guidance on improving IDPs' living conditions, protecting their rights and facilitating durable solutions and establish a systematic, coordinated and principled response to displacement. The need to establish a coordinated response is particularly pertinent given the changing institutional setting in Somaliland with the phase out of the Protection and other clusters. Moreover, in a context of declining humanitarian funding, the Somaliland Development Fund makes considerable resources available that could be made fruitful to support durable solutions, through a Ministry with access to these resources.

The emphasis on development interventions presents an opportune moment to inform and shape how the needs of displaced and other communities living in Hargeisa's settlements could be incorporated in the development agenda.
https://www.jips.org/uploads/2018/10/Profiling-Report-Somalia-Hargeisa-2015.pdf

Gender-Based Violence and Gender Dynamics Somaliland and Somalia. Differentiated social roles and responsibilities between men and women across livelihood systems have implications on the available mechanisms to cope and respond to external shocks such as drought. Sexual violence against women and girls in Somaliland, an abominable crime less prevalent in Somaliland pre-civil war history. Recent figures show 76% of all recorded cases happen among the IDPs whereas 14% occur in the hosting communities. In the face of crisis, such as insecurity, drought or famine, men and women adopt different coping strategies to increase household resilience. . Preventing and combating sexual violence requires informed participatory not limited to education and awareness campaigns, safeguarding and robust reporting, effective law enforcement and judicial process which can furnish proportionate remedy and penalty.

Available economic opportunities, however, are still quite limited for both men and women and female-headed households remain among the most vulnerable populations. Unemployment rates remain particularly high for women, and especially female IDPs who often remain reliant on charity through social protection mechanisms and contributions from the diaspora in the form of remittances. Women who are engaged in income generating activities are often engaged in the informal sector and further bear the double domestic burden of earning an income and taking care of the home. The consequences of this burden often fall to girls in the family, who are expected to contribute to the maintenance of the home, often at the expense of girls' education and skills development[35].

Women representation in politics and governance bodies has remained scarce. Political power and authority are perceived as masculine spaces, and the few women who are included in politics mostly act through their husbands or other male family. Analytical work on political economy in Somaliland has shown that political power is deeply rooted

[35] Interagency Working Group on Disaster Preparedness for East and Central Africa.

in access to resources. Women's economic empowerment should therefore play a fundamental role in their rise in politics and decision-making spheres. However, to date no analysis has explored the links between economic empowerment initiatives and political empowerment, nor has rigorous political economy analysis been coupled with a gender analysis. At least 30 per cent of seats in the national Parliament are reserved for women; while women's representation in Parliament has improved in recent years, at 24 percent representation, this quota remains unmet.

While there is a lack of statistical data on the situation of women in Somaliland, the available evidence shows that Somali women are still far from enjoying equal rights and treatment. The Social Institutions & Gender Index for 2014 places Somaliland on the 6th lowest position in the world, with 'very high' discriminatory family codes, 'very high' levels of restricted physical integrity, and a 'very high' level of restricted resources and assets.[36] Lack of access to services, such as education and health, or lack of access to agricultural production or other livelihoods and employment opportunities have kept most of the female population of Somaliland disempowered.

The Provisional Constitution and the GoSL have made commitments on women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming. The Constitution provides for the protection of women[37], including the outlawing of female circumcision (Article 15) and protection from sexual abuse (Article 24(5).

Most domestic violence and sexual violence cases are dealt with through the customary and Sharia legal systems. Anecdotal evidence indicates that some customary practices result in a double victimization of women and girls, denial of justice for many survivors, and impunity for perpetrators. The customary justice system is focused on clans. Justice is delivered for the clan rather than for the survivor of the sexual violence. Traditional approaches to dealing with rape seek resolution or compensation through negotiation between clan. Restitution is paid to the clan and not to the survivor. Once restitution is paid, the perpetrator of the sexual violence is free from further punishment and the case is considered finalized. In some cases, the woman or girl is forced to marry the perpetrator of the violence as a form of "restitution" ordered by customary courts. The customary system is widespread, and many families and clans choose it over other justice systems[38].

2.2.9 Youth as a Vulnerable Group

According to UNFPA, 38% of Somaliland's population is at the age between 15-35 years. The majority of young people lives in the urban areas, 46% of all 15-29-year-old persons live in a city, followed by 25% that live as nomads. Only 49% of male youth is literate, compared to 41% of female youth. 69% of current youth are not enrolled in school. 3 in 10 youth are unemployed.[39] Irregular migration of youth populations in search of resources of livelihoods, particularly from rural to urban areas may compound existing challenges linked to youth vulnerability and unemployment.

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[36] OECD Development Center, Social Institutions and Gender Index, 2014, accessed at: http://genderindex.org/ranking?order=field_sigi_value14_value&sort=asc

[37] LOGICA, Gender and Conflict Note Somaliland, March 2013, p. 2, accessed at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2014/03/31/000333037_20140331154002/Rendered/PDF/862980BRI0Box30gica0DissNoteSomaliland.pdf

[38] UNDP 2018

39 UNFPA, The Somali Youth in Figures, August 2016, accessed at: https://Somaliland.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/INFOGRAPHIC_YOUTH%20DAY%20%282%29.pdf

A joint study by the World Bank and the United Nations on youth and attitudes to peace showed that for youth peace is not just about ending violence but includes strong and accountable institutions providing services and opportunities for all. For many respondents there was also a clear link between violence, including domestic violence, at the local level and national level conflict. Peacebuilding efforts, therefore, must start at home and at the community level.[40]

2.2.10 Clan Dynamics and Minority Groups

The traditional clan system, while evolving, remains a central and defining factor shaping political and socioeconomic realities in Somaliland. Clan affiliation is both a force that has influenced conflict and violence as well as a mechanism for protection and dispute resolution. Customary traditions and conventions help define rights and obligations among kin, clans, and subclans, with an emphasis on the preservation of social stability over individual rights in communities and families. At the local level, clan arbitration through the customary system known as xeer has helped regulate access to shared resources, such as grazing areas and water.

Settlement patterns in cities are shaped by clan dynamics through ownership and development of urban land, resulting in communities that are often segregated on the basis of clan. Clan affiliation further affects the extent to which IDPs are included or excluded from development opportunities and access to basic services. Consequently, a resultant pattern of inequality is emerging in Somaliland's cities (Aubrey and Cardoso 2019).

Because of weak enforcement of the law, large disparities have appeared between customary tenure systems and statutory law, engendering illicit appropriation on the part of those most powerful and exacerbating the clan divisions. As a consequence of the prolonged absence of a clear central government authority and the subsequent erosion of legal systems, land and property have been subject to illegal occupation and land grabbing; this remains the main source of violent conflict.

clan-based structures provide safety nets to the most vulnerable, and have historically claimed responsibility for security and protection. While political developments, population movements, and conflict have weakened traditional authority structures, many expect that clan systems will continue to play an important socioeconomic and political role in Somaliland, even as more formalized governance institutions emerge.

2.2.11 Covid-19

The outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic changed the landscape for refugee and migrant movements across the world. In Somaliland, the first two cases of COVID-19 were confirmed on 25 March 2020.9 As of 20 February 2021, Somaliland reported a total of 1,480 cases.10 In response to the global crisis, the Somaliland government set up a National Preparedness Committee on COVID-19, which issued directives to close schools, ban social events and gatherings, and restrict flights and travel into Somaliland. Simultaneously, the Somalia federal government directed the closure of land borders with Ethiopia and Djibouti, which neighbour Somaliland, on 26 March 2020.

[40] The World Bank, UN Somaliland, UN Habitat, Youth as Agents of Peace in Somaliland, 2018, p. 10.

These restrictions had a direct impact on the movement of refugees and migrants across Somaliland borders. inward movements into Somaliland dropped by 53% between March and April 2020, after the announcement of the first coronavirus cases, and remained suppressed throughout the year.[41]

The COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment 2021 – Somaliland: The COVID-19 pandemic has no boundaries and presents an extreme threat to Somaliland and the world at large. WHO has reported new and more infectious strains of COVID-19 contributing to the rising number of new cases globally.

The Somaliland government stepped up its mitigation mechanisms, including nomination of a committee led by the Vice President, the implementation of lockdown measures, closure of airports and borders among others that have affected food value-chains, international trade, and Micro and Small Enterprises (MSMEs), which are the main source of livelihoods for the bulk of the Somaliland population.

Mitigation measures such as lockdowns in other parts of the world have affected the remittances stream. The pandemic continues to challenge a vast number of communities, presenting a colossal test to the leadership and humanity. In addition, it has disturbed livelihoods, increased morbidity and mortality and overwhelmed Somaliland's health systems. The COVID-19 Socio-Economic Assessment report is an effort to understand and document the socio-economic effects and impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has on urban households. The report shows that the pandemic negatively affected the population's economic, health and education sectors and the vulnerable population. .[42].

2.2.12 Internal Displacement and Refugees in Somaliland:

Togdheer, Sanaag, Sool, Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal with Hargeisa as its capital city. It is situated in bordering the republic of Djibouti to the West and Puntland State to the East. Hargeisa town is the biggest urban setting in the Somaliland and as a capital town; it concentrates public administration, private sector and international community interventions. Hargeisa has undertaken significant reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. It is the destination for a large number of refugees, returnees and IDPs in Somaliland.

Somaliland is home to approximately 85,000 (OCHA, October, 2014) internally displaced persons most of whom are protracted IDPs displaced by conflicts in the neighboring regions, natural hazards such as the recurrent droughts and access to basic services. The displaced communities that fled their home territories due to civil conflict and severe drought conditions are believed to be approximately 45,000 in Woqooyi Galbeed, 26,000 in Togdheer, 5000 in Sool, 8,000 in Awdal and 1,000 in Sanaag (UNHCR 2012).

The Shelter Cluster mapping infrastructure exercise in Burao and Hargeysa were conducted in 24 settlements and 9 settlements respectively in December 2014. This exercise revealed that majority of IDPs in this regions originated from Togdheer, Awdal, Sanaag, and Sool and other regions

[41] Mixed migrant center at:
file:///C:/Users/pc/Downloads/177_impact_of_COVID-19_on-refugees_and_migrants_in_Somaliland.pdf
OCHA Somaliland: Somaliland COVID-19 Impact Udpate No.6
Global shelter cluster. at; https://sheltercluster.org/hub/somaliland
[42] UNFPA Somaliland.at:
https://somalia.unfpa.org/en/resources/covid-19-socio-economic-impact-assessment-2021-somaliland-0

Somaliland region maps can be found in the https://sheltercluster.org/library/maps-somaliland

Somaliland has a permanent system of government that takes responsibility for seeking and facilitating durable solutions for both refugee-returnees and IDPs in the country. The establishment and the empowerment of the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) will help in finding durable solutions for cases of displacement. In 2017, Somaliland's new National Development Plan paid significant attention to the rights of IDPs and promoted a strategy for supporting local integration of the displaced in urban areas.

IDPs Settlements in Hargeisa:

The capital city of Somaliland, Hargeisa, is an expanding urban metropolis. Over the years, it has become host to various population groups that have been displaced as a result of conflict, insecurity or drought, and those who migrated to the city for economic purposes. The last decades have seen internally displaced people (IDPs), refugee returnees from Ethiopia and elsewhere, refugees and economic migrants arrive in the city; the majority join communities residing in government-recognized settlements, while others mingle with the host populations across the city.

Due to the relatively peaceful development in Somaliland, Hargeisa has continued to attract migrants and people displaced by conflict in the region, including from south-central Somaliland, Ethiopia, Yemen and Syria. Enclosures, privatization of water, and recurring drought have brought many pastoralists to settle in Hargeisa, and an increasing number of poor Ethiopian migrants are settling in Hargeisa or passing through on their way to the Middle East or Europe[43].

To obtain comprehensive, reliable and agreed upon data on displacement affected populations, authorities, UN agencies and local and international NGOs decided to undertake a collaborative profiling exercise in Hargeisa led by UNHCR together with the Ministry of Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, with the intention of using the data to inform durable solutions.

The profiling in Hargeisa covered 14 settlements across the city and 5 neighborhoods where IDPs were residing among host communities. In all, the total of the population of interest for this report came to 12,225 households or 71,753 individuals.

In terms of population profiles, economic migrants make up the majority (56%) of the population living in Hargeisa settlements. IDPs from Somaliland, mainly displaced by natural disasters like floods and drought, make up 19%, while refugee returnees, i.e. people originally from Somaliland who returned from refugee camps in Ethiopia make up 11%. Settlements also host 412 refugee and asylum-seeker households, as well as households displaced from south-central Somaliland. 263 households who fled from south-central Somaliland were also found living out of settlements.

The municipality of Hargeisa is responsible for assigning the land, but while a lot of public land has been sold off to private persons and companies, poor returning refugees and displaced people have settled on the remaining public land since the late 1990s, such as in 'House' and 'Stadium'. While some resettlement has taken place at the outskirts of the city on donated and public land (e.g. Ayala), other resettlement projects await that the municipality can make land available[44].

[43] Myint, 2017

[44] DIIS Report- URBAN INSECURITY, MIGRANTS, AND POLITICAL AUTHORITY, 2017.

3 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

3.1 Introduction

This chapter identifies the generic potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the implementation of the SESRP and proffers mitigation measures to in line with the mitigation hierarchy provided in the ESF. The potential for occurrence of the impacts identified has to be ascertained during further stages of project design, construction and implementation. Table 4-1 gives the details of the subcomponent activities to give the highlight of the potential environmental and social risks associated with the project.

Table 3-1: Details of the Project Components/Subcomponent and Activities

Subcomponent	Activity
Component 1 – Sub-Transmission and Distribution network reconstruction, reinforcement and operations efficiency in the major load centers of Hargiesa Hargeisa (US$ 37.5 Million).	
Subcomponent 1-A. Generator Synchronization and Automation	•Automation and synchronization of the numerous generators
Subcomponent 1-B. Sub transmission and Distribution network interconnection in the major load centers of Hargiesa Hargeisa.	•Build bus-bars to permit the generation from several generating units to be synchronized •Interconnect distribution facilities of individual ESPs with their neighbors •Reinforce distribution network •Build a Greenfield 132 KV sub-transmission line.
Component 2 – Hybridization and Battery Storage Systems for Mini-Grids (US$ 3 Million)	
	•Install Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and solar PV systems at existing diesel-based generation stations in selected load centers (number unspecified).
Component 3 – Stand-alone solar off-grid access to public institutions (Health and Education) (US$ 4Million).	
	•Finance the delivery, installation, and O&M for Lighting Global certified solar-PV systems over the lifetime of the project for selected education (380 approx.) and health facilities (205 approx.).
Component 4 – Institutional Development and Capacity Building (US$ 5.5 Million).	
Sub-component 1 – Policy and regulatory development.	•TA to prepare sector policy, regulation, planning, management and operations
Subcomponent 2 - Sector Planning and Feasibility Studies for Renewable Energy Projects.	•Prepare detailed feasibility studies along with Environment and Social Risk & Impact assessment and Mitigation Plans
Subcomponent 3: ESP and MOEM Business Support Services.	•TA to support selected ESPs to enhance their capacity in both utility business management operations and also assist to set up business processes that would not only enable them comply to the license obligations, but also help them to grow their businesses and revenue stream leading to long-term additional sector investments
Subcomponent 4: Project Implementation Support including for environment and social safeguards.	•Finance execution, design, and supervision consultants to assist the MoEM PIU and associated agencies in project implementation, sector management and coordination.

Subcomponent	Activity
Subcomponent 5: Implementation of Gender Action Plan	• pipeline (education sector) • skills-training • women's employment and retention in the energy sector • policy and legal framework to support women's employment.

3.2 Identification of Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The object of this section is to aid PIU and other institutions responsible for implementing this ESMF, to identify, evaluate and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project and consequent activities in a manner consistent with the applicable ESSs. The impact identification and assessment are based on potential impacts from anticipated project activities. Site specific project impacts would be detailed for each sub project environment and social assessment, before the commencement of activities as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) implementation to be prepared by PIU; through procurement of professional environmental and social safeguards services from qualified and experienced Consultant's. The potential positive impacts include but not limited to:

The project will support improved electricity service delivery in the major load centers of Hargiesa Hargeisa and in major load centers identified for renewable energy generation optimization through hybridization of minigrids (component 2). The project will also provide benefits for Somaliland and Somalia from improved health (205) and education (380) services with access to electricity and better service delivery. Overall, the project will benefit about 1.1 million households, equivalent to almost 7 million people, of which 3.5 million will be females, including those benefiting from improved health and education services. In addition to the direct beneficiary households, the sector institutions, including the public (MoEM) and the private sector (ESPs), are expected to benefit from the re-establishment of the ESI. Associated improvements in the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of the sector operations will not only shore up the sector's performance but also enhance the image and credibility of the institutions and thus build support for sustained operations. Improved reliability of electricity supply will contribute to increased productivity and income of productive enterprises and thus create opportunities to increase jobs for the general populace. The project will improve the efficiency in the utilization of the existing and expanded assets of the beneficiary ESPs under components 1 and 2. In addition, the whole private sector in the country will benefit from the support provided under component 4 for improved commercial and operational performance.

The potential adverse environmental and social impacts of SESRP activities are envisaged to be localized to some extent in spatial extent, short in duration and can be manageable through the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures for example dust emission, labour influx at temporal camp site among others. However, some of the potential impacts and risks particularly related to pollution, biodiversity impacts, and land acquisition could be significant long term and/or permanent including risks related to This labor influx and GBV. ESMF includes a negative list of the environmental and social screening form (See Annex I) as well as potential impacts and risks of physical interventions which will help in identification of such impacts and risks to ensure that potential adverse impacts and risks are prevented and/or mitigated appropriately, and positive impacts are enhanced. Aside from the above-mentioned risks and impacts, insecurity, community concerns about project activities and capacity constraints are remaining a key challenge in the energy sector in Somaliland.

The mitigation measures outlined below are not intended to be exhaustive in content but rather to indicate in general to the scope of ESIAs and ESMPs. It is entirely possible that additional impacts will be identified during impact assessment studies or audit preparation and will require additional mitigation measures. In the ESIAs and ESMPs, impacts shall be categorized according to project phase (planning, construction, operation, and decommissioning) and for all project types.

The ESMP shall clearly lay out: (a) the measures to be taken during both construction and operation phases of a subproject to eliminate or offset adverse environmental impacts or reduce them to acceptable levels; (b) the actions needed to implement these measures; and (c) a monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures employed.

The environmental management program should be carried out as an integrated part of the project planning and execution. It must not be seen merely as an activity limited to monitoring and regulating activities against a pre-determined checklist of required actions. Rather it must interact dynamically as a subproject implementation proceeds, dealing flexibly with environmental impacts, both expected and unexpected. For all subprojects to be implemented under SESRP, the ESMP should be a part of the Contract Document.

The major components of the ESMP include:

- Mitigation and enhancement measures
- Monitoring plan
- Estimation of cost of ESMP
- Institutional arrangement for implementation of ESMP

3.2.1 Selection, Design & Pre-construction Phase:

The risks associated with the selection and design of the proposed infrastructure, include the potential land issues and resettlement, security issues, underlying social tensions, marginalization of certain groups in access to electricity, and societal GBV risks. This phase also involves the landing of procured commodities for SESRP at shipping docks/yards and international airports in Somaliland, and their temporary storage at these facilities prior to supply/transportation to selected warehouses. The safeguards team at the PIU and PIU at large will be responsible in the managing of the E & S risks alongside the line ministries Other pre-supply activities such as preparation of bidding documents are not addressed here but rather; the requisite sample environmental and social clauses to be included in the bidding documents for suppliers and contractors (see Table 4-2):

Table 3-2: Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts Associated with SESRP Pre-Construction Phase

Design, Selection & Pre- Construction Phase			
Aspect	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
1-A. Social Issues			

Design, Selection & Pre- Construction Phase			
Aspect	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
Land acquisition, compensations Resettlement	Loss of accruing benefits of owning land including potential loss of livelihoods	Land Take: The project will acquire land for the use in the evacuation of the high voltage lines as well as areas for the construction of the substations	Compensation in cash at full replacement value in line with the RAP developed and livelihood assistance., Be provided with similar property that is equal in value and size to the said property, Where land use is partially affected or with temporary losses, replacement value will be determined for 'loss of use of land' and for temporary losses in line with the project RAP, Stakeholder engagement of the PAPs, and Timely disclosure of project information.
	Loss of acquiring benefits of owning land	Loss of Agricultural or , access to communal grazing land or natural resource	-Pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. -The value of the labour invested in preparing agricultural land will be compensated at the average wage in the community for the same period of time. Provide alternative access to the communal grazing land or natural resource
Land acquisition, compensations Resettlement	Risks related to the uncertain land tenure and the clan power structure.	Delay in compensation for land take due to land tenure and clan dynamics	Engagement with the parties involved in the conflict, Opening an ESCROW account and depositing the compensation money, as dispute is being solved,
Land Resettlement	Loss of accruing benefits of using land including shelter and other temporal old structure	Forced displacement of IDPs by the government; many IDPs are temporarily occupying government land within the main cities and towns	Compensation in cash at full replacement value for Assets in line with the RAP, Compensation for the replacement value for 'loss of use of land' and for temporary losses in line with the project RAP, and Setting additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration.

Design, Selection & Pre- Construction Phase			
Aspect	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
Social	Social exclusion	Marginalization of certain groups, access to electricity	Selection of the site in line with the approved design and or target criteria, Stakeholder engagement to cater for the needs of the larger stakeholders, Timely disclosure of project information.
Social	Heightened expectation	Underlying social tensions, due to lack of information as well as negative influence about the project	Stakeholder engagement to cater for the needs of the larger stakeholders especially the marginalized / minority clans, Timely disclosure of project information.
Social	Security threats including the risk of looting, security breaching, and unauthorized access to the sites.	Security issues i.e., attack from Sub-clan conflicts on resources, security breaching and unauthorized access to the sites.	PIU shall work closely with the Ministry of Interior to ensure the security of the workers, Project teams shall seek security approval and clearances form the project coordinator. Project teams shall be periodically subjected to security awareness campaigns. Project teams should have alternative communication devices, such as two-way radios or satellite phones in areas with limited or no cellular network coverage. Use local leaders as part of the project implementation committee , Draft Security Management framework is available. SMP for the project shall be prepared, collaboration between PIU and other government entities on security matter shall be done, PIU will Implement the requirements of a Security Management Plan specifically the requirement security escorts within determined project insecure areas.
Social	GBV risks especially SEA and SH perpetrated by project workers	GBV Incidences	GBV/SEA and SH) risk assessment and mapping of GBV services. The GBV (SEA and SH) management plans which include Codes of Conduct for project workers,

Design, Selection & Pre- Construction Phase			
Aspect	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			Sensitization campaigns and awareness creation on GBV. Application of WB GBV Guidance Notes in work procedures and interactions, especially those addressing social aspects.
Social	Social exclusion and discrimination	Discrimination against vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including IDPs, unemployed youth, women, minority clans and ethnic minorities, such as SSHUTLCs	The employment of project workers should be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment; Inclusive consultations and focus groups particularly to ensure participation of women and other vulnerable groups; No discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship; Hold sensitization meetings on resources planning and conflict resolution mechanisms; and The contracts with third parties should include non-exclusion requirements as part of the monitoring system.
Violence Against Children (VAC) - attributable to labour influx	Child Safety	Children may be exposed to various forms of violence from workers.	Enforcement of all Cadres of CoCs etc
	Child Labour	The need to earn an income may force underage children to seek employment at construction sites	Minimum age of project workers for the project is set at 18 years and above. All contracts shall have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age requirements including penalties for non-compliance in-line with the relevant national laws. The PIU is required to maintain labor registry of all workers with age verification. Subproject environmental and social management plans should clearly forbid the use of child labor.
Grievances	• Grievances, Complaints, Disruption of	• Grievances from contractual workers engaged to do heavy lifting and offloading.	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) should be prepared to address grievances. Specially, the environmental and social assessment

Design, Selection & Pre- Construction Phase			
Aspect	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
	Activities and Vandalism	This could result from delay in payment of wages, uncomfortable working conditions, work areas and work design	report for sub-project should contain a chapter on Grievance Redress at the sub-project level.
1-B Environmental Issues			
Air	Air Pollution	The release of fugitive dusts The release of fugitive dusts, offloading and challenges of storage at warehouses	Measures should be targeted at avoiding forceful lifting and dropping down, as this will reduce chances of fugitive dust and fibrils from being released. Additionally, storage or holding areas should be cleaned and wetted, and ventilated to avoid conditions that could escalate dust release. If any of the materials to be delivered and stored are hazardous, safe storage must be provided to prevent environmental and health and safety impacts. If fuel is to be stored, tanks must be surrounded by secondary containment.
1-C Occupational Health and Safety Impacts			
Transportation of Materials	• Road Safety	• Traffic congestion, obstruction to pedestrian movement	Schedule deliveries of material/ equipment during off-peak hours Depute flagman for traffic control Arrange for signal light at night.
Noise	• Noise level increases	• Noise from offloading at shipping docks and airports is envisaged.	Measures should aim at reducing noise disturbance, by setting up temporary noise barriers during offloading and storage.
Stacking of materials	Risk of overloading and congestion of holding spaces	• Offloaded and stored packages may overload holding areas and restrict movement and access for other operations •	Measures should include ensuring holding areas are sizable to contain procured commodities. Reduction of overloading or crowding by limiting stacking to a particular area or section in the holding areas. Likewise, procured commodities should be stacked in such a way that allows for space so

Design, Selection & Pre- Construction Phase			
Aspect	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			as to reduce overloading and restriction to access.
	•	•	

3.2.2 Construction Phase Impacts

The overall impact assessment of the proposed subprojects (substations and power lines) reveals that most of the adverse impacts could be minimized or eliminated by adopting standard mitigation measures; there is also scope to enhance some of the beneficial impacts to be generated from the proposed subprojects. Table 4-2 below identifies the potential environmental and social risks and impacts describes the mitigation and enhancement measures that could be applied to the subprojects under SESRP. The safeguards team for the contractor with supervision of the PIU safeguards team will be responsible for the managing of the E & S risks and impacts.

Table 3-3: Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts Associated with SESRP Construction Phase

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
2-A Environmental Risks and Impacts			
Construction of labor shed for workers	Environment Pollution from waste generation	Generation of sewage and solid waste; water/ environmental pollution	Construction of sanitary latrine/ septic tank system for handling sewage waste, Hire the services of a licensed waste handling company, Provide adequate waste bins at site Document all waste streams originating from the site, Ensure that waste disposal mechanisms comply with existing waste management practice that is acceptable.
		Drainage congestion and flooding	Provision for adequate drainage of storm water from the project sites, Provision of adequate diversion channel, if required Provision for pumping of congested water, if needed,

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			Ensure adequate monitoring of drainage effects, especially if construction works are carried out during the wet season
	Felling of trees, clearing of vegetation	Loss of vegetation cover	Replant vegetation when soils have been exposed or disturbed. Plant trees to replace felled trees
Air	• Air Pollution	• The impacts on air may arise only from fugitive dusts and carbon emissions from exhaust fumes as materials are transported to site,	Measures should be targeted at reducing emissions by retrofitting with emission controls for vehicles. Vehicle inspection and servicing; including obtainment of "Road Worthiness" Clearance certificates should be mandatory. Dust control measures, including speed limits for construction and materials hauling vehicles, and spraying of unpaved roads (if water is available).
Soil	• Soil Pollution	• Leakages from (oil, vehicle fuel, hydraulic fluids) may occur when vehicles are transporting materials form temporary holding or storage areas to ESP and respective beneficiary institution as well as from the associated facilities.[45] • In addition, stockpiling of equipment and materials at temporary holding areas before delivery to final destinations could put pressure on soil (in storage areas that are not	Measures should address vehicle inspection; testing and tight- fitting of loosened bolts, junctions and connection points.in vehicles. Hard-standing materials should be placed on the ground prior to loading in warehouses. Additionally, impermeable material could be lined on hard-standing in case leakages occur, Availability of oil receptacles at the sites, Servicing of all machinery should be done at designated sites, and Hire the services of licensed waste handler to dispose of hazardous waste from the site.

[45] The ESPs associated facilities are different structures for different and multi-purpose uses and these include; management building e.g. offices and operation centers, warehouses and storage facilities, garages for vehicular maintenance, solar farms and wind turbines and facilities for diesel generators.

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
		floored) and cause compaction of soil.	Ensuring that equipment refueling is done on hard surface or with temporary containment
Noise	• Noise level increases exceeding permissible limits • EHS Guidelines and WHO call for maximum of 70 dB out of doors in industrial areas, and 55 dB (day) or 45 dB (night) in residential or institutional areas	• Noise impacts are envisaged during the movement of equipment and materials to the sites	Vehicle retrofitting with muffles and other sound-proofing or noise reduction technologies. **Fulfils the requirements of ESS 3**
Waste Generation	• Generation of solid waste streams	• Unpacking of equipment and materials may result in generation of solid wastes from packaging materials and casings; • Removal of old and disused components may result in generation of stockpiles of solid wastes.	Measures should be embedded in sub-project level waste management plans (WMPs). Measures should focus on source reduction, sorting, collection, reusing, recycling, transporting, containment, treatment final disposal etc. **Fulfils the requirements of ESS 3** Measure should include plans which address waste collection at source. **Fulfils the requirements of ESS 3**
Water Resources	• Water Pollution	• Some water resources within the program area of influence could be impacted if leakages occur from vehicles transporting materials to the site.	Leaking parts should be fixed and tightened. Put in place proper and adequate sanitation facilities for workers, Servicing of all machinery should be done at designated sites, and Ensuring that equipment refueling is done on hard surface or with temporary containment Vehicle inspection and servicing; including obtainment of "Road Worthiness" Clearance certificates should be mandatory.

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
2-A Social Risks and Impacts			
Grievances	• Grievances, Complaints, Disruption of Activities and Vandalism	• Grievances from PAPs within the program area of influence. This could be with regards to traffic delay during transportation of commodities, temporary or prolonged power outages during meter supply; or poor labour and working conditions	Implement GRM at the level of the sub-project Early and continuous Stakeholder Engagement in mandatory and **fulfils the requirements of ESS 10**
Land acquisition and compensations	• Loss of accruing benefits of owning land	• Land Take	Compensation in cash at full replacement value in line with the RAP developed, Be provided with similar property that is equal in value and size to the said property, Where land use is partially affected or with temporary losses, replacement value will be determined for 'loss of use of land' and for temporary losses in line with the project RAP,
		• Loss of livelihood	- Prepare a resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to guide compensation for lost livelihoods. The livelihood restoration assistance if required, could include cash compensation to 50% of net of net monthly income for the length of time that is adequate to restore lost income. . It should also include consideration for employment opportunities, training in diversification of income sources as well as, potentially, cash to initiate income generating activities, depending on the magnitude of the impact

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			-Assistance to help find alternative temporary or permanent locations to establish business -Right to salvage material without deduction from compensation
		• Loss of crops	Cash compensation equivalent to average of last three years of market value of mature and harvested crops
		• Loss of Fruit Trees	-Cash compensation for full replacement market value of the produce of one tree for two years, assistance in establishing replacement trees. Present age and productive life the tree needs to be factored in.
		• Loss of Timber Tree	-Cash compensation for full replacement value of the tree including for the one time sale of timber
		• Loss of Agricultural or , communal grazing land	-Pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. -The value of the labour invested in preparing agricultural land will be compensated at the average wage in the community for the same period of time.
Land Resettlement	• Loss of accruing benefits of using land	• Forced displacement of IDPs by the government	Compensation in cash at full replacement value for Assets in line with the RAP, Compensation for the replacement value for 'loss of use of land' and for temporary losses in line with the project RAP, and

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			Setting additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration in line RAP.
Land acquisition, compensations Resettlement	• Risks related to the uncertain land tenure and the clan power structure.	• Delay in compensation for land take	Engagement with the parties involved in the conflict, Opening and ESCROW account and depositing the compensation money, as dispute is being solved,
Conflicts of Interest	• Risk of violent or non-violent conflicts	• Conflicts of interests may arise during decision making at the program implementation level; between Contractual workers and general labour, etc. • Conflicts of interests may arise between contractual workers and also between contractual workers and on-site security personnel. • Conflicts could arise between the SESRP actors and management of shipping docks and airports holding their commodities; likewise, between customs.	Implement GRM at the level of the sub-project. Frequent communication and transparency in leadership and execution of institutional responsibilities Mitigation measures should be implemented through provisions in the C-ESMP. Stakeholder Engagement in line with SEP, Sensitization and capacity building for all cadre of workers should be conducted. Importantly, the SESRP should ensure that Contractors sign a Contractor's Code of Conduct (CoC); Managers CoC and Individual CoC. Additionally, Contractors must prepare a C-ESMP. Which addresses management of contracted workforce. Implement the Labour Management Plan (LMP), to address labour management issues.
Illicit Behaviour	• Risk of Illicit Behaviour and Crime	• Increased risk of illicit behaviour and crime (such as theft and substance abuse) attributable to labour influx. Additionally, there may be increase in unprotected sexual	Measures should focus on labour management; awareness and training and enforcement of the CoC cadres. LMP provisions etc

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
		intercourse due to labour influx.	
Labour Influx	• Risk of social conflicts • Labour disputes and grievances	• Conflicts of interests may arise among and between workforce • Theft, physical assaults, substance abuse and prostitution. • Likely increase in migrant workers/followers	Prepare and implement a LMP with requisite policies, Code of Conduct, procedures and appropriate processes undertake; awareness creation of LMP and conduct training as necessary and enforcement of the CoC cadres. Etc
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)	• Sexual harassment, SEA	• Women and girls may be exposed to sexual harassment, exploitation, abuse and violence as a result of interactions with workers and possibly followers. • Also, females engaged in near-site petty businesses may suffer abuse from their benefactors/guardians in instances where they do not meet projected sales for the day. • Sex workers may contribute to the spread or suffer contracting infectious diseases, STDs and STIs due to labour influx. There may also be the likelihood of them suffering sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse. • There could be increase probability in the	GBV risk assessment and mapping of GBV services. Implementation of GBV Action plan. Sensitization campaigns and awareness creation on sexual harassment, SEA, and other social issues attributed to labour influx. Application of WB Guidance Notes in work procedures and interactions, especially those addressing social aspects. Implementation of workers Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment code of conduct for all workers Inclusion of NCDC measure for COVID-19, infection, prevention and control, These aids in fulfilling the requirements of ESS 2

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
		possibility of contracting COVID-19 amongst workers and persons within the areas where installations will be carried out.	
Violence Against Children (VAC) - attributable to labour influx	Child Safety	• Children may be exposed to various forms of violence from workers.	Enforcement of all Cadres of CoCs etc
	Child Labour	• The need to earn an income may force underage children to seek employment at construction sites	Minimum age of project workers for the project is set at 18 years and above. All contracts shall have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age requirements including penalties for non-compliance in-line with the relevant national laws. The PIU is required to maintain labor registry of all workers with age verification. Subproject environmental and social management plans should clearly forbid the use of child labor.
Labour Influx	Pressure on Infrastructure, Services and Utilities	• Increased Demand on Social Infrastructure, Services and Utilities	The contractor shall develop a labour management plan for project; The Contractor should prioritize employing locals as casuals to reduce the need for labour influx Contractor should have alternative water sources i.e borehole, filed clinics.
Social	Social exclusion and discrimination	• Discrimination against vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including IDPs, unemployed youth, women, minority clans	The employment of project workers should be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment; Inclusive consultations and focus groups particularly to ensure participation of women and other vulnerable groups;

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
		and ethnic minorities, such as SSHUTLCs	No discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship; Hold sensitization meetings on resources planning and conflict resolution mechanisms; and The contracts with third parties should include non-exclusion requirements as part of the monitoring system.
2-C Occupational Health and Safety Risks & Impacts			
Community Health and Safety	Exposure to household accidents	• Considering that supply and transportation of construction materials to the specific site will involve cross-country movement, through densely and non-densely populated areas etc, Community Health and Safety risks are very likely	Applications of suitable measures that **fulfil the requirements of ESS 4** e.g Community Health and Safety Plan
Health and Safety at Work	OHS Risks	• Workers could suffer, falls and traumatic injuries	**Risk assessment and OHS Inspection**: Before contractor worker performing her/his duties, he/she will undertake a personal risk assessment and a Health and Safety Inspection of the equipment to satisfy himself/herself that it is safe to proceed, Testing structures for integrity prior to undertaking work; Implementation of a fall protection program that includes training in climbing techniques and use of fall protection measures; Establishment of criteria for use of 100 percent fall protection (typically when working over 2 meters above the working surface, The fall protection system should be appropriate for the tower structure and

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			necessary movements, Installation of fixtures on tower components to facilitate the use of fall protection systems; Provision of an adequate work-positioning device system for workers, Safety belts should be of not less than 16 millimeters (mm) (5/8 inch) two-in-one nylon or material of equivalent strength, and CoC should also be enforce and Contractors should implement an OHS Management Plan (OHSMP)
		• Electrocution of construction workers	Deactivating and properly grounding live power distribution lines before work is performed on, or in close proximity, to the lines; Ensuring that live-wire work is conducted by trained workers with strict adherence to specific safety and insulation standards Provision of appropriate PPEs Provision for shutting down of line in case of snapping of line Regular monitoring of power lines to prevent electricity pilferage Training of workers against electrocution, Posting of safety signages to alert workers on the danger, Limit access to the possible hazardous site, Only allowing trained and certified workers to install, maintain, or repair electrical equipment. Where maintenance and operation is required within minimum setback

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			distances, specific training, safety measures, personal safety devices, and other precautions should be defined in a health and safety plan.
	Safety	Health of workers	Erection of "no litter" sign, provision of waste bins/cans, where appropriate, Raising awareness about hygiene practices among workers, A designated safety officer should be present at work sites.
		Possible development of labor camp into permanent settlement	Availability and access to first-aid equipment and medical supplies Contractor to remove labor camp at the completion of contract
		Outside labor force causing negative impact on health and social well-being of local people.	Contractor to employ local work force, where appropriate; promote health, sanitation and safety awareness.
	Security risks	Security	Ensuring security at workers camp and project sites are under surveillance in collaboration with law enforcing agencies, Contract the services of the Security Firm to guard at selected project sites, Keeping complain book for recording of people's complaints at the camp and project sites, Use the requirements of the prepared project Security Management framework. The Security Management Plan (SMP) for the project shall be prepared as well, and collaboration between PIU and other government entities on security matter shall be done. Comply with the Security Management Plan for the project,

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
Traffic	• Traffic increases and Travel delay • Vehicle and pedestrian accident risk. Also risk of damage to roads and property.	• Traffic impacts may occur when heavy duty vehicles are conveying to and fro the respective sites. This is likely to occur along major inter-highways, community/town/city routes needed to be plied during supply/delivery:	Measures should aim at establishing baseline traffic conditions in proposed sub-project locations; ascertaining traffic density and preparation and implementation of a Traffic Management Plan (TMP), Similarly, traffic management should be an important component of the C-ESMP. Schedule deliveries of material/ equipment during off-peak hours Depute flagman for traffic control Arrange for signal light at night
Public Health	Spread of COVID19	• Infection of COVID19 among the workers	• Awareness creation for all project workers on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it spreads, how to protect themselves and the need to be tested if they have symptoms; • Use existing grievance procedures to encourage reporting of co-workers if they show outward symptoms, • All workers shall be subjected to rapid Covid-19 screening which may include temperature check and/or other vital signs; • Mandatory provision and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), • Keep records of all persons (including phone contacts) involved in project activities, • Workers are to limit face to face working and work facing away from each other when possible. • Consider introducing an enhanced monitoring process for activities where less than 2 m distance may be required. • All equipment should be thoroughly

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			clean before and after using it. • Provide additional supervision to monitor distancing and teams not to be rotated. • Increased ventilation should be provided within enclosed spaces. • Reusable PPE should be thoroughly cleaned after use and not shared between workers. • Single-use PPE should be disposed of so that it cannot be reused and to control potential contamination. • Workers deemed clinically vulnerable should never work within 2 m of persons. • Additional sanitary measures are implemented on-site: hand washing stations with a posted hand washing protocol, hand sanitizer stations, provision of disinfectant wiping products. • Break times should be staggered to reduce congestion and contact at all times; and • Avoid concentration of persons at one location, where more than one person are gathered, maintain social distancing of at least 2 meters.
	Increase cases of STI and STDs	• Spread of HIV/AIDS • Increase STI/STDs in the area	• Carry out periodic HIV/AIDS awareness programs for workers and the beneficiary community. • Distribution of condoms to workers and neigboring communities' • The project team should use the services of local area HIV/AIDs service providers to undertake community outreaches; and

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			• Carryout voluntary HIV/AIDS testing.
Construction of Sub Station			
Setting up of Batching Plant		• Air and noise pollution affecting nearby settlements	• Locate plant away from residential settlements, • Screen off the site using iron sheet, • Install noise and dust nets around the site, • Provide all workers and visitors with appropriate PPEs, • Work at the site should be done within the Stick to the day time 7:00 AM to 5 PM, and • Display safety signages within the site.
		• Possible water pollution (surface and groundwater) bituminous products/ solvents	• Strict control to avoid spills; surround plant area with a ditch with a settling pond/ oil trap at the outlet; provision for adequate clean up
		• Cutting down trees within the substation area	• Strictly prohibit cutting trees beyond the project immediate zone of influence, • Replant vegetation when soils have been exposed or disturbed. • Plant trees to replace felled trees.
		• Effect on traffic and pedestrian safety • Deploy flag men at strategic areas	• Employ traffic control measures and limit possible disruption to non-construction traffic
		• Encounter with “Chance finds”	• Follow “chance find procedure” (see Annex IX) for protection of cultural resources
Rehabilitation of Substations	Pollution of environment by Hazardous materials	• Insulating oils / gases (e.g. Polychlorinated Biphenyls [PCB] and sulfur hexafluoride [SF6],	• Treat PCB of old transformers following specified methods (e.g. dehalogenation, electrochemical oxidation, etc.)

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
		and fuels, and other chemicals.	• Replacing existing transformers and other electrical equipment containing PCB, and ensuring appropriate storage, decontamination, and disposal of contaminated units • Prior to final disposal, retired transformers and equipment containing PCB should be stored on a concrete pad with curbs sufficient to contain the liquid contents of these containers should they be spilled or leaked. • The storage area should also have a roof to prevent precipitation from collecting in the storage area. • Disposal should involve facilities capable of safely transporting and disposing of hazardous waste containing PCB; • Use of authorized hazardous waste handlers to dispose transformers. • Surrounding soil exposed to PCB leakage from equipment should be assessed, and appropriate removal and / or remediation measures should be implemented, decontamination of the soil
Construction/ Rehabilitation of Transmission Line			
Installation of poles of transmission / distribution lines adjacent to roadways	OHS Risks	• Traffic congestion/ traffic problems • Safety hazards to road users	• Not storing electric poles/transmission tower components over busy roads/ highways, • Following standard safety protocols while erecting poles and stretching cables, • Taking appropriate protective measures against accidental fall

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			from elevated height (e.g. using body harness, waist belts, secured climbing devices, etc.)
Construction of power line through natural habitat or tree plantation area	Loss of vegetation and habitat	• Impact on biodiversity, vegetation, animals and habitat	• If there's no alternative, felling, pollarding, lopping and pruning of trees for electric clearance, whenever necessary, to be done with permission from the local forest office/appropriate authority; • Hand clearing of vegetation • Strict prohibition on use of chemicals for forest clearance/Row maintenance. • Use of existing path/access roads for movement of man and machinery; • Carrying tower materials into forests by head loads, • Prohibition on workers hunting for bushmeat.
Transmission Tower foundation in rivers		• Impact on fisheries and other aquatic life in rivers	• Installation of underwater enclosures to minimize noise propagation, and to contain sediment. • Use signage and construction of fender(if necessary)
Soil Erosion and degradation in challenging topography		• Impact of soil erosion and affectation of productive lands along the wayleave especially for mountainous topography.	• Requirement of drains maintenance, especially in mountainous topography of the wayleave in order to avoid soil erosion and affectation of productive lands along the wayleave.
		Water and soil pollution Destruction of aquatic habitat	Prevent discharge of fuel, lubricants, chemicals, and wastes into adjacent rivers/ drains.

Construction Phase			
Aspect / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			Install sediment basins to trap sediments in storm water prior to discharge to surface water. keep noise level (e.g., from equipment) to a minimum level, as certain fauna are very sensitive to loud noise (e.g., during transmission tower construction over river/wetlands)

3.2.3 Operational Phase

During the operational phase, the MOEM will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure to be developed under SESRP. Apart from regular operation and maintenance, a number of issues would require special attention for reducing/avoiding possible adverse environmental impacts; for example, regular maintenance and management of storm drains in the substations to reduce risk of water pollution.

With respect to storm drains, utmost efforts must be made to keep it operational (i.e., flowing) by restricting discharge of solid wastes into it and by periodically cleaning the drain. Adequate monitoring is also needed to make sure that the storm drain does not receive direct discharge of toilet wastewater from the office, residential quarters located within the substation area. Such discharges would contaminate the drainage water and eventually the receiving water body (river) and would bring about a wide range of adverse environmental and health outcomes.

Accidental spillage of transformer/generator fuel into the drainage system is also a serious concern, which can cause environmental pollution. Spilled fuel from transformer/generator, if not properly disposed, could bring about adverse health and environmental impacts.

Proper management of traffic and pedestrian movement could often minimize increased risks of accidents during the maintenance of transmission lines by near the roadways. Movement of heavy vehicles (loaded trucks) in local roads is a common cause of road damage at many subproject sites. Table 4.3 shows some important subproject specific impacts during operational phase and corresponding mitigation measures.

Table 3-4: Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts Associated with SESRP Operation Phase

Operation Phase			
Aspects / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
Sub-Station			
Operation of drains in substation	• Water Contamination	• Pollution of downstream water body	Stop direction connection from sanitation facilities to storm drain; ensure installation of septic tank in all establishments
		• Blockage in the drain due to disposal of solid waste	Creation of awareness; improve SWM, installing cover in open drains/manholes (if any), Regular maintenance/ cleaning of the drain
generators and transformers	• Environment Pollution from hazardous waste	• Pollution of soils and water (e.g., from spilled oil, spent oil, other waste)	Restriction on disposal of spent oil, oil contaminates waste and other waste into the environment, creation of awareness Strict control to avoid spills; provision for adequate clean up spill kits Procure authorized hazardous waste handler to collect and management any oil or oil contaminated waste; Transformers be mounted on concrete pads with curbs to contain any spills, and oil storage areas if any have the same arrangement.
Operation of substation	• Security risks	• Security	Ensuring security of Substation in collaboration with law enforcing agencies, Keeping complain book at Substation for recording of people's complaints, and Comply with the Security Management Plan for the project,
	• Safety Hazards	• Electrocution of construction workers	Deactivating and properly grounding live power distribution lines before work is performed on, or in close proximity, to the lines; Ensuring that live-wire work is conducted by trained workers with strict adherence to specific safety and insulation standards

Operation Phase			
Aspects / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			Provision of appropriate PPEs Provision for shutting down of line in case of snapping of line Regular monitoring of power lines to prevent electricity pilferage Training of workers against electrocution, Posting of safety signages to alert workers on the danger, Limit access to the possible hazardous site, Only allowing trained and certified workers to install, maintain, or repair electrical equipment. Where maintenance and operation is required within minimum setback distances, specific training, safety measures, personal safety devices, and other precautions should be defined in a health and safety plan
	• Safety Hazards	• Safety Health	Ensuring availability of adequate safety gears at Substations Keeping clean the conduits used for laying the cables connecting switchgears and transformers with proper drainage provisions to prevent the growth of disease vectors such as mosquitoes and flies. Protection against electrocution hazard, including signage, training.
	•	• Electrocution of construction workers	Deactivating and properly grounding live power distribution lines before work is performed on, or in close proximity, to the lines; Ensuring that live-wire work is conducted by trained workers with strict adherence to specific safety and insulation standards

Operation Phase			
Aspects / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			Provision of appropriate PPEs Provision for shutting down of line in case of snapping of line Regular monitoring of power lines to prevent electricity pilferage Training of workers against electrocution, Posting of safety signages to alert workers on the danger, Limit access to the possible hazardous site, Only allowing trained and certified workers to install, maintain, or repair electrical equipment. Where maintenance and operation is required within minimum setback distances, specific training, safety measures, personal safety devices, and other precautions should be defined in a health and safety plan.
Management and disposal of old transformers	• Environment	• Used transformer may contain Polychlorinated Biphenyl which is harmful to the environment and human health	Storage should be in a building with an adequate roof and walls that is in a location selected to protect the PCBs from the possibility of release. Storage facilities should not be in a flood plain. Leaking equipment should be stored in metal drums with lids. Containment should prevent escape of PCBs into the environment through volatilization and containers should carry PCB marks. Use of authorized hazardous waste handlers to dispose transformers.
Transmission Line			
Regular Maintenance	• Safety	• Electrocution • Exposure to EMF	Regular patrolling along the power lines to identify the need for regular and immediate maintenance operation

Operation Phase			
Aspects / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			Inspection immediately after a major storm/rainfall event Regular cutting and trimming of trees around power lines Taking appropriate protective measures against accidental fall from elevated height during regular maintenance operations (e.g. using body harness, waist belts, secured climbing devices, etc.) Provision for shutting down of line in case of snapping of line, and Regular monitoring of power lines to prevent electricity pilferage.
Soil Erosion and degradation in challenging topography	• Soil contamination	• Impact of soil erosion and affectation of productive lands along the way leave especially for mountainous topography.	Requirement for drains maintenance Requirement of drains maintenance, especially in mountainous topography of the way leave in order to avoid soil erosion and affectation of productive lands along the way leave.
Installation of new transformers	• Safety Risks	• Fall from height	Adequate caution should be taken to carry out installation works by personnel at elevated height Instrument should be properly anchored with poles
Maintenance of transmission lines	• Accidents	• Traffic congestion, obstruction to pedestrian movement, safety • Impact on biodiversity, vegetation, habitat	Depute flagman for traffic control Arrange for signal light at night Following standard safety protocol Felling, pollarding, lopping and pruning of trees for RoW maintenance to be done with permission from the local forest office/appropriate authority
Health and Safety	• Safety Risks	• Occupational Safety • Exposure to EMF • Exposure to chemicals	Only allowing trained and certified workers to maintain, or repair electrical equipment Taking appropriate protective measures against accidental fall from elevated

Operation Phase			
Aspects / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
		• Exposure to electrical hazards from the use of tools and machinery. • Explosion	height during regular maintenance operations (e.g. using body harness, waist belts, secured climbing devices, etc.) Deactivating and properly grounding live power distribution lines before work is performed on, or in close proximity, to the lines; Proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for all workers and others associated with work. Training of workers in the identification of occupational EMF levels and hazards Establishment and identification of safety zones to differentiate between work areas with expected elevated EMF levels compared to those acceptable for public exposure Use of signs, barriers (e.g. locks on doors, use of gates, use of steel posts surrounding transmission towers, particularly in urban areas), and education / public outreach to prevent public contact with potentially dangerous equipment
	•	• Community health and safety (community exposure to risks around transmission towers and other electrical equipment.	Use of signs, barriers (e.g. locks on doors, use of gates, use of steel posts surrounding transmission towers, particularly in urban areas), and education / public outreach to prevent public contact with potentially dangerous equipment
Fires	• Risk of Fire Outbreaks	• Ambient temperature changes (increase) may arise if data centre internal temperature rises. System heat increase and thermo-electro reactions may cause sparks and eventual fires.	Installation of fire alarms, and fire control systems ie Fire Extinguishers, hydrants, hoses and cooling devices etc

Operation Phase			
Aspects / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
Public Health	Spread of COVID19	Infection of COVID19 among the workers	• Awareness creation for all project workers on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it spreads, how to protect themselves and the need to be tested if they have symptoms; • Use existing grievance procedures to encourage reporting of co-workers if they show outward symptoms, • All workers shall be subjected to rapid Covid-19 screening which may include temperature check and/or other vital signs; • Mandatory provision and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), • Keep records of all persons (including phone contacts) involved in project activities, • Workers are to limit face to face working and work facing away from each other when possible. • Consider introducing an enhanced monitoring process for activities where less than 2 m distance may be required. • All equipment should be thoroughly clean before and after using it. • Provide additional supervision to monitor distancing and teams not to be rotated. • Increased ventilation should be provided within enclosed spaces. • Reusable PPE should be thoroughly cleaned after use and not shared between workers. • Single-use PPE should be disposed of so that it cannot be reused and to control potential contamination.

Operation Phase			
Aspects / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			• Workers deemed clinically vulnerable should never work within 2 m of persons. • Additional sanitary measures are implemented on-site: hand washing stations with a posted hand washing protocol, hand sanitizer stations, provision of disinfectant wiping products. • Break times should be staggered to reduce congestion and contact at all times; and • Avoid concentration of persons at one location, where more than one person are gathered, maintain social distancing of at least 2 meters.
Performance	• Malfunction	• Operation Failure or malfunction due to mechanical failure or third-party interference. • Power outages, which may disrupt work processes.	Regular checks, close supervision and inspections, Observe maintenance plan for all equipment at the site,
Social Risks and impacts			
Illicit Behaviour	• Risk of Illicit Behaviour and Crime	• Increased risk of illicit behaviour and crime (such as theft and substance abuse) attributable to labour influx. Additionally, there may be increase in unprotected sexual intercourse due to labour influx.	Measures should focus on labour management; awareness and training and enforcement of the CoC cadres. LMP provisions etc
Labour Influx	• Risk of social conflicts • Labour disputes and grievances	• Conflicts of interests may arise among and between workforce • Theft, physical assaults, substance abuse and prostitution. • Likely increase in migrant workers/followers	Measures should focus on labour influx management; awareness and training and enforcement of the CoC cadres. LMP provisions etc

Operation Phase			
Aspects / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)	• Sexual harassment, SEA	• Women and girls may be exposed to sexual harassment, exploitation, abuse and violence as a result of interactions with workers and possibly followers. • Also, females engaged in near-site petty businesses may suffer abuse from their benefactors/guardians in instances where they do not meet projected sales for the day. • Sex workers may contribute to the spread or suffer contracting infectious diseases, STDs and STIs due to labour influx. There may also be the likelihood of them suffering sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse. • There could be increase probability in the possibility of contracting COVID-19 amongst workers and persons within the areas where installations will be carried out.	GBV risk assessment and mapping of GBV services. Sensitization campaigns and awareness creation on sexual harassment, SEA, and other social issues attributed to labour influx. Application of WB Guidance Notes in work procedures and interactions, especially those addressing social aspects. Implementation of workers Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment code of conduct for all workers Inclusion of NCDC measure for COVID-19, infection, prevention and control, These aids in fulfilling the requirements of ESS 2
Labour Influx	• Pressure on Infrastructure, Services and Utilities	• Increased demand on Social Infrastructure, Services and Utilities.	The ESPs shall develop a labour management plan for project in line with the project LMP, The ESPs should prioritize employing locals as casuals to reduce the need for labour influx ESP should have alternative water sources i.e borehole, filed clinics.

Operation Phase			
Aspects / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
Public Health Hazards	• Increase cases of STI and STDs	• Spread of HIV/AIDS • Increase STI/STDs in the area	• Carry out periodic HIV/AIDS awareness programs for workers and the beneficiary community. • Distribution of condoms to workers and neigboring communities' • The project team should use the services of local area HIV/AIDs service providers to undertake community outreaches; and Carryout voluntary HIV/AIDS testing.
	• Spread of COVID19	• Infection of COVID19 among the workers	• Awareness creation for all project workers on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it spreads, how to protect themselves and the need to be tested if they have symptoms; • Use existing grievance procedures to encourage reporting of co-workers if they show outward symptoms, • All workers shall be subjected to rapid Covid-19 screening which may include temperature check and/or other vital signs; • Mandatory provision and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), • Keep records of all persons (including phone contacts) involved in project activities, • Workers are to limit face to face working and work facing away from each other when possible. • Consider introducing an enhanced monitoring process for activities where less than 2 m distance may be required. • All equipment should be thoroughly clean before and after using it. • Provide additional supervision to

Operation Phase			
Aspects / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			monitor distancing and teams not to be rotated. • Increased ventilation should be provided within enclosed spaces. • Reusable PPE should be thoroughly cleaned after use and not shared between workers. • Single-use PPE should be disposed of so that it cannot be reused and to control potential contamination. • Workers deemed clinically vulnerable should never work within 2 m of persons. • Additional sanitary measures are implemented on-site: hand washing stations with a posted hand washing protocol, hand sanitizer stations, provision of disinfectant wiping products. • Break times should be staggered to reduce congestion and contact at all times; and • Avoid concentration of persons at one location, where more than one person are gathered, maintain social distancing of at least 2 meters.
Violence Against Children (VAC) - attributable to labour influx	• Child Safety	• Children may be exposed to various forms of violence from workers.	Enforcement of all Cadres of CoCs etc
	• Child Labour	• The need to earn an income may force underage children to seek employment at construction sites.	Minimum age of project workers for the project is set at 18 years and above. All contracts shall have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age requirements including penalties for non-compliance in-line with the relevant national laws.

Operation Phase			
Aspects / Activities	**Environmental and Social Risks**	**Environmental and Social Impacts**	**Mitigation Measures**
			The PIU is required to maintain labor registry of all workers with age verification. Subproject environmental and social management plans should clearly forbid the use of child labor.

3.2.4 Decommissioning Phase

Table 3-5: Potential Negative Impacts – Decommissioning phase

Dust Emissions	The demolition process will generate dust and particulate matter to the vicinity. This will affect the visibility of the area and may lead to an increase in respiratory problems. The impact will be short term and will last within the duration of the demolition process. All workers involved in the demolition exercise should be provided with appropriate PPE including safety boots, overalls, helmets, hand gloves and dust masks.
Noise	There will be a considerable increase in noise owing to the demolition process. This will be a short-term impact and will be felt throughout the demolition process. All workers should be given ear plugs.
Solid Waste	Waste in form of debris and pieces of metal and wood may be generated. Thus, creating a need of disposing off the waste and all the disadvantages associated with waste mismanagement will arise such as spread of diseases. It is hoped that this phase will be implemented only under unavoidable circumstances for instance aging of the substations, generators, transmission towers and lines. Licensed waste handling company will be contracted to handle and dispose of all waste from the site.
Traffic	The same scenario in the construction and operational phases also applies here and therefore measures should be taken to ensure the roads are maintained in good conditions after the decommissioning phase and precautionary measures should be undertaken to avoid occurrence of accidents associated with vehicles accessing and leaving the project site.
Dismantling of Equipment and Fixtures	All equipment will be dismantled and removed from the site on decommissioning of the project. Priority should be given to reuse of equipment where possible.
Site Restoration	Once all the waste resulting from demolition and dismantling works is removed from the site, the site should be restored through replenishment of the topsoil and re-vegetation using indigenous plant species.
Occupational health and safety risks during demolition	Upon decommissioning, the structures may be demolished if it cannot be considered for any other use. The overriding concerns for the demolition phase will be safety and minimization of environmental and social impacts. This will include the safety of the operatives, safety of the other workers on the site and safety of the general public as well as protection of adjacent facilities and minimization of nuisances. The Contractor will during the course of demolition, ensure and verify that all utilities and services (such as water and electricity supply systems) have been disconnected and rendered safe. To ensure safety of all parties, Typical hoardings will be provided along the site boundaries of the project site. Portable barricades could be used to cordon off different work zones where demolition is in progress with manned entrances. No of the public or unauthorized person would be allowed to enter the site. Only contractors' personnel and government officials concerned with the demolition will be allowed within the project site. All workers involved in the demolition exercise should be provided with appropriate PPE including safety boots, overalls, helmets, hand gloves and dust masks.

3.3 Environmental and Social Risk Assessment and Rating

The overall project E&S risk is high based on the complexity of activities proposed, coverage of the project, as well as its possible impacts.

The key E&S risks and impacts outlined in the above sections at the overall project level would need to be taken into consideration as detailed assessment of individual subprojects should carried out during the implementation phase of the project: Occupation health and Safety, Waste Management, Labor welfare and working conditions, Labor influx, Security risks, Exclusion of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups, forced Displacement, Land acquisition and resettlement, Multiple claims on land around existing sites of generation and distribution network. Given the low-capacity level among the GOSL, FMS, ESPs local contractors and consultants and other implementing partners substantial focus would be on building the capacity following learning by doing approach and simultaneously supporting the setting up of E&S units, policies, guidelines as a medium to long term capacity building Plan. The project's Environmental and Social Risk Management will adopt a phased approach starting out with basic assessments to be built incrementally through a sectoral wide assessment commencing in the early phases of project implementation.

In addition to this ESMF, the project has prepared a stakeholder engagement plan and the resettlement policy framework. The ESMF includes TOR for Sectoral Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (SESIA), TOR for Capacity Building Plan with activities, timetable, budget and ToR for conducting assessment on presence and ESS7 eligibility of Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities to 1) determine the applicability of the standard; 2) prepare an IPPF if required.

The project has also prepared security management framework, GBV AP, LMP and the drafts are ready to be finalized and be disclosed within three months of Project Effectiveness MoEM (GOSL) have conducted rounds of meetings with key stakeholders on the assessment of project E&S risks and their management, the approach, and subsequent steps proposed. The initial concerns and inputs of this engagement have been included in the draft SEP.

4 Procedures for Preparation, Review, Clearance, and Implementation of Safeguards Instruments

4.1 Environmental and Social Assessment Synopsis

The purpose of this Chapter is to provide expert direction on the approach to conducting environmental and social assessments for potential activities under the SESRP. In consistence with the requirements of ESS 1, The PIU will carry out preliminary environmental and social assessments of the program/activities to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts.

The assessment to be carried should be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the sub project, and will assess, in an integrated way, all relevant direct, indirect and cumulative environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project life cycle, including those specifically identified in ESSs 2–10. The full information on the ESSs can be obtained at: *Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)*.

4.2 Environmental and Social Screening Process

The first step in the screening process is the determination of the' environmental and social aspects of activities under SESRP component so as to ascertain the type of environmental and social assessment required (if any) in accordance with ESS 1 and consistent with the ESSs. Each component (i) Sub-Transmission and Distribution network reconstruction, reinforcement and operations efficiency in the major load centers of Hargiesa,ii) Hybridization and Battery Storage Systems for Mini-Grids, iii) Stand-alone solar off-grid access to public institutions and iv) Institutional Development and Capacity Building.

The objectives of screening are to (i) screen the environmental and social risks and impacts of a subproject; and (ii) determine the type/s of mitigation measures, assessment, specific plan(s) or safeguard instrument(s) to be prepared based on the outcomes of the screening. The screening process could also be used to identify ineligible project activities that will not be supported by the project. This is done by analysing the proposed activities in relation to their environmental & social context (area of influence) using a checklist approach. An Environmental and Social Screening Form is provided in Annex I. The SESRP has been classified overall as ***High Risk***. Nonetheless, the screening process of the SESRP components activities will inform decision makers and the project management of the nature and extent of potential environmental and social risks and impacts of each sub-project which may have a different and lower risk rating. Based upon the screening result the appropriate E&S instruments will be prepared.

The project activities with physical works/interventions require screening (i.e., Sub-Transmission and Distribution network reconstruction, reinforcement and operations efficiency in the major load centers of Hargiesa,waste handling in relation to the Hybridization and Battery Storage Systems for Mini-Grids, and the installation of the Stand-alone solar off-grid access to public institutions (Health and Education). The environmental and social safeguard screening will occur during the sub project preparation stage as a soon as the fairly accurate site location(s) is (are) known for the sub-project(s). This sub-section sets out the procedures (Steps 1-6) for identifying, preparing and implementing the sub project environmental and social screening; preparation of required E&S plans; consultation on such plans; review and approval; and implementation.

4.2.1 Step 1: Environment and Social Screening of sub-project activities and sites

Once field visits and investigations have been completed by the PIU, Scoping will be conducted to identify the various aspects (sub-activities) that could have significant environmental and social risks and impacts. The scoping activity will identify issues of critical concerns and also seek to provide solutions to issues such as:

- What the potential risks and impacts from the execution and operation of the proposed sub-project are?
- What will be the magnitude, extent and duration of the risks and impacts?
- What relevance are the impacts on the environmental and social, contexts? Consequently, scoping will be used to identify the biophysical, health, and socioeconomic components of the environment that will significantly be affected by the proposed sub-project activities.

Key Considerations for Proposed Environmental and Social Assessments to be Prepared under SESRP

a) The environmental and social assessment should be based on current information (which can be obtained through literature reviews, field studies, stakeholder engagement, etc.), including an accurate description and delineation of sub-projects and any associated aspects.
b) It should include collection, collation, analysis and interpretation of environmental and social baseline data at an appropriate level of detail sufficient to inform characterization and identification of risks and impacts and mitigation measures.
c) The assessment should evaluate the SESRP component activities' **i) Potential environmental and social risks and impacts; ii) Examine project alternatives; iii) Identify ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design and implementation** in order to apply the mitigation hierarchy for adverse environmental and social impacts and seek opportunities to enhance the positive impacts of the project.
d) The environmental and social assessment will include stakeholder engagement as an integral part of the assessment, in accordance with ESS 10.
e) The environmental and social assessment should be an adequate, accurate, and objective evaluation and presentation of the risks and impacts, prepared by qualified and experienced persons.
f) Project Implementation Units responsible for SESRP will procure qualified and experienced professionals and also retain independent specialists to carry out the environmental and social assessment.

The screening procedure strengthens accountability to the communities targeted for support, stakeholders in the development processes, and the broader development portfolio. Environmental and social screening and assessment processes for projects have become standard practice in development cooperation and are usually required by national regulatory frameworks and multilateral and bilateral development partners. Therefore, application of the environmental and social screening and review processes demonstrates the appropriateness of safeguard measures.

The initial screening for the selection of the subprojects shall be conducted based on the following exclusion criteria.

a) Activities that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible impact on major natural habitat
b) Activities that may have significant adverse social impacts and/ or may give rise to significant social conflict;
c) Activities that may involve forced displacement or large land acquisition
d) Activities that may involve impacts on cultural heritage without full consent of the community.
e) Activities that may involve non agreement on land acquisition and resettlement procedures as per RAP
f) Non availability of budget to timely compensate as per RAP,
g) Activities in high insecurity area/inaccessible area due to conflict and security risks as per project Security Management Plan.

4.2.2 Step 2: Assigning of Environmental Risk Classification

Assigning of appropriate environmental and social risk classification to a sub-project activity shall be based on information provided in the environmental and social screening form Annex I. E&S specialists shall undertake the environmental and social screening process and assign the appropriate risk classification for the subproject (s) – Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. The classification should be assigned based on the criteria provided in ESF ESS1 Guidance Note (refer to section 13.1 of Annex 1).

4.2.3 Step 3: Preparation of Environment and Social Instruments

E&S Specialist would recommend the type of assessment after reviewing the screening reports. The PIU would review and approve the recommendation of the E&S Specialist and submit the screening report to the Bank for Bank review and clearance to undertake Environment and Social Assessment commensurate to the potential risks and impacts of the project. The PIU shall there after engage the services of ESIA consultants to prepare the detailed assessment.

The PIU Safeguards Specialist's duties include backstopping the sub-projects implementing teams to comply with the relevant National Environmental and Social requirements and the World Bank's ESF requirements. This includes reviewing, screening, approving, monitoring and reporting on the progress of the sub-projects. The SESRP Technical persons hired by the ministries (Environment and Social Consultancy Firm) should guide the formulation and development of the sub project specific ESMPs for the project, and periodically (quarterly) review and improve capacity to manage safeguards compliance amongst local stakeholders.

4.2.4 Step 4: Review and Approval

The Environment and Social Instruments prepared for civil works shall be reviewed by Environmental and Social Specialists at MoEM and at PIU and cleared by World Bank. Thereafter the reports (safeguard instruments) will be submitted to the relevant authorities (Ministry of Environment and Climate Change) for review and licensing.

4.2.5 Step 5: Public Consultations and Disclosure

In carrying out the ESIA or ESMP, supporting evidence of comprehensive public consultation shall be required, such as signed minutes of consultation meetings, attendance lists and filled questionnaires. Public consultations shall take place during the environmental and social screening process and during the validation of the ESIA report. The results of public consultation shall be incorporated and or influence the design of mitigation and monitoring measures. ESIA study reports for the subproject shall be disclosed in-country by the client (MoEM) in formats that are accessible to all project stakeholders and on the World Bank external website. Public consultations should be conducted in a manner accessible to all project stakeholders, and taking into account the guidance set out in the project Stakeholder Engagement Plan and any other relevant guidance, such as the Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on con ducting public meetings due to COVID19. A notice of the meeting shall be communicated at least seven (7) days before the actual meeting date.

4.2.6 Step 5: Implementation Monitoring and Supervision

All the activities to be financed under the SESRP will follow the ESF, environment and social standards and the provisions described and agreed in ESCP and ESMPESMP prepared to ensure proper management of environment, social, safety and health requirements. PIU will make sure that all bid documents and contracts include the ESMP and require compliance with it.

Environmental and social monitoring seeks to check the effectiveness and relevance of mitigation measures through the implementation/operation phase. The PIU Environment and Social focal points shall monitor project activities.

5.2.6.1 Construction

Qualified consultant firm/Owner's Engineer will support the respective PIU to supervise work quality. They will also have a dedicated Environment, Social, Health, and Safety officer to monitor C-ESMP implementation, labour management and occupational health and safety risks. The following will be the main monitoring and supervision activities:

i) Implementation of mitigation measures, through development of contractors' E&S Management Plan (C-ESMP) that shall include the following: Occupational Safety and Health Plan, HIV/ AIDS management Plan, Infection Control and Waste Management Plan, labour management plan, Emergency Response Plan, COVID-19 management plan, security management plan among others.
ii) Enforcement of OHS requirements (conditions at the Contractor's Yard, materials storage, condition of equipment, use of PPE, etc.);
iii) Ensure sound waste handling and disposal of construction solid, liquid and sanitary wastes in an acceptable manner and in conformance with WBG EHS guideline and the sub project ESIA;
iv) Ensuring that the Contractor is following the Code of Conduct, LMP and environmental health and safety specifications as provided in the ESMP;
v) Training the Contractor's workforce in environmental and social awareness and responsibility (including COVID-19, STD/HIV/AIDS awareness); and
vi) Liaison with local administration and community leaders in matters of disturbance to the public, security issues, and other matters arising from the project;
vii) Ensure engagement with the key stakeholders as identified in the SEP including an operational and responsive GRM system, and
viii) Training on GBV/SEA/HS.

5.2.6.2 Operations and maintenance

It is envisaged that during the Operation and Maintenance, the Ministry (MoEM) Engineer will oversee monitoring of the project implementation. The Owners engineer and the BSSF will have built the capacity engineers in the ministries (MoEM). The specific roles will include but not limited to:

i) Operation and maintenance, calibration and checking of all equipment as specified in respective manuals or as required by the regulations;
ii) Monitoring leakages and spills from the generators;
iii) Disposal of solid and sanitary wastes in an acceptable manner and in conformance with the regulations;
iv) Compliance with OHS manual to be prepared by project proponent/ hospital management during the project operational phase;
v) Environmental performance reporting,
vi) Observing COVID19 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) designed for proposed electricity generation and load centers, and
vii) Monitoring the implementation of the Projects' ESMF, SecMF, SEP, and LMP.

4.3 Bidding, Contracting and Verification of E&S readiness for initiation of activities

The sub project specific E&S instruments such as ESIA/ESMP, Occupational Health and Safety Plans (OHSP), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/ Harassment (SEA/SH) Action Plans (APs), Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP) and/or Resettlement action Plan (RAP) for sub-projects will be prepared in a manner acceptable to the Association before final approval or call for bids of the respective activity/subproject. All sub project specific instruments must be included in bid documents and contracts, both for construction and operation, must be approved before issuing Request for Proposals for the Contactors/executing agencies and implemented before commencement of the sub-Project in accordance with the respective schedule for implementing the mitigation measures contained in the instruments throughout the Project implementation.

All projects activities for Component 1 to 3 will be executed through contractors engaged by the PIU through agreed procurement process. However the responsibility at operation stage shall be transferred to ESPs or third party agency. The design, construction and operation for each sub project shall vary. Please refer to table 5 for roadmap for subproject level preparation and approval of E&S instruments for each project component at conceptual design stage, Bidding stage and construction and operation stage.

Sub project specific RAPs shall be prepared acceptable to the Association, disclosed prior to bidding and fully implemented before the commencement of civil works for the respective sub project and as per the schedule in the RAP. Project would require to ensure allocation of funds periodically in accordance with a process and schedule agreed with the Association as part of the RAP. Should involuntary resettlement/displacement occur in anticipation of construction or in any other project-financed activity before RAP preparation, relevant ESS5 requirements will be applied retroactively? If such requirements cannot be satisfied retroactively, the Bank will not support this infrastructure, or any other infrastructure development already carried out.

These assessments and plans shall be conducted and implemented and/or supervised by a qualified consultant firm/Owner's Engineer to support the respective PIU. PIU through it's owner's engineer shall ensure incorporation of the relevant aspects of the ESCP, including the relevant ESHS documents and/or plans, into the ESHS specifications of the procurement documents with contractors. Thereafter ensure that the contractors comply with the ESHS specifications of their respective contracts. Environmental and social standard's sections to be included in the TORs, tender documents for suppliers and construction works contracts, such as the environmental and social clauses including Project E&S standards including labor, SEA/SH and security requirements, codes of conduct, coordination, reporting, monitoring, and GRM. All E&S instrument as applicable shall be translated to Somali for the contractors and disclosed.

MoEM will establish measures to ensure coordination for successful implementation of the Project; such as,

a) Assessment of the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with contracts of suppliers;
b) Ascertain that contractors have adequate human resource with knowledge and skills to perform their sub-Project tasks in accordance with the ESSs and the provisions of this ESCP;
c) Incorporate all relevant aspects of the ESCP, ESHS instruments and plans into tender documents.
d) Require contractors to implement the relevant aspects of the ESCP and the relevant ESHS instruments, plans and tools;
e) Monitor contractors, and their subcontractors' compliance with their commitments.
f) Require Contractor's to set up of grievance redress mechanisms of contractors and subcontractors, to handle concerns and complaints from communities and other stakeholders as well as separate worker's

GRM according to ESS2 and a GBV/SEA/SH complaints management mechanism in accordance with the GBV/SEA/SH Action Plan;

g) Require contractors to impose ESHS obligations on their subcontractors to ensure compliance with this ESCP;
h) Ensure contractors adopt environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) measures consistent with this ESCP;
i) Require that all Contractors have Environment and Social Staff qualified to manage the E&S risks and impacts of the sub-Project.
j) Ensure that ESMP, GBV/SEA/SH code of conduct and all applicable plans and tools are included in service providers tender documents in accordance with national laws and the ESF.
k) Require Contractors to prepare and get approved from PIU their Environmental and Social management Plan, Labor Management Plan and Security Management Plan before commencement of activities on ground.

PIU would require to ensure that all permits, consents and authorizations are obtained that are activity specific before commencement of the respective Sub-project activity. Thereafter, comply with terms of permits, consents, and authorizations throughout Project implementation.

MoEM will require each private sector entities involved in the Project for purposes of Project operation and maintenance phase to adopt and implement Environmental and Social mitigation actions as well as enhance its capacity in accordance with the requirements set out in the respective Service Level Agreements/Concession Agreements which shall be prepared by MoEM, according to the requirements of applicable ESSs.

Larger or particularly risky investments (such as the TLs) would only be eligible after key E&S requirements are met. Key safeguards instruments including the Sub project Environment and Social Assessment, ESMP, resettlement action plan, Security Management plans shall be prepared or updated as necessary before commencement of the project/subproject activities. Table 4-1 shows the proposed E&S Roadmap and Action Plan for Implementing SESRP ESMF in line with the phased eligibility approach.

Table 4-1: Roadmap for preparation of E&S Instruments

SESRP					
Roadmap					
Pre concept stage _ Framework Documents. ESMF including Labor Management Procedures, RPF, Security Management Framework and update of Stakeholder Management Plan prepared by PIU with support from E&S firm					
Component	**Stages**	**Implementing Agency**	**Conceptual Stage**	**Bidding**	**Construction and operation**
Component 1	Stage 1 (S1) – Interconnect distribution networks	PIU OE/TPMA support (in coordination with ESPs/FMS/ Urban Local authority) during Concept, Bidding and construction phase. Operation Phase: Government (possibly outsourced)	S1- Conceptual Design (including ESIA/ESMP including LMP RAP and SMP _Requirement disclosure before bidding for the respective sub project. Only SMP not disclosed	S1- Bidding and Selection to include standard E&S clauses and complete RAP implementation	Contractor to prepare and implement CESMP occupational health and safety plan, Activity Security Plan (ASP) as per the SMP prepared by the Security Management Company for component 1 &2.

SESRP					
Roadmap					
					Operation entity to adopt and implement ESMP for O&M Phase.
	Stage 2 (S2) – Build sub-transmission network (132 kV ring)	PIU OE/TPMA support (in coordination with ESPS/FMS/ Urban Local authority) during Concept, Bidding and construction phase. Operation Phase: Government (possibly outsourced)	S2- Separate set of Mitigation Plans (including ESIA/ESMP including LMP RAP and SMP _Requirement disclosure before bidding for the respective sub project. Only SMP not disclosed	S2- Bidding and Selection to include standard E&S clauses and complete RAP implementation	Contractor to prepare and implement CESMP Occupational health and safety plan and, Activity Security Plan (ASP) as per the SMP prepared by the Security Management Company for component 1 &2. Operation entity to adopt and implement ESMP for O&M Phase.
Component 2	Site Selection. Gradual hybridization with PV and BESS for Mini Grids in other load centers	PIU supported by OE/TPMA (in coordination with ESPs/FMS/Urban Local authority). Operation Stage: BSSF to support ESPs	Site Selection (E&S screening as per ESMF, RPF and Security Management Framework. Preparation of ESIA, ESMP and RAP for each load center prior to individual sub project bidding	Bidding and Selection to include E&S clauses, ESIA/ESMPs for each contractor. Complete implementation of RAP.	S1 _Construction _Contractor to prepare and implement site specific C ESMP. Operation _ phase ESMP and EHS plan prepared by ESPs. Activity Security Plan (ASP) as per the SMP prepared by the Security Management Company for component 1 &2. S2-Construction _Prepare CESMP. S2-Operation _Operation ESMP by ESP and EHS plan_ ESP ESMP to reflect project ESMP operation phase Activity Security Plan (ASP) as per the SMP prepared by the Security Management Company for component 1 &2.
Component 3	Facility selection Gradual electrification of health and education facilities rural areas	PIU supported by OE/TPMA (in coordination with Ministries of Health/Education and FMS)	Site Selection (E&S screening as per ESMF, RPF and Security Management Framework. Preparation of Generic ESMP with COC to be adopted for all sites prior to individual sub project bidding . Site	Bidding and Selection to include E&S clauses and Generic ESMP security clauses will be included in the contract based on security	Construction _COC, CESMP. Operation _ O&M ESMP with E Waste management Plan

SESRP					
Roadmap					
			that require RAP will be excluded	risk screening and assessment	
Component 4	Technical Assistance and Capacity Building _Preparation of SESIA, Capacity assessment and building plan, relevant E&S instruments for the FS, public conceptual design. ESMF will apply to any studies commensurate to the E&S risk				

5 Environmental and Social Management Plan, including the institutional arrangements for the project implementation and supervision

This Chapter describes a generic Environmental and Social Management Plan ESMP for ESMF implementation. This is also a guide for the ESMPs (Matrix Table) to be included in ESIAs or stand-alone ESMP reports under SESRP implementation. Following on Chapters 4, where potential generic environmental and social risks and impacts; mitigation measures; and institutional responsibilities on Chapter 7 have been established, this ESMP brings to synergy and alignment the implementation of mitigations measures to address risks and impacts, and the responsibilities for mitigation and monitoring. The costs for mitigation and monitoring cannot be determined at this point as specific details are unknown. Nonetheless, a site-specific ESMP to be prepared for (i) Sub-Transmission and Distribution network reconstruction, reinforcement and operations efficiency in the major load centers of Hargiesa,ii) Hybridization and Battery Storage Systems for Mini-Grids, and iii) Installation of stand-alone solar off-grid access to public institutions. C-ESMPs shall include: OHS Plan, HIV/AIDS Management Plan, ICWMP, LMP, ERP, COVID-19 Management Plan, GBV/SEA/SH AP, SMP, among others.

For sub-projects which may require environmental and social assessment, the mitigation measures assigned to contractors and their associated cost estimates should be included in the bidding documents to be prepared by the Procurement Specialist(s) at the PIU.

See **Error! Reference source not found.** below for ESMP Matrix covering the i) Pre-construction ii) Construction a nd iii) Operation Phases.

Table 6-1: Environmental and social impacts mitigation plan

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
I	**Pre-Construction Impacts**											
A.	***ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS***											
1.	***Transportation and offloading of materials to the Holding site / Warehouse***	*The release of fugitive dusts, offloading and challenges of storage at warehouses*	*Measures should be targeted at avoiding forceful lifting and dropping down, as this will reduce chances of fugitive dust and fibrils from being released. Additionally, storage or holding areas should be cleaned and wetted, and ventilated to avoid conditions that could escalate dust release.* *If any of the materials to be delivered and stored are hazardous, safe storage must be provided to prevent environmental and health and safety impacts. If fuel is to be stored, tanks must be surrounded by secondary containment* *Dust control measures, including speed limits for construction and materials hauling vehicles, and spraying of unpaved roads (if water is available).*	*Contractor*	***100,000***	*Fugitive emission along the access road*	*Inspection*	*Dust free areas*	*Access Roads and storage sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***10,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
2.	*Stacking of materials in the warehouse*	*Offloaded and stored packages may overload holding areas and restrict movement and access for other operations*	*Measures should include ensuring holding areas are sizable to contain procured commodities.* *Reduction of overloading or crowding by limiting stacking to a particular area or section in the holding areas.* *Likewise, procured commodities should be stacked in such a way that allows for space so as to reduce overloading and restriction to access.*	*Contractor*	***To be Determined (TBD)***	*Holding areas' congestion* *Stacking arrangement*	*Inspection*	*Contractor's Compliance*	*Holding and storage areas*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***Catered in 1 above***
B	***SOCIAL ISSUES***											
3.	***Land acquisition and compensations***	*Land Take*	*Compensation in cash at full replacement value in line with the RAP developed,* *Be provided with similar property that is equal in value and size to the said property,* *Where land use is partially affected or with temporary losses, replacement value will be determined for 'loss of use of land' and for temporary losses in line with the project RAP,*	*GOSL and Somaliland*	***TBD***	*RAP report prepared for the project*	*Site Investigation*	*Number of PAPs compensate*	*Project Sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***100,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
4.		*Loss of livelihood*	*Prepare a resettlement action plan (RAP) to guide compensation for lost livelihoods. The livelihood restoration assistance if required, could include cash compensation of net monthly income for the length of time that is adequate to restore lost income. . It should also include consideration for employment opportunities, training in diversification of income sources as well as, potentially, cash to initiate income generating activities, depending on the magnitude of the impact Assistance to help find alternative temporary or permanent locations to establish business* *Right to salvage material without deduction from compensation*	*GOSL and Somaliland*	***TBD***	*RAP report prepared for the project*	*Site Investigation*	*Number of PAPs compensated*	*Project Sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***included in 3 above***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
5.		*Restricted access to Agricultural or , communal grazing land*	*Provide access to the communal grazing land,* *Pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.* *The value of the labour invested in preparing agricultural land will be compensated at the average wage in the community for the same period of time.*	*GOSL and Somaliland*	***TBD***	*RAP report prepared for the project*	*Site Investigation*	*Number of PAPs compensate*	*Project Sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***included in 3 above***
6.		Security issues i.e. attack from Sub-clan conflicts on resources	PIU shall work closely with the Ministry of Interior to ensure the security of the workers, Project teams shall seek security approval and clearances form the project coordinator. Project teams shall be periodically subjected to security awareness campaigns.	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*	***100,000***	Security Management Plan	Field Visit Document review & Photography	# of recorded cases of insecurity, Record of security campaigns ,	*Project sites*	Quarterly	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*	***15,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			Project teams should have alternative communication devices, such as two-way radios or satellite phones in areas with limited or no cellular network coverage. Use local leaders as part of the project implementation committee , and Implement the requirements of a Security Management Plan specifically the requirement security escorts within determined project insecure areas.									
7.		Spread of STIs and HIV/AIDS	Refer to LMP for complete guidance. Signing of Code of Conduct by all workers at the start of their assignment. Carry out periodic HIV/AIDS / STIs awareness training for workers and the beneficiary community; Distribution of condoms to workers and beneficiary communities, especially the CIGs	*Contractor*	*100,000*	HIV/AIDS training plan, records of VCT training &, condom dispensing facilities, Evidence of hired HIV/AIDS service provider	Consultation , Document review	*Number of HIV/AIDS training,* *HIV/AIDS testing done*	*Project sites*	Quarterly	Contractor Social Expert, PIU	***10,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			Carryout voluntary HIV/AIDS testing for workers and community If tested positive, further guidance will be offered and directed to the nearest public hospital to receive free antiretrovirals (ARVs) drugs The project team should use the services of contracted GBV / SEAH service providers to undertake community outreaches. Hire local workers where possible to minimize the extent of any influx.									
8.		*Grievances from contractual workers*	*Establish Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)*	*WB-PIU*	***150,000***	*GRM processes*	*One- on - Interviews; Site visits*	*Rate of grievance resolve*	*Holding and storage areas*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists);*	***50,000***
9.	***Public Health***	*Spread of COVID19*	*Awareness creation for all project workers on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it spreads, how to protect themselves and the need to be tested if they have symptoms;* *Use existing grievance procedures to encourage reporting of co-workers if*	*Contractor*	***50,000***	*Availability of the Ministry of Health SOPs* *Number of cases registered*	*Visual Observation* *Interviews* *Document reviews*	*Compliance to Ministry of Health SOPs*	*Project Facilities*	*Quarterly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising*	***30,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Respon sibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			they show outward symptoms, *All workers shall be subjected to rapid Covid-19 screening which may include temperature check and/or other vital signs;* *Mandatory provision and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE),* *Keep records of all persons (including phone contacts) involved in project activities,* *Workers are to limit face to face working and work facing away from each other when possible.* *Consider introducing an enhanced monitoring process for activities where less than 2 m distance may be required.* *All equipment should be thoroughly clean before and after using it.* *Provide additional supervision to monitor distancing and teams not to be rotated.*									

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			Increased ventilation should be provided within enclosed spaces. *Reusable PPE should be thoroughly cleaned after use and not shared between workers.* *Single-use PPE should be disposed of so that it cannot be reused and to control potential contamination.* *Workers deemed clinically vulnerable should never work within 2 m of persons.* *Additional sanitary measures are implemented on-site: hand washing stations with a posted hand washing protocol, hand sanitizer stations, provision of disinfectant wiping products.* *Break times should be staggered to reduce congestion and contact at all times; and* *Avoid concentration of persons at one location, where more than one person are gathered, maintain social distancing of at least 2 meters.*									

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
10.	***Labour Influx***	*Conflicts of interests may arise among and between workforce* *Theft, physical assaults, GBV, sexual abuse substance abuse and prostitution* *Likely increase in migrant workers / followers*	*Implement the LMP with requisite policies, Code of Conduct, procedures and appropriate processes;* *undertake awareness creation on the LMP and conduct training as necessary; enforce the CoC cadre.*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*	***80,000***	*Project Compliance;* *Frequency of Stakeholder Engagements*	*Inspections and Report reviews*	*Rate of illicit behaviours*	*Holding and storage areas and project sites*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***30,000***
C	***OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS AND IMPACTS***											
11.	***Receiving of materials:*** *Offloading and temporary storage*	*Noise impacts are envisaged during the offloading and storage in holding areas*	*Measures should seek to reduce noise or using barriers to screen noise/ sound vibrations* *Vehicle retrofitting with muffles and other sound-proofing or noise reduction technologies. Fulfils the requirements of ESS 3*	*Contractor*	***To be Determined (TBD)***	*Noise level*	*Measures of the noise*	*Community Complains*	*Sensitise receptors*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***To be Determined (TBD)***
12.		*Traffic congestion, obstruction to pedestrian movement*	*Schedule deliveries of material/ equipment during off-peak hours* *Depute flagman for traffic control*	*Contractor*	***To be Determined***	*Obstruction*	*Site Inspection*	*Community Complains*	*Active community access roads*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***To be Determined (TBD)***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			Arrange for signal light at night		***(TBD)***							
II	**CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS**											
A	***ENVIRONMENT ISSUES***											
13.	*Construction of labor shed for workers*	*Generation of sewage and solid waste; water/ environmental pollution*	*Construction of sanitary latrine/ septic tank system* *Erection of "no litter" sign, provision of waste bins/cans, where appropriate* *Raising awareness about hygiene practices among workers.* *Hire the services of a licensed waste handling company,* *Document all waste streams originating from the site.* *Ensure that waste disposal mechanisms comply with existing waste management practice that is acceptable.*	*Contractor*	***200,000***	*Clean environment free of waste*	*Inspection*	*Reduction in onsite waste*	*Temporal waste Holding Site / Dust Bins*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***50,000***
		Drainage congestion and flooding	*Provision for adequate drainage of storm water* *Provision of adequate diversion channel, if required* *Provision for pumping of congested water, if needed*	*Contractor*	***To be Determined (TBD)***	*Flooded areas* *Obstructed drainage channel*	*Inspection*	*Flooded free areas* *Non obstructed*	*Drainage Channel*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***Catered in 13 above***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			Ensure adequate monitoring of drainage effects, especially if construction works are carried out during the wet season					*drainage channel*				
14.		*Spills and leaks of oil, toxic chemicals* *Water and soil pollution* *Destruction of aquatic habitat*	*Good housekeeping.* *Proper handling of lubricating oil and fuel.* *Collection, proper treatment, and disposal of spills.* *Prevent discharge of fuel, lubricants, chemicals, and wastes into adjacent rivers/ drains.* *Install sediment basins to trap sediments in storm water prior to discharge to surface water.* *keep noise level (e.g., from equipment) to a minimum level, as certain fauna are very sensitive to loud noise (e.g., during transmission tower construction over river/wetlands)*	*Contractor*	***To be Determined (TBD)***	*Water* *Soil*	*Inspection & Laboratory analysis*	*Clean water* *Non contaminated soils*	*Nearest Water Points* *Soils near material storage site*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***Catered in 13 above***
15.		*Felling of trees, clearing of vegetation*	*Replant vegetation when soils have been exposed or disturbed.* *Plantation to replace felled trees*	*Contractor*	***To be Determined***	*Vegetation cover*	*Inspection*	*Vegetation recovery at restored sites*	*Restored sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***To be Determined (TBD)***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig (TBD)	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
B	**OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS AND IMPACTS**											
16.	**Receiving of materials:** Offloading temporary storage area	Falls, slips and forced-contact Exposure air pollutants such as fugitive dust and fibrils from packages Exposure to noise pollution during offloading and storage in holding areas Risks of Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Implement project specific Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan (OHSMP) Testing structures for integrity prior to undertaking work; Implementation of a fall protection program that includes training in climbing techniques and use of fall protection measures; Establishment of criteria for use of 100 percent fall protection (typically when working over 2 meters above the working surface, The fall protection system should be appropriate for the tower structure and necessary movements, Installation of fixtures on tower components to facilitate the use of fall protection systems;	Contractor	**100,000**	Compliance with OHSMP -No of workers Trained No of accidents & injuries	Visual Observation Interviews	Compliance to mitigation measures proffered in OHSMP; Increase/ decrease in Lost Time Injuries (LTI).	Project Facilities	Weekly	PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant	**10,000**

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			Provision of an adequate work-positioning device system for workers, *Safety belts should be of not less than 16 millimeters (mm) (5/8 inch) two-in-one nylon or material of equivalent strength*									
17.		Electrocution of construction workers	Deactivating and properly grounding live power distribution lines before work is performed on, or in close proximity, to the lines; Ensuring that live-wire work is conducted by trained workers with strict adherence to specific safety and insulation standards Provision of appropriate PPEs Provision for shutting down of line in case of snapping of line Regular monitoring of power lines to prevent electricity pilferage	*Contractor*	***200,000***	*Compliance with OHSMP* *-No of workers Trained* *No of accidents & injuries* *Available PPEs* *Hired safety Officer*	*Incidence reports* *Interviews* *Contact for health and safety Officer*	*Compliance to mitigation measures proffered in OHSMP;* *Increase/ decrease in Lost Time Injuries (LTI).*	*Project Facilities*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***50,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Respon sibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			Training of workers against electrocution, Posting of safety signages to alert workers on the danger, Limit access to the possible hazardous site, Only allowing trained and certified workers to install, maintain, or repair electrical equipment. Where maintenance and operation is required within minimum setback distances, specific training, safety measures, personal safety devices, and other precautions should be defined in a health and safety plan									
18.	***Transportation and offloading of materials to the respective sites***	*The release of fugitive dusts, offloading and challenges of storage.*	*Measures should be targeted at avoiding forceful lifting and dropping down, as this will reduce chances of fugitive dust and fibrils from being released. Additionally, storage or holding areas should be cleaned and wetted, and ventilated to*	*Contractor*	***50,000***	*Fugitive emission along the access road*	*Inspection*	*Dust free areas*	*Access Roads and storage sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***10,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			avoid conditions that could escalate dust release. *If any of the materials to be delivered and stored are hazardous, safe storage must be provided to prevent environmental and health and safety impacts. If fuel is to be stored, tanks must be surrounded by secondary containment* *Dust control measures, including speed limits for construction and materials hauling vehicles, and spraying of unpaved roads (if water is available).*									
		Offloaded and stored packages may overload temporal materials holding areas and restrict movement and access for other operations	*Measures should include ensuring holding areas are sizable to contain procured commodities.* *Reduction of overloading or crowding by limiting stacking to a particular area or section in the holding areas.* *Likewise, procured commodities should be stacked in such a way that allows for space so as to reduce overloading and restriction to access.*	*Contractor*	***To be Determined (TBD)***	*Holding areas' congestion* *Stacking arrangement*	*Inspection*	*Contractor's Compliance*	*Holding and storage areas*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***Catered in 18 above***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
		Noise impacts are envisaged during the offloading at the temporal materials storage holding areas	*Measures should seek to reduce noise or using barriers to screen noise/ sound vibrations* *Vehicle retrofitting with muffles and other sound-proofing or noise reduction technologies. Fulfils the requirements of ESS 3*	*Contractor*	***To be Determined (TBD)***	*Noise level*	*Measures of the noise*	*Community Complains*	*Sensitise receptors*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***Catered in 18 above***
19.		*Traffic congestion, obstruction to pedestrian movement* *Vehicle and pedestrian accident risk. Rrisk of damage to roads and property.*	*Schedule deliveries of material/ equipment during off-peak hours* *Depute flagman for traffic control* *Arrange for signal light at night* *Measures should aim at establishing baseline traffic conditions in proposed sub-project locations; ascertaining traffic density and preparation and implementation of a Traffic Management Plan (TMP), Similarly, traffic management should be an important component of the C-ESMP*	*Contractor*	***To be Determined (TBD)***	*Obstruction*	*Site Inspection*	*Community Complains*	*Active community access roads*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***Catered in 18 above***
20.	***Waste Generation***	*Generation of solid waste streams*	*Measures should be embedded in sub-project level waste management plans (WMPs). Measures*	*Contractor*	***200,000***	*Waste free sites*	*Site Inspection*	*Waste Transfer notes*	*Sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists);*	***20,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			should focus on source reduction, sorting, collection, reusing, recycling, transporting, containment, treatment final disposal etc. Fulfils the requirements of ESS 3 *Measure should include plans which address waste collection at source. Fulfils the requirements of ESS 3*					*Evidence of hired & licensed Waste handling company*			*Supervising Consultant*	
21.		*Water Pollution*	*Leaking parts should be fixed and tightened.* *Put in place proper and adequate sanitation facilities for workers,* *Servicing of all machinery should be done at designated sites, and* *Ensuring that equipment refueling is done on hard surface or with temporary containment* *Vehicle inspection and servicing; including obtainment of "Road Worthiness" Clearance certificates should be mandatory.*	*Contractor*	***40,000***	*Water*	*Inspection & Laboratory analysis*	*Clean water*	*Nearest Water Points*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***4,000***
C.	***SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS***											

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
22.	**Receiving of Materials:** Offloading and temporary storage	Noise disturbances from offloading.	Set up temporary noise barriers during offloading and storage. Conduct activities when human population in the area is low	Contractors	**TBD**	Noise levels	Noise level measurement	Noise levels are within permissible ranges	Materials Holding and storage areas	Weekly	PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant	**TBD**
23.	**Same as B1**	Grievances from contractual workers	Establish Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	WB-PIU Independent Consultant	**TBD**	GRM processes	One- on - Interviews; Site visits	Rate of grievance resolve	Holding and storage areas	Weekly	PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant	**TBD**
24.	**Same as B1**	Conflicts of interests between contractual workers; on-site security personnel;	Implement Project GRM	Contractor WB-PIU	**TBD**	Contractors' Compliance; GRM Process	One- on - Interviews; Site visits	Conflict Rates	Holding and storage areas	Weekly	PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant	**TBD**
25.	**Same as B1**	Physical harassment, theft and thuggery in holding areas; Substance abuse etc.	C-ESMP. Continuous Stakeholder Engagement, Sensitization and capacity building. Ensure CoC compliance	Contractor WB-PIU (Safeguards Specialists)	**TBD**	Contractors' Compliance; Frequency of Stakeholder Engagements	Inspections and Report reviews	Rate of illicit behaviours	Holding and storage areas	Weekly	PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant	**TBD**

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
26.	***Same as B1***	*Females working in holding areas could be physically and sexually harassed. In addition, they could be victims of GBV and SEA.* *.*	*Train Contractor Personnel and organize workshops on GBV and SEA for Contractor staff.* *Align with SESRP GBV/SH/SEA mitigation plan if available,* *GBV risk assessment and mapping of GBV services.* *Sensitization campaigns and awareness creation on sexual harassment, SEA, and other social issues attributed to labour influx.* *Application of WB Guidance Notes in work procedures and interactions, especially those addressing social aspects.* *Implementation of workers Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment code of conduct for all workers* *These aims in fulfilling the requirements of ESS 2*	*WB-PIU* *(Safeguards Specialist)* *Independent Consultant*	***TBD***	*Training Schedule*	*Training Reports*	*Compliance to project GBV requirements (mandates in code of conduct*	*Holding and storage areas*	*One-off*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***TBD***
27.	Increase cases of STI and STDs	• Spread of HIV/AIDS	• Carry out periodic HIV/AIDS awareness programs for workers and the beneficiary	Social Expert,	100,000	HIV/AIDS training plan,	*Consultation, Document review*	Compliance to HIV/Aids Plan		Quarterly		***10,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
		Increase STI/STDs in the area	community. • Distribution of condoms to workers and neighboring communities' • The project team should use the services of local area HIV/AIDs service providers to undertake community outreaches; and • Carryout voluntary HIV/AIDS testing.				*Records of VCT training &, condom dispensing facilities,* *Evidence of hired HIV/AIDS service provider*					
28.	***Labour Influx***	*Conflicts of interests may arise among and between workforce* *Theft, physical assaults, GBV, sexual abuse substance abuse and prostitution* *Likely increase in migrant workers/followers*	*Measures should focus on labour influx management; awareness and training and enforcement of the CoC cadres. LMP provisions etc*	*Contractor* *WB-PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*	***TBD***	*Contractors' Compliance;* *Frequency of Stakeholder Engagements*	*Inspections and Report reviews*	*Rate of illicit behaviours*	*Holding and storage areas*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***10,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
29.	***Violence Against Children (VAC) -***	*Children may be exposed to various forms of violence from workers.*	*Enforcement of all Cadres of CoCs etc*	*Contractor* *WB-PIU* *(Safeguards Specialists)*	***TBD***	*Contractors' Compliance;*	*Inspections and Report reviews*	*Rate of illicit child safety behaviours*	*Work Areas*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***10,000***
30.		*Child labour*	*Minimum age of project workers for the project is set at 18 years and above.* *All contracts shall have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age requirements including penalties for non-compliance in-line with the relevant national laws.* *The PIU is required to maintain labor registry of all workers with age verification.* *Subproject environmental and social management plans should clearly forbid the use of child labor.*	*Contractor* *WB-PIU* *(Safeguards Specialists)*	***TBD***	*Contractors' Compliance;*	*Inspections and Report reviews*	*Rate of child labor*	*Work Areas*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***10,000***
31.		Marginalization of certain groups, access to electricity	Selection of the site in line with the approved design and or target criteria, Stakeholder engagement to cater for the needs of the larger stakeholders,	*GOSL and Somaliland*	***TBD***	*VMG included in the project*	*One- on - Interviews; Site visits*	*No of VMG benefiting from the project*	*Project Sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***To be Determined (TBD)***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			Timely disclosure of project information.									
32.		Underlying social tensions,	Stakeholder engagement to cater for the needs of the larger stakeholders especially the marginalized / minority clans, Timely disclosure of project information.	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*	***TBD***	*Frequency of Stakeholder Engagements*	*Inspections and Report reviews*	*Rate of social tensions*	*Project sites*	*Quarterly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***TBD***
33.		Security issues i.e. attack from Sub-clan conflects on resources	PIU shall work closely with the Ministry of Interior to ensure the security of the workers, Project teams shall seek security approval and clearances form the project coordinator. Project teams shall be periodically subjected to security awareness campaigns. Project teams should have alternative communication devices, such as two-way radios or satellite phones in areas with limited or no cellular network coverage. Use local leaders as part of the project implementation committee , and	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*	***TBD***	Security Management Plan	Field Visit Document review & Photography	# of recorded cases of insecurity, Record of security campaigns ,	*Project sites*	Quarterly	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*	

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			Implement the requirements of a Security Management Plan specifically the requirement security escorts within determined project insecure areas.									
34.		GBV Incidences	GBV risk assessment and mapping of GBV services. Sensitization campaigns and awareness creation on GBV. Application of WB GBV Guidance Notes in work procedures and interactions, especially those addressing social aspects.	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*		Existence of GBV Action Plan GBV Training record	*Onsite Interview, Document review*	# of reported cases # of cases handled to conclusion	Field Visit Document review	*Quarterly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*	***TBD***
35.		Discrimination against vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including IDPs, unemployed youth, women, minority clans and ethnic minorities, such as SSHUTLCs	The employment of project workers should be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment; Inclusive consultations and focus groups particularly to ensure participation of women and other vulnerable groups; No discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship; Hold sensitization meetings on resources planning and	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*		Existence of LMP	*Onsite Interview, Document review*	# of reported cases # of cases handled to conclusion	Field Visit Document review	*Quarterly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*	***TBD***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			conflict resolution mechanisms; and The contracts with third parties should include non-exclusion requirements as part of the monitoring system.									
36.	***Violence Against Children***	Children may be exposed to various forms of violence from workers.	Enforcement of all Cadres of CoCs etc	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*	***TBD***	*Projects' Compliance;*	*Inspections and Report reviews*	*Rate of illicit child safety behaviours*	*Work Areas*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***TBD***
37.	***Child Labour***	The need to earn an income may force underage children to seek employment at construction sites	Minimum age of project workers for the project is set at 18 years and above. All contracts shall have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age requirements including penalties for non-compliance in-line with the relevant national laws. The PIU is required to maintain labor registry of all workers with age verification. Subproject environmental and social management plans should clearly forbid the use of child labor.	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists)*	***TBD***	*Projects' Compliance;*	*Inspections and Report reviews*	*Rate of child labour*	*Work Areas*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***TBD***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
C	**Health and Safety at Work**											
38.	***Health and Safety at Work***	*Workers could suffer, falls and traumatic injuries*	*Measures should aim at avoidance and reducing or minimizing; and the application of the "Hierarchy of Controls" according to OHS principles – Elimination, Substitutions, Engineering Controls, Administrative Controls and PPEs.* ***Risk assessment and OHS Inspection**: Before a meter installer proceeds with a meter installation, he/she will undertake a personal risk assessment and a Health and Safety Inspection of the equipment to satisfy himself/herself that it is safe to proceed* *CoC should also be enforce and Contractors should implement an OHS Management Plan (OHSMP)*	*Contractor*	***50,000***	*Rate of Accidents*	*Inspection*	*Contractor's Compliance*	*Work Stations*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***10,000***
39.	***Public Health***	*Spread of COVID19*	*Awareness creation for all project workers on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it spreads, how to protect themselves and the*	*Contractor*	***50,000***	*Availability of the Ministry of*	*Visual Observation* *Interviews*	*Compliance to Ministry of Health SOPs*	*Project Facilities*	*Quarterly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising*	***30,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Respon sibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			need to be tested if they have symptoms; *Use existing grievance procedures to encourage reporting of co-workers if they show outward symptoms,* *All workers shall be subjected to rapid Covid-19 screening which may include temperature check and/or other vital signs;* *Mandatory provision and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE),* *Keep records of all persons (including phone contacts) involved in project activities,* *Workers are to limit face to face working and work facing away from each other when possible.* *Consider introducing an enhanced monitoring process for activities where less than 2 m distance may be required.* *All equipment should be thoroughly clean before and after using it.*			*Health SOPs* *Number of cases registered*	*Document reviews*					

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Respon sibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			Provide additional supervision to monitor distancing and teams not to be rotated. *Increased ventilation should be provided within enclosed spaces.* *Reusable PPE should be thoroughly cleaned after use and not shared between workers.* *Single-use PPE should be disposed of so that it cannot be reused and to control potential contamination.* *Workers deemed clinically vulnerable should never work within 2 m of persons.* *Additional sanitary measures are implemented on-site: hand washing stations with a posted hand washing protocol, hand sanitizer stations, provision of disinfectant wiping products.* *Break times should be staggered to reduce congestion and contact at all times; and* *Avoid concentration of persons at one location,*									

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			where more than one person are gathered, maintain social distancing of at least 2 meters.									
	CONSTRUCTION OF SUB STATION											
40.	***Setting up of Batching Plant***	*Air and noise pollution affecting nearby settlements*	*Screen off the site using iron sheet,* *Install noise and dust nets around the site,* *Locate plant away from residential settlements,* *Provide all workers and visitors with appropriate PPEs,* *Work at the site should be done within the Stick to the day time 7:00 AM to 5 PM, and* *Display safety signages within the site.*	*50,000*	***To be Determined (TBD)***	*Noise level* *Air Quality Measurements*	*Measures of the noise and air quality*	*Community Complains*	*Sensitise receptors*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***5,000***
41.		*Possible water pollution (surface and groundwater) bituminous products/ solvents*	*Strict control to avoid spills; surround plant area with a ditch with a settling pond/ oil trap at the outlet; provision for adequate clean up*	*Contractor*	***20,000***	*Water* *Soli*	*Inspection & Laboratory analysis*	*Clean water* *Non contaminated soils*	*Nearest Water Points* *Soils near material storage site*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***2,000***
42.		*Cutting down trees within the*	*Strictly prohibit* cutting trees beyond the project immediate zone of influence,	*Contractor*	***To be Dete***	*Vegetation cover*	*Inspection*	*Vegetation recovery at*	*Restored sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists);*	***To be Determ***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitigation Determined (TBD)	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring (TBD)
		substation areas	*Replant vegetation when soils have been exposed or disturbed.* *Plant trees to replace felled trees.*					*restored sites*			*Supervising Consultant*	
43.		*Effect on traffic and pedestrian safety*	*Employ traffic control measures and limit possible disruption to non-construction traffic* *Deploy flag men at strategic areas*	*Contractor*	***50,000***	*Compliance with TMP* *No of accidents & injuries*	*Visual Observation* *Interviews*	*Compliance to mitigation measures TMP*	*Project Facilities*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant* *Health and Safety Officer*	***5,000***
44.	*Rehabilitation of Substations*	*Possible PCB contamination from dismantling of old transformers with PCB*	*Treat PCB of old transformers following specified methods (e.g. dehalogenation, electrochemical oxidation, etc.)* *Replacing existing transformers and other electrical equipment containing PCB, and ensuring appropriate storage, decontamination, and disposal of contaminated units* *Prior to final disposal, retired transformers and equipment containing PCB should be stored on a concrete pad with*		*200,000*	*Uncontaminated surfaces* *No of incidences*	*Visual Observation* *Interviews*	*Compliance to Spillage / Contigency Management Plan*	*Project Facilities*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***20,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			curbs sufficient to contain the liquid contents of these containers should they be spilled or leaked. *The storage area should also have a roof to prevent precipitation from collecting in the storage area.* *Disposal should involve facilities capable of safely transporting and disposing of hazardous waste containing PCB;* *Use of authorized hazardous waste handlers to dispose transformers.* *Surrounding soil exposed to PCB leakage from equipment should be assessed, and appropriate removal and / or remediation measures should be implemented,* *decontamination of the soil*									
	CONSTRUCTION/ REHABILITATION OF TRANSMISSION LINE											
45.	*Installation of poles of transmission / distribution lines*	*Traffic congestion/ traffic problems* *Safety hazards to road users*	*Not storing electric poles/transmission tower components over busy roads/ highways*	*Contractor*	***250,000***	*Compliance with TMP*	*Visual Observation* *Interviews*	*Compliance to mitigation measures proffered in TMP*	*Project Facilities*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***25,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
	adjacent to roadways		*Following standard safety protocols while erecting poles and stretching cables* *Taking appropriate protective measures against accidental fall from elevated height (e.g. using body harness, waist belts, secured climbing devices, etc.)*			*Number of workers Trained* *Number of accidents & injuries*						
46.	*Construction of power line through natural habitat or tree plantation area*	*Impact on biodiversity, vegetation and habitat*	*If there's no alternative, felling, pollarding, lopping and pruning of trees for electric clearance, whenever necessary, to be done with permission from the local forest office/appropriate authority;* *Hand clearing of vegetation* *Strict prohibition on use of chemicals for forest clearance/Row maintenance.* *Use of existing path/access roads for movement of man and machinery;* *Carrying tower materials into forests by head loads and* *Prohibition on workers hunting for bush meat.*	*Contractor*	***250,000***	*Biodiversity, vegetation animals and habitat*	*Inspection*	*Vegetation recovery at restored sites*	*Restored sites*	*Quarterly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***25,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
47.	*Transmission Tower foundation in rivers*	*Impact on aquatic life in rivers*	*Installation of underwater enclosures to minimize noise propagation and to contain sediment.,* *Use signage and construction of fender (if necessary)*	*Contractor*	***To be Determined (TBD)***	*Water*	*Inspection & Laboratory analysis*	*Clean water* *Non contaminated soils*	*Nearest Water Points*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***To be Determined (TBD)***
48.	*Soil Erosion and degradation in challenging topography*	*Impact of soil erosion and affectation of productive lands along the wayleave especially for mountainous topography.*	*Requirement of drains maintenance, especially in mountainous topography of the wayleave in order to avoid soil erosion and affectation of productive lands along the wayleave.*	*Contractor*	***10,000***	*Soil erosion*	*Inspection*	*Non disturbed areas*	*Project sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***1,000***
III. OPERATION PHASE IMPACTS												
49.	***Operation of the Sub-Station***	*Pollution of downstream water body*	*Stop direction connection from sanitation facilities to storm drain; ensure installation of septic tank in all establishments*	*Contractor*	***10,000***	*Water*	*Inspection & Laboratory analysis*	*Clean water*	*Nearest Water Points*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***1000***
50.		*Blockage in the drain due to disposal of solid waste*	*Creation of awareness; improve SWM, installing cover in open drains / manholes (if any)* *Regular maintenance/ cleaning of the drain*	*Contractor*	***10,000***	*Flooded areas* *Obstructed drainage channel*	*Inspection*	*Flooded free areas* *Non obstructed drainage channel*	*Drainage Channel*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***1000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
51.	**Operation of the Generators & transformers**	Pollution of soils and water (e.g., from spilled oil, spent oil, other waste)	Restriction on disposal of spent oil, oil contaminates waste and other waste into the environment; creation of awareness Strict control to avoid spills; provision for adequate clean up spill kits Procure authorized hazardous waste handler to collect and management any oil or oil contaminated waste;	Contractor	**10,000**	Water Soli	Inspection & Laboratory analysis	Clean water Non contaminated soils	Nearest Water Points Soils near material storage site	Monthly	PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant	**1000**
52.	**Operation of substation**	Security	Ensuring security of Substation in collaboration with law enforcing agencies Keeping complain book at Substation for recording of people's complaints, and Comply with the Security Management Plan for the project,	Contractor	**TBD**	Compliance with SecMP	Interviews	Compliance to mitigation measures proffered in SecMP	Project Facilities	Weekly	PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant	**1,000**
53.		Safety Health risks	Ensuring availability of adequate safety gears at Substations Keeping clean the conduits used for laying the cables connecting switchgears and transformers with proper drainage provisions to prevent the growth of	Contractor	**TBD**	Compliance with OHSMP - No of workers Trained	Visual Observation Interviews	Compliance to mitigation measures proffered in OHSMP; Increase/ decrease in Lost Time	Project Facilities	Weekly	PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant	**TBD**

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			disease vectors such as mosquitoes and flies			*No of accidents & injuries*		*Injuries (LTI).*				
54.	***Management and disposal of old transformers***	*Used transformer may contain Polychlorinated Biphenyl which is harmful to the environment and human health*	*Storage should be in a building with an adequate roof and walls that is in a location selected to protect the PCBs from the possibility of release. Storage facilities should not be in a flood plain. Leaking equipment should be stored in metal drums with lids. Containment should prevent escape of PCBs into the environment through volatilization and containers should carry PCB marks.* *Use of authorized hazardous waste handlers to dispose transformers* *Replacing existing transformers and other electrical equipment containing PCB, and ensuring appropriate storage, decontamination, and disposal of contaminated units* *Prior to final disposal, retired transformers and equipment containing PCB should be*	*Contractor*	***To be Determined (TBD)***	*Waste free sites*	*Site Inspection*	*Waste Transfer notes* *Evidence of hired & licensed Waste handling company*	*Sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***To be Determined (TBD)***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			stored on a concrete pad with curbs sufficient to contain the liquid contents of these containers should they be spilled or leaked. *The storage area should also have a roof to prevent precipitation from collecting in the storage area.* *Disposal should involve facilities capable of safely transporting and disposing of hazardous waste containing PCB;* *Use of authorized hazardous waste handlers to dispose transformers.* *Surrounding soil exposed to PCB leakage from equipment should be assessed, and appropriate removal and / or remediation measures should be implemented, decontamination of the soil*									
55.	***Soil Erosion and degradation in challengi***	• *Impact of soil erosion and affectation of productive lands along the*	*Requirement for drains maintenance* *Requirement of drains maintenance, especially in mountainous topography of the wayleave in order to*	*Contractor*	***To be Determined***	*Soil erosion free sites*	*Site Inspection*	*Free from obstruction along the transmission line*	*Project sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***To be Determined (TBD)***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
	ng topography	*wayleave especially for mountainous topography.*	*avoid soil erosion and affectation of productive lands along the wayleave.*		***(TBD)***			*Certified electrician at the site*				
	REGULAR MAINTENANCE OF THE TRANSMISSION LINE											
56.	***Health and Safety Risks***	*Electrocution* *Exposure to EMF*	*Regular patrolling along the power lines to identify the need for regular and immediate maintenance operation* *Inspection immediately after a major storm/rainfall event* *Regular cutting and trimming of trees around power lines* *Taking appropriate protective measures against accidental fall from elevated height during regular maintenance operations (e.g. using body harness, waist belts, secured climbing devices, etc.)* *Provision for shutting down of line in case of snapping of line* *Regular monitoring of power lines to prevent electricity pilferage* *Deactivating and properly grounding live power*	*Contractor*		*Compliance with OHSMP* *- No of workers Trained* *No of accidents & injuries* *Maintenance Records*	*Visual Observation* *Interviews* *Incidence reports* *Interviews* *Contact for health and safety Officer* *Site Inspection*	*Compliance to mitigation measures proffered in OHSMP;* *Increase/ decrease in Lost Time Injuries (LTI).* *Certificates for the maintenance teams*	*Project Facilities Transmission lines*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***Catered on 17 above***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Respon sibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			distribution lines before work is performed on, or in close proximity, to the lines; *Ensuring that live-wire work is conducted by trained workers with strict adherence to specific safety and insulation standards* *Provision of appropriate PPEs* *Provision for shutting down of line in case of snapping of line* *Regular monitoring of power lines to prevent electricity pilferage* *Training of workers against electrocution,* *Posting of safety signages to alert workers on the danger,* *Limit access to the possible hazardous site,* *Only allowing trained and certified workers to install, maintain, or repair electrical equipment.* *Where maintenance and operation is required within minimum setback distances,*									

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			specific training, safety measures, personal safety devices, and other precautions should be defined in a health and safety plan									
57.	*Installation of new transformers*	*Fall from height*	*Adequate caution should be taken to carry out installation works by personnel at elevated height* *Instrument should be properly anchored with poles*	*Contractor*	***50,000***	*Recorded incidences*	*Site Inspection and document review*	*Number of recorded cases*	*Sites*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***5,000***
58.	*Maintenance of transmission lines*	*Traffic congestion, obstruction to pedestrian movement, safety* *Impact on biodiversity, vegetation, habitat*	*Depute flagman for traffic control* *Arrange for signal light at night* *Following standard safety protocol* *Felling, pollarding, lopping and pruning of trees for RoW maintenance to be done with permission from the local forest office/appropriate authority*	*Contractor*	***80,000***	*Maintenance Records*	*Site Inspection*	*Certificates for the maintenance teams*	*Transmission lines*	*Monthly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***8,000***
59.	***Fires***	*Ambient temperature changes (increase) may raise the temperature.*	*Installation of fire alarms, and fire control systems ie Fire Extinguishers, hydrants, hoses and cooling devices etc*	*Contractor*	***50,000***	*Compliance with OHSMP*	*Visual Observation* *Interviews*	*Compliance to mitigation measures proffered in OHSMP;*	*Project Facilities*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***5000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
		System heat increase and thermo-electro reactions may cause sparks and eventual fires.				*- No of Fire extinguishers in place* *No of Fire accidents Recorded*		*Increase/ decrease in Lost Time Injuries (LTI).*				
60.	***Public Health***	*Spread of COVID19*	*Awareness creation for all project workers on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it spreads, how to protect themselves and the need to be tested if they have symptoms;* *Use existing grievance procedures to encourage reporting of co-workers if they show outward symptoms,* *All workers shall be subjected to rapid Covid-19 screening which may include temperature check and/or other vital signs;* *Mandatory provision and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE),*	*Contractor*	***100,000***	*Availability of the Ministry of Health SOPs* *Number of cases registered*	*Visual Observation* *Interviews* *Document reviews*	*Compliance to Ministry of Health SOPs*	*Project Facilities*	*Quarterly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant* *MoH staff*	***10,000***

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Respon sibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			Keep records of all persons (including phone contacts) involved in project activities, *Workers are to limit face to face working and work facing away from each other when possible.* *Consider introducing an enhanced monitoring process for activities where less than 2 m distance may be required.* *All equipment should be thoroughly clean before and after using it.* *Provide additional supervision to monitor distancing and teams not to be rotated.* *Increased ventilation should be provided within enclosed spaces.* *Reusable PPE should be thoroughly cleaned after use and not shared between workers.* *Single-use PPE should be disposed of so that it cannot be reused and to control potential contamination.*									

S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
			Workers deemed clinically vulnerable should never work within 2 m of persons. *Additional sanitary measures are implemented on-site: hand washing stations with a posted hand washing protocol, hand sanitizer stations, provision of disinfectant wiping products.* *Break times should be staggered to reduce congestion and contact at all times; and* *Avoid concentration of persons at one location, where more than one person are gathered, maintain social distancing of at least 2 meters.*									
61.	***Performance***	*Operation Failure or malfunction due to mechanical failure or third-party interference.* *Power outages, which may*	*Regular checks and inspections*	*Contractor*	***100000***	*Compliance with Operational Management Plan for the plants*	*Site Investigation, vision observation and Interviews*	*Compliance to OMP for the plant*	*Project Facilities*	*Weekly*	*PIU (Safeguards Specialists); Supervising Consultant*	***10000***

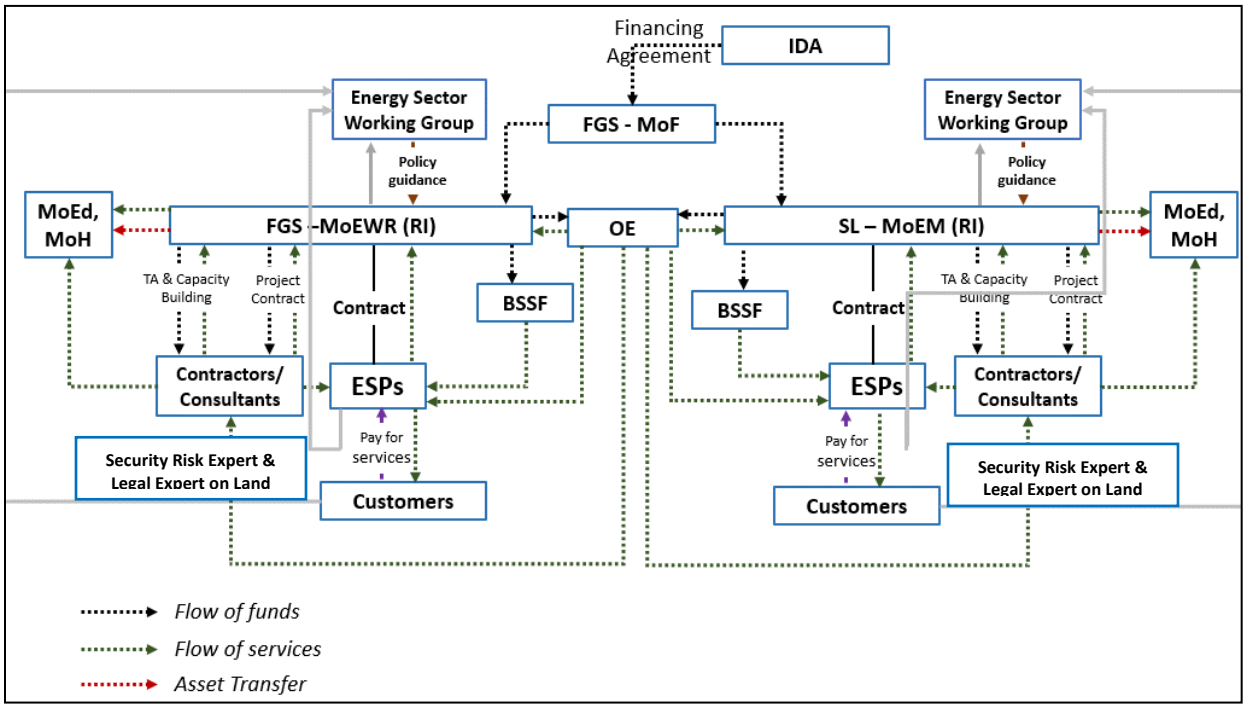
S/N	Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Respon sibility For	Cost of Mitig	Parameters to be Measured	Method of Measurement	Performance Indicator	Sampling Location	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsibility for Monitoring	Cost of Monitoring
		disrupt work processes.										
Aproximate Total cost , .. 3,940,000												***406376, 000***

6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ESMF IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Institutional Arrangements

The project will be implemented by: (i) The GOSL in Hargiesa MoEM, ESPs and the Ministries of Health and Education; and (ii) The MoEM, Somaliland in Hargeisa in close coordination with the Somaliland Ministries of Education and Education and the ESPs. The Project Institutional and Implementation Arrangements take into account the following: (i) The IDA Grant Recipient (GOSL) and the Recipient Institutions (Ministries of Energy, Education and Health); and (ii) The Electricity Service Providers (ESPs) who currently own, manage and operate most of the electricity infrastructure. The ultimate beneficiaries (agencies responsible for the operations and maintenance of the project assets are): (i) the ESPs will be responsible for the assets financed and constructed under Components 1 & 2; and (ii) The Ministries of Education and Health for the Institutional Solar PV systems installed with financing under Component 3 by the Ministry of Energy. Figure 6-1 Project Institutional and Implementation Arrangements provides an overview of the Project Institutional and Implementation Arrangements.

Figure 6-1 Project Institutional and Implementation Arrangements



Note: MoEd = Ministry of Education; MoH = Ministry of Health; OE =Owner's Engineer; RI = Recipient Institution

The project will rely on the existing institutional and implementation arrangements established under the ongoing SEAP project. The staff at the PIU shall be responsible for all the project implementations activities including procurement, safeguards, financial management, M&E, and project management functions as well as well as coordination and reporting to the Bank. The Director Generals responsible for Energy at the Ministry shall have the overall oversight of the respective PIU.

6.1.1 Institutional Framework in Somaliland

The two main government institutions directly focused on environment are the Ministry of Environment and Climate change (MoCC) and the National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority (NERAD).

The Ministry of Environment and Climate change is mandated to manage environment, including biodiversity conservation. The Ministry is responsible for developing policies and strategic plans related to environment, including biodiversity. This Ministry is responsible for coordinating the environment related interface among other relevant ministries, non-government organizations and international development partners and private sector towards enhanced environmental conservation. The responsibility of forest conservation and wildlife conservation, management & breeding also rests with this Ministry. Conducting research and its dissemination is the responsibility of this Ministry. Beside the existence of upstream arrangements – constitutional support, policy and strategic frameworks – the downstream capacity is very limited to implement the policy and enactment instruments.

Ministry of Environment and Climate change (MoCC) is a lead sector on matters of environment management in Somaliland, a comprehensive Environment Act for Somaliland, including guidelines for environmental impact assessment, has been approved by the parliament. It is also clear that, environmental and natural resources management in Somaliland is still scattered in sectors and sector laws and policies in absence of an umbrella law and institution mandated with environmental management in the country. Matters related to Pollution Prevention and Hazardous Waste Management are addressed by the new law. Ministry of Energy is well placed to enforce OHS and environmental management measures within the ESP's through the licensing and permit system.

6.1.2 Project Implementation Units (PIU)

The PIU will comprise experts with different skills who will be responsible for the implementation of the project including but not limited to the following general functions: contracts management, procurement, financial management, stores management, safeguards and reporting. Each PIU shall have, as core staff, the following: (i) Project Manager/Program Coordinator; (ii) Financial Management Specialist; (iii) Procurement Specialist; (iv) Project Engineer; (v) Environmental Safeguards Specialist, (vi) Social Safeguards Specialist; (vii) Gender Specialist, and (viii) Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. The PIU shall co-opt from the ESPs and the Ministries of Education and Health as maybe required at the various stages of the project. The PIU staff shall have the responsibility to oversee the project implementation, perform the required technical functions, and serve as the focal points for communication with Bank, contractors and consultants. For the respective components, each PIU will be also responsible for preparing the Request for Bids (RFB)/Request for Proposals (RFP) for tendering, bid evaluation, contract award, contract management, etc. and technical assistance consulting firms (e.g. the Owner's Engineer (OE) and the Business support Firm (BSSF)), financed under the IDA Grant, providing contractors and consultants with support and guidance during project implementation, as well as to supervise contractors' and suppliers' compliance with all their contractual obligations, as well as compliance with Environment and Social Safeguards requirements. The PIU will be responsible for collecting, verifying, and collating information, integrating the M&E reports, and submitting to the World Bank both the quarterly and annual progress reports. The PIU shall collect and compile data to provide basis for a compressive mid-term review. The PSCs will also undertake an end term review and final Implementation and Completion Results Report. The PIU' organogram is presented in Figure 6-2:

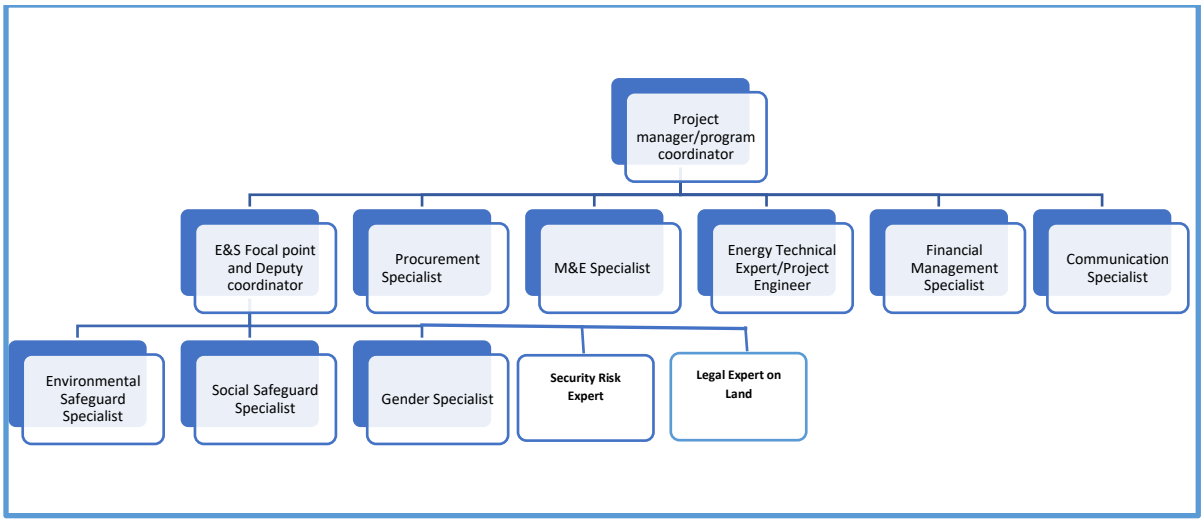


Figure 6-2: Project Implementation Unit organogram

The details of the additional Institutional/Implementation Arrangements for this ESMF has been elaborated on

Table 6-1:

Table 6-1: Additional Institutional/Implementation Arrangement for the ESMF

S/N	Institution	ESMF Roles and Responsibilities
1.	PIU	The PIU have been established one in Hargiesa (GOSL) and another one in Hargeisa. The PIU are experienced in the implementation of Bank funded projects and programs in the power/energy sector. The PIU is compost of the Engineers, Project Engineers, Procurement Specialists, Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists etc. who will provide expert technical guidance on the matters concerning the SEARP component and its sub-projects. Specifically, the Units Safeguards Specialists will provide Technical Assistance on the aspect of implementing the provisions of this ESMF at their respective areas; mainly in the screening and scoping of sub-projects and in the selection of appropriate environmental and social assessment instruments. It will collaborate with other departments accordingly, and liaise directly with the Bank on issues concerning ESF compliance and ESSs applicability relevance on project activities. PIU will be directly responsible for disclosure of all environmental and social assessment instruments prepared in fulfilment of Bank requirements.
2.	The Director General (DG) responsible for Energy in the MoEM	Shall have the overall responsibility of ensuring that the project responds to the Project Development Objectives and is implemented in accordance with the agreed and applicable laws and procedures. Specifically, the DG shall: a. Provide the overall guidance in the selection of the various interventions/component activities in coordination with the FMS, the Ministries of Education and Health and ESPs. b. Provide overall implementation guidance and formally review progress and approve the annual work plans. c. Ensure that the PIU is adequately staffed, inclusive of technical and fiduciary expertise, to ensure smooth implementation of the project. d. Provide necessary oversight and approvals as maybe required. e. Seek approvals from the Project Steering Committee as maybe required.
3.	HSE Departments for the Contractors	HSE Departments will ensure the proper and safe storage of materials in their respective warehouses, as well as the management of wastes generated from removed packaging. Specifically, as concerns the implementation of the ESMF and execution of environmental and social management responsibilities; the Health Safety and Environment Departments will nominate a senior manager/officer (of the HSE Department) to oversee and communicate environmental and social matters directly to the Safeguards Specialists in the PIU. The Manager/Officer will work with Independent Consultants during the environmental and social assessment undertaken for their respective project area of influence.
4.	Business Support Services Firm (BSSF)	To offer the technical assistance to support ESPs to enhance their capacity in utility business management operations. The BSSF approach is to support and guide the day-to-day sector undertakings over a medium term to reestablish the Somali electricity sector, covering policy, oversight, operations, and management. It would include coaching and hands-on training of the sector staff and sector studies. The subcomponent will also support ESPs to build capacity to manage environmental and social (E&S) aspects of their operations, including preparation

S/N	Institution	ESMF Roles and Responsibilities
		of ESP EHS manuals with focus on the ESP operations and maintenance obligations of the facilities financed by the project. The BSSF will also support the sector line ministries for the adequate management of sector policies and planning, establishment of an enabling environment for sector operations, including regulations (primary and secondary), safeguards, and day-to-day management and oversight. Lastly, BSSF will also be responsible for assessing whether an ESP has capacity to manage the E&S aspects in their operations.
5.	Supervisory Consultants	Supervisory Consultants will supervise the activities of Contractors engaged to implement the main activities. With regards to environmental and social performance, their responsibilities will include monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures contained in the Contract Agreement of Contractors and in the implementation of the C-ESMP. Supervise the contractors' obligation with regard to the Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) clauses included in tender documents and in respective contracts.
6.	Independent Consultants	Independent Consultant(s) will be procured by the PIU to undertake required environmental and social assessment(s); and likewise prepare the requisite reports. They will liaise with the Safeguards Specialists at the PIU, HSE Managers and Technical Officers recommended by the Business Support Services Firm and the Environmental and Social Desk Officers at the respective project District.
7.	CSOs	CSOs will assist the PIU in strategizing and developing practicable and sustainable community driven approaches for project implementation. This may include the participatory mechanisms that allow CSOs drive proactive electricity consumer sensitization and awareness programs to aid in screening and scoping (from a social perspective) and in mitigating the social impacts associated with proposed sub-projects.
8.	Other Interested Parties	Depending how implementation progresses in the course of the implementation of the SESRP components; other interested parties may be identified, and may be essential in the provision of guidance, technical, regulatory or implementation functions associated with this ESMF and other levels of environmental and social management and monitoring.
9.	The World Bank	The World Bank has overall responsibility to ensure that ESF's ESSs are complied with. In addition, the Bank will be responsible for the final review and clearance of environmental and social assessment instruments; as well as reviews and the giving of a "no objection" to the Terms of Reference for instruments (ESIAs, ESMPs, ESAPs, etc.). Conduct regular supervision missions to check on the performance of SESRP and assess its compliance to agreed grant covenants; and Recommend measures for improving the performance.

6.2 Capacity Development for Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring

There is low capacity of the implementing agency to manage and monitor environmental risks as shown by an assessment of the key implementing agencies, the MoEM, Somaliland and ESPs. Noted is the poor safety records among the ESPs, absence of regulations and standards codes of practice and mechanism to vet and enforce electricity services quality, health and safety standards. There is very limited capacity in terms of staffing, financial resources and skills on ESF requirements.

Capacity enhancement of the environmental and Social Standards skills and competencies of the projects PIU has been built into the project design under component 4, where an incremental E&S capacity building is envisioned. This subcomponent will finance execution, design, and supervision consultants to assist the MoEM PIU and associated agencies in project implementation, sector management and coordination. This subcomponent will also support key functions of the PIU Project Management Teams (project management, procurement, financial management (FM), safeguards, and Monitoring and Evaluation) required for project implementation. The subcomponent will also include technical assistance to enhance sector fiduciary arrangements as well as setting up an E&S risk & impact management system, enhancing the E&S capacity through staffing and training on the ESF requirements based on a robust capacity building plan. The Sectoral Environment and Social Assessment shall inform the sector wide development framework and E&S risk & impact management capacity and performance for the sector. Specifically, the subcomponent will finance the Owner's Engineer Consultancy Services to support the PIU with regard to the project design, procurement and contracts' management, including fiduciary and E&S aspects covering responsibility of preparing E&S documents along with the sub project specific designs. A dedicated Environmental and Social Firm will support the PIU in the areas of health, safety, labor management, land, resettlement, community engagement and security issues. In addition, the sub-component will support other technical assessment and capacity building activities for the successful implementation of the project. This will include, for instance, trainings for the Ministries of Health and Education for the management and operations of the solar PV systems beyond the lifetime of the project.

SESIA study in the early phase of project implementation will further assess capacity at sectoral level and link this larger capacity building plans under upcoming series of projects including regional projects. This SESIA will assess strategic growth plan of the sector and provide clarity on budget, and resources. Further the SESIA will assess options around setting up E&S units within Others Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MoEM) and Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Somaliland to undertake robust E&S risk assessment and management. SESIA will inform the sector Policy and Development framework. The SESIA will also look at assessment of ESMS as a capacity building measure that the ministry can explore and may be supported in the medium and long term considering the major stake private players have in the energy sector.

On the labour laws and OHS institutional capacity, Somaliland has ratified ILO conventions and the provisional constitution provides legal framework for labor issues including OHS. However, OHS and labor Legislation on occupational safety and health (OSH) in Somaliland is limited and the private Sector acts as the main reference on occupational safety and health issues where ESP's are seen to have some nascent capability. Generally occupational health and safety management regulation and its implementation capacity as well as the safety culture in the relevant authorities, in the private sector and in the country as whole are very weak.

A project level capacity building support on E&S including setting up an E&S risk & impact management system, enhancing the E&S capacity through staffing and training on the ESF requirements based on a robust capacity building plan to be implemented. This will be complimented by institutional strengthening and capacity assessment in

participating member s to roll out capacity building Plan accordingly. Some of the proposed training topics are listed in the Table 6-2 below, which will help building the capacity for smooth implementation of the Project.

Table 6-2: Capacity Building and Training Plan

Objectives	Issues for engagement	Method of engagement	Stakeholders/Target population and area	Responsible person	Time frame
ESMF	Training of all Technical Leads in the ESMF, World Bank Safeguards Awareness, Training of Environmental and Social Standards, Citizen Engagement (Events and workshops for community awareness in the Project areas).	Training	Technical Leads / relevant staff responsible for the implementation of E&S instruments. Private sector, CBO, and other interested stakeholders	PIU	Prior to commencement of activities
ESIAs, ESMPs, ESAPs	Training of all Technical Leads in the Environment and Social Safeguards Instruments, World Bank Safeguards Awareness and Training of Environmental and Social Standards	Training	Technical Leads / relevant staff responsible for the implementation of E&S instruments. Hired Ministry ESIA Consultants	PIU	Prior to commencement of activities
GBV Action Plan	Training of all Technical Leads in the GBV Action Plan	Training	Technical Leads / relevant staff responsible for the implementation of E&S instruments.	PIU	Prior to commencement of activities
GBV Procedures for Reporting and Prevention	Training and monitoring during project implementation to prevent GBV and support reporting of cases	Training, monitoring,	Community / vulnerable groups	(Lead of GBV sub cluster)	Prior to commencement of activities
Mitigate impact of workers on local communities (LMP & GBV Action Plan)	Implement training of contracted Project Workers designed to heighten awareness of risks and to mitigate impacts on local communities and on their rights	Training	Contracted workers in Project locations	All Technical leads	Prior to deployment
GBV	Response to domestic issues in a non-gender biased manner.	Training	Local leaders (as detailed in the GBV Action Plan)	PIU and Technical Leads	Prior to commencement of activities
Project GRM	Consultation on different GRMS mechanisms in place, development of overall GRM, and Training with all Technical Leads Set up Grievance Redress	Consultations and Training	Technical Leads / relevant staff responsible for the implementation of E&S instruments.	PIU	Prior to commencement of activities

Objectives	Issues for engagement	Method of engagement	Stakeholders/Target population and area	Responsible person	Time frame
	Mechanism and functioning in the Energy sector				
H&S standards	H&S Standards for workers, Monitoring Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Leadership, Management Safety performance assessment Hazard Analysis and Control Hazard Communication. Program Effective Accident Investigation, Conducting Health and Safety Audits Job Hazard Analysis, Occupational Health Risk Assessment Work Stress Risk, Assessment Electrical Safety Fire Safety, Fall Protection Plan and Fleet Safety Management	Training	Contracted workers in Project locations	Technical leads	Prior to deployment
Create awareness of LMP and H&S Standards for workers	LMP and H&S Standards	Training	Contracted workers in Project locations	Technical leads	Prior to deployment
Support Emergency Response Measures	Communication of Emergency Response Measure (ERM) to communities	Information, training	Communities in Project areas	PIU	Prior to commencement of activities
Community Health & Safety	Road Safety Awareness	Training	Communities in Project areas, with particular focus on vulnerable communities	PIU and Technical Leads	Prior to commencement of activities

Objectives	Issues for engagement	Method of engagement	Stakeholders/Target population and area	Responsible person	Time frame
Community Health & Safety	Communicable diseases	Training	Communities in Project areas	PIU and technical leads	Prior to commencement of activities
Community Health & Safety	GBV, as per Action Plan	Training and awareness raising	All Communities in Project areas	PIU and technical leads	Prior to commencement of activities
GRM	Project GRM as described in the SEP	Information disclosure and training	Communities in Project areas, with particular focus on vulnerable communities	PIU and Technical Leads	Prior to commencement of activities

6.3 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring of results will be a key responsibility of the PIU. The PIU will be responsible for collecting, verifying, and collating information, integrating the M&E reports, and submitting to the World Bank both the quarterly and annual progress reports. The PIU shall establish a database for each component of the project to periodically monitor the evolution of implementation, outputs, and results, with systems for regular data gathering and processing of information required to monitor the main performance indicators and intermediary indicators as defined in the results framework. The PIU shall collect and compile data to provide basis for a compressive mid-term review. The PSCs will also undertake an end term review and final Implementation and Completion Results Report.

The PIU will be responsible for overall implementation and management of awarded contracts in accordance with the agreed contractual obligations. The contract management/administration/monitoring/supervision is perceived as function of the user sections/technical departments, often the procurement team is not updated with the progress (Physical / Financial) and changes/variations (amendments). The Procurement Specialist/Engineers at PIU will be entrusted with contract management function jointly with the concerned user/technical departments. The PIU will be supported by the OE in the project implementation including all aspects of contracts' management to ensure that the contracts are implemented in accordance with the agreed contractual obligations. The Owner's Engineer (OE), acting as the Employer's "Project Manager", shall provide Project Implementation support to the PIU in the design, procurement and contract management to ensure smooth and efficient implementation of the project including project related environmental and social safeguards, project monitoring and evaluation.

This ESMF has identified preliminary potential environmental and social issues and risks related to the project activities and have proposed subsequent mitigation measures. To ensure effective implementation of measures, the following monitoring and reporting system which include both internal monitoring and reporting and external monitoring and evaluation. This will be enhanced further in the ESMF to be developed prior to conceptual design of project components

The significance of monitoring stems from the fact that the inputs will go into the project design and planning, including mitigation measures, are based largely on "predictions". It is essential that the basis for the choices, options and decisions made in formulating or designing the project and other environmental and social safeguard measures are verified for adequacy and appropriateness. Monitoring verifies the effectiveness of impact management, including the extent to which mitigation measures are successfully implemented. Monitoring specifically helps to:

- Improve environmental and social management practices.
- Check the efficiency and quality of the EA processes;
- Establish the reliability and credibility of the EA for the project (as well as the quality of experts providing EA consultancy services in the SESRP); and
- Provide the opportunity to report the results on safeguards and impacts and proposed mitigation measures implementation.

6.3.1 Internal Monitoring and Reporting

Internal Monitoring shall begin once E&S project documents are approved and disclosed and the project implementation has commenced. The PIU (and other implementing agencies, as appropriate) commence monitoring as an important feedback mechanism. This ensures that the environmental and social mitigation measures:

- Identified in the planning phase (contained in the ESIA reports), and incorporated in the project design and cost are being implemented.

- Are maintained throughout the construction phase, and where applicable in the operation phase, and to the decommissioning of sites, facilities and equipment; and
- Where inadequate, additional remedial actions are identified (including corrective measures or re-design of mitigation measures).

The monitoring by MoEM PIU shall actively and effectively monitor the contractors engaged in the SESRP subproject and covers other areas such as adherence to the environmental and social clauses and principles. The ESMPs and RAPs that are prepared and/or the other mitigation provisions that are made as components or part of the project ESA will also be monitored.

The monitoring results will be analysed, and the monitored information and recommended actions will be compiled for the attention and action of the respective implementing agencies. The monitoring report will be formalized with the agency's agreed action and timeframes and submitted as the respective implementation agency's MOEM, and the Bank.

PIU shall assume the responsibility of leading the monitoring and reporting on the compliance of project implementation. The PIU must put in place an effective internal monitoring mechanism. It shall be fully capacitated to undertake such tasks thereby recruiting regional safeguards specialists for effective monitoring of sub-projects.

The project will hire contractors to undertake project construction, therefore, the PIU shall ensure that the mitigations outlined in this ESMF is implemented by owners engineers and environment and Social specialists should be attached to contractors during construction. Daily monitoring during construction shall be conducted by the Owners Engineers and the environment and social specialists attached to the contractors.

Implementation (work plan) progress shall be reported by the IPs to the PIU, and verified by the PIU through periodic project site visits. The PIU in turn will keep the WB properly updated on implementation progress. The implementing agency will maintain an owner engineer to supervise activities in the implementation of E&S instruments

The PIU Environmental and Social Specialists will assess the compliance of all implementers' activities against the Framework Instruments and their subsequent ESMPs, RAPs other relevant action Plans and will report possible non-compliance to the Project Coordinator of the PIU. Indicators would be identified in the framework and Plan documents, and used as a baseline for assessing progress on implementation.

The project monitoring framework shall develop standard reporting forms which shall provide for quarterly and yearly reports. This will include:

- List of consultations held, including locations and dates, name of participants and designations.
- Main points arising from consultations including any agreements reached.
- A record of grievance applications and grievance redress.
- RAP implementation Progress Report
- Construction supervision reports that include assessment of contractor's compliance with safeguards;
- Progress report on technical, Environmental and Social studies, designs E&S instruments prepared under Component 4 and
- Progress report on Capacity Building plan
- Safeguards staff at the regional level will prepare consolidated quarterly monitoring reports on respective sub-projects which in addition to the above data will include:

- Number of MoEM staff, from the ESPs and the Ministries of Education and Health trained on ESMF compliance
- Number of consultations and groups consulted
- Update on grievances including pending cases

6.3.2 External Monitoring and Reporting

The project shall incorporate external monitors. The PIU shall share project monitoring reports with the Bank and these reports would be assessed to ascertain ESF compliance using site-specific ESMPs/ESIAs if prepared. The ESF compliance assessment will assess whether:

(i) the ESMF, RPF and other relevant Framework process is being correctly adhered to;
(ii) relevant mitigation measures have been identified and implemented effectively and whether these need to be adjusted to reflect changing circumstances and;
(iii) the extent to which all stakeholder groups are involved in sub-project implementation.

Table 6-3 presents monitoring indicators and responsible parties.
The PIU Environmental and Social Specialists will assess the compliance of all implementers' activities against the ESMF and their subsequent ESMPs and will report possible non-compliance to the Project Coordinator of the PIU. Indicators are identified in both documents, and used as a baseline for assessing progress on implementation. The PIU will also independently conduct its own monitoring, verification and inspection of the activities of all implementers to ensure they are in compliance with this ESMF. Monitoring indicators will depend on specific activity contexts. Performance will be integrated into quarterly reports to the WB.

The World Bank will equally supervise and assess the environmental and social performance through review of the biannual monitoring reports and through regular site visits.

The GRM will further help track complaints and effectiveness of interventions, including those with environmental and social impacts.

Furthermore, Third Party Monitoring Agents (TPMA) will be deployed to monitor overall project implementation, including the implementation of E&S Risk Mitigation Measures. The TPMA will report non-compliance to the PIU and directly to the World Bank in line with the listed monitoring indicators on Table 6-3:

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

Table 6-3: ESMF Monitoring Indicators and Responsibilities

Environmental Receptor/ Medium	Comment	Impact Indicators	Impact	Responsible Party
Battery disposal	End of life battery disposal remains the major risk	OHS impacts on workers handing battery recycling, uncertified facilities, inadequate waste disposal practices	High	The GOSL in Hargiesa The MoEM, Somaliland in Hargeisa with support from E&S firm.
Demography	Demography of community in the Project's AoI	Changes in demography, gender ratio, age distribution, socio-economic structure, etc. of the local community	Low	The, GOSL in Hargiesa The MoEM, Somaliland in Hargeisa with support from E&S firm.
Utilities	The existing utilities (e.g. power supply.) in the Project's AoI	Changes in existing utilities	Moderate	The GOSL in Hargiesa The MoEM, Somaliland in Hargeisa with support from E&S firm.
Employment/income	The employment situation in the Project's AoI	Opportunities for local employment; changes in income level	Moderate	The GOSL in Hargiesa The MoEM, Somaliland in Hargeisa with support from E&S firm.
General public/ project communities	Labor influx and GBV	Increase in the demand for basic services due to temporary influx of workers. Increased crime (including prostitution, theft and substance abuse) to increase in proposed sub project areas as influx of people increases Increased risk of communicable diseases (including STI/ HIV/AIDs)	Low	The GOSL in Hargiesa The MoEM, Somaliland in Hargeisa with support from E&S firm.
Construction workers	Health and safety of SHS Provider employees.	Accident, injury, fatality, exposure to nuisance (dust, noise), fire, etc.	Low	The GOSL in Hargiesa The MoEM, Somaliland in Hargeisa with support from E&S firm.
Workplace health and safety	Health and safety of employees involved in SHS installation.	Accident, injury, fire, explosion, etc.	Low	The GOSL in Hargiesa The MoEM, Somaliland in Hargeisa with support from E&S firm.

Environmental Receptor/ Medium	Comment	Impact Indicators	Impact	Responsible Party
General public / communities	Health and safety of the general public	Accident, fire, explosion	Low	The, GOSL in Hargiesa The MoEM, Somaliland in Hargeisa with support from E&S firm.

6.4 Bank's Supervision

The Bank will provide the second line of monitoring compliance and commitments made in the ESCP through implementation support missions albeit in a less frequent manner and detail as compared to the first line of monitoring that will be undertaken by the PIU. The Bank will further undertake monitoring during its scheduled biannual implementation support missions. Specifically, for each year that the agreement is in effect, sub project contractors will be required to submit to the monthly, quarterly monitoring reports to the OE PIU will consolidate and summarize these reports and submit to the Bank as part of its reporting to the Bank and the Bank supervision missions will review these reports and provide feedback.

6.5 SESRP Environmental and Social Risk and Impacts Implementation Budget

This sub-section presents a consolidated budget estimate for the implementation of overall SESRP Environmental and Social Management Framework. The budget components include: implementing agency safeguards capacity development activities; a training program for all relevant entities to implement their E&S responsibilities; allowances for the preparation of pre appraisal phase with respective TORs, SEP and ESCP, pre effectiveness condition framework tools. Sectoral Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (SESIA) Resettlement Policy Framework, Security Management Framework (SMF), Updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Labor Management Procedures, and GBV Action, subproject ESIAs, ESMPs, RAPs, etc.; and annual reviews, below, presents a provisional estimate of the budget needed to implement the ESMF. Table 7-4 below gives the cost estimate (budget) of implementing this ESMF including the preparation of sub projects, monitoring and supervision and capacity building only:

Table 6-4: Cost Estimate for Preparation of sub projects, monitoring and supervision and capacity building only

Item	Cost Areas
Cost of specialists in respective PIU Security adviser, GBV adviser, Land legal expert, EHS specialist, social specialist	Typical salary multiplied with entire project duration per specialist for entire duration per PIU
ESF firm (continue until OE is on board)	Shift from SEAP to SESRP after effectiveness. Provide input into TOR for OE, this will be decided by TTL, subject to retrofit financing allowed
Owners' engineers _preparation of E&S sub project specific instruments	Contract component 1 -preparation of one ESIA (for other instruments (RAP etc),

Item	Cost Areas
	Component 2 E&S instruments based on number of load centers ESIA _Cost per load center for all E&S instruments preparation **Similar cost area for GSL. based on numbers of contracts and design reports /or bidding doc**. Component 3_ simple ESMP based on the number of health and education facilities to be supported. OE to prepare two components wide ESIA split by health and education, and preparation of standard ESMP template _ Component 4 _Subcomponent 2. _ technical assistance for feasibility studies. _to be multiplied by the number of contracts and design reports /or bidding doc Supervision and reporting. Cost of E&S monthly/quarterly reports preparation. Can be joint with other activities. Includes cost of travel consultation quarterly report for all components
Security management firm	Audits of SMP (after every 6 months), training of PIU and contractors (every six months)
Component 4	2m USD to be set aside for E&S capacity building.
Third party audit _IVA	Two audits in one year _after every 6 months after works start _Duration 3-5 years. _ E&S part of IVA
Sub project Implementation cost _ SMP, RAP and ESMP	RAP will be preconstruction _TBD (6% of civil works cost) GBV AP and SEP implementation _0.5% of civil works cost Part of contractor cost. Construction _ESMP and SMP _TBD (3-5% of civil works cost)
GRM _ multiple levels _Committee set up, GRM meeting	Monthly per locations (FMS, GSL and GOSL at the minimum) _ FMS level GOSL and GSL Cost for centralized system, toll free number

NOTE: The above costs will be funded by the SESRP and SEAP budget. it is anticipated that a minimum of 10% of the total project will be devoted to environment and social mitigation measures.

7 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A systematic and functional GRM will be adopted to address the concerns of aggrieved parties (PAPs, vulnerable groups including women, IDPs, gender-sensitive issues, workplace concerns and community concerns). Such a mechanism will detail the processes involved in registering grievances at no cost to the aggrieved parties as mentioned above. A grievance could mean a simple query or inquiry, concern, issue, or formal complaint that bothers the lives of aggrieved parties. The layers of the GRM will be well publicized as a way of educating PAPs, recruited workers and other residents on the process. Alternative means of access, however, will be the public information centres that will be established at various project sites. At the same time, information about where complaints can be lodged should be provided by the PIU and or the consultant and will be published on public notice boards, communicated verbally at all public meetings, and outreach sessions so that there is a wider public understanding and acceptance of the mechanisms proposed for grievance redress.

The primary purpose of the GRM is to hear the complaints or address the concerns of aggrieved parties to a fair extent and on time. Dissatisfaction can cause an aggrieved party to act beyond expectations, which would culminate in some unforeseen repercussions that would negatively affect project implementations and stall project progression. For this reason, the GRM will strive to resolve grievances at the lowest level possible, but with opportunities for the aggrieved parties to escalate their complaint to higher tiers of the project's GRM should they be dissatisfied by the resolution of the project's lower GRM tiers. The GRM will be time bound at each tier, and will include information on the opportunity access external GRM channels including arbitration/mediation, the country's legal redress systems and the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) and the Inspection Panel, if the complainant is not satisfied with the project level GRM Consequently, the GRM to be proposed during the preparation of the sup projects' ESIA or ESMP shall seek to achieve the following objectives:

- Encourage registration, acknowledgment, and recording of all concerns or issues raised by aggrieved;
- Identify the frequencies of issues raised: for instance, unpaid compensation, inadequate compensation, disregard for local ritual ceremonies, land acquisition, workplace concerns and many more;
- Ensure that complaints are properly registered, tracked and documented, with due regard for confidentiality;
- Address the composition of a committee that would handle all grievances; Inform people of the public information centre establishment and access;
- Establish procedures for the GRM to enhance easy access, transparency and accountability, and tackle escalation of grievances beyond expectations;
- Manage the concerns raised by aggrieved parties to achieve a win-win situation within a reasonable time frame that would comply with national and international best practices; and
- Record all resolutions agreed upon by all parties involved and ensure that aggrieved persons are satisfied with every outcome of remedial resolution to foster harmony in sub-projects.

7.1 Potential Sources of Grievance

Since key project activities will be in dense urban settings, parties have livelihoods that depend on the land, the loss of land is thought to also result in the loss of their livelihoods. In a similar vein, risks of forced displacement of IDPs by the government: Forced displacement of IDPs, who fled from drought and violence and have settled on idle private or public lands in Somali cities, is rampant especially in urban centers such as Hargiesa , Hargeisa and Garowe where land is scarce and land values are high.

Another potential source of grievance may be corruption or unfair benefits to some. Similarly concerns that the compensation due to PAPs may be paid very late, which could create considerable stress and inconvenience and lead

PAPs to incur further costs; undervalue of assets, land tenure issues where two or more parties claim ownership, resettlement issues where the proposed new site is "no as good" as the former land, . Other sources of grievance may include work-related concerns such as terms of the employment, rights related to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits injuries, deaths, disability, disease and OHS hazards to project workers.

Grievances may also be received during construction activities in terms of GBV/SEA/SH caused to the nearby community or regarding the behavior of contracted workers.

7.2 Local GR mechanisms and GRM Institutional Framework for the Project

The project GRM will build on what was created for the Somali Electricity Access Project (See separate SEP). A specific consultation session on the E&S Risk Assessment and Action Plan and GRM will be set up to complete the SEP. A Feedback and Grievance Redressal System that will have a various contact channel is envisioned for SESRP. Noting the indirect benefit of component 1 to citizens/households due to reduction of inefficiencies in the network, the GRM will include mechanisms for citizen or households to be able to register their feedback or complaint towards the performance of the ESPs, their existing supply situation, billings, etc.

The GRM has to be in place by the time RAPs and ESIAs are prepared, until completion of all construction activities and beyond until the defect liability period ends. A separate mechanism is developed to address worker grievances. Grievances related to the actions of contractors are resolved by the contractors.

The GRM will be a project wide GRM that will also be available for use by PAPs. The GRM will work interconnectedly with local level actors at the FMS, community, District, and municipal levels. This is to ensure that all measures are taken to address the grievance. The GRM will be housed at both MoEM (GOSL) and provides access to SESRP stakeholders and contractors to register complaints received at 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 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. PAPs may also make complaints directly to the project wide GRM through the digital platform either by calling, sending text, whatsapp etc. The project will identify an NGO GBV service provider to setting up and ethically manage SEA/SH complaints. Detailed structure of the GRM for the project workers will be finalized and described in the LMP and project implementation manual.

The GRM implementation process will involve the following steps:

- The safeguards specialists at respective MoEM (GOSL) will man the GRM platform for Project level to ensure timely sorting and escalation of grievances to resolving officer
- Assign a focal person (s) from OE, 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 two weeks, and an opportunity for appeal if not satisfied with resolution approach
- Overall, the process for grievances reporting by aggrieved parties include following

- Lodge complaints through phone call, 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 PAP 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, a referral should be made to the court of Law. This stage of the process should be avoided, though
- It can be utilized to get a final review of the matter being reported.

7.3 Guidelines and Tools for Reporting and Processing Grievances (particularly GBV/SEAH)

Grievances will be filed by an aggrieved person at the entry-level using a complaint form. The form will describe the complaint and provide for action at the three levels of redress-community district, Municipal or FMS. Ideally, complaints should be acknowledged in 7 days, provide feedback in 21 days and resolved within Forty Five (45) days, except complaints and grievances that relate to the valuation of affected assets that need to be managed by a unit set up by the project.

All complaints received in writing (or written when presented verbally) and processed through the stages identified in the GRM, will be recorded in a register or log sheet. The register presents the date of the complaint, the name of the complainant, the community he/she is from, a description of the complaint, and the actions taken to address the grievance (which shall also note the status of the grievance).

Simple guidelines for processing and reporting grievances that can be adapted to the different contexts of the project are presented below:

- All grievances concerning non-fulfillment of contracts, levels of compensation, or use/demolish assets without compensation, work-related concerns, etc. shall be addressed to the GRC. All attempts shall be made to settle grievances amicably. Those seeking redress and wishing to grievances will do so directly to the GRC. If the complainant's claim is rejected, the matter shall be brought before an agreed third party or the local administration before approaching the legal system in case of unresolved complaints at the local level also.
- The GRC shall maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made;
- The grievance being reported should be clearly defined;
- The type of grievance being documented should also be defined in terms of how it is received: oral, written, by mobile phone, email, or text message. There should be a clear description of the owner of the complaint or where the grievance comes from to ensure accessibility to the GRM.

Aggrieved parties should choose their entry point that is at their convenience. However, the GRM should start at the local level before allowing appeals to higher levels at the District municipal. If it is at the community level/site specific level, the first point of contact would be the Contractor site in-charge. Is the GRC established by the project at the district level? The point of contact at the district level is the district Council. The point of contact at the provincial level

is the key supervisory body of the GRC or relevant agencies responsible for monitoring the sub-projects, which may comprise MoEM (GOSL) and others of the beneficiary ministries of Health and Education Owners Engineer firm or ESPs.

- Mobile phone hotlines should be maintained to provide aggrieved parties with the access they need to those who can document and address their grievances;
- At all three levels, a grievance registry should be maintained to monitor and record the types of grievances that are raised, their status, and the type/level of remedial actions taken.
- Remedial actions have to be flexible They can vary from a letter response to a referral (to the next redress level/structure), a meeting or dialogue with the complainant(s), a final resolution process beneficial to all parties;
- Acknowledgment of receipt of grievance reports should be within seven days. This can be done by any member of the GRC/ local authority and should be forwarded to GRC. Grievances should be addressed in twenty one (21) days following the report or be moved to the next level in the redress mechanism where the problem should be resolved within fourteen (14) days;
- Outcomes from the decision should be provided within thirty (45) days of the receipt of the complaints, which should be communicated by the appropriate GRC representative. Once a grievance or complaint has been resolved or being escalated, the officer responsible shall complete a Grievance/Complaint Resolution/Escalation Form (see Annex X for sample form in the Project SEP) to close out the complaint or record the reason for escalation, and the form shall be signed by the officer and the complainant (if s/he so desires), with a witness.

- The court of law will serve as the last resort for all types of grievances. Responsible structures for grievance redress should ensure that this option is avoided as much as possible. However, the decision to use the court as a redress mechanism should be left to the discretion of the aggrieved parties. The practical steps to be used in addressing grievances for this project are presented in Figure 7-1 below:

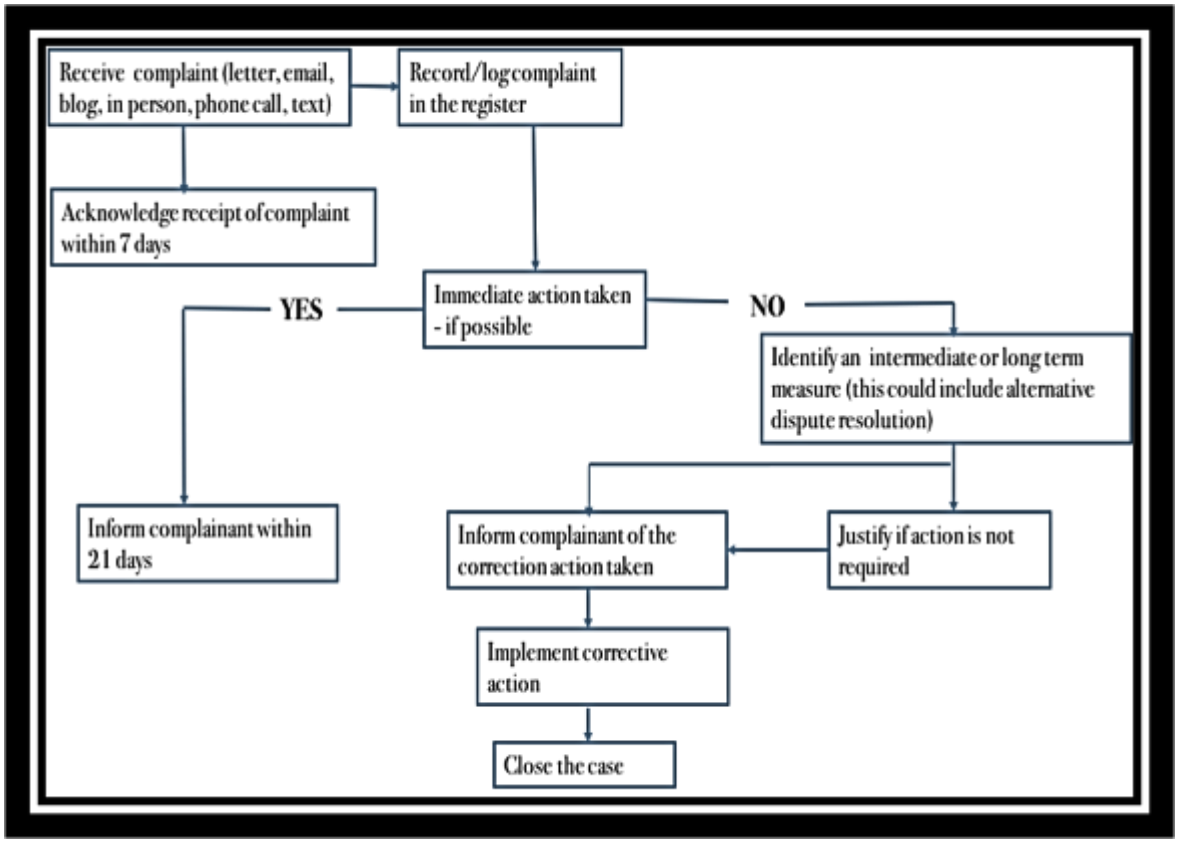


Figure 7-1: Practical Steps to be used in Addressing Grievances

8 Stakeholder Engagement / Consultation and Disclosure

8.1 Overview

Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks. For this reason, stakeholders' engagement must be started early in the project cycle because it guarantees the 'social license to operate' by signalling to communities and other local stakeholders that their views and well-being are considered important.

In this section, consultations with key stakeholders with regards SESRP, and the implementation of project components. A Stakeholder Engagement Process (See **Error! Reference source not found.**) was developed in order t o achieve proper stakeholder identification and mapping. The process is further detailed in the stand-alone SEP. The objectives focused on obtaining the views of relevant stakeholders on subject matter relating to proposed activities.

8.2 Outcome of Stakeholder Consultation

First round of Stakeholder consultations was held on April 28th 2021 (Somaliland) and on 22nd, 24th to 26th May, 2021 for GOSL (Somaliland). Additional Stakeholder Engagement was held during the month of June as from 15th to 30th 2021, all this have been and has been documented. Stakeholder consultations is a continuous process built in to project design and will continue throughout the project implementation. Subsequent E&S assessment operations will ensure that stakeholder concerns are taken into account. As part of the disclosure plan, the ESMF have been released publicly by the government. The ESMF report would also be available in these &WB external website within which it could be possible to collect feedback, comments, and suggestion from interested entities. Copies of these documents and a brief of the reports should be made available to communities and interested parties on accessible locations in English and/or if possible, in local languages.

8.3 Stakeholder Engagement during Project Preparation

Stakeholder consultations for Somaliland were held on 22nd, and 24th to 26th May and on April 28th 2021 respectively. Stakeholders were given notice of the consultation with a project summary document shared by email and or WhatsApp (as convenient for the stakeholder). During the consultations, a printed copy of the project document was also shared among stakeholders who could not access it via the internet or social media. The content of the summarized project document was read out to stakeholders in their local languages. The following are a summary of concerns during the consultation in Somaliland:

8.3.1 Somaliland stakeholder engagement summary on 28th April 2021

Topics	Outcome (suggestions)
What are the existing grievance redress mechanism with regards to project implementation?	One of the participants from the Somaliland lawyer association reported that there is no existing grievance redress mechanism for the community compliant but in general the complaining people go to the local media to submit their complaints. The participants from the local government mentioned that they dot release projects unless the community leaders approve and assess the potential social and environmental risks. The local government start the implementation of its projects including the JLPG when the community agree and sign their consensus. The complaining people direct their complaint to the elders of the community who then submits orally to the local government. But there is no written procedure to follow to submit complaints and grievances. The Hargeisa water agency reported that they face many challenges in the expansion of the water. Although there is no written mechanism to receive the complaints, Hargeisa water agency created local committees of 5 elders for each district. These committees support the project on behalf of the community. Sometimes the committee is receiving and deal with the complaints of the local community. The participants from Ministry of Environment and Climate change reports that the Somaliland environment law, article 10, section 79 sates there is a committee that responds to complaints from the community.
Do we have the existing way leaves where the transmission lines will pass in case there are no way leave what is the existing mechanisms for land take?	The representatives from the local government mentioned that there is wayleave for the utilities including the distribution and transmission networks of the electricity in their town plans. But due to lack of proper management, these plans are not followed by the private suppliers. Recently the telecommunication companies and some of the electricity suppliers put grounding cables in the town that are not in line with the town plan, so sometimes it creates social and environmental risks. The private companies deal with landowners to wayleaves without consultant of the local authorities. Representative from the Ministry of Public Works mentioned that they recently completed the master plans for the major towns of Somaliland. These masters indicate the wayleaves of the utilities including the transmission and distribution of electricity as per the Somaliland land law. Recommendation: The project needs to review these master plans.

Topics	Outcome (suggestions)
	Hargeisa Water agency mentioned that they faced a lot of challenges during the Hargeisa Water expansion. They mentioned that they met many underground cables including electricity lines and telecommunication during the excavation the pipelines. these unground cables created problems to workers of the project. The Water agencies agreed that they will provide the design and drawings of water distribution pipelines to help the Ministry of energy and minerals for their electricity distribution plans. Recommendation: The Ministry of energy and minerals to follow up the Hargeisa Water agency for these drawing and designs. The local government mentioned that they started to request the electricity and telecommunication companies to submit their designs and drawings of the ungrounded cables before they implement any project. There are lot of transmission lines that go through private lands where the owner of the land refused to pass the line. These problems are resolved with support of the traditional leaders. Sometimes the project implementers pay money and sometime jobs to the owners of the land. For example, the fibre optic cable runs throughout Somaliland. Sometimes there are a lot of disputes between the company and landowners which sometimes reach to courts. Most of these disputes were resolved in a traditional way. The Somaliland Electricity Act, article 15, use of public & private property, s. 1. In Accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of Act No: 17 (Land Law), the Licensee shall have the right to apply the use of public property for installation, transmission of lines or poles, distribution, and generation activities. 2. The licensee shall have the right to use private land in accordance with the agreement between the licensee and the owner of the land. 3. If parties fail to conclude an agreement and the public interest necessitates the use of such private land for the purposes of installing a public utility, the Commission may request from relevant local authorities to expropriate such private land subject to the payment of fair market price compensation to the owner of the land. 4. When, in accordance with the provisions of this Part, the licensee of an undertaking has been permitted to use any land or has placed a transmission line in position, the licensee shall be entitled to reasonable access to such land or line for the purpose of carrying on the operations authorized by his license on such land on maintaining, removing, repairing, or replacing such a line. 5. Any aggrieved party can challenge the decision from the local authorities to the Somaliland High Court.

Topics	Outcome (suggestions)
	6. Without prejudice to the provisions of Act No: 04/98 The Environmental Conservation Act, the licensee will request to remove any trees or other objects that obstruct the construction of poles, facilities, or electricity related work. 7. The licensee will give not less than 10 days of notice to the lawful occupier or the relevant authorities its intention to remove such trees or objects. 8. The location of any electricity generation facility shall be incompliance with the provisions of the Public Order Law (Act No: 51/2011) Article 20. Recommendations: the project needs to review the land law of Somaliland The participants suggested to conduct adequate social and environmental review for electricity distribution and transmission and develop appropriate mitigation measures.
What is the experience in labour issues in terms of solving labour related issues? for example payment of the wages and salary, the issuance of work contracts?	A representative from the Somaliland lawyer association mentioned that the Somaliland labour Law s how to resolve the labour issues including the payment of wages, salaries, and other compensations. The Somaliland labour Law s the working hours, holidays, bonuses, leaves including maternity/paternity leaves. In general, the complaining employee submits his/her complaint to the ministry of labour and social affairs in compliance with the Somaliland labour law. In addition, the Act no 80, Somaliland Companies law is also in place to resolve the issues of employee and employer in the private sector. Recommendation: The Ministry of energy and Minerals to review the Act no 80, Somaliland Companies Law. In general, there is no written contracts between the employer and employee and after while the employee complains and there is no base to resolve the complaint. Most of the complains occur during the termination of the employee's contract. It is very rare to see an employee complaining during his/her presence in the job. A representative from women lawyer association mentioned that There are waged staff that do not work under contracts. These employees work few days or hours, so the Somaliland labour law do not specify how resolve the issues of such kind of workers. There some people complaining from employers of international companies that goes to the Ministry of foreign affairs. If the local employees There two laws, labour law 2004. That deals with non-civil servant labour and the civil servant law that deals with the issue of government staff. Mostly, the Ministry of labour do not involve during the employment stage, but they involve when complaints arise.

Topics	Outcome (suggestions)
	There is no labour association in Somaliland but there are law firms that undertake alternative dispute resolution for the private sector.
Do we have labour inspectors at the field to monitor the implementation on labour laws	During recruitment, the Ministry of labour attends the interview of the employee to participate the background of the staff.
ME&RD: What are the approval requirements for the project ESIA, how long does it take if there are no bottlenecks? Does the ministry have adequate staff for reviewing the ESIA reports?	The implementing party submits a request to the Ministry and the Ministry will attach experts to assess the impact of the project on the environment. The experts submit their reports to the Ministry and this report help the ministry to decide the way forward for the implementation of the project. The project will not be allowed unless the environmental impact assessment is prepared. There is not enough staff to do the job.
Do we have labour laws prohibiting Use of Forced Labor and or Child Labour?	Article 39 of labour law 2004 that child labour is prohibited. There are also shifts of work that differ. There is also a child law. A representative from Somaliland Women lawyer association mentioned that the law no 31, 2004, Somaliland labour law, prohibited to send a work while children are learning, nights shifts. The law is also prohibiting to send the child to a work that he/she could not be able physically and morally to do.
Do we have Occupational Health and Safety inspectors?	The Ministry social labour have a section called health and safety.
How are the wastes especially oil contaminated (transformer) handled, do we have approved sites where the contractors can be recommended to?	The contaminated oil is the major environmental problems. The electricity Service providers have a dip to put the oil waste to avoid it contaminating the environment.
what is the role of ESPs in this project?	The ESPs are responsible for protecting the environment and the social. The ESPs will have the biggest role in terms of environmental safety and health. There are some complaints that comes from the neighbor house in regard of the noise of the generators. So, they suggest creating industrial zones where these generation site will be relocated.
	Some of the participants mentioned that the metal poles had great risk to life of the people and animal in the major towns of Somaliland. They suggested whether there are alternatives to reduce the risk of electrocutions caused by the metal poles of the electricity distribution. The metal poles have major problems on the social, so is their plan to replace the metal poles

9 References

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e) The Somali Penal Code of 1962,

f) The Somaliland Agricultural Land Law 1975,

g) The Somaliland Labour Code of 1972

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k) Verena Phipps and Adrian Cutler (2020) based on a preliminary report and research by Reidar Kvam and Caroline Giffon-Wee SOCIAL RISKS IN SOMALILAND, A Country-Level Assessment and Proposed Management Approach, December 2020.

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n) World Bank Group (2020) ESF/Safeguards Interim Note: COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects, issued on April 7, 2020

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p) World Bank Group (2020) Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings, issued on March 20, 2020

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r) World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution, 2013

s) World Bank Group. Environment and Social Framework Safeguards interim note: COVID-19 considerations in construction/civil works projects, 2020.

t) World Bank Group. Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines. General EHS Guidelines, April 30th, 2007.

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10 Annexes

10.1 Annex I: Environmental and Social Screening checklist

E & S Screening Form: This form will be filled during identification of project activities by the Environment and Social Specialist in Project Implementation Units (PIU) to screen for the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of a proposed subproject. It will help the PIU in i) identifying the relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), ii) establishing an appropriate E&S risk rating for these subprojects and iii) specifying the type of environmental and social assessment required, including specific instruments/plans. The completed forms will be signed and record kept.

This form will allow the PIU to form an initial view of the potential risks and impacts of a subproject**. It is not a substitute for project-specific E&S assessments or specific mitigation plans.**

Subproject Name	
Subproject Location	
Subproject Proponent	
Estimated Investment	
Start/Completion Date	

Questions	Answer		ESS relevance	Due diligence / Actions
	Yes	No		
Does the subproject involve civil works including new construction, expansion, upgrading or rehabilitation of existing infrastructures?			ESS1	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Does the subproject involve long-term, permanent and/or irreversible adverse impacts (e.g. loss of major natural habitat);	*		ESS1	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Does the sub-project involve significant adverse social impacts and may give rise to significant social conflict;	*		ESS1	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Does the sub-project involve land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use?			ESS5	RAP/ARAP, SEP
Will the activities affect lands or rights of VMGs or other vulnerable minorities like IDPs;	*		ESS5	RAP/ARAP, SEP
Does the sub-project involve permanent resettlement or land acquisition?			ESS5	RAP/ SEP
Are there land claim or conflict for the proposed project site	*		ESS5	RAP/ SEP
Is the sub-project associated with generation of the potential hazardous wastes?			ESS3	ESIA/ESMP, SEP

Questions	Answer		ESS relevance	Due diligence / Actions
	Yes	No		
Is there a sound regulatory framework and institutional capacity in place for the management and control of waste generated by project activities?			ESS1	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Does the sub-project have an adequate system in place (capacity, processes and management) to address waste?				HASP (Health and Safety Plan) & Waste Management Plans
Does the sub-project involve recruitment of workers including direct, contracted, primary supply workers?			ESS2	LMP,/SEP
Does the sub-project have appropriate OSH procedures in place, and an adequate supply of PPE (where necessary)?				HASP (Health and Safety Plan)
Does the sub-project have a GRM in place, to which all workers have access, designed to respond quickly and effectively?				SEP/LMP
Does the sub-project involve use of security or military personnel during construction and/or operation activities?			ESS4	SecMP, SEP
Will the activities have high probability of causing serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment?	*		ESS4	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Is the sub-project located within or in the vicinity of any ecologically sensitive areas?			ESS6	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Are there any indigenous groups (meeting specified ESS7 criteria) present in the sub-project area and are they likely to be affected by the proposed sub-project negatively or positively?			ESS7	Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities: Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
Does the sub-project require Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC);	*		ESS7	
Is the sub-project located within or in the vicinity of any known cultural heritage sites?			ESS8	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Does the project area present considerable Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) risk?			ESS1	ESIA/ESMP, SEP

* The exclusion list of the sub-projects. If any of these parameters are “Yes”, the sub-project is excluded from financing under the project.

Conclusions:

1. **Proposed project is eligible for financing under the project criteria.**

   ……
   ……
   ……
   ……

2. **Proposed Environmental and Social Risk Ratings (High, Substantial, Moderate or Low). Provide Justifications.**

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   ……
   ……
   ……

3. **Proposed E&S Management Plans/ Instruments.**

   ……
   ……
   ……
   ……

Certification

Reviewed and approved by			
Environment Specialist **Name:**		**Social Specialist** **Name:**	
Date	**Signature**	**Date**	**Signature**

10.1.1 ANNEX I-B: Subproject Description

Form 1-A: Subproject Description: Substation

(to be completed by PIU)

1	Name of Substation	**:**
2	Location of Substation	**:**
3	SESRP project office	**:**
4	Location/layout of proposed Substation (attach location map/ layout map)	
5	Ownership of subproject land	
	(a) Government owned (acre)	
	(b) Private land (need acquisition) (acre)	
	(c)Community Owned Land	
6	Brief description of proposed Substation site:	
	(indicate the information on present land use, Highest Flood Level (HFL) for last 30 years and Important Environmental Features 46 (IEFs) adjacent to the site)	
7.	Brief information of environment within subproject influence area:	
	(human settlement, tribal people, water body, flora, fauna, historical or culturally important sites, traffic)	
8	Key activities of subproject	
9	Estimated cost of subproject	
10	Schedule of implementation	
	(a) Subproject duration (months) :	

	(b) Tentative start date	
	(c) Tentative completion date	
11	Potential benefit from subproject (including estimated number of people benefited)	
	Prepared by: (Name, designation, mobile number, signature, date)	
	Reviewed by: (Name, designation, mobile number, signature, date)	

46 1Such as educational institutions, health care, pond, canal, river, utility infrastructure, park, green area, etc.

10.2 Annex II: Public Consultation Meeting of E&S Management Framework for Somaliland Energy Sector Recovery Project (SESRP)

10.3

No.	Names	Institution	Title/Function
1.	Ahmed Ismail Aden	Indho-Power	OP.01
2.	Ahmed Ali Nuur	Indho-Power	CEO
3.	Hanad Darwiish	MOPCT	Senior Advisor
4.	Nasriin Abdishakuur	SOLLA	Lawyer
5.	Hussein Mohamed Fadal	SOLLA	Lawyer
6.	Abdirahmaan Mohamed	MOJ	Lawyer
7.	Gulied Ahmed	SEAP	Technical
8.	Dahir Mohamed Farah	SOLLA	Lawyer
9.	Abdihakimm Ahmed	Private	Engineer
10.	Eng. Mustafe Mohamed	Groupower	Engineer
11.	Siman Ahmed Ali	SOLLA	Lawyer
12.	Abdilahi Abdi	Sompower	Board, Vice Chairman
13.	Eng.Abdirahman Xusen Muse	O.H.H	Engineer
14.	Abdiqani Abdilahi Ali	SOLLA	Engineer
15.	Abdirahman Ali Hassan	MOJ	General Director (DG)
16.	Abdiqani Ahmed Hersi	MOCC	General Director (DG)
17.	Said Abiib	SOMRENT	General Secretary
18.	Abdirashiid I Abdirahman	MoESF	General Director (DG)
19.	Mustafe Mohamed	Gaafane Power	Chief Engineer
20.	Ahmed Said Ali	Gaafane Power	Chief Enigneer

No.	Names	Institution	Title/Function
21.	Abdirasak Nour	APD	R. A
22.	Mohamed Mahamoud	SEC	DG
23.	Mohamoud A. Liban	HECHO/SEPCO	Chairman
24.	Shukri Mukhtar Hassan	MOPWH	Dep DG
25.	Amiin Hasan Jama	HAVOYOCO	Centre Manager
26.	Mohamed Ali Areef	SOLLO	Engineer
27.	Hinda Mohamed Hayd	MPWH	Deputy DG
28.	Khadar Abdi Abdilahi	SWIA	Doctor
29.	Mohamed Abdirisak Said	MoEM	Legal
30.	Ali Mohamed	Local Government	Director
31.	Mustafe Elmi	APD	Head of Research
32.	Gullied Hassan	HWA	Engineer
33.	Khalid Abdilahi	SEP	Engineer
34.	Abdirisak Yusuf	MOPCA	Development plan
35.	Mohamed Aden	Shamso Energy	Chairman
36.	Abdishakur Ali Mohamoud	AQN law firm	G. Manager
37.	Amal Ali	AQN law firm	Principle lawyer
38.	Mohamed Ali	DAWAN media	Reporter
39.	Waliid Yusuf Ahmed	MOJ	Deputy Director
40.	Hassan Mohamed Mumin	Aloog	Director
41.	Khaalid Ahmed Aw Ali	CSP	Engineer
42.	Sarah Smith	CSP	Project Manager

No.	Names	Institution	Title/Function
43.	Muse Jama	Nafis Network	O-development advisor
44.	Salebaan Abdi Ali	SEC	Commissioner
45.	Ubah Mohamed Mahamoud	SEC	Commissioner
46.	Walid Saryan	MO	Deputy Director
47.	Names	Institution	Title/Function
48.	Ahmed Ismail Aden	Indho-Power	OP.01
49.	Ahmed Ali Nuur	Indho-Power	CEO
50.	Hanad Darwiish	MOPCT	Senior Advisor
51.	Nasriin Abdishakuur	SOLLA	Lawyer
52.	Eng. Liban Mohamed Mahamoud	MoEM	Director of Energy

10.4 Annex III: Terms of Reference For preparation of Sectoral Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (SESIA) for SOMALI ELECTRICITY SECTOR RECOVERY PROJECT (P173088)

Abbreviations

BESS	Battery Energy Storage Systems
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
ENEE	Ente Nazionale Energia Elettrica (Somaliland National Electric Corporation)
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESPs	Electricity Service Providers
ESRES	Energy Security and Resource Efficiency in Somaliland
ESS	Environment and Social Standards
GOSL	Others Government of Somaliland
GHG	Green House Gas
GIIP	General International Industrial Practices
GIS	Geographical Information System
GNI	Gross National Income
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HSDGs	High Speed Diesel Generators
LV	Low Voltage
MoEM	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
MV	Medium Voltage
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Government Organization
PAPs	Project Affected Parties
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PSMP	Power Sector Masterplan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RISE	The World Bank's Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy
RTK	Real Time Kinetics
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SESIA	Sectoral Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment
SESRP	Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOP	Series of Projects
SRB	Surveyor Registration Board
WBG	World Bank Group

1. Background and Context of Somaliland and Somalia.

The energy sector in Somaliland is beset with intertwined challenges emerging from years of conflict, ad-hoc service provision, and lack of overarching regulations. More specifically, challenges in the energy sector include:

1. Accounting to 96% of energy sources in the country, the high reliance on biomass has caused both profound deforestation and environmental degradation across many areas; with an estimate of about 83% deforestation between 1985-2015. Petroleum products, which account for about 10% of total energy use, are essentially used for transport and electricity generation and in smaller quantities for cooking and lighting.
2. Pre-conflict, the Somaliland Electric Corporation(SEC) and Somali National Electric Corporation (ENEE) was the single public utility in operation, supplying Hargiesa the main regional centers of Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao, Baidoa and Kismayo through distributed diesel generators and localized distribution grids with a combined total installed capacity of about 70MW and annual energy production of about 250GWh (1987). However, public electricity infrastructure was destroyed during the conflict and the associated public institutional frameworks are almost completely defunct at present. ENEE currently only operates 12 MW installed capacity in Boosaaso and Qardho in the North East Part of Somalia. The energy sector in Somaliland has many features common to countries in or emerging from conflict whereby several private service providers stepped in by creating small electricity companies called Energy Service Providers (ESPs). The most common supply of electricity in such contexts is a decentralized, private supply of electricity using relatively low capacity Medium Voltage (MV) and Low Voltage (LV) networks with embedded small scale High Speed Diesel Generators (HSDGs), initially serving their own loads and gradually expanding to serve the neighborhoods.
3. In the Government of Somaliland (MoEM)(GOSL), the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MoEM) has the mandate to oversee operations in the electricity sector, whereas in Somaliland, the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MoEM) has the mandate over the energy sector. At the others level, there are Ministers responsible for electricity though most of these are yet to be fully functional. Key sector decisions are made by the MoEM in the GOSL and MoEM in Somaliland respectively. Due to the absence of regulations and codes of practice, there is no mechanism to vet and enforce electricity services quality, health and safety standards thus exposing both ESP employees and the consumers to safety risks. This is further compounded by the lack of capacity to develop, enforce and monitor the sector by the government institutions. The GOSL has taken some initial steps to create a favorable enabling environment of policies and regulations that include: (i) Preparation and adoption of a sector development plan - the Somali Power Sector Master Plan (PSMP), and (ii) enacting the requisite legislation (the Electricity Act).

4. Electricity distribution networks losses mainly stem from the use of LV (415/240V) as the main distribution voltage with the lines extending over long distances and aged equipment. Technical losses are further exacerbated by the ESPs' duplication of generation, distribution and retail infrastructure. In addition, the metering systems are deficient, and they cannot provide reliable data regarding electricity consumption. In some instances, ESPs charge a fixed fee based on estimation of the consumer load, such as the number of light bulbs or other appliances in use, due to lack of consumer meters. This provides no incentive for end-users to reduce equipment use or buy more energy-efficient products, contributing to overall energy inefficiency and driving up electricity costs.

5. Access to electricity is low, and is estimated at 35% nationally47, leaving 9 million Somalis coping without electricity. A disparity remains between access rates in urban areas (approximately 60%), rural areas (15%) and nomadic households (1%) in addition to high tariffs and connection fees which are barriers to access expansion. The country does not yet have a comprehensive electrification strategy with targets, but it is committed to the 2030 SDGs Agenda, including SDG7 for the achievement of universal access to modern energy.

6. Installed generation capacity is inefficiently used, as nearly 100% of generation is derived from HSDGs. Due to the lack of sector regulations and limited capacity of ESPs to invest in the equipment required to synchronize existing HSDG units coupled with a shortage of operations and maintenance staff trained in the use of equipment required for synchronous operation; most of the existing installed generation capacity is not being used efficiently and many of the units are operating below the designed performance criteria. As a result, "wet stacking" (diesel fuel waste, increased pollution, performance degradation and shorter HSDG lifespans) is widespread. By addressing the synchronization of generation units and, ideally, supplementing the thermal units with a renewable energy source, the gains could contribute to lower cost of generation by about 30%.[48]

7. A recent DFID-funded project – the Energy Security and Resource Efficiency in Somaliland (ESRES) had piloted initiatives to: (i) integrate renewable energy to existing HSDGs creating Solar PV/BESS/HSDGs hybrid mini grids leading to reduced cost of generation, and (ii) support participating ESPs to reduce network technical and commercial losses. The project has demonstrated the feasibility of solar power in reducing the cost of generation, and reducing GHG emissions (equivalent to about 8,822 tons CO_2 annually), in addition to the ESPs willingness to provide additional capital investments into solar PV based generation capacity.

8. Another sector-targeted project being currently implemented by the GOSL and Somaliland is the Somali Electricity Access Project and Additional Financing (SEAP). This project is funded under a WB-administered Somaliland Multi-Partner Fund started in 2018 and to be concluded in 2022. The project aims to reduce market barriers for the private sector to provide modern energy access through solar home systems, and targets poorer households, small businesses, areas not sufficiently close to a mini grid, isolated villages, and nomadic pastoralists. The project is also financing studies to enable

[47] https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/ (Accessed 9 April 2021).
[48] Results from the Energy Security and Resource Efficiency in Somaliland Project (ESRES) indicate that ESPs that have hybridized the HSDGs with Solar PV systems coupled with Battery Energy Storage System have been able to reduce the consumer tariffs by about 34 percent.

electrification through Solar powered/ hybrid mini grids, as well as a range of capacity building activities of the MoEM of the GOSL and the MoEM in Somaliland.

The GOSL is preparing the Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SESRP) for appraisal. The SESRP aim is to increase access to electricity services and to re-establish the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI) in the Project Areas. The Project will be implemented by the two Project Implementing Units (PIU) established at the MoEM (GOSL) and the MoEM (Somaliland) in close coordination with the Others Member s, the beneficiary ministries and ESPs.

The Project Development Objective is to increase access to lower cost and cleaner electricity supply in the Project Areas and to re-establish the electricity supply industry

2. Project Components

The Project Development Objective is to increase access to lower cost and cleaner electricity supply in the Project Areas and to re-establish the electricity supply industry.

The proposed Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project has been conceptualized as the first of a series of three projects The SOP vision has four themes (a) infrastructure development, (b) renewable energy generation, (c) electricity supply to public institutions, (d) sector capacity enhancement. These themes aim to achieve the following outcomes:

Increased access to lower cost electricity supply from diverse energy resources especially from renewable energy resources for climate change mitigation; and access to improved electricity and health and education services.

Sector institutional, legal and regulatory enabling environment for sustained sector operations, including enhancing both the public and private capacity to manage and operate the sector.

The Series of Projects (SOP) 1 (the project) will consist of the following four main components:

Component 1 – Sub-Transmission and Distribution network reconstruction, reinforcement and operations efficiency in the major load centers of Hargiesa Hargeisa (US$ 37.5 Million).

The component activities include sub-transmission and distribution network reconstruction and reinforcement in the major load centers of Hargeisa. These activities will support the ESPs to: (i) decrease in the cost of operations (increased generation efficiency, reduction in distribution network losses and distribution network duplications); and (ii) improve electricity supply and reliability. These investments will enable the establishment of interconnected

distribution off take infrastructure (bulk supply points) that will allow deployment of larger generation capacity and interconnection to the proposed transmission grid with neighboring countries. To enable the network to adapt to worsening climate condition (increasing rainstorm and flooding) steel tubular and concrete poles with concrete foundations will be used to construct the MV/LV lines and MV/LV poles. In addition, for the proposed new lines, the line route will be selected to avoid known flood prone areas.

Component 1-A. Generator Synchronization and Automation:

Currently, most of the ESPs have not implemented synchronization and automation as part of their generation processes. As a consequence, separate generator units are connected to exclusive feeder lines and as result, many generators operate below their expected optimal performance criteria. Further, the absence of automation and synchronization, prevents the ESPs from utilizing parallel generation to assure optimal generator performance and dynamic reactivity to electricity load variations. This kind of operation results in significant amounts of "wet stacking" (diesel fuel waste, extra pollution, and performance degradation). These all combine to reduce the potential maximum generation power output, reduce lifespans of the generator engines and elevate maintenance costs and unscheduled generation downtime. Investments under this component will support equipment supply and installation that will enable synchronizing and automation of the numerous generators presently in operation. The application of automation and synchronization will reduce cost of generation accruing from augmentation in generation capacity and thus will reduce wet stacking with concurrent lower fuel consumption, maintenance costs, and reduced GHG emissions.

Component 1-B. Sub transmission and Distribution network interconnection in the major load centers of Hargiesa Hargeisa:

Most of the ESPs with a presence in the targeted project areas, operate independently and, as a consequence, there is significant infrastructure and operations duplication. In addition, lack of network interconnection limits the opportunity to share existing generation facilities in addition to the prospect of investing in larger capacity and more efficient generation systems. Specific activities of this sub-component will include: (i) building bus-bars to permit the generation from several generating units to be synchronized; (ii) interconnection of distribution facilities of individual ESPs with their neighbors; (iii) distribution network reinforcement; and (iv) construction of a greenfield 132KV sub-transmission line. The intention to focus on establishment of an interconnected sub-transmission and distribution network is deliberate considering the need to consolidate the currently existing investments in infrastructure and concretize the "bottom-up" infrastructure building blocks required to meet increasing electricity demand.

Component 2 – Hybridization and Battery Storage Systems for Mini-Grids (US$ 3 Million):

This component will support activities aimed at the hybridization and optimization of existing mini-grids. It will support installation of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and solar PV systems at existing diesel-based generation stations in selected load centers. This component aims at increasing the efficiency of the existing hybrid mini grids (diesel and solar) by optimizing the generation capacity and where possible reduce the diesel consumption by augmenting the installed capacity with BESS and additional solar PV generation. The hybridization opportunities offer significant improvements in fuel efficiency, fuel consumption, extended generator lifespans, reducing GHG emissions and combustion pollution, along with less reliance on fuel imports. In addition, hybridization has enabled some ESPs to reduce the electricity tariffs by about 40%. Furthermore, this component

will support increased penetration of renewable energy and increased resilience of the existing mini-grids. Complemented by activities under component 1, having synchronized systems offers several benefits including, but not limited to: reducing grid shutdowns due to load imbalance, ensuring proper load flow and match the generation with the supply available, offering a foundation to foster further greater integration of renewable energy systems like rooftop solar, and opening opportunities for future net-metering. The selection of beneficiary ESPs will be based on a set of criteria.

Component 3 – Stand-alone solar off-grid access to public institutions (Health and Education) (US$ 4 Million):

This component complements ongoing activities under the SEAP project and expands activities to target health and education facilities, which were not part of the SEAP project scope.

This component will finance the delivery, installation, and O&M for Lighting Global certified solar-PV systems over the lifetime of the project for selected education and health facilities. 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. The activities under this component support the resilience of the Somali population from the conflict's impact on livelihoods through improved access to functional basic services, such as health and education facilities. Further, it would also strengthen the government's legitimacy before its citizens through the delivery of the "social contract". The component will contribute to the re-establishment of the mandate of the Health and Education line Ministries for the provision of adequate services. The design is also consistent with the Health and Education World Bank projects implementing arrangements to build capacity and expand revenue mobilization for the line Ministries (through improved services) for improved budget discipline and adequate allocation to cover for the facilities operational costs after the lifetime of the project. In addition, it will establish a platform to rally Development Partners contributions to the budget in the event the revenue mobilized is not sufficient to cover for the facilities expenses.

Selection of the facilities will be underpinned by the Least-Cost geospatial analysis and the list of priority facilities identified by the GOSL (in consultation with the FMS) and Somaliland (SL). Site profiling will be conducted during project implementation to confirm beneficiaries' facilities.

Component 4 – Institutional Development and Capacity Building (US$ 5.5 Million).

Component 4 activities consists of 5 subcomponents, tailored to the re-establishment of the sector soft infrastructure for the adequate day-to-day management and establishment of an enabling institutional and regulatory environment for sector operations.

a. *Sub-component 1 – Policy and regulatory development.*

The technical assistance is aimed at strengthening sector governance and regulation to foster autonomy, accountability, and transparency. Specific activities will include sector policy, regulation, planning, management and operations, among others. The process of reestablishing the ESI and integrating infrastructure network operations will require a mix of planning and monitoring and, in particular, national skill set advancement and institutional entities. This will also require having in place appropriate regulations, standards, safety and technical including environmental and social performance requirements. Further, the establishment of a regulatory

framework will require the ESPs to improve technically, be environmentally and socially responsible, and provide better operations within a levelled and regulated marketplace.

b. Sub-component 2 - Sector Planning and Feasibility Studies for Renewable Energy Projects.

Following the adoption of the PSMP, there is need to undertake detailed feasibility studies, such detailed wind resource specific site measurements and geothermal prospecting, so as to progress implementation of the priority investments. The technical assistance will also support MoEM to undertake integrated planning including preparation of a Least Cost Development Plan covering generation, transmission and distribution and Electricity Access Strategy and Investment Prospectus. In addition, an assessment for productive uses of electricity will be conducted in the project areas to inform a pilot and the broader electrification planning and rollout agenda, also learning from the support provided under the SEAP project in providing off-grid connectivity to businesses. The pilot will be accompanied by a consumer awareness campaign building on the experience in similar contexts. The technical assistance is aimed at supporting the sector to have in place a sector wide development framework that will enhance crowding-in funding, both private and public.

c. Sub-Component 3: ESP Business Support Services.

The technical assistance will support selected ESPs to enhance their capacity in both utility business management operations and also assist to set up business processes that would not only enable them comply to the license obligations, but also help them to grow their businesses and revenue stream leading to long-term additional sector investments. The technical assistance to enhance the ESI institutional capacity would initially support and guide the day-to-day sector undertakings through a Business Support Services Firm (BSSF) approach, which seeks to support and guide the day-to-day sector undertakings over a medium term to reestablish the Somaliland electricity sector covering both policy, oversight, operations and management including coaching and hands-on training of the sector staff and sector studies. The sub-component will also support ESPs with capacity to manage E&S aspects in their operations including preparation of ESP EHS manuals that would in particular focus on the ESP operations and maintenance obligations of the facilities financed by the project

d. Sub-Component 4: Project Implementation Support including for environment and social safeguards.

This subcomponent will finance execution, design, and supervision consultants to assist the MoEM PIU and associated agencies in project implementation, sector management and coordination. This subcomponent will also support key functions of the PIU Project Management Teams (project management, procurement, financial management (FM), safeguards, and Monitoring and Evaluation) required for project implementation. The subcomponent will also include technical assistance to enhance sector fiduciary arrangements as well as setting up an E&S risk & impact management system, enhancing the E&S capacity through staffing and training on the ESF requirements based on a robust capacity building plan. Specifically, the subcomponent will finance the Owner's Engineer Consultancy Services to support the PIU with regard to the project design, procurement and contracts' management, including fiduciary and E&S aspects covering responsibility of preparing E&S documents along with the sub project specific designs. A dedicated Environmental and Social firm will support the PIU in the areas of health, safety, labor management, land, resettlement, community engagement and security. In addition, the sub-component will support trainings for the Ministries of Health and Education for the management and operations of the solar PV systems beyond the lifetime of the project.

e. Sub-Component 5: Implementation of Gender Action Plan.

This subcomponent will support a series of interventions envisioned to close the identified gender gaps. A gender diagnostic assessment to identify specific gender gaps within the energy sector, particularly barriers that limit career progression of women within the energy sector, was undertaken as part of the project preparation. The assessment highlights four critical areas to be considered for women to be employed in the energy sector: (i) pipeline (education sector), (ii) skills-training, (iii) women's employment and retention in the energy sector and (iv) policy and legal framework to support women's employment. The diagnostic gender gap assessment, will be undertaken as part of the project implementation that will inform the design and implementation of a pilot incubator to accelerate the employment of women engineers in the sector, and the preparation of a Gender Action Plan and a Gender Capacity Building plans.

3. Objectives of the Assignment

The objectives of the SESIA assessment are to: i) identify significant potential negative environmental and social, as well as Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) risks and impacts associated with the likely evolution of electricity sector in Somaliland, including all stages if the value chain, ii) assess the policy, legal and institutional framework and capacity to manage these issues, and iii) formulate a set of actionable recommendations and mitigation measures, by which to ensure these issues can be addressed at the policy level, so as to enhance environmental sustainability, social equity, and EHS aspects of the sector development..

4. Scope of Work

The Consultancy Firm shall endeavor to prepare in detail the following key elements of the SESIA report including, but not limited to the following:

4.1. SESIA scoping study

- Overview of the sector strategic document and its policy, institutional and legal framework: this shall include, but not limited to, describing policy-making/ planning processes of the sector; the policy, institutional and legal framework relating to the sector paying attention to entities responsible for environment, social, EHS, and climate change issues relevant to implementation; and identifying the national environmental, social, EHS, and climate change policy objectives relevant to the sector.
- Review of SESRP series of three projects The SOP vision has four themes (a) infrastructure development, (b) renewable energy generation, (c) electricity supply to public institutions, (d) sector capacity enhancement. Linkage of SOP to overall sectoral strategy from policy-making/ planning processes of the sector, institutional and legal framework relating to the sector paying attention to entities responsible for environment, social, EHS, and climate change issues relevant to implementation; and identifying the national environmental, social, EHS, and climate change policy objectives relevant to the sector
- Description of key stakeholders, their interests and concerns: this shall include, but not limited to, key groups and institutions, environmental agencies, EHS related institutions, and climate change related institutions, non-governmental organizations, representatives of the public and others, including those groups potentially affected by the likely environmental and social impacts of implementing the sector

strategic document. Particular attention should be paid to involving typically less represented groups such as women, indigenous peoples and minority groups. This also shall include reviewing any national public consultation records that have taken place as part of the sector development. Focus for engagement shall be paid for targeting directly affected and vulnerable groups as well as key stakeholders that may not have been adequately represented in the sector strategic document preparation.

- Description of aspects to be addressed in the SESIA: this includes but not limited to, potential significant impacts on the environment, EHS and social aspects, significant contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and increased vulnerability associated to the implementation of the strategic document; key environmental, natural resources, social, EHS related issues, and climate change aspects that impinge on sector performance and are not adequately addressed by the strategic document; key opportunities for the strategic document to make a significant contribution to environmental and social sustainability, climate resilience, low carbon development and green economy; and the potential conflicts between the sector strategic document and environmental, social, EHS, and climate change policy objectives (at national or sub-national level). Additionally, the consultancy firm shall determine expected impacts on society from the perspective of livelihoods and poverty reduction.
- Description of the scope of the environmental baseline to be prepared in the SESIA study: Also on basis of the information obtained above, the consultancy firm shall provide indications on the scope of the environmental and social baseline required for the SESIA study, ensuring that it will be adequate to examine in more detail the key environmental and social aspects identified above. This will include a proposal on the geographical units that will need to be targeted. All geographical units identified for inclusion in the environmental and social baseline assessment should be justified
- Assessment of ESMS as a capacity building measure that the ministry can explore and may be supported in the medium and long term considering the major stake private players have in the energy sector. The assessment will look at Set up Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and recommend feasibility of ESMS to manage the E&S risks and impacts of the private entities during the Operation and Maintenance Phase of project activities. Similarly an Institutional strengthening and Capacity Building Plan for the Sector and proposed series of projects to be prepared as part of SESIA and disclosed.
- Recommendations of specific impact identification and evaluation methodologies to be used in the SESIA study: the consultancy firm shall provide an indication of the impact identification and evaluation methodologies that will be used in the SESIA study. Special attention should be given to identifying those environmental and social interactions that will require quantitative analyses and those for which qualitative analyses should be carried out.
- Indication of timeframes needed to carry out the SESIA study: The consultants shall assess the time needed for the completion of the SESIA study, based on the results of the scoping study. If at this stage it is considered necessary to extend the initially envisaged time frame for the assignment and/or to integrate other experts with specific skills, this should be proposed for consideration.
- Consultation: The scoping stage shall typically include a stakeholder consultation meeting that should aim to affirm assumptions, collect feedback, and gain buy-in on next steps. The scoping stage should

result in determining and developing the best stakeholder engagement strategy that best suits and guides stakeholder engagements throughout the project life cycle and beyond.

4.2. SESIA Study

The SESIA study shall be based on the results of the scoping phase (following approval of the scoping study report) and include an environmental baseline study, the identification of environmental and climate change constraints and opportunities, the identification and assessment of the potential environmental impacts, an analysis of performance indicators, an appreciation of the institutional capacities to address the environmental and climate change challenges identified, and conclusions and recommendations. Specifically, the SESIA shall include:

- Environmental and social baseline study: A description and appraisal shall be made of the current of the environment, focusing on the Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs),) as well as Environmental, health and safety (EHS) risks identified in the scoping study and necessary to better understand the key issues identified. A special focus shall be given to assessing the disposal facilities at the national level for the used and/or end of life solar panels. The trends for, and pressures on, the various environmental and social components shall be identified and a projection made of the of the environment in the short-, medium- and long-term (as relevant) under the assumption of no implementation of the sector strategic document, taking into account the effects of climate change (to the extent they can be predicted with some reliability). External factors shall be taken into account, including the influence of policies and strategic plans from other sectors. If the 'no implementation' scenario is unrealistic, the most probable 'business-as-usual' scenario shall be selected. The geographical (or mapping) units to be addressed shall be described, if relevant.

- Identification and evaluation of environment, EHS aspects & social-related risks, constraints, and opportunities: the consultancy firm shall identify, describe and assess the social, environmental and climate change factors that can affect (positively or negatively) the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of the sector strategic document. As relevant, the study should assess whether the sector strategic document, in view of identified vulnerabilities, includes an adequate response in terms of EHS and adaptation to climate change.

- Identification and evaluation of impacts: these include identifying and describing, the potential social and environmental consequences of implementing the sector strategic document, or otherwise not implementing a sector strategy (the business-as-usual alternative), including the positive or negative contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, and determining their significance taking into account the characteristics of impacts, the views and concerns of stakeholders and the sensitivity of the environment. The potential cumulative impacts of the envisaged sector activities shall be identified, since they may differ from the sum of individual impacts. Those impacts which are significant shall be assessed in detail taking into account: the views and concerns of stakeholders; consistency with international commitments (bilateral and multilateral environmental agreements); socio-economic consequences (especially on vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities); compliance with environmental, social, EHS, and climate change regulations and standards; consistency with environmental, social, EHS and climate change objectives and policies; and their implications for sustainable development.

- Identification of the cumulative impact of the project: The environmental and social assessment will consider cumulative impacts that are recognized as important on the basis of scientific concerns and/or reflect the concerns of project-affected parties. The potential cumulative impacts will be determined as early as possible, ideally as part of project scoping.
- Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA): a systematic examination of environmental and social risks and impacts, and issues, associated with Energy Sector policy, plan or program, typically at the national level as well as the lower levels will be undertaken and documented in the SESIA Report. The examination of environmental and social risks and impacts will include consideration of the full range of environmental and social risks and impacts incorporated in ESS1 through 10; will be prepared in conjunction with project and site-specific studies that assess the risks and impacts of the project.
- Identification and evaluation of impacts in terms of vulnerability to climate risks: The direct and indirect impacts of implementing the sector strategic document in terms of increased or reduced vulnerability to climate variability and climate change should be considered as relevant (e.g. the construction of new infrastructure in 'climate-sensitive' areas such as coastal zones may lead to population migration to these areas, thus exposing more people to climate risks; on the contrary, sector-wide measures may contribute to increase the population's resilience to climate change).
- Analysis of performance indicators: Performance indicators proposed by the sector strategic document should be assessed from an environmental, social, and EHS perspective, i.e. with regard to their usefulness to capture the environmental, social and EHS effects (positive or negative) of implementing the sector strategic document and to monitor the environmental, social, labor and climate-related constraints bearing on it. Based on this analysis, proposals should be made as appropriate for the improvement of the existing performance assessment framework.
- Appraisal of the capacities to address environmental, social, EHS, and climate-related challenges: The capacity of regulatory institutions to address the identified environmental, social, EHS and climate-related issues, both in terms of adaptation and mitigation, shall be appraised. Additionally, information on budget allocations and medium-term expenditure framework shall be incorporated.
- Stakeholder engagement: Stakeholders shall be engaged throughout the SESIA study according to the stakeholder engagement strategy agreed at the scoping phase, and in compliance with the requirements of the ESS10 – stakeholder engagement and information disclosure. The consultations shall be held with the purpose to (a) collect baseline information, (b) obtain a better understanding of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts, and address other key aspects of the sector such as EHS and climate change (c) appreciate the perspectives/concerns of the stakeholders, and (d) secure their active involvement during subsequent stages of the project as appropriate. Consultations shall be preceded by a systematic stakeholder analysis that would (a) identify the individual or stakeholder groups (collectively referred to as Project Affected Parties (PAPs)) relevant to the project and to environmental and social issues, (b) include expert opinion and inputs, (c) determine the nature and scope of consultation with each type of stakeholders, and (d) determine the tools to be used in contacting and consulting each type of stakeholder. A systematic consultation plan with attendant schedules shall be prepared for subsequent stages of project preparation as well as implementation and operation, as

required. Where community consensus is required with respect to the proposed mitigation measures for impact on community and public assets including water bodies, places of worships etc., specific plan for modification/relocation etc. have to be disclosed and consensus obtained. Consultations shall be documented to provide a detailed record on who attended the meetings (with signatures), what were the points raised and what were the team's responses. Photographs of the meetings are a useful addition to the documentation. Stakeholder's consultations shall be carried out according to the requirements of the ESS10.

NB: *Due to Covid-19 restrictions for communities, the Consultant shall innovate ways to do consultations fit for purpose, effective and meaningful in order to meet project and stakeholder needs and adhere to the restrictions put in place by the government to contain the spread of this novel Corona virus. This shall be done in line with Ministry of Health and the World Bank Guidelines on consultation during COVID 19.*

- Conclusions and recommendations: This section will summarize the key environmental and social issues for the sector involved, including policy and institutional constraints, challenges and main recommendations. Recommendations shall be made on how to optimize positive impacts and make best use of environment- natural resource- and climate change related opportunities, as well as on how to mitigate adverse effects, adapt to environmental, social, EHS and climate change constraints and manage risks. They shall suggest the potential changes in the design of the sector strategic document, implementation and monitoring modalities, or cooperation actions. The limitations of the SESIA and its assumptions shall be presented. The SESIA report should prepare the draft recommendations including alternatives where relevant, for review and stakeholder consensus. SESIA recommendations shall take into account the views presented by stakeholders and explain how these were integrated. In the case of concerns that were not integrated in the final recommendations, the reasons thereof should be given.

5. Deliverables and Timeframe

The selected Consultancy Firm shall deliver SESIASESIA along with appropriate annexes (E&S Safeguards Instruments) and shall meet the following schedule:

Activity	**Timing / deadline**
1. Submission of inception report for the SESIA	Within weeks after contract signing
2. Preparation of the terms of Reference and Scoping Report for the SESIA (including results of a stakeholder consultation meeting)	4 weeks after approval of inception report
3. Preparation of the interim report on the baseline and the risk factors associated with the project	Within 2 weeks after contract signing
4. Preparation of the draft SESIA report with the project alternatives, mitigation management measures recommendations and conclusions report for Stakeholder consultations.	Within 2 weeks after contract signing

5. Submission of draft SESIA report, inclusive of appropriate stakeholder consultation	2 Months after approval of scoping report
6. Submission of final SESIA reports: The final reports shall incorporate the comments from client and the World Bank, and will only be deemed final upon approval from client and the World Bank. This SESIA shall contain minutes of meetings and participant lists of stakeholder consultations	Within 3 weeks after receiving review comments from the client on the draft SESIA report

6. Governance and contracting arrangement

6.1. Reporting

The selected Consultancy Firm shall report to the Project Coordinator SESRP and shall also work closely with other focal persons recommended by the client.

6.2. Remuneration and duration of services

1. 10% upon signature of contract;
2. 20% upon submission of an inception report, satisfactory to the Bank, updating these terms of reference, outlining the methodology and schedule for completion of the assignment and including an annotated outline of the deliverables;
3. 30% upon submission of a draft SESIA (inclusive of stakeholders' consultation);
4. 40% on submission of a final SESIA and final proceedings of the required disclosure workshops, documenting outcomes of discussions and list of participants.

The Consultancy Firm shall be the responsible party for all deliverables mentioned in 4 above.

6.3. Services, Facilities and Materials to be provided by the Client

The Client will provide the following services to the Consultancy Firm:

- All relevant documents relevant to the project;
- All available and relevant background documentation and studies (e.g. regional, sectoral, cumulative);
- Unrestricted access to project areas and sites;
- Security details for all travel related to the assignment;
- Making all necessary arrangements for supporting the work of the Consultant(s), by e.g. facilitating access to government authorities and other Project stakeholders.

- Provision of furnished office space with electricity supply for the duration of the assignment, in the same location where the project coordination unit is.
- Disclosure of draft documents, sending out of invitations, organization of venues for public hearings, and being present as discussant at all public hearings.

7. Required qualification and experience

The Consultancy Firm shall demonstrate experience in conducting SESIAs for energy and infrastructure projects in fragile and conflicted areas, for the last five years with the following team :

1. <u>Environmental Expert</u>

The Team Leader must have a minimum of masters' degree in natural resources management, environmental studies, environmental management, environmental policy, environmental engineering or a related discipline, with a proven track record of managing similar projects. Specifically, the team leader must have:

a. A minimum of five years of post-qualification professional experience in thematic areas related to environmental and social management issues with grounding in environmental assessments and monitoring in Energy and Infrastructure.

b. A proven knowledge in sustainable development financing and environmental and social risk & impact management.

c. A minimum of 5 years of experience in assisting institutions in assessing and implementing best practices related to sustainable development, strategic planning and environmental management;

d. Experience in working with the World Bank, including leading and supporting environmental and social due diligence, as well as other assignments and preparation and supervision of similar projects, compliance assessment and monitoring and evaluation; experience with other IFIs is desirable;

e. Knowledge of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), Safeguards Policies; procedures, supervision and preparation of environmental and social management tools and training experience on environmental Safeguards;

f. Excellent knowledge, skills and experience in designing frameworks and systems associated with Sectoral Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (SESIAs), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), Environmental Management Frameworks, the social and EHS aspects of development projects, monitoring, evaluation and compliance assessment.

g. Excellent knowledge, skills and experience in multi-criteria assessments, stakeholder engagement and consultation, community participation; analytical skills to assess institutional capacity and to design/ review practical arrangements for implementing complex projects, and projects of fragile and conflict contexts, particularly in Africa.

h. Proficiency in the usage of computers and office software packages (word processing, spreadsheet etc.)

i. Previous work experience in the AFR region required, and specific knowledge of Somaliland government and other institutional actors preferred.

j. Possess excellent technical and analytical skills, and

k. Excellent writing and communications skills in English mandatory

2. Social Expert:

The consultant must have a minimum of masters' degree in social sciences or a related discipline, with the following qualification:

a. A minimum of five years of post-qualification professional experience in thematic areas related to social risk & impact management issues with grounding in social assessments and monitoring.

b. Proven knowledge in sustainable development and financing social risk & impact management.

c. Excellent knowledge, skills and experience in designing frameworks and systems associated with Sectoral Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (SESIAs), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), Environmental Management Frameworks, the social and EHS aspects of development projects, monitoring, evaluation and compliance assessment.

d. Working experience on the new World Bank Environmental and Social Framework is required;

e. Excellent knowledge, skills and experience in multi-criteria assessments, stakeholder engagement and consultation, community participation; analytical skills to assess institutional capacity and to design/ review practical arrangements for implementing complex projects, particularly in Africa.

f. Previous work experience in fragile and conflict areas in the AFR region required, and specific knowledge of Somaliland government and other institutional actors preferred,

g. Possess excellent technical and analytical skills, and

h. Have excellent writing and communication skills in English.

3. **Power Line Surveyor**

a. General Qualification

As a minimum requirement, the Power Line Surveyor must be a graduate with B.Sc. in Survey or equivalent from a recognized university.

b. Adequacy for the assignment, include:

i. Must have a minimum of five (5) years' experience as a surveyor on distribution lines and or HV Transmission Line Projects,

ii. Must be able to management data collection and electronic mapping using of the Real Time Kinetics (RTK) survey technology,

iii. Must have a minimum experience of three (3) similar assignments,

iv. Must be a registered surveyor at the Surveyor Registration Board (SRB),

v. Previous work experience in fragile and conflict areas, in the AFR region required, and specific knowledge of Somaliland government and other institutional actors preferred,

vi. Possess excellent technical and analytical skills, and

vii. have excellent writing and communication skills in English.

Annex I: Suggested Table of Contents for SESIA Report

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Executive Summary

Main Body

1) Introduction
2) Project Description
3) Legal and Institutional Framework
4) World Bank ESF and Safeguards Policies Triggered
5) Baseline Environmental and Social Conditions
6) Stakeholders' Consultation
7) Project Alternative Analysis
8) Potential Environmental and Social Risks & Impacts and Mitigation Measures
9) Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan,
10) Capacity Development for Environmental Management and Monitoring
11) Conclusion and Recommendation
12) References

Annexes

1Letter of invitation for consultation + participants list

Annex 22: Minutes of meetings

Annex 33: E & S Field Assessment Questionnaires

Annex IV: Terms of Reference for preparing Draft ESMF

10.4 Annex IV: Capacity Building Plan for SOMALI ELECTRICITY SECTOR RECOVERY PROJECT

Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BESS	Battery Energy Storage Systems
BSSF	Business Support Services Firm
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
E&S	Environmental and Social
EHS	Environment Health and Safety
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESI	Electricity Supply Industry
ESPs	Electricity Service Providers
ESSs	Environment and Social Standards
GOSL	Government of Somaliland (MoEM)
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GHG	Green House Gas
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
H&S	Health and Safety
IDA	International Development Agency

LMP	Labor Management Plan
MDBs	Multilateral development banks
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoEM	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
NGOs	Non-Government Organization
OE	Owner's Engineer
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSMP	Power Sector Master Plan
PV	Photo Voltaic
RFP	Resettlement Framework Policy
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
SEAP	Somali Electricity Access Project
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SESRP	Somaliland Energy Sector Recovery Project
SOP	Series of Projects
STI	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TOR	Terms of References
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group

1.0 Background and Context

The Government of Somaliland (MoEM)(GOSL) is preparing the Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SESRP) for appraisal. The SESRP aim is to increase access to electricity services and to re-establish the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI) in the Project Areas. GOSL has created the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MoEM) to define and implement overall energy sector policies and to regulate the sector. MoEM hosts the Project Implementing Unit (PIU).

The Project Development Objective is to increase access to electricity services and to re-establish the electricity supply industry in the Project Areas.

World Bank is keen in building Somaliland national capacity in environmental and social risk & impact management; which is key in the implementation of the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The World Bank is committed to providing support to Borrowers to enhance national capacity to conduct environmental and social assessments of projects as well as the implementation of the mitigation measures.

Under World Bank policy, a Borrower must conduct environmental and social assessment of a proposed project, assessing potential risks and impacts and identifying appropriate mitigation measures. An essential element of the environmental and social assessment is understanding and assessing the institutional capacity of the Borrower and other actors to identify and manage the potential environmental and social risks and impacts.

2.0 Project Components

The Project Development Objective is to increase access to lower cost and cleaner electricity supply in the Project Areas and to re-establish the electricity supply industry.

The proposed Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project has been conceptualized as the first of a series of three projects The SOP vision has four themes (a) infrastructure development, (b) renewable energy generation, (c) electricity supply to public institutions, and (d) sector capacity enhancement. These themes aim to achieve the following outcomes:

- Increased access to lower cost electricity supply from diverse energy resources especially from renewable energy resources for climate change mitigation; and access to improved electricity and health and education services.
- Sector institutional, legal and regulatory enabling environment for sustained sector operations, including enhancing both the public and private capacity to manage and operate the sector.

The Series of Projects (SOP) 1 (the project) will consist of the following four main components:

Component 1 – Sub-Transmission and Distribution network reconstruction, reinforcement and operations efficiency in the major load centers of Hargiesa Hargeisa (US$ 37.5 Million)

The component activities include sub-transmission and distribution network reconstruction and reinforcement in the major load centers of Hargiesa Hargeisa to improve network reliability and operational efficiency by interconnecting the current ESPs' distribution networks and existing generation in order to optimize overall distribution network operations. These activities will support the ESPs to: (i) decrease in the cost of operations

(increased generation efficiency, reduction in distribution network losses and distribution network duplications); and (ii) improve electricity supply and reliability. These investments will enable the establishment of interconnected distribution off take infrastructure (bulk supply points) that will allow deployment of larger generation capacity and interconnection to the proposed transmission grid with neighboring countries. Both distribution and sub-transmission investments are a key precondition for the establishment of a transmission backbone and interconnection with neighboring countries. To enable the network to adapt to worsening climate condition (increasing rainstorm and flooding) steel tubular and concrete poles with concrete foundations will be used to construct the MV/LV lines and MV/LV poles. In addition, for the proposed new lines, the line route will be selected to avoid known flood prone areas.

Component 1-A. Generator Synchronization and Automation.

Currently, most of the ESPs have not implemented synchronization and automation as part of their generation processes. As a consequence, separate generator units are connected to exclusive feeder lines and as result, many generators operate below their expected optimal performance criteria. Further, the absence of automation and synchronization, prevents the ESPs from utilizing parallel generation to assure optimal generator performance and dynamic reactivity to electricity load variations. This kind of operation results in significant amounts of "wet stacking" (diesel fuel waste, extra pollution, and performance degradation). These all combine to reduce the potential maximum generation power output, reduce lifespans of the generator engines and elevate maintenance costs and unscheduled generation downtime. Investments under this component will support equipment supply and installation that will enable synchronizing and automation of the numerous generators presently in operation. Automation and synchronization of the numerous generators will permit the optimization of electricity generation as the synchronization will enable the parallel operation of the generation so that each generator is operating in its optimal performance zone and the automation would make it easy for a particular generator to be brought online or offline easily and smoothly. The application of automation and synchronization to the numerous generators in each of the targeted major load centers (Hargiesa Hargeisa) will provide reduced cost of generation accruing from augmentation in generation capacity and reduced wet stacking with concurrent lower fuel consumption, maintenance costs, and reduced GHG emissions.

Component 1-B. Sub transmission and Distribution network interconnection in the major load centers of Hargiesa Hargeisa.

Most of the ESPs with a presence in the targeted project areas operate independently and, as a consequence, there is significant infrastructure and operations duplication. In addition, lack of network interconnection limits the opportunity to share existing generation facilities in addition to the prospect of investing in larger capacity and more efficient generation systems. The subcomponent activities will support investments in the sub-transmission and distribution network infrastructure required to enable generation synchronization and interconnection between the different ESP networks in addition to increased network capacity and reduced network losses. Specific activities include: (i) building bus-bars to permit the generation from several generating units to be synchronized; (ii) interconnection of distribution facilities of individual ESPs with their neighbors; (iii) distribution network reinforcement; and (iv) construction of a greenfield 132KV sub-transmission line. The intention to focus on establishment of an interconnected sub-transmission and distribution network is deliberate considering the need to

consolidate the currently existing investments in infrastructure and concretize the "bottom-up" infrastructure building blocks required to meet increasing electricity demand.

Component 2 – Hybridization and Battery Storage Systems for Mini-Grids (US$ 3 Million)

This component will support activities aimed at the hybridization and optimization of existing mini-grids. It will support installation of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and solar PV systems at existing diesel-based generation stations in selected load centers. This component aims at increasing the efficiency of the existing hybrid mini grids (diesel and solar) by optimizing the generation capacity and where possible reduce the diesel consumption by augmenting the installed capacity with BESS and additional solar PV generation. There are several ESPs that have commenced converting their generation systems into hybrid electricity generation mostly via solar PV. These systems are synchronized to operate as part of solar PV-HSDG hybrid generation, with the solar component providing daytime generation. Such hybrid opportunities offer significant improvements in fuel efficiency, fuel consumption, extended generator lifespans, reducing GHG emissions and combustion pollution, along with less reliance on fuel imports. In addition, hybridization has enabled some ESPs to reduce the electricity tariffs by about 40 percent. Further to the proposed efficiency enhancements under component 1, this component will support increased penetration of renewable energy and increased resilience of the existing mini-grids. Retrofitting of the existing ESP owned HSDGs with a BESS unit and setting up additional Solar PV plants would provide them a faster, easier path to greater electrification, better quality of service, lesser cost of generation and also lesser usage and replacement cost of old diesel engines. Complemented by activities under component 1, having synchronized systems offers several benefits: reduce grid shutdowns due to load imbalance, ensure proper load flow and match the generation with the supply available. Further, the synchronized system offers a foundation to foster further greater integration of renewable energy systems like rooftop solar and opens opportunities for future net-metering. The selection of beneficiary ESPs will be based on a set of criteria.

Component 3 – Stand-alone solar off-grid access to public institutions (Health and Education) (US$ 4 Million)

This component complements and expands ongoing activities under the SEAP project (P165497). While SEAP already provides support for nation-wide SHS connectivity scale-up, including for the nomadic population, this component will expand activities to target health and education facilities, which were not part of the SEAP project scope.

This component will finance the delivery, installation, and O&M for Lighting Global certified solar-PV systems over the lifetime of the project for selected education and health facilities. 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. The activities under this component support the resilience of the Somali population from the conflict's impact on livelihoods through improved access to functional basic services, such as health and education facilities. Further, it would also strengthen the government's legitimacy before its citizens through the delivery of the "social contract". The component will contribute to the re-establishment of the mandate of the Health and Education Line Ministries for the provision of adequate services. The design is also consistent with the Health and Education World Bank projects implementing arrangements to build capacity and expand revenue mobilization for the line Ministries (through improved services) for improved budget discipline and

adequate allocation to cover for the facilities operational costs after the lifetime of the project. In addition, it will establish a platform to rally Development Partners contributions to the budget in the event the revenue mobilized is not sufficient to cover for the facilities expenses.

Selection of the facilities will be underpinned by the Least-Cost geospatial analysis and the list of priority facilities identified by the GOSL (in consultation with the Somaliland (SL). Site profiling will be conducted during project implementation to confirm beneficiaries' facilities.

Component 4 – Institutional Development and Capacity Building (US$ 5.5 Million)

Component 4 activities consists of 5 subcomponents, tailored to the re-establishment of the sector soft infrastructure for the adequate day-to-day management and establishment of an enabling institutional and regulatory environment for sector operations. Taken together, these activities will lead to the re-building of the electricity supply industry in the country and establish the fundamentals for sector development and private sector participation sustainable in the long-run:

a. *Sub-component 1 – Policy and regulatory development.*

The technical assistance is aimed at strengthening sector governance and regulation to foster autonomy, accountability, and transparency. Specific activities will among others include sector policy, regulation, planning, management and operations, among others. The process of reestablishing the ESI and integrating infrastructure network operations will require a mix of planning and monitoring and, in particular, national skill set advancement and institutional entities. This will also require having in place appropriate regulations, standards, safety and technical including environmental and social performance requirements. Further, the establishment of a regulatory framework will require the ESPs to improve technically, be environmentally and socially responsible, and provide better operations within a levelled and regulated marketplace.

b. *Sub-component 2- Sector Planning and Feasibility Studies for Renewable Energy Projects.*

Following the adoption of the PSMP, there is need to undertake detailed feasibility studies, such detailed wind resource specific site measurements and geothermal prospecting, so as to progress implementation of the priority investments. The technical assistance will also support MoEM to undertake integrated planning including preparation of a Least Cost Development Plan covering generation, transmission and distribution and Electricity Access Strategy and Investment Prospectus. Improved sector and electrification planning will inform a more comprehensive electrification program in the country adequately targeting the different segments of the population, including residential, commercial, nomadic, as well as public institutions. In addition, an assessment for productive uses of electricity will be conducted in the project areas to inform a pilot and the broader electrification planning and rollout agenda, also learning from the support provided under the SEAP project in providing off-grid connectivity to businesses. The pilot will be accompanied by a (also pilot) consumer awareness campaign building on the experience in similar contexts. The technical assistance is aimed at supporting the sector to have in place a sector wide development framework that will enhance crowding-in funding, both private and public.

c. *Sub-Component 3: ESP Business Support Services.*

The technical assistance will support selected ESPs to enhance their capacity in both utility business management operations and also assist to set up business processes that would not only enable them comply to the license obligations, but also help them to grow their businesses and revenue stream leading to long-term additional sector investments. The intent of the assistance is to enhance and increase the role of the ESPs, and the private sector in general, in the sector ownership, management and operations. The technical assistance to enhance the ESI institutional capacity would initially support and guide the day-to-day sector undertakings through a Business Support Services Firm (BSSF) approach. The BSSF approach seeks to support and guide the day-to-day sector undertakings over a medium term to reestablish the Somaliland electricity sector covering both policy, oversight, operations and management including coaching and hands-on training of the sector staff and sector studies. The sub-component will also support ESPs with capacity to manage E&S aspects in their operations including preparation of ESP EHS manuals that would in particular focus on the ESP operations and maintenance obligations of the facilities financed by the project,

d. Sub-Component 4: Project Implementation Support including for environment and social safeguards.

This subcomponent will finance execution, design, and supervision consultants to assist the MoEM PIU and associated agencies in project implementation, sector management and coordination. This subcomponent will also support key functions of the PIU Project Management Teams (project management, procurement, financial management (FM), safeguards, and Monitoring and Evaluation) required for project implementation. The subcomponent will also include technical assistance to enhance sector fiduciary arrangements as well as setting up an E&S risk & impact management system, enhancing the E&S capacity through staffing and training on the ESF requirements based on a robust capacity building plan. The Sectoral Environment and Social Assessment shall inform the sector wide development framework and E&S risk & impact management capacity and performance for the sector. Specifically, the subcomponent will finance the Owner's Engineer Consultancy Services to support the PIU with regard to the project design, procurement and contracts' management, including fiduciary and E&S aspects covering responsibility of preparing E&S documents along with the sub project specific designs. A dedicated Environmental and Social firm will support the PIU in the areas of health, safety, labor management, land, resettlement, community engagement and security. In addition, the sub-component will support other technical assessment and capacity building activities for the successful implementation of the project. This will include, for instance, trainings for the Ministries of Health and Education for the management and operations of the solar PV systems beyond the lifetime of the project.

e. Sub-Component 5: Implementation of Gender Action Plan.

This subcomponent will support a series of interventions envisioned to close the identified gender gaps. A gender diagnostic assessment to identify specific gender gaps within the energy sector, particularly barriers that limit career progression of women within the energy sector, was undertaken as part of the project preparation. The assessment highlights four critical areas to be considered for women to be employed in the energy sector: (i) pipeline (education sector), (ii) skills-training, (iii) women's employment and retention in the energy sector and (iv) policy and legal framework to support women's employment. The diagnostic gender gap assessment, will be undertaken as part of the project implementation that will inform the gender activities necessary to close gender gaps in the sector including the design and implementation of a pilot incubator to accelerate the employment of

women engineers in the sector, and the preparation of a Gender Action Plan and a Gender Capacity Building plans.

3.0 Objective of the Assignment

The objective of the consultancy is to examine the existing policy, institutional, and individual capacities of Government of Somaliland (MoEM)(GOSL), which are important for the daily management of Environmental and Social (E&S) risks and impacts brought about by the SESR Project during its entire life cycle, and accordingly recommending capacity building actions. In this respect, therefore, the GOSL wishes to examine existing E&S-level institutions and systems in moderating the delivery of development interventions, including scoping and characterizing existing capacity gaps in environmental and social impact assessment, management, mitigation, and monitoring. These include any existing safeguards systems and their laws, regulations, rules and procedures on the policy areas of environmental and social impact assessment, as well as the existing technical capacities of both regulatory and Bank-supported implementing institutions.

4.0 Scope of Work

Reference to the SOP theme (sector capacity enhancement), effort should be paid to cover the Environmental and Social (E&S) aspects of the sector's capacity enhancement. Therefore, this assignment aims to assess the E&S institutional capacity needs and make recommendations for capacity development. The Consultant shall follow the process outlined in the following steps:

- **Step 1**: Identify the key tasks required to assess and manage the project's E&S risks and impacts.
- **Step 2**: Map the relevant institutions and actors responsible for, or otherwise involved in, project development and implementation.
- **Step 3**: Analyze institutional arrangements and linkages.
- **Step 4**: Assess the capacities of the institutions and other actors to undertake the key E&S tasks for which they will be responsible.
- **Step 5**: Recommend capacity building actions and indicators for strengthening institutional capacity in areas where the analysis indicates this would be required or beneficial for effective preparation and management of E&S aspects of the project.

The information and analysis obtained from the above shall be incorporated, as appropriate, throughout the process of environmental and social assessment and in the related documents.

The consultant will determine the most appropriate approach for incorporating the above capacity building steps into the project preparation process, in collaboration with their respective Borrower counterparts. It is expected that consultant will use the incremental supporting funds for a variety of activities, such as engaging local consultants to assist in data collection and analysis, in-country travel for site visits and consultations with

stakeholders. The Consultant will prepare and submit a plan based on the needs and priorities for that project and will account for the expenditures[49].

The results of these Institutional Capacity Building will be a review of "*lessons learned*" in relation to the assessment process, including implementation of the steps 1 to 5 above, and specific suggestions regarding measures to strengthen capacity in the areas Environment and Social Framework (ESF). The consultant will prepare a brief report on its experience to share and to provide feedback to help further develop guidance on this important aspect of the environmental and social assessment and World Bank due diligence and the development of the Borrower Capacity Building Strategy. The consultant may also be asked to participate in periodic feedback and experience sharing sessions and "lessons learned" reviews that may be organized from time to time during and after the implementation of the exercise. The clearer elaboration is listed on Step 1 to 5 below:

STEP 1: Identify key E&S tasks

Based on the project objectives, activities and location, identify the key tasks that are required to avoid, mitigate, or manage significant potential E&S risks and impacts. While the environmental and social assessment of the project will consider capacity in relation to a range of potential risks and impacts of the project. It is important to prioritize and focus on assessment and management of risks or impacts identified as significant in order to keep the scope of the assessment manageable and appropriate to the needs of the project. In addition, it is important to recognize that the nature and significance of various risks and impacts may need to be revisited as further information becomes available during project preparation.

The relevant ESS and associated Guidance Notes for Borrowers help in identifying the types of risks and impacts and the key tasks required to address them. Table 1 below identifies different tasks which may be relevant in applying the seven standards (ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS 8 and ESS10). The list is illustrative and should be adjusted or augmented as appropriate, based on the project-specific activities and associated potential E&S risks and impacts. Where it is known that several related tasks will be carried out by the same institution, these can be consolidated into a single task. If the list of tasks is too long the assessments and analyses outlined in Steps 2-5 may become impractical or impossible to complete within a reasonable budget and timeframe.

Table 1: Typical tasks for project-level E&S risk & impact management

Issue	Specific tasks
Environmental and social assessment (ESS1)	Identify the technical capacity of E&S management and implementation arrangements for the implementing entities
	Describe E&S procedures and decision-making in the country of implementation including timeline and consultation and participation of affected parties in the design

[49] Expenditures must be eligible under BB, in accordance with EFO requirements

	Identify required documentation and permits for execution of the project including timeline and responsibilities for application
	Describe the legal & institutional framework (environmental and social requirements)
	Gap analysis between ESF and applicable national laws and regulations including corrective measures to overcome gaps and responsibilities of each party to do so
	Identify tasks related to implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and grievance redress mechanism
	Explanation of the roles and responsibilities for the management of environmental and social impacts
	Suggestions for M&E indicators in order to monitor project during implementation and O&M phase of the project
	Identification of stakeholders in the project area and involvement in the development process of the project including a Stakeholder Engagement Plan scaled for the implementation phase of the project
	Description of how relevant information is made publicly available and how the local population in the project area is involved in the process of consultation on the project
	List all the existing procedure(s) to handle and follow complaints about the environmental and social aspects of the project and a contact person for questions/complaints
Labor and Working Conditions (ESS 2)	Identify the capacity of agencies to implement ESS2 and safeguard instruments (Labor Management Procedure) and elaborate how the capacity building listed in the ESCP will be enhanced
	Identify all local laws and regulations in the area of human rights, working conditions and terms and means to comply
	Describe categories of workers (includes direct, contracted/sub-contracted, and community workers, and consultants for the specific activities)
	Risk assessment of child and forced labour for activities related to the project (including supply chain) and possible policy and mitigating measures. Assess whether there is a risk of child labor or forced labor, identifying those risks consistent with paragraphs 17 to 20 of the ESF
	Elaborate how equal treatment and the prevention of discrimination of local employees and good working conditions, including women, migrant workers, temporary workers and seasonal labourers will be implemented

	Highlight health and safety of workers in relation to conflict context and any needs for security personnel for their protection.
	Undertake rapid assessment/mapping of the GBV/SEA/SH issues, prevention measures, corrective actions and response channels at work.
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention (ESS3)	Identify the capacity of agencies to implement ESF and this standard, or elaborate how the capacity building enshrined in the ESCP will be enhanced
	Description of all local laws and regulations in the area of waste management and pollution control and means to comply
	Identify the activity-level risks and impacts (soil water and air) and include mitigation measures as appropriate considering country context and legislation as well as capacities at different levels of stakeholders and implementing agencies
	Assessment of the risk of processing and use of dangerous chemicals and description of adequate measures to prevent or minimize use.
Community Health and Safety (ESS 4)	Identify the capacities of agencies implementing community health and safety (noise, traffic safety, accidents, emergencies, pollution, and other disturbances, risks and impacts) in relation to the civil works and other investments of the project during implementation and operational phases.
	Identify potential security risk associated with the project and the mitigation measures
	Potential influx of workers, SEA/SH risks, and potential health and livelihood risks at the community level associated with unanticipated impacts
Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)	Identify the capacity of agencies to implement this standard, or elaborate how the capacity building enshrined in ESCP will be enhanced.
	Description of land ownership, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement processes in the country, including roles and responsibilities and complying with local laws and the ESF.
	Indicate if resettlement or land acquisition is expected. Indicate whether voluntary land donation is expected (potential land acquisition or restriction due to the installation of sub-transmission substations, medium voltage line corridors of <33kv and possible expansion of brownfield and green field mini-grids)
	Mention potential land tenure activities under the project (investment in resolution of land tenure issues, titling, formalization of land, etc.)

	Due diligence process to ensure that potential land disputes and customary tenure (present and historical, including communities displaced by conflict with legitimate land claims in their places or origin) are identified, avoided and/or addressed,
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources **(ESS6)**	Identify the capacity of agency(ies) to implement the ESF and this standard, or elaborate how the capacity building enshrined in ESCP will be enhanced
	Description of all local laws and regulations in the area of protection of biodiversity and natural habitats, and means to comply
	Indicate potential types of sub-projects that could affect biodiversity and natural habitats.
Cultural Heritage **(ESS8)**	Identify the capacity of agency (ies) to implement ESF and this standard, or elaborate how the capacity building enshrined in ESCP will be undertaken.
	List of negative impacts during different phases of project
	Description of consultation on cultural heritage with local population and relevant governments.
	Description on how the local community will be informed regarding their legal rights, nature and scope of the commercial exploitation and the potential consequences of this exploitation.
Stakeholder Engagement Planning and Implementation (ESS10)	Identify and provide a general understanding of the capacity of institutions associated with the project for stakeholder engagement.
	Elaborate how the GRM will be locally accessible and culturally appropriate. A proactive and well-documented approach for these interactions as well as a Grievance Mechanism should be established and put in place as early as possible (this may use existing mechanisms but should be separate from the GRM established under ESS2 above).

While the above tasks are the broader set concerning relevant ESSs, the Consultant shall concentrate on the specific activities identified for managing environmental and social risks and impacts for this Project, and identify spots where capacity building activities must intervene. At the stage of initiating E&S safeguard instruments for the Project, the PIU team was required to prepare TORs needed to fulfil E&S requirements, the matter that revealed insufficient individual and institutional capacities to handle TOR preparations. The Consultant is required to take these shortcomings into consideration when analysing Project's E&S tasks, and shall work out suitable improvement measures.

Step 2: Mapping the Institutions and other Actors

There is a low capacity of the implementing agency to manage and monitor environmental risks as shown by an assessment of the key implementing agencies, the MoEM, Somaliland and ESPs. Noted is the poor safety records among the ESPs, absence of regulations and standards codes of practice and mechanism to vet and enforce

electricity services quality, health and safety standards. Through existing institutional arrangements established under the ongoing SEAP project (P165497), two dedicated consultants providing respective environment and social safeguards support, in addition to a dedicated Environmental and Social firm have been hired to support the respective PIU within the MoEM (GOSL) to support day-to-day sector undertakings in the short term. The E&S Firm shall provide guidance in the areas of health, safety, labor management, land, resettlement, community engagement for the project and the Sector and development of E&S framework documents for the initial period of 6 months to one year.

Step 2 involves identifying the institutions and major actors that will be involved in project preparation and implementation, and clarifying their respective roles and responsibilities in implementing each of the tasks identified in Step 1. One example includes the involvement of a Third Party Monitoring (TPM) agency during the lifetime of the project, which may play a significant role in complementing capacity in early stages of the project in conjunction with capacity building interventions, though will phase out over time as capacity building targets are met. The information on which this institutional mapping is based is likely to come from legal documents, consultations and interviews as well as secondary sources such as previous environmental and social assessment reports.

While the specific institutions and actors responsible for project development and implementation will vary, the ones most commonly involved are set out in Box 1. For some projects, some of the entities may have multiple or overlapping roles.

Box 1. Most common institutions and actors responsible for project development and implementation

- **Project sponsors and developers:** Government ministries and agencies, owned enterprises, entities overseeing projects, and private sector investors.
- **Project implementers:** Project Implementation Unit **(**PIU), Program Management Unit (PMU), and central and local government entities (ministries or other departments with supporting roles).
- **Other actors:** Entities that may be responsible for developing and/or implementing specific aspects of a project (e.g., NGOs and CSOs).
- **Legislators and policymakers:** Legislative entities and policymakers at the national and subnational level.
- **Regulators:** Government ministries, compliance, and enforcement authorities at the national or subnational level.
- **Advisors and Consultants:** Engineering firms or government bureaus providing technical design or operational services, law offices providing legal services, or other consultancies providing E&S risk management related services.
- **Contractors and subcontractors:** Contracted or subcontracted providers of construction and other project-related services
- **Stakeholders:** Parties likely to be affected by the project or have an interest in it (project-affected parties and other interested parties, per ESS10), including local communities, national and local authorities, suppliers, NGOs
- **Lenders and development partners:** Multilateral development banks (MDBs), bilateral donors, Multi-donor Trust Funds, and commercial banks.
- **Third-party Monitoring (TPM):** TPM(s) is/are expected to be commissioned during the lifetime of the Project to monitor and evaluate project implementation

It is useful at this stage to carry out a general mapping of the institutions and other actors involved. Table 2 illustrates such a mapping for the stakeholder engagement tasks identified in Step 1. By identifying different responsibilities, the mapping helps to clarify the institutional structure for project preparation and implementation. This includes identifying potential areas of overlapping responsibilities or possible gaps in responsibility. This mapping provides the basis for a more thorough analysis of the institutional arrangements, responsibilities and links in Step 3. A second example of institutional mapping is provided in Attachment 1.

Table 2: SESRP Stakeholder Engagement

Key Task	Institution/Party Responsible for Task							
	Ministry of Finance	Sector Ministry (MoEM)	Local Government Unit	Regulator	Project Implementing Unit	Supervising Engineer	Contractor	
Stakeholder identification & mapping		X	X		X			
Develop Stakeholder Engagement Plan			X		X			
Implement stakeholder engagement activities		x	X		X		x	
Establish grievance mechanism		x	x		X		X	
Operate grievance mechanism		X	X		X		X	
Disclose information for stakeholder engagement		X	x		X		x	
Conduct ongoing stakeholder engagement		X	x		X		X	

STEP 3: Analyse institutional arrangements and linkages

The project will be implemented by: (i) The MoEM, in Hargiesa in close coordination with the GOSL, ESPs and the Ministries of Health and Education; and (ii) The MoEM, Somaliland in Hargeisa in close coordination with the Somaliland Ministries of Education and Education and the ESPs. The Project Institutional and Implementation Arrangements take into account the following: (i) The IDA Grant Recipient (GOSL) and the Recipient Institutions

(Ministries of Energy, Education and Health); and (ii) The Electricity Service Providers (ESPs) who currently own, manage and operate most of the electricity infrastructure. The ultimate beneficiaries (agencies responsible for the operations and maintenance of the project assets are): the ESPs will be responsible for the assets financed and constructed under Components 1 & 2; and (ii) The Ministries of Education and Health for the SHS installed with financing under Component 3 by the Ministry of Energy.

The project will rely on the existing institutional and implementation arrangements established under the ongoing SEAP project. The staff at the PIU shall be responsible for all the project implementations activities including procurement, safeguards, financial management, M&E, and project management functions as well as coordination and reporting to the Bank. The PIU will comprise experts with different skills including but not limited to the following general functions: contracts management, procurement, financial management, stores management, safeguards and reporting. Each PIU shall have, as core staff, the following: (i) Project Manager/Program Coordinator; (ii) Financial Management Specialist; (iii) Procurement Specialist; (iv) Project Engineer; (v) Environmental Safeguards Specialist, (vi) Social Safeguards Specialist; (vii) Gender Specialist, and (viii) Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. The PIU shall co-opt from the ESPs and the Ministries of Education and Health as maybe required at the various stages of the project. The PIU staff shall have the responsibility to oversee the project implementation, perform the required technical functions, and serve as the focal points for communication with Bank, contractors and consultants. For the respective components, each PIU will be also responsible for preparing the Request for Bids (RFB)/Request for Proposals (RFP) for tendering, bid evaluation, contract award, contract management, etc. and technical assistance consulting firms (e.g. the Owner's Engineer (OE) and the Business support Firm (BSSF)), financed under the IDA Grant, providing contractors and consultants with support and guidance during project implementation, as well as to supervise contractors' and suppliers' compliance with all their contractual obligations, as well as compliance with Environment and Social Safeguards requirements.

Step 3 takes a broader view of the overall institutional structure for project implementation. It focuses on:

(i) Clarifying the specific roles and accountabilities of the institutions and other actors identified in Step 2 in implementing the tasks identified in Steps 1.

(ii) Identifying any gaps, areas of overlap, excessive fragmentation of responsibilities, potential redundancies or conflicts, etc.

(iii) Evaluating the effectiveness of lines of communication and coordination mechanisms among the institutions, with emphasis on those with overlapping or complimentary roles.

This analysis is important for identifying potential issues that could undermine project development and implementation. It provides the basis for designing measures and providing recommendations aimed at ensuring that the project's institutional structure is as clear, effective and efficient as possible. Box 2 provides suggested questions that would be asked for each of the tasks identified in Step 1.

Box 2. Key questions to assess institutional roles and responsibilities for implementation of identified tasks

- Is there a clear governance structure for this task?
- If the responsibility for implementation of the task is shared among two or more institutions/actors, are there effective lines of communication and coordination mechanisms among the institutions involved?
    - What structures, mechanisms and forms for agreed communications and coordination among and within organizational units exist?
        - Structures can be formal, e.g. units established for specific communications purposes such as committees, working groups, individuals tasked with specific responsibilities etc. or informal, like existing reporting lines which are not officially recognized or mandated, but nonetheless efficient.
        - Mechanisms of communications might include progress review meetings, inter-agency planning sessions, complaint or grievance reviews, public hearings or briefings among others.
    - Is the communication and coordination structure effective?
    - Are information flows timely and of sufficient quality? Do they result in:
        - decision makers remaining informed of overall project progress and of the need for remedial actions such as re- deployment of staff and financial resources;
        - the elimination or minimization of redundant actions;
        - Avoidance of tasks not being completed due to confusion over roles and responsibilities.
- If there are areas of overlap in roles and responsibilities for a task, are these likely to lead to conflict, redundancy, inefficiency?
- If responsibility for a task is not clearly established in the institutional structure, is there agreement on who will complete it in the context of the project, and do they have the resources?
- Is there excessive fragmentation of responsibility, which could lead to confusion or inefficiency, can the structure be simplified or unified?
- Are there any other potential issues related to the governance structure for this task?

Step 4: Assess the capacity of individual institutions

It is important to go through Steps 1 – 3 to provide the operational context for assessing the capacity of the individual institutions or actors responsible for implementation of different aspects of the project. Step 4 involves assessing the capacity of each of the identified institutions or actors to undertake the tasks identified in Step 1.

This will require examining existing systems and the resources available to carry out the tasks for which the institution or actor will be responsible, and, where possible, reviewing its track record in carrying out similar tasks in the past. This includes, for example, its ability and commitment in practice to implement its enabling legislation and its own institutional policies, the effectiveness of institutional and individual incentives for performance, and its ability to adapt to changing circumstances. For a recently or newly created institution, which will have little or no track record, it may be useful to review the performance of institutions that had the same or similar responsibilities previously (while recognizing that the new institution might have been created specifically to achieve better outcomes).

Step 4 (a): Track Record

An institution's past performance should be evaluated both in the context of implementing previous or current projects financed by the Bank (or by other development partners with similar E&S policies and standards), and when implementing activities under national laws and systems. This is particularly important for tasks where national requirements differ significantly from Bank requirements. Key aspects to consider are compliance and enforcement, monitoring, stakeholder engagement, and documentation and recordkeeping.

Box 3 provides questions for evaluating an institution's likely capacity and commitment to implement tasks for which it will be responsible, based on its track record.

Box 3. Questions to assess the track record of an institution or actor

Can you provide documentation and other evidence that this institution/actor …?

- has performed this task before?
- has a system for monitoring and assessing performance?
- has a track record of compliance with relevant national or regional regulation?
- has a track record of compliance with Bank safeguards or ESF, Equator Principles and/or other MDBs policies?
- has an effective system for quality management?
- takes E&S information and monitoring into account when making decisions and taking actions?
- effectively manages the E&S performance of contractors, including contractor selection, routine supervision, quality control and corrective actions?
- has systems in place for institutional learning and improvement, learning lessons from past mistakes and experiences?
- can hire staff and/or recruit consultants in a reasonable timeframe, and retain well-

Step 4 (b): Assess current institutional capacity for implementing E&S Safeguards

The assessment considers four elements of institutional capacity that are relevant for E&S risk & impact management: external enabling environment; organizational arrangements; human resources; and financial and other resources. Because national and local institutions will have been established and designed to implement existing laws and regulations, their internal administrative structures, procedures, staffing and skills, and previous operational experience will reflect those laws and regulations. If the project requires them to carry out other tasks, or to operate in another way, this could have implications for the nature or extent of capacity-building that may be required. Step 4 therefore looks at different aspects of institutional performance that will be relevant for delivery of the tasks identified in Step 1. The following tasks will be undertaken:

- Description of the institutional arrangements for project implementation with a focus on points of accountability (who will do what) for specific functions on environmental and social safeguards. This would include a clear definition of roles and responsibilities of project staff and associated agencies in subproject implementation and application of environmental and social review, preparation and implementation of safeguard instruments, monitoring, and evaluation but also training, staffing, budgeting and financial support.
- Outline the requirements for consultation with local communities and stakeholders, both during subproject preparation and ES safeguards development, and during subproject implementation.
- Outline the grievance redress mechanism to provide stakeholders and potentially affected communities and households avenues to provide feedback or grievances, and receive responses, with regard to the implementation of sub-projects throughout the life of the projects.
- Outline the requirements for monitoring and subproject supervision to ensure that the management measures are satisfactorily implemented and that the agreed targets for environmental and social protection are achieved.
- Outline the requirements for capacity strengthening or training deemed appropriate for the borrower or client, or government agency, involved in the ES safeguards implementation or monitoring.
- Outline the requirements for technical assistance to communities, service providers and public sector institutions to support the implementation of the ES safeguards instrument.

Table 3 lists questions and aspects to review in evaluating current capacity of an institution/actor.

Table 3: Aspects of individual institutional capacity

Question	Aspects
Does the external enabling environment support completion of the task?	This focuses on Government policies, laws and regulations, the mandates of the institution/actor, institutional incentives or pressures, political commitment to E&S issues

Does the institution have appropriate internal policies and operating procedures?	This focuses on the institution's own policies and procedures including vision ments, quality assurance and accountability systems, outreach and communications, as well as overall institutional culture
Does the institution have adequate and appropriate human resources?	This focuses on technical and managerial skills; appropriate job descriptions and performance management, appropriate allocation of tasks to staff; training programs and opportunities, staff retention; ability/timing to recruit additional staff or consultants; human resources policies
Does the institution have appropriate financial and other resources?	This focuses on the level of financial and other resources available for the task, and systems for allocation of such resources, including budget processes; cash flows to deliver funds when needed; financial planning; transportation, equipment and supplies; information technology infrastructure and databases

Table 4 provides some specific guiding questions and examples of potential findings for assessing these elements and sub-elements of institutional capacity. These points should be considered as they relate to the specific E&S risk & impact management tasks for which the institution will be responsible.

Table 4: Guiding questions and examples for assessing elements of institutional capacity

Element	Question for Assessing Sub-Element
External enabling environment	What external factors could prevent the institution from carrying out its identified project—related E&S tasks appropriately?
	Government policies Example: The Ministry (MoEM) has a policy to promote the implementation of E&S requirements in the project from preparation, implementation and monitoring?
	Laws and regulations Example: National law prohibits payments to people without land titles.
	Institutional incentives Example: Department of Energy, which is responsible for generation and distribution of energy, relies on revenue from licensing as its main source of funding.
	Mandate

	Examples: • The Ministry responsible for Regulates and manages the public supply of electricity, transmission, energy conservation, and alternative energy in the country, but has no mandate for regulating private ESI.
	National-level commitment Examples: • The Ministry of Finance does not prioritize funding for the project; government has not ratified a relevant international convention. • Government failed to fulfil E&S-related commitments in a timely fashion under previous Bank-financed operations.
Organizational policy, procedures, structure, and culture	Does the institution have the following elements in place to support implementation of the identified tasks in a manner consistent with the relevant standards of the ESF?
	Institutional Policies and Procedures Example: E&S risk mitigation manual or portion of Operational Manual.
	Reporting lines and other arrangements which promote effective implementation, and measures are in place to detect and discourage conflicts of interests or fraudulent practices. To whom do the environmental and social staff report?
	Quality assurance and control systems Example: There is an internal review system for documents, and decision-making and compliance systems include checks and balances.
	Transparency measures Example: There are appropriate information disclosures, communications and outreach, and grievance mechanisms.
	Institutional-level commitment Example: The National Park Authority has approved park management plans, and has a history of implementing and enforcing those plans
	Appropriate staff incentives

	Example: Adequate salaries and contract terms and conditions, performance management practices that encourage environmental and social staff to flag risks, to voice concerns and take appropriate actions rather than to conceal/ignore risks.
Human resources	Does the institution have the human resources and human resource policies in place to support implementation of the identified tasks in an appropriate and effective manner?
	Is the institution adequately staffed, in terms of skills, qualifications, and number of personnel for implementation of the relevant tasks? Take into account that some staff may have additional responsibilities beyond the project.
	If the institution does not have, or plan to create, sufficient in-house capacity, do they have the authority, means and capacity to engage and manage external consultants in a timely fashion?
	Does the institution have a human resources management system to support the performance of the necessary tasks and provide working conditions consistent with ESS2?
Budget, equipment, and means	Does the institution have the financial and other resources in place to support implementation of the identified tasks in an appropriate and effective manner?
	Amount, control over allocation, availability, and process • Are sufficient resources allocated for the task? • Do staff undertaking the task have any control or voice in allocating resources? • Is there a process or a system in place where units performing the task can request additional funding to meet newly emerged needs?
	Budgetary projections • Is a there an annual or more frequent process or system in place for making budget projections, and for intermediate reallocations? • To what extent do units involved in the task have opportunities to give feedback on the adequacy of funding?
	Does the institution have the necessary facilities, transportation, equipment and supplies to carry out the relevant tasks in a timely fashion throughout the implementation of the project?
	Does the institution have sufficient information sources and information technology management systems to carry out the relevant tasks? Such as databases, infrastructure, Geographic Information Systems, sufficient access to the Internet.

Step 5: Proposed Technical and Institutional Capacity Development Plan

It is quite important that the recommended actions under this task, and thus their implementation architecture, be linked to the overall Project's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).

This task aims at developing a comprehensive capacity building plan that should cover as a minimum, various stakeholders, each key step of the Project, each implementation level, training requirements, and staffing requirements, as well as budget requirements.

Where the process set out in Steps 1 to 4 indicates that capacity to carry out a specific takes needs to be strengthened, Step 5 involves identifying specific measures to help address those needs. These actions may target individual institutions or actors (or elements of them) or be aimed at improving the overall institutional framework including linkages, as well as include individual positions within specific institutions.

Recommendations should be for concrete and feasible operational actions. Specific recommended actions should be designed to address the need for strengthened capacity in an efficient manner and within a timeframe that is meaningful to support project preparation and/or implementation. This means that the action plan should include clear requirements for each phase of the Project, and in some cases for selection of subprojects/ initiation of disbursements and/or components or subcomponents. The description of actions should include assignment of responsibility, timelines for completion and budgets, and where possible targets and indicators for tracking progress and successful completion. Where training is called for, the target audience, approximate time commitment and source of training materials/ and trainers should be indicated.

In summary, the Technical and Institutional Capacity Development Plan shall include, as a minimum, sub-sections on the: i) assignment of responsibility, ii) timelines for completion, iii) budgets, iv) targets and indicators for implementation of the activities, v) monitoring, and vi) completion assessment.

As part of this step, indicators and targets should be identified for implementation of the actions and for effectiveness and achievement of their goals. For example, indicators for a training activity could include numbers of individuals trained or numbers of training courses delivered (implementation indicators) as well as a measure of the effectiveness of the training and indication that those who received it are putting their improved knowledge and skills to use (effectiveness/achievement indicators). This will also look at assessment of ESMS as a capacity building measure that the ministry can explore and may be supported in the medium and long term considering the major stake private players have in the energy sector. The assessment will look at Set up Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and recommend feasibility of ESMS to manage the E&S risks and impacts of the private entities during the Operation and Maintenance Phase of project activities. Similarly an Institutional strengthening and Capacity Building Plan for the Sector and proposed series of projects to be prepared as part of SESIA and disclosed.

Box 4 provides examples of the types of capacity strengthening actions that may be considered. If underlying problems are noted in this process, they can be identified for discussion and possible action in other contexts.

Box 4. Examples of measures to develop institutional capacity

Activities at the project level:

- Develop improved standards and technical guidance, such as procedures for verifying the age of workers or water or air quality guidelines
- Develop clear operating procedures and reporting lines
- Develop business standards and monitoring requirements
- Establish clear job descriptions and accountability
- Recruit staff in areas of institutional capacity weakness
- Conduct targeted recruitment of consultants with terms of reference that include transfer of knowledge and skills within a specified timeframe
- Train existing staff in areas of identified need and improve opportunities for professional development, such as on-the-job learning and coaching, hands-on experience in specialized fields, support participation in professional associations, as well as twinning, and mentoring
- Mobilize additional financial resources to cover recruitment of staff, procurement of equipment, vehicles and logistical support
- Plan and acquire key equipment, and providing training and resources to operate such equipment
- Develop public awareness and community outreach programs, such as preparation of public service announcements, web-sites, brochures, and other

4.0 Deliverables and Timeframes

The key deliverable of this assignment shall be the "technical and institutional capacity development plan" identifying key issues such as:

a. Capacity challenges at the institutional level both at national and others member s;

b. Current capacity development opportunities in the sector;

c. Specific capacity needs and priorities at the institutional level both at national and others member s;

d. Recommendations for the most suitable, effective, efficient and affordable modes of capacity development to meet the identified capacity challenges.

Moreover, an inception report including a work plan, detailed methodology, report format and timeline, shall be submitted within 1 month from the commencement of the assignment.

A draft" technical and institutional capacity development plan" consolidated report shall be submitted 2 months after receiving approval on the inception report, whereas, a final "technical and institutional capacity development plan" taking into account the results of the validation workshop to be submitted after 2 months of signing the contact.

5.0 Governance and contracting arrangement

5.1 Reporting

The selected Firm shall report to the Project Coordinator SESRP and shall also work closely with other focal persons recommended by the client.

5.2 Services, Facilities and Materials to be provided by the Client

The Client will provide the following services to the Firm:

- All relevant documents relevant to the specific projects;
- All available and relevant background documentation and studies (regional, sectoral, cumulative);
- Unrestricted access to project areas and sites;
- Offering security detail for all travel related to the assignment;
- Making all necessary arrangements for supporting the work of the Firm, by facilitating access to government authorities and other project stakeholders.
- Provision of office space with electricity supply for the duration of the assignment, within the project coordination unit.
- Disclosure of draft documents, sending out of invitations, organization of venues for public hearings, and being present as discussant at all public hearings.

5.3 Payment Schedule

- 10% upon signature of contract;
- 20% upon submission of on an inception report, satisfactory to the Bank, with outlined methodology and schedule for completion of the assignment and including an annotated outline of the deliverables;
- 30% upon submission of a draft Capacity Building Plan;
- 40% on submission of a Capacity Building Plan and final proceedings of the required disclosure workshops, documenting outcomes of discussions (minutes) and list of participants.

6.0 Required Qualifications and Experience

c. General Qualification

- The Firm should have a minimum of five years' work experience in environmental and social management, environmental and social safeguards.

- Team Leader should have a M.Sc. in a relevant technical field such as environmental management, social sciences, natural resource management and Energy from a reputed university.
- Experience on donor funded projects and prior implementation of donor safeguards is an advantage.
- Prior experience in World Bank funded projects will be a further advantage.

d. Professional Competencies

- Ability to read and write excellent English, and produce project reports in English for regular and ongoing presentations to World Bank staff.
- Ability to communicate in the local language.
- Ability to guide and deliver the range of safeguards management activities required by the project.
- Ability to interact with staff in the relevant implementing agencies.
- Effectiveness in analyzing and resolving project implementation issues.
- Have excellent technical and analytical skills, with a proven track record in operational and political work on environmental and social issues.
- Have a good knowledge of the assessment, preparation and/or management of the implementation of the Bank's environmental and social safeguards for the development of major infrastructure in Africa.
- Familiarity with the relevant Government of Somaliland (MoEM)procedures and regulations,
- High level of computer literacy, including Word, Excel, email and the internet, and
- Strong communication skills and good interpersonal relations.

7.0 Capacity Development and Training Schedule

Table 5 gives a detailed matrix for the implementation of the identified capacity gaps with the following details:

- Objective of the capacity building
- Specific issues of engagement
- Methods of implementation, engagement and training,
- The scope of the identified target stakeholder, population and area,
- Responsible entity / person, and
- The implementation timeframe

Table 6 shows the proposed schedule of implementing the capacity training for the SESRP

Table 5: Capacity Development and Training Schedule

Objectives	Issues for engagement	Method of engagement	Stakeholders/Target population and area	Responsible person	Time frame
ESMF	Training of all Technical Leads on the ESMF	Training	SESRP Technical Leads / relevant staff responsible for the implementation of E&S	PIU	Prior to commencement of activities
GBV Action Plan	Training of all Technical Leads on the ESMF	Training	SESRP Technical Leads / relevant staff responsible for the implementation of E&S.	PIU	Prior to commencement of activities
Project GRM	Consultation on different GRMs mechanisms in place, development of overall GRM, and Training with all Technical Leads	Consultations and Training	SESRP Technical Leads / relevant staff responsible for the implementation of E&S	PIU	Prior to commencement of activities
GBV Procedures for Reporting and Prevention	Training and monitoring during project implementation to prevent GBV and support reporting of cases	Training, monitoring,	SESRP Technical Leads / relevant staff/Community / vulnerable groups	Coordinated Lead of GBV Consultant	Prior to commencement of activities
Mitigate impact of workers on local communities	Implement training of contracted Project Workers designed to	Training	Contracted workers and community workers in Project locations	All Technical leads	Prior to deployment

(LMP and GBV Action Plan)	heighten awareness of risks and to mitigate impacts on local communities and on their rights				
H&S standards	H&S Standards for workers	Training	Contracted workers and community workers in Project locations	Technical leads	Prior to deployment
Create awareness of LMP and H&S Standards for community workers	LMP and H&S Standards	Training	Community workers in Project locations	Technical leads	Prior to deployment
Support Emergency Response Measures	Communication of Emergency Response Measure (ERM) to communities	Information, training	Communities in Project areas	PIU	Prior to commencement of activities
Community Health & Safety	Road Safety Awareness	Training	Communities in Project areas, with particular focus on vulnerable communities	PIU and Technical Leads	Prior to commencement of activities
Community Health & Safety	Sensitization on preventing common diseases	Training, information disclosure	All Communities in Project areas	PIU and Technical Leads	Prior to commencement of activities

Community Health & Safety	Communicable diseases/HIV-AIDS/STI awareness and prevention	Training	Communities in Project areas	PIU and technical leads	Prior to commencement of activities
Community Health & Safety	GBV, as per Action Plan	Training and awareness raising	All Communities in Project areas	PIU and technical leads	Prior to commencement of activities
GRM	Project GRM as described in the SEP	Information disclosure and training	Communities in Project areas, with particular focus on vulnerable communities	PIU and Technical Leads	Prior to commencement of activities
Waste management procedures (WBG-EHS) Guidelines)	Waste Management Procedures – Hazardous Waste	Training	EHS Officer	PIU / Technical Leads	Prior to commencement of activities
GBV	Response to domestic issues in a non-gender biased manner	Training	Local leaders (as detailed in the GBV Action Plan)	PIU	Prior to commencement of activities

Table 6: Implementation Schedule

Management measure	**Overall phase of project implementation**	**Timing, duration, frequency**
Inclusion of the Capacity Building plan in the ESCP	Preparation	Once, during update of ESCP
Training of Technical Leads on ESMF	Preparation	Once, prior to commencement of activities

Workshop with Technical Leads on GRM	Early Implementation	Once, during project launch workshop
GBV/Social Protection Assessment Task 1	Preparation	Once, Prior to effectiveness
GBV/Social Protection Assessment Task 2	Early implementation phase	Once, finalized
Training of Technical Leads on GBV Action Plan	Preparation	Once, prior to commencement of activities
Implementation of GBV Action Plan	Implementation	Throughout Project Cycle
Vulnerability Assessment – update of SEP (jointly with targeting strategies)	Early implementation	Once, finalized
Technical Leads Monitoring of sub-components	Implementation	continuous
PIU monitoring of sub-component E&S indicators	Implementation	Monthly
PIU supervision of Technical Leads' implementation of ESMF	Implementation	Every two weeks
Detailed activity E&S report from Technical Leads to PIU	Implementation	Monthly (last working day of every month)
Comprehensive monitoring E&S report from Technical Leads to PIU	Implementation	Quarterly (last working day of each quarter)
Comprehensive E&S report from PIU to World Bank	Implementation	Quarterly
Annual overview E&S report from PIU to World Bank	Implementation	Annual
Emergency reporting	Implementation	Any time
Total		

8.0 Attachment 1: Mapping Example

Table 7 provides another example of mapping the roles and responsibilities of various institutions and actors, with respect to implementing specific tasks identified in Step 1 for a component of a hypothetical sanitation project. This matrix helps to clarify the institutional structure for project implementation, including identifying potential areas of overlapping responsibilities, gaps, etc. In this example, the significant role of the PIU is clear, as its responsibilities extend across all project tasks. At the same time, there are multiple and potentially overlapping responsibilities for some aspects such as supervision and information disclosure which are spread among almost all project institutions.

Table 7: Example of a matrix for analyzing the roles of institutions and actors for project-level tasks

Project: Supporting Installation of Battery Energy Storage Systems and Solar PV Systems, Generator Synchronization , and Construction of Sub-Station and Transmission Lines							
Key Task	Institution Responsible for Task						
	PIU	Environmental regulator	Ministry (MoEM)	Local government unit	Energy Distributing company	Supervising engineer	Contractor
Supervision	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Enforcement	X	X		X			
Contractor management	X				X		
Monitoring and reporting	X				X	X	
Training and other capacity development	X	X	X				X
Adaptive management	X		X	X	X	X	X
Information disclosure	X	X	X	X	X		X

X indicates a role in implementation of the task

10.5 Annex V: Terms of reference for conducting assessment on presence and ESS7 eligibility of Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities to 1) determine the applicability of the standard; 2) prepare an IPPF.

ABBREVIATIONS

BESS	Battery Energy Storage Systems
BSSF	Business Support Services Firm
CBOs	Civil-based Organizations
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
ENEE	Ente Nazionale Energia Elettrica
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
SMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESPs	Electricity Service Providers
ESRES	Energy Security and Resource Efficiency in Somaliland
ESS	Environment and Social Standards
GOSL	Government of Somaliland (MoEM)(MoEM)
GHG	Green House Gas
GN	Guidance Note
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HSDGs	High Speed Diesel Generators
IP/SSAHUTLC	Indigenous People / Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
MoEM	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
MoEM	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PIU	Project Implementing Unit

PSMP	Power Sector Master Plan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAP	Somaliland Electricity Access Project
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SESRP	Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project
IPPF	Indigenous People Planning Framework
SOP	Series of Projects
TORs	Terms of Reference
WBG	World Bank Group

1. Background and Context of Somaliland and Somalia.

The energy sector in Somaliland is beset with intertwined challenges emerging from years of conflict, ad-hoc service provision, and lack of overarching regulations. More specifically, challenges in the energy sector include:

Accounting to 96% of energy sources in the country, the high reliance on biomass has caused both profound deforestation and environmental degradation across many areas; with an estimate of about 83% deforestation between 1985-2015. Petroleum products, which account for about 10% of total energy use, are essentially used for transport and electricity generation and in smaller quantities for cooking and lighting.

Pre-conflict, the Somaliland National Electric Corporation (ENEE) was the single public utility in operation, supplying Hargiesa the main regional centers of Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao, Baidoa and Kismayo through distributed diesel generators and localized distribution grids with a combined total installed capacity of about 70MW and annual energy production of about 250GWh (1987). However, public electricity infrastructure was destroyed during the conflict and the associated public institutional frameworks are almost completely defunct at present. ENEE currently only operates 12 MW installed capacity in Boosaaso and Qardho in the North East Part of the country. The energy sector in Somaliland has many features common to countries in or emerging from conflict whereby several private service providers stepped in by creating small electricity companies called Energy Service Providers (ESPs). The most common supply of electricity in such contexts is a decentralized, private supply of electricity using relatively low-capacity Medium Voltage (MV) and Low Voltage (LV) networks with embedded small-scale High-Speed Diesel Generators (HSDGs), initially serving their own loads and gradually expanding to serve the neighborhoods.

In the Government of Somaliland (MoEM)(GOSL), the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MoEM) has the mandate to oversee operations in the electricity sector, whereas in Somaliland, the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MoEM) has the mandate over the energy sector. At the others level, there are Ministers responsible for Electricity though

most of these are yet to be fully functional. Key sector decisions are made by the MoEM in the GOSL and MoEM in Somaliland respectively. Due to the absence of regulations and codes of practice, there is no mechanism to vet and enforce electricity services quality, health and safety standards thus exposing both ESP employees and the consumers to safety risks. This is further compounded by the lack of capacity to develop, enforce and monitor the sector by the government institutions. The GOSL has taken some initial steps to create a favorable enabling environment of policies and regulations that include: (i) Preparation and adoption of a sector development plan - the Somali Power Sector Master Plan (PSMP), and (ii) enacting the requisite legislation (the Electricity Act).

Electricity distribution networks losses mainly stem from the use of LV (415/240V) as the main distribution voltage with the lines extending over long distances and aged equipment. Technical losses are further exacerbated by the ESPs' duplication of generation, distribution and retail infrastructure. In addition, the metering systems are deficient, and they cannot provide reliable data regarding electricity consumption. In some instances, ESPs charge a fixed fee based on estimation of the consumer load, such as the number of light bulbs or other appliances in use, due to lack of consumer meters. This provides no incentive for end-users to reduce equipment use or buy more energy-efficient products, contributing to overall energy inefficiency and driving up electricity costs.

Access to electricity is low, and is estimated at 35% nationally50, leaving 9 million Somalis coping without electricity. A disparity remains between access rates in urban areas (approximately 60%), rural areas (15%) and nomadic households (1%) in addition to high tariffs and connection fees which are barriers to access expansion. The country does not yet have a comprehensive electrification strategy with targets, but it is committed to the 2030 SDGs Agenda, including SDG7 for the achievement of universal access to modern energy.

Installed generation capacity is inefficiently used, as nearly 100% of generation is derived from HSDGs. Due to the lack of sector regulations and limited capacity of ESPs to invest in the equipment required to synchronize existing HSDG units coupled with a shortage of operations and maintenance staff trained in the use of equipment required for synchronous operation; most of the existing installed generation capacity is not being used efficiently and many of the units are operating below the designed performance criteria. As a result, "wet stacking" (diesel fuel waste, increased pollution, performance degradation and shorter HSDG lifespans) is widespread. By addressing the synchronization of generation units and, ideally, supplementing the thermal units with a renewable energy source, the gains could contribute to lower cost of generation by about 30%.[51]

A recent DFID-funded project – the Energy Security and Resource Efficiency in Somaliland (ESRES) had piloted initiatives to: (i) integrate renewable energy to existing HSDGs creating Solar PV/BESS/HSDGs hybrid mini grids leading to reduced cost of generation, and (ii) support participating ESPs to reduce network technical and commercial losses. The project has demonstrated the feasibility of solar power in reducing the cost of generation, and reducing GHG emissions (equivalent to about 8,822 tons CO_2 annually), in addition to the ESPs willingness to provide additional capital investments into solar PV based generation capacity.

Another sector-targeted project being currently implemented by the GOSL and Somaliland is the Somali Electricity Access Project and Additional Financing (SEAP). This project is funded under a WB-administered Somaliland

[50] https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/ (Accessed 9 April 2021).

[51] Results from the Energy Security and Resource Efficiency in Somaliland Project (ESRES) indicate that ESPs that have hybridized the HSDGs with Solar PV systems coupled with Battery Energy Storage System have been able to reduce the consumer tariffs by about 34 percent.

Multi-Partner Fund started in 2018 and to be concluded in 2022. The project aims to reduce market barriers for the private sector to provide modern energy access through solar home systems, and targets poorer households, small businesses, areas not sufficiently close to a mini grid, isolated villages, and nomadic pastoralists. The project is also financing studies to enable electrification through Solar powered/ hybrid mini grids, as well as a range of capacity building activities of the MoEM of the GOSL and the MoEM in Somaliland.

The GOSL is preparing the Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SESRP) for appraisal. The SESRP aim is to increase access to electricity services and to re-establish the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI) in the Project Areas. The Project will be implemented by the two Project Implementing Units (PIU) established at the MoEM (GOSL) and the MoEM (Somaliland) in close coordination with the Others Member s, the beneficiary ministries and ESPs.

The Project Development Objective is to increase access to lower cost and cleaner electricity supply in the Project Areas and to re-establish the electricity supply industry

Somaliland has very complex social structures and norms that can serve to exclude some people and communities from accessing information or participating in decision making. While many neighboring countries have recognized ethnic Somalis as minority indigenous groups, this is not the case in Somaliland and Somaliland. The World Bank has not triggered Operational Procedure 4.10 Indigenous People on previous projects in Somaliland, but some vulnerable groups, such as the Bantu, Bravenese, Rerhamar, Bajuni, Eyle, Galgala, Tumal, Yibir, and Gaboye, could meet the requirements for being considered a Sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local community under ESS7 in the new World Bank ESF, 2018.

1.1. Project Components

The proposed Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project has been conceptualized as the first of a series of three projects The SOP vision has four themes (a) infrastructure development, (b) renewable energy generation, (c) electricity supply to public institutions, (d) sector capacity enhancement. These themes aim to achieve the following outcomes: (i) Increased access to lower cost electricity supply from diverse energy resources especially from renewable energy resources for climate change mitigation; and access to improved electricity and health and education services; (ii) Improved access to functional health and education services; and (iii) Sector institutional, legal and regulatory enabling environment for sustained sector operations, including enhancing both the public and private capacity to manage and operate the sector.

Component 1 – Sub-Transmission and Distribution network reconstruction, reinforcement and operations efficiency in the major load centers of Hargeisa (US$ 37.5 Million).

The component activities include sub-transmission and distribution network reconstruction and reinforcement in the major load centers of Hargiesa Hargeisa. These activities will support the ESPs to: (i) decrease in the cost of operations (increased generation efficiency, reduction in distribution network losses and distribution network duplications); and (ii) improve electricity supply and reliability. These investments will enable the establishment of interconnected distribution off take infrastructure (bulk supply points) that will allow deployment of larger generation capacity and interconnection to the proposed transmission grid with neighboring countries. To enable the network to adapt to worsening climate condition (increasing rainstorm and flooding) steel tubular and concrete

poles with concrete foundations will be used to construct the MV/LV lines and MV/LV poles. In addition, for the proposed new lines, the line route will be selected to avoid known flood prone areas.

Component 1-A. Generator Synchronization and Automation:

Currently, most of the ESPs have not implemented synchronization and automation as part of their generation processes. As a consequence, separate generator units are connected to exclusive feeder lines and as result, many generators operate below their expected optimal performance criteria. Further, the absence of automation and synchronization, prevents the ESPs from utilizing parallel generation to assure optimal generator performance and dynamic reactivity to electricity load variations. This kind of operation results in significant amounts of "wet stacking" (diesel fuel waste, extra pollution, and performance degradation). These all combine to reduce the potential maximum generation power output, reduce lifespans of the generator engines and elevate maintenance costs and unscheduled generation downtime. Investments under this component will support equipment supply and installation that will enable synchronizing and automation of the numerous generators presently in operation. The application of automation and synchronization will reduce cost of generation accruing from augmentation in generation capacity and thus will reduce wet stacking with concurrent lower fuel consumption, maintenance costs, and reduced GHG emissions.

Component 1-B. Sub transmission and Distribution network interconnection in the major load centers of Hargiesa Hargeisa:

Most of the ESPs with a presence in the targeted project areas, operate independently and, as a consequence, there is significant infrastructure and operations duplication. In addition, lack of network interconnection limits the opportunity to share existing generation facilities in addition to the prospect of investing in larger capacity and more efficient generation systems. Specific activities of this sub-component will include: (i) building bus-bars to permit the generation from several generating units to be synchronized; (ii) interconnection of distribution facilities of individual ESPs with their neighbors; (iii) distribution network reinforcement; and (iv) construction of a greenfield 132KV sub-transmission line. The intention to focus on establishment of an interconnected sub-transmission and distribution network is deliberate considering the need to consolidate the currently existing investments in infrastructure and concretize the "bottom-up" infrastructure building blocks required to meet increasing electricity demand.

Component 2 – Hybridization and Battery Storage Systems for Mini-Grids (US$ 3 Million):

This component will support activities aimed at the hybridization and optimization of existing mini-grids. It will support installation of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and solar PV systems at existing diesel-based generation stations in selected load centers. This component aims at increasing the efficiency of the existing hybrid mini grids (diesel and solar) by optimizing the generation capacity and where possible reduce the diesel consumption by augmenting the installed capacity with BESS and additional solar PV generation. The hybridization opportunities offer significant improvements in fuel efficiency, fuel consumption, extended generator lifespans, reducing GHG emissions and combustion pollution, along with less reliance on fuel imports. In addition, hybridization has enabled some ESPs to reduce the electricity tariffs by about 40%. Furthermore, this component will support increased penetration of renewable energy and increased resilience of the existing mini-grids. Complemented by activities under component 1, having synchronized systems offers several benefits including,

but not limited to: reducing grid shutdowns due to load imbalance, ensuring proper load flow and match the generation with the supply available, offering a foundation to foster further greater integration of renewable energy systems like rooftop solar, and opening opportunities for future net-metering. The selection of beneficiary ESPs will be based on a set of criteria.

Component 3 – Stand-alone solar off-grid access to public institutions (Health and Education) (US$ 4 Million):

This component complements ongoing activities under the SEAP project and expands activities to target health and education facilities, which were not part of the SEAP project scope.

This component will finance the delivery, installation, and O&M for Lighting Global certified solar-PV systems over the lifetime of the project for selected education and health facilities. 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. The activities under this component support the resilience of the Somali population from the conflict's impact on livelihoods through improved access to functional basic services, such as health and education facilities. Further, it would also strengthen the government's legitimacy before its citizens through the delivery of the "social contract". The component will contribute to the re-establishment of the mandate of the Health and Education line Ministries for the provision of adequate services. The design is also consistent with the Health and Education World Bank projects implementing arrangements to build capacity and expand revenue mobilization for the line Ministries (through improved services) for improved budget discipline and adequate allocation to cover for the facilities operational costs after the lifetime of the project. In addition, it will establish a platform to rally Development Partners contributions to the budget in the event the revenue mobilized is not sufficient to cover for the facilities expenses.

Selection of the facilities will be underpinned by the Least-Cost geospatial analysis and the list of priority facilities identified by the GOSL (in consultation with the FMS) and Somaliland (SL). Site profiling will be conducted during project implementation to confirm beneficiaries' facilities.

Component 4 – Institutional Development and Capacity Building (US$ 5.5 Million).

Component 4 activities consists of 5 subcomponents, tailored to the re-establishment of the sector soft infrastructure for the adequate day-to-day management and establishment of an enabling institutional and regulatory environment for sector operations.

a. *Sub-component 1 – Policy and regulatory development.*

The technical assistance is aimed at strengthening sector governance and regulation to foster autonomy, accountability, and transparency. Specific activities will include sector policy, regulation, planning, management and operations, among others. The process of reestablishing the ESI and integrating infrastructure network operations will require a mix of planning and monitoring and, in particular, national skill set advancement and institutional entities. This will also require having in place appropriate regulations, standards, safety and technical including environmental and social performance requirements. Further, the establishment of a regulatory

framework will require the ESPs to improve technically, be environmentally and socially responsible, and provide better operations within a levelled and regulated marketplace.

b. Sub-component 2- Sector Planning and Feasibility Studies for Renewable Energy Projects.

Following the adoption of the PSMP, there is need to undertake detailed feasibility studies, such detailed wind resource specific site measurements and geothermal prospecting, so as to progress implementation of the priority investments. The technical assistance will also support MoEM to undertake integrated planning including preparation of a Least Cost Development Plan covering generation, transmission and distribution and Electricity Access Strategy and Investment Prospectus. In addition, an assessment for productive uses of electricity will be conducted in the project areas to inform a pilot and the broader electrification planning and rollout agenda, also learning from the support provided under the SEAP project in providing off-grid connectivity to businesses. The pilot will be accompanied by a consumer awareness campaign building on the experience in similar contexts. The technical assistance is aimed at supporting the sector to have in place a sector wide development framework that will enhance crowding-in funding, both private and public.

c. Sub-Component 3: ESP Business Support Services.

The technical assistance will support selected ESPs to enhance their capacity in both utility business management operations and also assist to set up business processes that would not only enable them comply to the license obligations, but also help them to grow their businesses and revenue stream leading to long-term additional sector investments. The technical assistance to enhance the ESI institutional capacity would initially support and guide the day-to-day sector undertakings through a Business Support Services Firm (BSSF) approach, which seeks to support and guide the day-to-day sector undertakings over a medium term to reestablish the Somali electricity sector covering both policy, oversight, operations and management including coaching and hands-on training of the sector staff and sector studies. The sub-component will also support ESPs with capacity to manage E&S aspects in their operations including preparation of ESP EHS manuals that would in particular focus on the ESP operations and maintenance obligations of the facilities financed by the project

d. Sub-Component 4: Project Implementation Support including for environment and social safeguards.

This subcomponent will finance execution, design, and supervision consultants to assist the MoEM PIU and associated agencies in project implementation, sector management and coordination. This subcomponent will also support key functions of the PIU Project Management Teams (project management, procurement, financial management (FM), safeguards, and Monitoring and Evaluation) required for project implementation. The subcomponent will also include technical assistance to enhance sector fiduciary arrangements as well as setting up an E&S risk & impact management system, enhancing the E&S capacity through staffing and training on the ESF requirements based on a robust capacity building plan. Specifically, the subcomponent will finance the Owner's Engineer Consultancy Services to support the PIU with regard to the project design, procurement and contracts' management, including fiduciary and E&S aspects covering responsibility of preparing E&S documents along with the sub project specific designs. A dedicated Environmental and Social firm will support the PIU in the areas of health, safety, labor management, land, resettlement, community engagement and security. In addition,

the sub-component will support trainings for the Ministries of Health and Education for the management and operations of the solar PV systems beyond the lifetime of the project.

e. Sub-Component 5: Implementation of Gender Action Plan.

This subcomponent will support a series of interventions envisioned to close the identified gender gaps. A gender diagnostic assessment to identify specific gender gaps within the energy sector, particularly barriers that limit career progression of women within the energy sector, was undertaken as part of the project preparation. The assessment highlights four critical areas to be considered for women to be employed in the energy sector: (i) pipeline (education sector), (ii) skills-training, (iii) women's employment and retention in the energy sector and (iv) policy and legal framework to support women's employment. The diagnostic gender gap assessment, will be undertaken as part of the project implementation that will inform the design and implementation of a pilot incubator to accelerate the employment of women engineers in the sector, and the preparation of a Gender Action Plan and a Gender Capacity Building plans.

2. Objectives of the assignment

The objective of this assignment is to: (i) prepare Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF), according to the requirements of ESS27– Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.

3. Scope of Work

3.1. Scope of Work for Indigenous People Planning Framework

The Consultancy Firm shall prepare the Indigenous People Planning Framework in accordance to the requirements set out in ESS27– Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities and explained further in the ESS7 Guidance Note (GN). The Consultancy Firm shall endeavor to describe the following, based on available information.

Targeted Social Assessment for the Purposes of ESS7

1. The breadth, depth, and type of analysis of the social assessment is proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the proposed project on the SSAHUTLC. The social assessment referred to in this Appendix is conducted as part of the environmental and social assessment under ESS1.

2. The social assessment includes the following elements, as needed:

a. A review of the legal and institutional framework applicable to SSAHUTLC.

b. Gathering of baseline data on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the SSAHUTLC; the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; and the natural resources on which they depend.

c. Taking the review and baseline data into account, the identification of project-affected parties and the elaboration of a culturally appropriate process for involving and consulting with the SSAHUTLC at each stage of project preparation and implementation.

d. An assessment, based on meaningful consultation tailored to SSAHUTLC, of the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is an analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected SSAHUTLC, given their distinct circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their potential lack of access to opportunities relative to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live. The assessment should consider differentiated gender impacts of project activities and impacts on potentially disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within the community of SSAHUTLC.

e. The identification and evaluation of measures necessary to avoid adverse impacts, or if such measures are not feasible, the identification of measures to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such impacts, and to ensure that the SSAHUTLC receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project. This is based on meaningful consultation tailored to IP/SSAHUTLC and, where relevant, pursuant to paragraph 24 of ESS7, on Free, Prior, and Informed Consent.

3.1.1. The purpose IP/SSAHUTLC Planning Framework

1. The purpose of the SSAHUTLC Planning Framework is to conduct an assessment on presence and ESS7 eligibility of Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities to 1) determine the applicability of the standard; 2) prepare an IPPF in line with the requirements of ESS7.

And IPPF will be prepared following identification of the subproject or individual project components and confirmation that there is likelihood that SSAHUTLCs are found in, or have collective attachment to, project areas or nearby, and that, at this stage, the individual subprojects and project areas are not known. This IPPF shall be proportionate to potential risks and impacts on the site. Project activities that may affect IP/SSAHUTLC should not commence until site specific IPPF are finalized and approved by the Bank.

2. The SSAHUTLC Planning Framework shall set out:

a. The types of subprojects likely to be proposed for financing under the project.

b. The potential positive and adverse impacts of such programs or subprojects on SSAHUTLC.

c. A plan for carrying out the social assessment for such programs or subprojects.

d. A framework for ensuring the meaningful consultation tailored to SSAHUTLC and in the specified circumstances, a framework for ensuring their Free, Prior, and Informed Consent during project implementation.

e. The review of the legal and institutional framework should include relevant international agreements, the WB's ESS7 and a gap analysis.

f. Institutional arrangements, including capacity building where necessary, for screening project-supported activities, evaluating their effects on SSAHUTLC, preparing SSAHUTLC Plans, and addressing any grievances.

g. Monitoring and reporting arrangements, including mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project.

Disclosure arrangements for SSAHUTLC Plans to be prepared as specified in the SSAHUTLC Planning Framework.

4. DELIVERABLES AND TIMEFRAMES

The selected Consultancy Firm shall deliver the IP/SSAHUTLC Planning Framework along with appropriate annexes (E&S Safeguards Instruments) within the following Timeframes

Activity	Timing / deadline
1. Submission of inception report for IP/SSAHUTLC Planning Framework and update of Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Within 2 weeks after contract signing
2. Submission of draft IP/SSAHUTLC Planning Framework,	2 month after approval of inception report
3. Submission of final IP/SSAHUTLC Planning Framework: The final report and IPPF shall incorporate the comments from client and the World Bank, and shall only be deemed final upon approval from client and the World Bank.	4 weeks after receiving review comments from the client on the draft IPPF report.

5. Governance and contracting arrangement

5.1. Reporting

The selected Consultancy Firm shall report to the Project Coordinator SESRP and shall also work closely with other focal persons recommended by the client.

5.2. Remuneration and duration of services

The schedule of payments is specified below:

1. 10% upon signature of contract;
2. 20% upon submission of an inception report, satisfactory to the Bank, updating these terms of reference, outlining the methodology and schedule for completion of the assignment and including an annotated outline of the deliverables;
3. 30% upon submission of a draft IPPF;

4. 40% on submission of a final IPPF and final proceedings of the required disclosure workshops, documenting outcomes of discussions and list of participants.

The Consultancy Firm shall be the responsible contracted party for the deliverables in 4 above.

5.3. Services, Facilities and Materials to be provided by the Client

The Client will provide the following services to the Consultancy Firm:

- All relevant documents relevant to the project;
- All available and relevant background documentation and studies (e.g. regional, sectoral, cumulative);
- Unrestricted access to project areas and sites;
- Security details for all travel related to the assignment;
- Making all necessary arrangements for supporting the work of the Consultancy Firm by e.g. facilitating access to government authorities and other Project stakeholders.
- Provision of furnished office space with electricity supply for the duration of the assignment, in the same location where the project coordination unit is.
- Disclosure of draft documents, sending out of invitations (appropriate to the COVID pandemic situation), organization of venues for public hearings, and being present as discussant at all public hearings.

6. Required Qualifications and Experience

This Consultancy shall be executed by a Firm with a proven track record in social assessment and management projects, as well as sector-specific experience in the energy sector. The Firm shall have a specific experience of conducting similar assignment in an environment similar to that of Somaliland (fragile and conflicted context). Furthermore, the Consultancy Firm shall have a demonstrable experience and knowledge of applying the World Bank's environmental and social Framework (ESF) and working with local communities on land, resettlement and livelihoods issues. Knowledge of, and previous regional experience in the geographic, socio-economic and environmental context of the Horn of Africa region would be an important advantage.

Social Development Specialist shall hold a Postgraduate degree in Sciences/ Social Sciences/ Social Development or with a Management Degree/ having at least 10 years of experience in the conduction of similar projects including social assessments and vulnerable community development plans in conflict and fragile contexts. Specifically, the Social Development Specialist shall have experience and expertise in IP/SSAHUTLC related issues, and shall have the ability to effectively communicate in English and the local language(s).

10.6 Annex VI: Chance Find Procedure

Chance find procedures will be used as follows:

a. Encounter or detection of a Physical Cultural Resources (PCR).
b. Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find;
c. Delineate the discovered site or area;
d. Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities take over;
e. Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities (within 24 hours or less);
f. The responsible local authorities would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archeologists (within 24 hours). The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
g. Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible local authorities. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage;
h. Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing;
i. These procedures must be referred to as standard provisions in construction contracts, when applicable. During project supervision, the Site Engineer / Public Works Engineer (PWE) shall monitor the above regulations relating to the treatment of any chance find encountered are observed;
j. Construction work will resume only after authorization is given by the responsible local authorities concerning the safeguard of the heritage; and
k. Relevant findings will be recorded in World Bank Implementation Supervision Reports (ISRs), and Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) will assess the overall effectiveness of the project's cultural property mitigation, management, and activities, as appropriate.

10.7 Annex VII: Grievance/Complaint Resolution/Escalation Form

COMPLAINT/GRIEVANCE REGISTER	
Unique Reference No. Pre-Printed	Date received:
Name of Complainant or Representative of group of complainants	
Contact Details of complainant or representative of group of complainants (if available), Anonymous complaints are also allowed.	Residence: Telephone:
Location where complaint is received:	Location the grievance is related to:
Region	Region
District	District
Grievance is related to (nature of complaint):	 Other
Description of Complaint:	
Grievance	Non-grievance (grievances not related to the project)
Name of Complainant:	Signature/Thumb print of Complainant
Name of witness (If available)	Signature/Thumb print of witness (If available)
Name of recipient	Signature of recipient
Mode of receipt	Phone: Letter: Verbal:

10.8 Annex VIII. Environmental and Social Clauses for Contractors

Most environmental and social impacts of subprojects will result from activities directly under the control of contractors and will be mitigated directly by the same contractors. For the majority of subprojects, the ESMP will consist solely of measures implemented by subcontractors. As a consequence, ensuring that contractors effectively mitigate construction related impacts is the core of the Project's mitigation strategy. This will be done by ensuring that the environmental and social management of construction activities are mandatory parts of construction works contracts.

The PIU will incorporate standardized environmental and social clauses in tender documentation and contract documents, so that potential bidders are aware of environmental and social performance requirements expected from them, are able to reflect that in their bids, and required to implement the clauses for the duration of the contract. PIU will enforce compliance by contractors with these clauses.

The clauses cover four issues:

Environment, Health and Safety (EHS)

Environmental and social monitoring by contractor

Environmental and social liabilities

Grievance mechanism for workers

These clauses will also be referred to in all subproject ESMPs. Subproject ESMPs will also specify any training required for contractors to understand and satisfactorily meet the Project's environmental and social requirements.

10.9Environment, Health and Safety

The purpose of the environment, health and safety (EHS) clauses for contractors is to define minimum standards of construction practice acceptable for the project. ESHS clauses will be included in the bidding documents and contracts to be executed to obligate the contractor to comply with the ESMF, RPF, ESMPs, CESMPs and the WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (General and Specific Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution).

11 EHS Supervisor

In addition of Contractor's general arrangement to carry out the project works, the Contractor must hire at least one environment, health and safety supervisor on a full time basis for each subproject before the commencement of work. The Contractor/Subcontractor shall abide by the rules of regulation of the Occupational Health and Safety as stipulated in the WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (General and Specific Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution). The contractor shall also abide by the clauses of health and safety in General Conditions and Particular Conditions of Contract of the bid document.

12 Role of environment, health and safety supervisor

Primary role is to monitor the movement of people, workers and equipment, give timely warnings of any risk or non-compliance with safe work procedures and, where necessary, stop work if a risk situation escalates or cannot be minimized as well as look the potential environmental issues (air pollution, noise level, water quality, waste management etc.).

The tasks of environment and safety supervisor include the following:

Ensure first aid facilities and personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers at the sites

Provide orientation to workers before start of the subproject activities.

Warn the workers of any imminent or deteriorating risk situation that could result in an accident, and instruct when it is safe to proceed

Ensure restrain from undertaking any other tasks that may distract the workers focus on the work, mainly, work on or near live overhead conductors, work on transmission and communication towers.

Stop the work, if necessary safety would not be ensured

Pause the work while the safety observer changes position.

Ensure special safety during elevated work platform work or crane operations on or near live conductors.

Ensure proper collection and disposal of solid wastes within the construction site.

Ensure proper infrastructure facilities, water supply and sanitation facilities for all workers.

The contractor will prepare a monitoring report on environment and safety for each subproject at every month during the construction/rehabilitation of transmission line or substation.

13 General Environmental and Social Clauses

The project will incorporate environmental and social clauses in tender documentation and contract documents, so that potential bidders are aware of environmental and social performance requirements expected from them and are able to reflect that in their bids. The project will enforce compliance by contractors with these clauses.

These clauses will be referred to in all subproject ESMPs. Subproject ESMPs will also include any training required for contractors to understand and satisfactorily meet the Project's environmental and social requirements.

The following set of clauses will be included in the tender documentation

1. General environmental and social clauses
2. Environmental and social monitoring by contractor
3. Environmental and social liabilities

14 Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan

Prior to starting construction, the contractor must prepare and submit a Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs) to the OE or supervision engineer (representing PIU) for review and acceptance. The CESMPs will provide a detailed explanation of how the contractor will comply with the project's safeguard documents such as the ESMP, and demonstrate that sufficient funds are budgeted for that purpose. The CESMPs will include specific mitigation measures based on the ESMP, the final design, the proposed work method ments, the nature of the project site, etc. They will also be informed by the work risk assessment and impacts identified by the ESIAs study. Primarily the C-ESMP will include but not limited to:

- Labour Influx Management Plan;
- Workers' Camp & Accommodation Management Plans (if contractor retains a construction camp);
- Gender-Based Violence action plan including an Accountability and Response Framework
- Stakeholders Engagement and Communication Plan,
- Emergency Response Plan,
- Waste Management Plan,
- Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan,
- Air Quality and Dust Management Plan,
- Water Resources Management Plan,
- Noise and Vibration Management Plan,
- EHS Code of Conduct and
- A working and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanisms.
- Chance find management plan etc

15 Gender based Violence

The contractor must address the risk of gender-based violence, through: mandatory and repeated training and awareness raising for the workforce about refraining from unacceptable conduct toward local community , specifically women; informing workers about national laws that make sexual harassment and gender-based violence a punishable offence which is prosecuted; introducing a Worker Code of Conduct as part of the employment contract, and including sanctions for non-compliance (e.g., termination) adopting a policy to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in investigating complaints about gender-based violence.

16 Child Labor

Contractors must not employ workers below the age of 18.

17 Labor influx

Where contractors and labor come from outside the local area, contractors will need to maintain labor relation relations with local communities through labor codes of conduct.

18 Roads

In order to carry out the construction works, it may be necessary to close or divert certain specified roads, either permanently or temporarily during the construction period. The contractor should arrange diversions for providing alternative route for transport and/or pedestrians.

After breaking up, closing or otherwise interfering with any street or footpath to which the public has access, the Contractor shall make such arrangements as may be reasonably necessary so as to cause as little interference with the traffic in that street or footpath during construction of the construction works as shall be reasonably practicable.

Wherever the construction works interfere with existing public or private roads or other ways over which there is a public or private RoW for any traffic, the Contractor shall construct diversion ways wherever possible.

19 Movement of Trucks and Construction Machinery

The Contractor moving solid or liquid construction materials and waste shall take strict measures to minimize littering of roads by ensuring that vehicles are licensed and loaded in such a manner as to prevent falling off or spilling of construction materials and by sheeting the sides and tops of all vehicles carrying mud, sand, other materials and debris. Construction materials should be brought from registered sources in the area and debris should be transferred to assigned places in the landfill with documented confirmation.

20 Traffic Safety Measures

The Contractor shall provide, erect and maintain such traffic signs, road markings, barriers and traffic control signals and such other measures as may be necessary for ensuring traffic safety around the construction site.

The Contractor shall not commence any work that affects the public motor roads and highways until all traffic safety measures necessitated by the work are fully operational.

21 Access across the Construction Site and to Frontages

In carrying out the construction works, the Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent or reduce any disturbance or inconvenience to the owners, tenants or occupiers of the adjacent properties, and to the public generally. The Contractor shall maintain any existing RoW across the whole or part of the construction site and public and private access to adjoining frontages in a safe condition and to a standard not less than that pertaining at the commencement of the contract. If required, the Contractor shall provide acceptable alternative means of passage or access to the satisfaction of the persons affected.

22 Noise and Dust Control

The Contractor shall take all practicable measures to minimize nuisance from noise, vibration and dust caused by heavy vehicles and construction machinery.

This includes:

respecting normal working hours in or close to residential areas

maintaining equipment in a good working order to minimize extraneous noise from mechanical vibration, creaking and squeaking, as well as emissions or fumes from the machinery

shutting down equipment when it is not directly in use

using operational noise mufflers

Provide a water tanker, and spray water when required to minimize the impact of dust

limiting the speed of vehicles used for construction

23 Waste Disposal

The Contractor must agree with the municipality about arrangements for construction waste disposal. The municipality shall designate a dumping site or landfill for the disposal of solid waste.

The contractor will take measures to avoid soil and groundwater contamination by liquid waste.

24 Protection of the Existing Installations

The Contractor shall properly safeguard all buildings, structures, works, services or installations from harm, disturbance or deterioration during the construction period. The Contractor shall take all necessary measures required for the support and protection of all buildings, structures, pipes, cables, sewers and other apparatus during the concession period, and to repair any damage occurs in coordination with Municipality and concerned authorities.

25 Protection of Trees and Other Vegetation

The Contractor shall avoid loss of trees and damage to other vegetation wherever possible. Adverse effects on green cover within or in the vicinity of the construction site shall be minimized. The contractor will restore vegetative cover, where feasible.

26 Physical Cultural Resources

The contractor will train construction crews and supervisors to spot potential archaeological finds. In the event of a potential find, the contractor will inform PIU who will in turn liaise with the respective government office for quick assessment and action.

27 Clearance of Construction Site on Completion

The Contractor shall clear up all working areas both within and outside the construction site and accesses as work proceeds and when no longer required for the carrying out of the Construction works. All surplus soil and materials, sheds, offices and temporary fencing shall be removed, post holes filled and the surface of the ground restored as near as practicable to its original condition.

28 Worker Health and Safety

To avoid work related accidents and injuries, the contractor will:

Provide occupational health and safety training to all employees involved in works

Provide protective masks, helmet, overall and safety shoes, safety goggles, as appropriate

Provide workers in high noise areas with earplugs or earmuffs

Ensure availability of first aid box

Provide employees with access to toilets and potable drinking water

Train workers regarding the handling of hazardous materials

Store hazardous materials as per the statutory provisions of occupational health and safety act of 2007???

29 Site Construction Safety and Insurance

Further to enforcing the compliance of environmental management, contractors are responsible on providing insurance for construction labors, staff attending to the construction site, citizens for each subproject, the insurance requirements and clauses are d in the bidding documents complying to the labor law.

29.1 Environmental and Social Monitoring by Contractors

The project will require that contractors monitor, keep records and report on the following environmental and social issues for their subproject:

The following list should be used in a manner proportional to the size, risk and impacts of each subproject.

i. Safety: hours worked, recordable incidents and corresponding Root Cause Analysis (lost time incidents, medical treatment cases), first aid cases, high potential near misses, and remedial and preventive activities required (for example, revised job safety analysis, new or different equipment, skills training, and so forth).

ii. Environmental incidents and near misses: environmental incidents and high potential near misses and how they have been addressed, what is outstanding, and lessons learned.

iii. Major works: those undertaken and completed, progress against project schedule, and key work fronts (work areas).

iv. E&S requirements: noncompliance incidents with permits and national law (legal noncompliance), project commitments, or other E&S requirements.

v. E&S inspections and audits: by contractor, engineer, or others, including authorities—to include date, inspector or auditor name, sites visited and records reviewed, major findings, and actions taken.

vi. Workers: number of workers, indication of origin (expatriate, local, nonlocal nationals), gender, age with evidence that no child labor is involved, and skill level (unskilled, skilled, supervisory, professional, management).

vii. Training on E&S issues: including dates, number of trainees, and topics.

viii. Footprint management: details of any work outside boundaries or major off-site impacts caused by ongoing construction—to include date, location, impacts, and actions taken.

ix. External stakeholder engagement: highlights, including formal and informal meetings, and information disclosure and dissemination—to include a breakdown of women and men consulted and themes coming from various stakeholder groups, including vulnerable groups (e.g., disabled, elderly, children, etc.).

x. Details of any security risks: details of risks the contractor may be exposed to while performing its work—the threats may come from third parties external to the project.

xi. Worker grievances: details including occurrence date, grievance, and date submitted; actions taken and dates; resolution (if any) and date; and follow-up yet to be taken—grievances listed should include those received since the preceding report and those that were unresolved at the time of that report.

xii. External stakeholder grievances: grievance and date submitted, action(s) taken and date(s), resolution (if any) and date, and follow-up yet to be taken—grievances listed should include those received since the preceding report and those that were unresolved at the time of that report. Grievance data should be gender-disaggregated.

xiii. Major changes to contractor's environmental and social practices.

xiv. Deficiency and performance management: actions taken in response to previous notices of deficiency or observations regarding E&S performance and/or plans for actions to be taken—these should continue to be reported until the project determines the issue is resolved satisfactorily.

29.2Environmental and Social Liabilities of Contractors

Contractors will be legally and financially accountable for any environmental or social damage or prejudice caused by their staff, and thus are accepted to put in place controls and procedures to manage their environmental and social performance. A breakdown for the cost of noncompliance for each mitigation measure will be enclosed in bidding documents. These will include:

Mitigation measures to be included in the contract will be specified in the subproject ESMP

Deductions for environmental noncompliance will be added as a clause in the Bill of Quantities (BOQ) section

Environmental penalties shall be calculated and deducted in each submitted invoice

Any impact that is not properly mitigated will be the object of an environmental/social notice by PIU

For minor infringements and social complaints, an incident which causes temporary but reversible damage, the contractor will be given a notice to remedy the problem and restore the environment. No further actions will be taken if the Project engineer confirms that restoration is done satisfactorily.

For social notices, the Project engineer will alert the contractor to remedy the social impact and the follow the issue until solved. If the contractor does not comply with the remediation request, work will be stopped and considered under no excused delay

If the contractor hasn't remedied the environmental impact during the allotted time, the Project engineer will stop the work and give the contractor a notification indicating a financial penalty according to the non-complied mitigation measure that was specified in the bidding document.

No further actions will be required if the Project engineer sees that restoration is done satisfactorily. Otherwise, if Contractor hasn't remedied the situation within one day any additional days of stopping work will be considered no excused delay.

Environmental notifications issued by the Project engineer might include one or more environmental penalty.

In the event of repeated noncompliance totaling 5% of the contract value, the Project Engineer will bring the environmental and social notices and the deduction history to procurement in order to tack a legal action.

29.3Grievance Mechanism for Workers

Contractors will put in place a Grievance Mechanism for their workers that is proportionate to their workforce, according to the following principles[52]:

Provision of information. All workers should be informed about the grievance mechanism at the time they are hired, and details about how it operates should be easily available, for example, included in worker documentation or on notice boards.

Transparency of the process. Workers must know to whom they can turn in the event of a grievance and the support and sources of advice that are available to them. All line and senior managers must be familiar with their organization's grievance procedure.

Keeping it up to date. The process should be regularly reviewed and kept up to date, for example, by referencing any new statutory guidelines, changes in contracts or representation.

Confidentiality. The process should ensure that a complaint is dealt with confidentially. While procedures may specify that complaints should first be made to the workers' line manager, there should also be the option of raising a grievance first with an alternative manager, for example, a human resource (personnel) manager.

Non-retribution. Procedures should guarantee that any worker raising a complaint will not be subject to any reprisal.

[52] Based on Annex D of the Guidance Note for IFC's Performance Standard 2.

Reasonable timescales. Procedures should allow for time to investigate grievances fully but should aim for swift resolutions. The longer a grievance is allowed to continue, the harder it can be for both sides to get back to normal afterwards. Time limits should be set for each stage of the process, for example, a maximum time between a grievance being raised and the setting up of a meeting to investigate it.

Right of appeal. A worker should have the right to appeal to the project or national courts if he or she is not happy with the initial finding.

Right to be accompanied. In any meetings or hearings, the worker should have the right to be accompanied by a colleague, friend or union representative.

Keeping records. Written records should be kept at all stages. The initial complaint should be in writing if possible, along with the response, notes of any meetings and the findings and the reasons for the findings.

Relationship with collective agreements. Grievance procedures should be consistent with any collective agreements.

Relationship with regulation. Grievance processes should be compliant with the national employment code.