



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study Report for

SKILL, EMPLOYABILITY, INCLUSION AND PRODUCTIVITY (SEIP) PROJECT

Funded by:



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MINISTRY OF LABOR & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

OCTOBER 2022

Declaration by the Consultant

I **Abdirashid Artan Abdirahman** do hereby certify that this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report has been undertaken and submitted to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) in conformity with National Environmental Management and Coordination Requirements and that all the information documented in this report is a fact representation and findings related to the proposed Rehabilitations in IVTC and Dalbile Centre in Mogadishu.



Declaration by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

We, The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA), hereby declare that this ESIA Study and ESMP Report represent the facts and findings from assessment conducted from the Project sites pertaining to the proposed Implementation of the Skill, Employment, Inclusion and Productivity (SEIP) Project of the Federal Government of Somalia

On behalf of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA)

Abdullahi Mohamed Ali

Director General



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	Africa Development Bank
EHS	Environment Health and Safety
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EIS	Environment Impact Statement
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment;
ESIS	Environmental and Social Impact Statement
ESIP	Environmental and Social Implementation Plan
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
GMS	Grievance Mechanism System
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education
IDPs	Internally Displaced persons
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety

Acknowledgement

This ESIA report is prepared by National consultant under directions, supervisions of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) in accordance with national regulations and African development Bank operational safeguards policy and standards. This assessment report is financed by the government of Japan, Ministry of Finance through Policy and Human Resources Development Grant (PHRDG).

The aim of this assessment was to ensure that proposed activities do not harm for the society and environment under the project of skills for employability, inclusion and productivity project for Somalia.

MoLSA would like to take this opportunity to Thank the Government of Japan for financing this feasibility study and Giving opportunity for the Bank to scale up the Business in providing quality education and Skill Development in Africa and specifically Somalia.

Finally, MoLSA would like to thank Consultant and all other experts, Centre Managers, Community leaders and local authorities who have taken part the assessment and made valuable contributions for the report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Background

Institutional buildings, both soft and hard capacity, became critical important of the service delivery to the citizen. At the same time, urbanization, migration, and technological advancements have continued to drive cities forward right from their infant stages, the cyclic processes, growth, through to their renewal and regeneration. The demand for public buildings and development situation in Somalia, particularly Mogadishu, has been under tremendous pressure.

The Skills for Employability, Inclusion and Productivity (SEIP) is a Government Project financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB), which is being executed by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) through Project Implementation Unit that will be established under the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in Mogadishu, the Capital City of Somalia. The initiative is anticipated to benefit many Somali Youth, particularly those from vulnerable communities. The project is geared towards building resilience and sustainable livelihoods for the youth in general but more so for Women and Young entrepreneurs in Somalia through Skills development, Employment opportunities and mentorship programs.

The overall goal is to contribute to poverty reduction and accelerated economic growth on a sustainable basis in Somalia. This will be achieved by investing in youth through skills empowerment and creation of employment opportunities that ultimately will help the youth to find decent employment opportunities and providing start up supports for those entrepreneurs in Mogadishu.

The Federal Government of Somalia represented by Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) has received funding from African Development Bank towards the cost of enhancing skills for employability, inclusion and productivity projects.

Consultation meetings were carried out to collect necessary information during the assessment. Consultation meetings with the Government key Ministries including Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Directorate of Environment and Climate change, were organized and consulted, collected sector guiding National documents such Policies and recorded their suggestions on the assignment. Also, consultations meetings were held with the representatives from local communities, Centre managements from the Project sites (IVTC and Dalbile Youth Training Centre) In Mogadishu.

From community perspectives, the Somalia government has struggled to provide decent public infrastructure to improve service delivery and rehabilitate damaged buildings caused by prolonged conflicts. The project therefore is intended to stimulate the economic and social development of the residents in the project area through the provision of social amenities and services that would make life both meaningful and sustainable. This Environmental Impact and social Assessment (ESIA) scrutinized the potential positive and negative impacts

of the proposed project on the immediate surroundings with due regard to all the phases from construction, occupation, and decommissioning. It encompassed all aspects pertaining to the physical, ecological, socio-cultural, health and safety conditions at the site and its environs during and after construction. The main objectives of the ESIA are to avoid or reduce negative environmental and social impacts, mitigation measures were proposed, and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) formulated. The Proponent is also expected to observe recommendations in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and carry out regular environmental audits once the project is in operation.

For this project to be implemented, environmental and social safeguards assessment, detailed design, environment and social management plans for the two selected centre (i.e. IVTC and Abdiaziz Youth Center or Dalbile) have to be undertaken. Therefore, this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report has been prepared in line with the Federal Republic of Somalia and African Development Bank environmental and social safeguards policy and legal requirements

B. Project Description

This ESIA was carried out in two different sites under Somalia Skills for employability, inclusion and productivity (SEIP) project that will be implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) with support of African Development Bank.

Prior to the civil war there were at least 40 public technical secondary schools and training institutes delivering formal training programmes in Somalia. They were operated by different ministries according to the type and field of training (including Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry, Health, Sport, Labour and Industry). There was a Technical Teacher Training Centre (established 1978) in Mogadishu which offered a three-and later four-year training of TVET teachers. During the civil war, most of the qualified technical trainers and instructors fled Somalia, and facilities were damaged or fell into disrepair. Few governments' owned TVET schools/centres are currently in operation. The number of privately owned and managed centres is not known, and the quality and capacity of these is generally thought to be limited. The TVET sector remains fragmented. Although many institutions provide TVET, there are neither standard TVET' curricula nor recognized TVET qualifications. Training provided is generally short-term, project-driven, uncertified and unsustainable.

The Activities will involve Construction/Rehabilitations of Two TVET Centres in Mogadishu (IVTC, and Dalbile (Abdiaziz Youth Centres).

Nature of activities to be conducted

The broad area of support under the Project will include:

- (i) Rehabilitation of technical and vocational training centers in order to increase access and ensure inclusion in skills training;
- (ii) Capacity building of TVET teachers/instructors and improve TVET curriculum to strengthen skills quality and relevance;
- (iii) Integrate entrepreneurship to enhance innovation and self-employment and; Support sectorial and institutional capacity building

C) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment methodology

It is the general practice that for projects implemented within Somalia that an ESIA has to be conducted for such that all the possible significant impacts on the environment are identified and adequate mitigation measures are eliminated or mitigated.

A number of methods have therefore been applied, and these include;

- i) Literature review (review of design, reports and other relevant publications including legislation);
- ii) Field investigations; these included, Biodiversity, Physical, Social and Economic assessment as well as cultural heritage;
- iii) Stakeholder consultations, these were carried out throughout the assessment process to ensure that all stakeholder concerns are incorporated into project planning and implementation.
- iv) Impact assessment methodology; this process included the impact prediction, impact evaluation and lastly mitigation and enhancement

D. Legal and statutory requirements

According to the African Development Bank (AfDB) environmental categorization, construction of the proposed projects is classified under category 2. This section of the report therefore discusses the relevant policies, legislations and institutional frameworks within which the ESIA study has been conducted. Some of these included; The Constitution of the Federal Government of Somalia, the Ninth National Development Plan (2019-2024); The National Environment Policy (NEP) 2019, National Youth Policy; TVET Policy; The National Infrastructure Strategy (2019-2063); Applicable International Conventions And Agreements; African Development Bank Group Integrated Safeguards Policy; among others. Details are presented under Chapter four of this ESIA report.

E. ESIA Impacts and Mitigation

Below is a table presenting a summary of the ESIA impacts and proposed mitigation measures

Activity / impact	Mitigations
Injury to workers on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The contractor shall provide safety and healthy guidelines to guide all operations. <input type="checkbox"/> Establish an OSH policy on site <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate PPE will be provided and used by all workers. <input type="checkbox"/> All workers will have identification and contracts as

	<p>required by the employment act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Safety and health training will be provided to all workers prior to commencement of work. <input type="checkbox"/> Site clinic shall be opened up to address emergency cases, and presence of a Fully stocked First Aid Kit. Or collaborate with War HC III for complicated cases. <input type="checkbox"/> A site Environment Health and Safety Officer shall be present on site throughout the time of project. <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly health and safety audits conduct. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide appropriate signage for construction workers and visitors. <input type="checkbox"/> Safety belts will also be provided to workers working at height, above 1.5m
Effects of generated solid waste including debris, packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Have at least four coded waste bins on site for collection of solid waste. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that hazardous waste e.g. oil contaminated cloths are stored separately from non-hazardous waste. However, minimize on servicing of vehicles on site. <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce waste by encouraging re-use of wood waste either on site or at other sites or sell it off as firewood. Metal scraps should be sold to scraps collectors within Dalbile. <input type="checkbox"/> Hire a licensed waste collection company to remove all waste from the construction site;
Risk of contaminated of soil and surface water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The generator and all construction equipment will be serviced regularly on/ off site. If serviced on-site precautions to prevent leakages/ spills or used oil from the generator. <input type="checkbox"/> Spill kits should be used during re-fuelling and servicing. <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum products in storage specifically fuel for the generator should be stored under lock and key. <input type="checkbox"/> All flammable substances kept on site shall have a fire-extinguisher within the vicinity to manage all fire outbreaks.
Loss of vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation works will be limited to the proposed sites, <input type="checkbox"/> Replanting of tress will be encouraged after constructed, along access routes to the proposed site and where shall be advised by the administration in reference to the contract requirements; <input type="checkbox"/> Topsoil from these sites will be properly kept for restoration after the project.
Increased traffic load, dust generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sensitization of the persons at both sites (IVTC and Abdiaziz youth Centre) of the possible increment of vehicle load when ferrying in the required equipment and material <input type="checkbox"/> Sensitization of driver to maintain low driving speed when in the sites <input type="checkbox"/> Scheduling movement of these mobilized equipment at a

	preferred time as shall be advised by the contract, site engineer in liaison with sites administration.
Influx of persons looking for jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> All job seekers shall be allowed into the institute on recruitment days only; <input type="checkbox"/> Recruitment days shall be scheduled in times that will not affect the sites operational programs. <input type="checkbox"/> No idlers will be allowed or tolerated in the sites. <input type="checkbox"/> Prior communication of the recruitment program shall be communicated to the centres' administration and/management; <input type="checkbox"/> Sensitization of neighboring communities on the possible increase in persons looking for jobs that will be coming from different parts of Mogadishu-Somalia, so as to manage expectations
Interruption of institute activities	<input type="checkbox"/> All activities to be conducted during the mobilization stage shall be communicated to the administrations and their recommendations shall be adhered to.
Dust and noise generation	<input type="checkbox"/> The site will be hoarded off. <input type="checkbox"/> Generator will be housed to provide acoustic screening; <input type="checkbox"/> Sprinkling of water will be done on dusty surfaces to suppress dust emission; <input type="checkbox"/> Oiling and greasing of machinery will be done to reduce noise due to friction; <input type="checkbox"/> Sound-reduction equipment will be fitted to machinery and maintained properly; <input type="checkbox"/> Noisy construction works shall be restricted to day-time (7am-5pm), and as shall be recommended by the administration; <input type="checkbox"/> Construction vehicles will be restricted to a speed limit of 20km/hr within the institute;
Impacts to public health	<input type="checkbox"/> Construct temporary sanitary facilities for use by the construction team preferably waterborne toilets or consult the institute in case of possibilities of using the already existing facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> While sourcing material from community, the following should be observed:- - Adequate compensation / purchase of material sourced - Drive at recommended speed to limit on raising of dust; - Maintain good conduct to avoid project – community conflicts; - Sexual abuse, marriage-breakages and early pregnancies

	should be avoided; among others.
Traffic congestion and interference along community access road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy 2 full time flag persons (preferably ladies), to manage both the construction traffic and the institute traffic; <input type="checkbox"/> Priority should be given to the Institute traffic; <input type="checkbox"/> Installation of speed humps at all access routes used by construction traffic; <input type="checkbox"/> Erect speed limiting signposts; <input type="checkbox"/> Sensitize drivers to observe the recommended speed while driving within the institute; <input type="checkbox"/> Safety awareness campaigns shall be conducted or both the construction workers and the institute personnel 's;
Risk of fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of fire escape gate and emergence assembly points. <input type="checkbox"/> A water sprinkler system to cover the whole ware house in which the equipment is installed and stores shall be designed. <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide and powder type fire extinguishers are best preferred and these should be placed at convenient locations. <input type="checkbox"/> Install fire detection systems in each structure at each site.
Risk of occupational safety and health concerns	<p>Ensure that only trained workers operate equipment. First aid services to cater for minor accidents will be availed by the contractor. Necessary personal protection equipment such as safety latches, helmets, boots and gloves will be provided to all site workers and used whenever required.</p> <p>Guidelines and regulations on site safety will be communicated to all concerned stakeholders and workers</p> <p>Close and provision of appropriate training for the workforce on OHS Hoarding the sites where construction is taking place.</p>

The environmental and social management and monitoring plan has been designed (Chapter nine table 3) to act and a guiding tool in compliance to mitigation of specific impacts.

Conclusions

The proposed projects to be implemented at IVTC and Abdiaziz Youth Centre in Mogadishu have been identified and these are believed to pave way to transforming of the TVET Centers. These projects will be implemented under a Single based Contract under the SEIP project funded by the African Development Bank through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Federal Government of Somalia. The project will also contribute to a bigger goal of increasing access and relevance to technical and vocational skills that catalyze economic transformation and enhance employ ability and inclusion of Somalis, particularly for the Youth and women.

This environmental and social impact assessment has been undertaken prior to project implementation.. This proactive approach will result in many significant environmental and social impacts being avoided or minimized as the outcome of the ESIA will inform the design. This will ensure that mitigation measures are embedded into the designs.

Recommendation:

Implementation of an Environmental Management Plan (ESMP) will assist in dealing with environmental and social issues during the project cycle. There are also guidelines for addressing environmental health and safety

The potential negative impacts for the proposed sites activities are minimal and should be mitigated through the measures outlined in the ESMP. Therefore, effective Implementation by MoLSA of ESMP is critical, Hence MoLSA is to control and ensure that the construction company is to effectively Implement the Mitigation measures specified in the Report and the ESMP. To do this such provision regarding on the implementation of ESMP will be incorporated in Company's contract and the Ministry will regularly monitor implementations of the provision.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction and Background

1.1 Introduction

The Skills for Employability, Inclusion and Productivity (SEIP) is a Government Project financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB), which is being executed by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) through Project Implementation Unit that will be established under the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in Mogadishu, the Capital City of Somalia. The initiative is anticipated to benefit many Somali Youth, particularly those from vulnerable communities. The project is geared towards building resilience and sustainable livelihoods for the youth in general but more so for Women and Young entrepreneurs in Somalia through Skills development, Employment opportunities and mentorship programs. The overall goal is to contribute to poverty reduction and accelerated economic growth on a sustainable basis in Somalia. This will be achieved by investing in youth through skills empowerment and creation of employment opportunities that ultimately will help the youth to find decent employment opportunities and providing start up supports for those entrepreneurs in Mogadishu.

Prior to the civil war there were at least 40 public technical secondary schools and training institutes delivering formal training programmes in Somalia. They were operated by different ministries according to the type and field of training (including Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry, Health, Sport, Labour and Industry). There was a Technical Teacher Training Centre (established 1978) in Mogadishu which offered a three-and later four-year training of TVET teachers. During the civil war, most of the qualified technical trainers and instructors fled Somalia, and facilities were damaged or fell into disrepair. Few government's owned TVET schools/centres are currently in operation. The number of privately owned and managed centres is not known, and the quality and capacity of these is generally thought to be limited. The TVET sector remains fragmented. Although many institutions provide TVET, there are neither standard TVET' curricula nor recognized TVET qualifications.

Training provided is generally short-term, project-driven, uncertified and unsustainable.

In line with this the Federal Government of Somalia represented by Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) has received funding from African Development Bank towards the cost of enhancing skills for employability, inclusion and productivity projects.

For this project to be implemented, environmental and social safeguards assessment, detailed design, environment and social management plans for the two selected centre (i.e. IVTC and Dalbile) have to be undertaken. Therefore, this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report has to be prepared.

The ESIA will be carried out in two different sites under Somalia Skills for employability, inclusion and productivity (SEIP) project that will be implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) with support of African Development Bank.

The Activity will be Construction/Rehabilitations of Two TVET Centers in Mogadishu IVTC, and Abdiaziz Youth Centre and this assignment will be instructed by the national regulations, policies and laws and donors safeguards operational policy standards.

Therefore, the project to be implemented successfully, it is required that there is utmost compliance to the Environmental and Social safeguards and this therefore begins with having this ESIA report.

1.2 Background

Prior to the collapse of the state in 1991, the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system in Somalia was well developed. The subsequent civil war has weakened political and social structures, including the education system. An entire generation has low levels of education, and youth unemployment stands at 67 per cent¹. The TVET system is highly fragmented, the conditions required for a labour market oriented TVET system are not in

¹MoLSA 2019

place, and there is a lack of qualified teaching staff. Existing TVET curricula are often outdated and not demand-driven, and the business sector is not adequately involved. Poverty is widespread in Somalia with nearly 77 per cent of the population living below the international poverty line². The private sector is dominated by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) displaying little to no interest in TVET. As a result, the labour market demand for skilled workers cannot be met.

The Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Somalia is very limited due to lack of adequate infrastructure and systems to implement the activities falling under the sector. Trainings are provided by private vocational training centers and the few public training centers funded by the international community.

As a result, TVET needs rehabilitation and be expanded in order to produce skilled workers and specialists who will eventually strengthen the Somali economy, which can then increasingly rely on their own domestic workforce.

Hence the government through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs supported by the African Development Bank is implementing the Skills for Employability, Inclusion and Productivity (SEIP) project with the aim to increase access and relevance to technical and vocational skills that catalyze economic transformation and enhance employ ability and inclusion of Somalis, particularly for the Youth and women. It will support the government to provide employable vocational and technical training opportunities targeting the youth. The broad area of support under the Project will include:

- (iv) Rehabilitation of technical and vocational training centers in order to increase access and ensure inclusion in skills training;
- (v) Capacity building of TVET teachers/instructors and improve TVET curriculum to strengthen skills quality and relevance;

²National Development Plan, 2019.

- (vi) Integrate entrepreneurship to enhance innovation and self-employment and;
- (vii) Support sectorial and institutional capacity building.

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study was carried out as per the provisions of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulation (2021, draft), the African Development Bank Group (AFDB) environmental and social safeguards policy, and other relevant regulations. Accordingly, this Project is categorized (2 category), which means minor adverse impacts are likely arise during the project implementation and that needs to be avoided and the negative effects mitigated. Therefore, these infrastructure improvements shall be a welcome idea to help address the limitations of operation office space and TVET classes for Somali youth for skill development. In view of the above, Unchecked environmental degradation, the collapse of the state and governance structures coupled with adverse impacts of climate change has greatly undermined efforts toward sustainable management of Somalia's natural resources. The country is considered to be among the least developed countries with high dependence on its natural resources.

In recent past though, Somalia has made significant strides in terms of stability and institutional building allowing for development of policies and legal frameworks for socio-economic development and improved natural resource management. The National Development Plans (NDP) 2017-2019 as well as NDP2020 -2024 lay the foundation for plans and policy developments aimed at the socio-economic transformation in a sustainable and gender-sensitive approach.

Article 25 of the constitution of Somalia recognizes the need for sustainable environmental management. The article grants every Somali citizen the right to a healthy and clean environment, protection from pollution, and any harm to their wellbeing. In line with this constitutional mandate, the National Environment Policy (2019) provides the policy guidelines for sustainability, and

development of relevant regulatory and legislative frameworks for the country. It also provides for enhanced collaboration and multi-stakeholder partnerships involving government agencies, local communities, civil society, academia, development partners, and business community in sustainable environmental management.

In this regard, the SEIP project to be implemented, this ESIA exercise was carried to identify any adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the SEIP project and proposed mitigation measures to address them.

1.3 Objectives of the ESIA

It is a requirement by both the Government of Federal Republic of Somalia and the African Development Bank (AfDB) that prior to commencement of project implementation an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) study is conducted to identify any adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the project construction/rehabilitation and propose mitigation measures to address them. To achieve this, TVET Department of Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs engaged a consultant to conduct environmental and social impact assessment prior to the approvals of the Project activities.

The aim is to develop mitigation measures that will address any adverse environmental and social impacts the project activities may bring about, including the cost implications of implementing those mitigation measures, develop a monitoring timeframe and assign responsibilities to implement the measures.

1.4.1 THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS ESIA REPORT

The specific objectives of this report include;

- ❖ Establish the projected short and long term environmental and social impacts resulting from the project activities, evaluate their significance and propose practical and appropriate mitigation measures for the impacts caused by implementation of the project activities.
- ❖ To ensure that environmental factors are factored in the decision-making processes throughout the project cycle.

- ❖ To ensure that the implementation of the project, will be carried out in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner.
- ❖ To draw an environmental management and monitoring plan with suitable mitigation measures;
- ❖ Establish the projected short and long term environmental and social impacts resulting from the project activities;
- ❖ To provide the project implementers with an environmental and social screening process and risk management procedures that will enable them to identify, assess and mitigate potential environmental and social impacts of the project activities.
- ❖ To specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outline the necessary reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring environmental and social concerns related to the project;
- ❖ To propose and establish the funding required to implement the ESMP and subsequent environmental and social assessments, monitoring and management;
- ❖ To determine the training, capacity building and technical assistance needed to successfully implement the provisions of the ESMP;

1.4 Purpose of the Environmental and Social Assessment

Construction/rehabilitation works of this SEIP project will involve construction activities that cause vibrations, pollution, heavy truck movement which are associated with negative impacts such as annoyance noise interactions, contamination of both air and water quality, among others and if not planned for, will cause significant negative impacts. The neighboring natural resources might also be affected in case of some demolitions and seeking for construction materials. Therefore, the purpose of the assessment is to examine, analyse and assess the impacts (negative and positive) of the proposed project with a view to ensuring that:

- i) The project will be environmentally sound and socially acceptable; and the project will be in conformity with the Environmental Management Act (2020), Chap, 20:27, and other relevant government policies, laws and regulations were also considered.
- ii) African Development Bank operational policy on Environmental Assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus to improve decision making. The Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA. The Bank classifies the proposed project into one of four categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts (Category 2).

1.6 SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE ESIA REPORT

This report provides an assessment of the anticipated environmental impacts of the proposed construction project in line with the International Environmental Conventions and Guidelines. As a result, key information provided herein is based on the following key deliverables as provided in the ToRs: Develop and submit a complete ESIA report and ensure its compliance with Somalia ESIA regulations and African Development Bank and the stipulated content for this ESIA report.

Consequently, the report provides the following

- ✓ Nature of Project
- ✓ The location of the project, including the physical area that may be affected by the project's activities
- ✓ The activities that shall be undertaken during the construction operation and design and decommissioning of the project
- ✓ The construction materials and products to be used, and by-products such as waste generation by the construction activities and the disposal methods,

- ✓ Identification of potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures to be implemented during and after the implementation of the Project activities,
- ✓ An action plan for prevention and management of possible accidents during the project cycle
- ✓ A plan to ensure that environment, social, Health and safety of the workers and the neighboring communities are not affected The economic and social-cultural impacts on the beneficiary stakeholders and the nation in general

1.6 METHODOLOGY OF THE ESIA REPORT

Screening check list-The environmental and social screening field sites visit was carried out to determine whether an ESIA study is necessary for this project and the evaluation level. The screening process understood that this proposed project would likely cause minor adverse impacts on the environment. This has been considered as the requirements of the African Development Bank and National Environmental Management (EMA), 2020, and National Environmental Policy.

Field visit-The first consultation with key stakeholders in the application and preparation for this ESIA report was conducted on 8th August and 5th September 2022. The main points reflected during the consultative meetings with key stakeholders are enumerated as annexed in table 1.

Desktop Study was also done to review project documents, architectural drawings, past ESIA, relevant policy, legal and institutional frameworks. Documents containing climatic, demographic, and hydrological data for Mogadishu city were also relied on. The following documents were reviewed to enrich the ESIA study: Existing Policies and Legislation on environmental protection of the Federal Government of Somalia, The African Development Bank Environmental and Social Framework, Analysis of relevant national policies and legislation that are relevant to project implementation, and Analysis of Baseline Environmental and Social Economic Data.

The ESIA Expert physically inspected the project sites to gather information on the state of the environment. During Field visits, consultation meetings were held with officials from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and neighboring people. Several photos of the project sites were taken for inclusion in this report.

The study also sought public opinion/views through Consultation and Public Participation (CPP) exercise. Environmental and Social checking list questionnaires were administered to the public, officials and interviews were held with neighboring people. The questionnaires have been included in this report (annexed) as Annex IV.

1.7 COMMUNICATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS AND ENGAGEMENT

Key stakeholders and beneficiaries have been engaged in the proposed project. Consultations meetings were held with the official from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs as part of the preparation of this report. A summary of issues raised by each stakeholder (from both sites), date, and place of engagement are appended to this report as Annex V & VI respectively. Also lists of persons (from MoLSA) consulted are attached to this report as Annex III.

All stakeholder views are further consolidated, summarized, and presented in Table 1 of this report. Baseline data and secondary data were collected in the same period. Primary data from participants was also incorporated in the report particularly showing the environmental impacts of the proposed project. Key issue raised appeared to have a minimal impact and their mitigation measures are presented in the ESMP.

As such, the primary respondents were mainly representatives from the MoLSA and TVET Centers focal points. The feedback from the two different centres were not so different since both sites are more or less in the same geographical area in Mogadishu. Therefore the feedback is summarized in one table (Table 1) below;

Table 1: Screening checklist and feedback from the participants

<i>likely to cause any of the following environmental or social impacts</i>	YES	NO	Explanation
Category 1 : Socioeconomic			
Questions: Cultural Heritage			
1. Are there any cultural heritage centers around?		N	There is no any cultural heritage centers but this building have critical history towards vocational techniques in whole Somalia
2. Will the project affect any of the historical monuments?		N	
3. Is there any heritage features?		N	there no any heritage features but historically is very significantly
Category 2. Air quality			
Questions			
1. Any sensitive receptors?		N	They are not any sensitive receptors
2. What are the key sensitive areas to air quality		N	Is very rarely air pollution in the project sites
3. Will the project increase the level of harmful air emissions		N	These activities will not involve any demolitions which caused by air emissions

4. Any potential impact from change in air quality?		N	No, there is not impact from this activity
Category 3 Gender			
Questions			
1. Are there activities women and men involved in around the project area?	yes		During project construction there will some women will be involved in some project activities.
2. Will the project have any impact associated with Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment?		N	Culturally Somalis respect women and they only get involved preparations foods
3. Are there any vulnerable groups of people in the project location?		N	Not seen
Category 4 Land use			
Questions			
1. What is the status of the land on which the project is going to be (Private or Government)			This land is owned by ministry of Youth on behalf of government
2. What is the land use type of the project area?			Mostly are residential and including police station and Stadium of sports
Category 5 Landscape and visual effects			
Questions			
1. 1 Will the project require demolition of existing structures or is a new one?		N	This is only renovation not new structures
2. Will the project require significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes?		N	Not exists as above
3. Will the project affect any of the adjacent buildings?		N	No building will be affected

4. Will the subproject generate large amounts of residual wastes, construction material waste or cause soil erosion?	Y		It will generate some wastes from rehabilitation sites which are not very large
Category 6. Noise and vibrations			
Questions			
1. Are there any potential impact from change in noise and vibrations?		N	There is no any potential impact from change in noise and vibrations because this area is landlocked/fenced
2. What are those sensitive areas likely to be affected by noise and vibrations?		N	Does not exist as mentioned above
3. Will the subproject involve the storage, handling, or transport of hazardous substances		N	There is hazardous waste from this activity
Category 7. Market structures			
Questions			
1. Sensitive areas in the markets in the project location?		N	No markets
2. What is the type of markets in the project area			Does not exist as mentioned above
3. Please indicate number of markets?			Non (Bakaro market IS very far in this area and approximately is 4 km
4. Will the project lead to any change on markets operations?			There exists no business area in this area
Category 8. Demographics			
Questions			
1. Any potential impact on the demographic aspects of the proposed project?		N	
2. What are the potential features of interest likely to be affected by the project?		N	
3. Will the project activities have any significant adverse impacts related to labor influx, child or forced labor,		N	

displacement, or any other social group?		N	
4. Any community health hazard likely to result from the project?			
Category 9. Ecology and natural conservation			
1. Will the project lead to long-term or semi-permanent destruction of soils?		N	Soils will not be affected
2. Will the project lead to the interruption of subsoil and overland drainage patterns (in areas of cuts and fills)?		N	There is no damage to soil textures
3. Are there any natural vegetation covers likely to be affected?		N	Not
4. Any water stream that will be affected?		N	
5. Will the project prevent any plant/vegetation growth	Y		The project will not affect plants because there is no new buildings
6. Will the project lead to erosion of lands?		N	No eroded by soils
7. Will the subproject require large amounts of raw materials or construction materials?		N	Not needed raw materials except some woods for buildings
Category 10. Fauna and Flora Questions			
1. Are there any unprotected species in the area?		N	There are animals/plants which are here
2. What is the potential impact on the fauna?		N	There is no potential impact on the fauna
3. What is the potential impact on flora		N	There is no the potential impact on flora
Category 11: Water Quality and Drainage			
1. Indicate areas that may be sensitive to water pollution or changes in hydrological regime?		N	
2. Will there be any suspended sediments in streams or lead to decline in water quality and increased sedimentation downstream?		N N	

3. Will the project result in potential soil or water contamination (e.g., from oil, grease and fuel from equipment yards)?			
4. Will there be any suspended sediments in streams or lead to decline in water quality and increased sedimentation downstream?		N	
5. Will the project lead to the creation of stagnant water bodies in borrow pits, quarries, etc., encouraging for mosquito breeding and other disease vectors?		N	There is sewage system in this area
6. Indicate any other feature of interest in relation to water quality and drainage?			None
Category 11. Utilities and facilities			
1. will the project require any excavations related to electricity or fiber installations		N	Already plumed all the walls of buildings
2. Will the project require any significant level of accommodation or service amenities to support the workforce during construction (e.g., contractor will need more than 20 workers)	Y		There is very large of numbers of rooms which is suitable for sleeping purpose
3. Will the subproject require the setting up of ancillary production facilities?		N	
12. Any other related to the above			
			NB site 1 and site 2 are very similar according to the situation analysis

1.8 Structure of this report

No.	Chapters	Titles
		Executive Summary
1.	Chapter one	Introduction to the Project stating the background, purpose and scope including the structure of the report.
2.	Chapter two	Description of the proposed project location, components, preparation and operations phase activities.

3.	Chapter three	Methodology and Consultation procedures
4.	Chapter four	Policy, Legal and institutional framework
5.	Chapter five	Baseline Environmental Assessment
6.	Chapter six	Environment Impact Assessment Impact identification, evaluation and mitigation measures
7.	Chapter seven	Project Alternative analysis
8.	Chapter Eight	Grievance Mechanism Analysis
9.	Chapter nine	Environmental and Social Management/monitoring Plan
10		Conclusion and recommendations

CHAPTER TWO Project Description

2.0 Introduction

The project will be implemented in two different locations (TVET centers) in Mogadishu i.e. IVTC and Dalbile. The land on which these sites are located and where the project will be implemented belongs to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (IVTC) and Ministry of Youth and Sports (Dalbile Center).

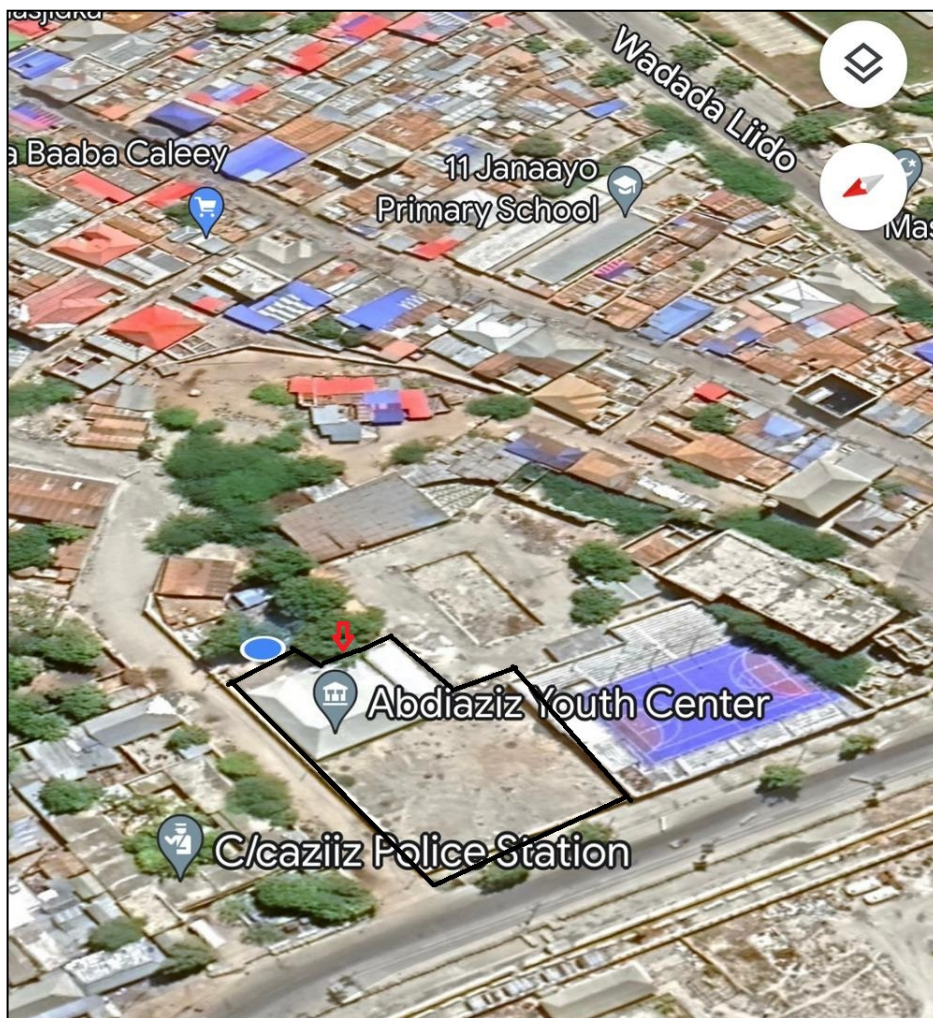
2.1 Project Location

The two project centers are situated on relatively gentle slope, at Geographical coordinates of Latitude. 2.070208 and Longitude 45.331788 for the IVTC centre also formerly referred to as Xero Jarmal. Secondly Abdiaziz Youth Centre also referred to as Dalbile in this report is geographically located at the coordinates of 2.038688 latitude and 45.352711 longitude. Both centres are situate in Mogadishu city.

Figure 1. Overview of Xero Jarmal/IVTC centre (project site 1)



Figure 2. Overview of Abdiaziz youth centre/Dalbile centre (project site 2)



In this assessment however, the project area of influence considered included the sites within the centre outside the rehabilitation site and more than 800-meter square radius from the boundaries.

2.2 PROJECT AREA AND LOCATION

In order to justify why the proposed projects have been selected for implementation, it is important to describe the location, understand the current prevailing conditions of the Centres and their performance in service delivery especially in relation to the areas considered for rehabilitation/upgrading.

2.2.1 IVTC

IVTC is located in Daynile district along Industrial Street in Mogadishu. It was established in 1976 by government of Somalia the centre is undertaking trainings in technical skills and development both in the formal and non-

informal sector specializing in youth training and other skills such as sport clubs. Due to the war outbreak in 1991 the centre was severely damaged and most of the infrastructures destroyed. Currently it runs a national certificate level programs under a 1- and 2-years program. The total land on which the centre is established is approximately 800Meter square hectares. However, the structures occupy only 20 % of the available land.

This creates room for expansion and can accommodate new projects for growth and development.



Site 1: IVTC Center office complex

This is the administration block office complex at IVTC, it is at the entrance as you access the site from the main entrance gate. This accommodates the Principal 's office, Deputy Principal 's office, Secretary, Director of studies, Estates (Stores), Bursar 's office, staff room, teaching class and other large space.



Site 1: MoLSA Focal point explain the Map and Layout of the IVTC Center to the consultant



Site 1: Well in IVTC Center (needs to be upgraded)

The centre has got a well /borehole which acts as an alternative water supply source. It is in a sorry state and needs to be rehabilitated to make it functional. The centre has no water reservoirs and pumping systems.

2.2.2 Dalbile also known as Abdiaziz Youth Centre

Is located in Abdiaziz district along Lido Street in Mogadishu. It was established in 1977 by government. The centre is currently in operation and different categories of youth activities are taking place. Most structures are decayed and environmentally not friendly with hazardous health risks. Among the key training's skills happening here include; health training, Hanna skills for ladies and tailors for both boys and girls among others.

The total land on which the centre is established is approximately 200 hectares. However, the structures occupy only 10% of the available land.



The Consultant at centre during the consultation and screening exercise at Abdiaziz Youth Center (Dalbile centre)



One of the stakeholders explaining to the consultant at Dalbile centre



Consultant making more consultations with stakeholders outside Dalbile centre

While Dalbile centre is in operations, it appears that some facilities need to be improved. For example, the library, is currently more of a book center where students just borrow the books. Students can access different reading material but has no space to accommodate them like a library should be storage of books is quite improper without enough and proper shelves or book storage racks. Provision of a library remains one of the prime requirements of the institution. The library needs to be expanded to provide enough reading space, stacking books periodicals and journal; including own toilets and internet facilities.

N.B The library with all the necessary facilities is a requirement that cuts across the two centers.

2.3 Current status of project key facilities

Before, we can describe the proposed projects activities, it is important to understand the existing situation, since it will justify the need for the proposed project. Emphasis has been put on key facilities to be re-developed or rehabilitated.

2.3.1 General layouts

Generally, the proposed sites for rehabilitation are sites that were constructed long time ago, and the area is a flat landscape. The vegetation of the area is characterized by shadow-planted trees and small shrubs and thickets. The sites have good space including, access to roads, parking areas, water storage, electricity distribution, and waste disposal facility. There are public and

individual/household structures to mention notable are existing buildings both older and rehabilitated once near the proposed sites.

Biologically, based on the field observations there is a number of bird species habited by shrubs and trees in the area. There are more than 20 mature trees that have been recorded. Within the proposed sites area of inundation, there are a number of man-made features.

IVTC & Dalbile centres are confined at an estimate of 20% of each of the available land leaving significant area open for expansion.

2.3.2 Health facilities

All the two facilities have no health facilities or sick rooms where users can easily access first aid and treatment for sicknesses. The closest health facilities are at about 2 kilometers. This might put users /students' health at stake as sole reliance on an external facility could be affected by availability of ready transport means, which are not available yet.

2.3.3 Water Requirements

Water will be required for construction activities, and the developer plans to take advantage of the centers of the sites. Potable water will be required on sites for domestic purposes, including drinking and washing for the workers. In addition, water will be necessary for toilet flushing. Potable water will be obtained from water taps in the Centers and in case of shortage, will be brought in by water trucks. Water will also be needed in the case of fire.

2.3.4 Electricity

Electricity will be required on sites for the crusher, pre-cast yard including batching plant, the on sites offices, and other needs, including night lighting. For lighting, light towers will be installed and used.

The structures could be fitted with solar energy for lighting and power sockets.

2.3.5 Solid waste

During construction phase, the following main type of wastes will be generated at the proposed project sites:

- Surplus of soil after having buried the pipeline;
- Plastics from packaging;
- Platforms for transportation of material;
- Small amount of wood and iron from concreting activities at construction sites of the treatment plant, the pumping station and interim tank sites;
- Organic material (including wood) from removal of vegetation along the pipeline corridor and at the sites of associated installations;
- Sanitary waste from workers

An estimate about the quantities of produced solid wastes will be done during the detailed engineering design. Within this design study also a Waste Management Plan will be developed which shall be incorporated into the HSE Plan to be elaborated by the Construction Contractor. This Waste Management Plan shall also follow the Environmental (Solid Waste Management) Regulations, 2019 which requires waste generating entities to minimize waste production and ensure that the "elimination of waste inside and outside the production sites has no negative impact on the environment or on public health and safety"

2.4 Project Activities

2.4.1 Mobilization of Project Team and Re-sources to site

The contractor will notify the MoLSA, gather and deploy all team members / work force to the proposed site, ready for the assignment. Similarly, the contractor will ensure that necessary logistics and equipment like Vehicles, concrete mixers, water browser, water pumping, survey equipment, warning signs and reflective vests, protective clothing (gum boots, overalls) printed inspection forms, drawings, site instruction books, among others are well in place for the team to commence works. Contractors will be encouraged to use as much manual labour as possible except for those activities that will require the use of machines.

2.4.2 Anticipated workforce

The construction of the facilities will employ over 50 workers. Measures shall be instituted to ensure that 60% of the workers are sourced from the neighbouring

community as well as the students if permitted in order to contribute to their income, create a sense of ownership from the community and also transfer construction building knowledge to the students of the institution.

2.4.3 Demolitions

The two project sites (IVTC and Dalbile) do not necessarily require demolition except for a few instances that might be recommended by the site Engineers.

2.4.4 Site Clearing and Excavations

The sites where the structures are still intact and therefore will have to be cleared before renovations works can be undertaken. This means that operations or activities currently taking place will need to be shifted to provide room for upgrading.

2.4.5 Compaction works

Compaction works will follow the excavations stage this will involve use of machinery e.g. compactors and graders and generators for energy supply. This stage of construction will be essential prior to constructing the foundation through creation of a stable working space. Because the sites' parking yards needs to be upgraded, compaction will also be the major determining factor for the alignment of the yard and parking areas.

2.4.6 Materials Transportation

Site preparation and rehabilitation of the aforementioned sites will require various types and amounts of material. Some of this material maybe sourced from within the project area and the neighboring community whereas others may need to be procured and transported to site from far distances.

2.4.7 Concrete and reinforcement works

When demolition and reconstruction of new structures is approved especially at centres, concrete and reinforcement works will be mostly necessary. These will include casting of C25 reinforced concrete for the foundation (Concreted slabs) and beams. Concrete blocks will also be used during wall construction. Most of the building materials for completion include cement, concrete blocks and slabs, sand, iron sheets, iron bars, timber trusses, glass and 150mm cast iron beams and these can be obtained from the local market. Care should be taken to use prescribed tensile strength of iron bars and cast-iron beams and appropriate

ratios of concrete to ensure that load bearing beams and columns will not be subjected to shearing or bending/breaking under pressure. The contractor is also advised to carry out concrete tests to ascertain its specified characteristic strength.

2.4.8 Fencing

- Fencing of the construction site shall be suitably secured to prohibit access of the construction site by students and instructors, among others.
- The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that all the areas being worked upon are temporarily fenced-off to reduce on the risks of debris and air pollution from dust.
- If fencing is removed temporarily for the execution of work, the Contractor shall reinstate it as soon as practicable. Until re-instatement, the contractor shall demarcate the working area by surrounding it with danger-tape marking.
- Breaches in the fencing must be repaired immediately.

2.4.9 Project Staff and Working Hours

It is estimated based on the nature of works to be done on the site, this project will employ over 100 persons both local and international, where necessary. The site working hours will be in line with the Federal Government of Somalia's employment legislation.

The employed staff shall be engaged in line with the AfDB Environmental and Social Standards with regards to Labour Conditions for workers.

- Child labour is prohibited. Therefore, all workers should be above the age of 18 stipulated in the Children Act and the Employment Act of Somalia;
- All workers must be provided with a clean, safe and healthy environment. In addition to this, all workers should be provided with adequate Personal Protection Equipment (PPE);
- All workers should be given contracts clearly showing their remuneration, job description and working hours among others;

- The contractor will have a fully-fledged human resource body that will keep clear copies of all documentation about each worker including National Identification. This will ensure that no person below recommendable age of work shall be engaged during construction of the proposed projects.
- All workers shall be given and trained on all the requirements of the Code of Conduct (attached to this report as **Appendix V**) so as to maintain a good working relationship.
- The Contractor will be gender sensitive when recruiting workers on the project, and most of the non-strenuous manual jobs should be allocated to women such as secretariat work, supervision depending on their technical background, cleaning among others.
- In order to manage all the challenges, the workforce experiences during project implementation, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the work-force shall be developed. This GRM shall comprise of the following: -
 - Project Manager
 - Representation of the different working groups (concrete works, electrical, carpentries, among others);
 - The Contractors EHS team;
 - The client
 - The Consultant or EHS team for the consultant;

During project implementation, the GRM shall seat to resolve the concerns raised once a quorum of more than 3 representation are available

Other general requirements include:-

- All workers should be provided with company identification which makes it easy to differentiate the construction workers from the students;
- Drinking water, meals and resting hours should be observed by all employers

- Provision of First Aid services have to be present on site; among others.

2.5 Description of the Project's Operational Activities

2.5.1 Camp Site

Construction of the proposed project will require a sizeable workforce comprising of expatriates and the locals as well as an enormous equipment base. Due to the anticipated large number of workers, and vast equipment and machinery to be used, the contractor will establish Worker's campsite and Equipment yard. Depending on the arrangement between the contractor and the MoLSA, this camp could be opened up or spare one of the existing rooms at the project sites.

In this regard, domestic activities such cooking and washing are likely to be minimal or out of site completely. Arrangements can be made with service providers of already cooked food for the workers. However, there will be production of domestic and sanitary wastes from the laborer during daily duties throughout the project cycle.

2.5.2 Solid Waste management

The contractor would need to ensure that all solid wastes are collected and disposed appropriately in order to promote a clean and healthy environment at the project site and the surrounding areas.

2.5.3 Noise and Vibration

There is expected some noise and vibration levels in the project site as a result of construction works of the proposed project. The sources of noise pollution include transport vehicles, construction machinery and metal grinding and cutting equipment. Therefore, the contractor will need to take appropriate steps to minimize noise impacts including provision of appropriate protective equipment to construction workers, planning and minimizing the frequency of materials transport, and ensuring that all equipment is well maintained. This might require to conduct noise generating activities before or after office hours.

2.5.4 Dust Generation

The dust levels at the site should be minimized through sprinkling water in areas being excavated. Additional mitigation measures presented in the EMP has to be implemented to minimize the impacts of dust generation.

2.6 Description of the Project's Decommissioning Activities

2.6.1 Dismantling of Equipment and Fixtures

All equipment including temporary storage spaces, makeshift accommodations etc will be dismantled and removed from the site on decommissioning of the project. Priority will be given to reuse of this equipment in other projects. This will be achieved through resale of the equipment to other contractors or donation of this equipment to schools, mosques and charitable institutions.

2.6.2 Site Restoration

Once all the construction activities are done, site clearance will be done and be restored through replenishment of the topsoil and re-vegetation using indigenous plant species.

2.6.3 Aesthetics

It was recommended that the proponent should ensure high hygiene standards within the premise and surrounding areas during construction. More so via the prescribed EMP, the proponent shall put in place several measures aimed at ensuring high standards of hygiene and cleanliness within the site and surrounding areas. Most importantly, COVID-19 SOPs MUST be observed at all times throughout the implementation process of the project and after.

2.7 Sustainable design elements of the proposed project

Sustainable architecture or design elements refer to conscious and deliberate efforts to energy and ecological conservation in the design of the built environment. It seeks to minimize the negative environmental and health impact of buildings, which is achieved through enhancing efficiency and moderation in the use of materials, energy, and development space.

2.7.1 Landscape and ecology

The design considers the following:

1. **Maximization of open space design** whereby, even though all the two project centers have enough space including room for expansion and erecting of new

structures, expansion has to be planning by creating a storied building, enabling more uses on a smaller foot print and creating spaces that allow for more than one function.

2. Structured Parking: The centers must be provided with ample parking space clearly demarcated to avoid damaging the green environment as well as allowing extra green space and future building construction.

3. Soft landscaping will be introduced in remaining space and these changes are intended to reduce the heat island effect, achieve cleaner air quality by planting more of shade trees, and to improve visual aesthetics.

2.7.2 Green Spaces

At all instances, the project activities and plans must consider preservation of quality open space for vegetation, as well as improving the existing spaces to look greener.

2.7.3 Natural Lighting

The design of the building is to take advantage of the natural lighting. Where light level will be below 500 lux, low energy consumption bulbs will be used to provide recommended light level.

2.7.4 Fire protection

Fire exists and fighting equipment for project sites appears to be invisible, this needs to be given priority before handing over or project completion.

CHAPTER 3

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The EIA was carried out in accordance with the Federal Government of Somalia EIA guidelines which require that all the likely impacts associated with the implementation of the proposed projects are identified and thereafter adequate mitigation measures are proposed to eliminate or mitigate the likely impact.

A number of methods were applied including; literature review (review of design, reports and other relevant publications including legislation), field investigations (receptor identification, stakeholder consultations, biodiversity assessment) and other specialist studies, direct observations, as discussed in the sub-sections that follow.

3.1 Environmental Impact Assessment – Project Brief

Review of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs Environmental and Social Management Framework for Skills For Employability, Inclusion And Productivity(SEIP) project indicated that an intense technical screening was undertaken by each District and municipalities where the above projects are located to categorically Classify the projects according to the AfDB Classification of project, which would guide the subsequent assessment required for the proposed developments while transforming these colleges into centers of excellence. According to the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), the proposed project was classified under Category 2 in accordance with the Africa Development Bank Classification of projects.

3.2 ESIA study methodology

To accomplish the objectives of the ESIA Study, a number of methods were employed. These are discussed in the following sub - sections.

3.2.1 Literature Review

Existing literature related to proposed project and its area was reviewed. The Guidelines for Environment Impact Assessment in Somalia as well as other existing national and international (AfDB) policies, guidelines, standards, and legislation were also referred to. For all taxonomic groups to be surveyed literature review was conducted to compile all available secondary data. Land cover maps showing the proposed site were as well produced to guide the planning of field surveys.

Therefore, literature review involved the review of existing literature such as: -

- Feasibility Engineering Designs
- Municipality Medium-Term Development Plans,
- Literature on the experiences from past and recent infrastructures projects,
- Guiding relevant policy, legal and institutional framework of Somalia;
- Guidelines for Environment Impact Assessment in Somalia and other existing legislation; as well as
- The Africa Development Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies;

3.2.2 Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder consultations were carried out at throughout the assessment process. Consultations ensure that all stakeholder concerns are incorporated into project planning and implementation. This in line with the statutory consultation requirements under AfDB environmental and social safeguards policies, as well as the first schedule of the EIA Regulations for Somalia. Stakeholder consultations were guided by Somalia public consultation structures despite the lack of regulations for public consultations. The national guidelines for EIA in Somalia require that the public is given full opportunity for involvement and participation throughout the EIA process. Consultations were done at Ministry (National, District) and Local levels. Community sensitization will be an on-going activity throughout all project phases. One on one consultation meetings have been organized where Members from MoLSA TVET

Department are invited to attend and to provide sector policies, directions and sector guiding National documents. Also, Consultant engaged local communities living around the project sites and Center Managements and staff through pre-developed Questionnaires aimed to collect the necessary information, concerns, and Stakeholder expectations from the project. In addition to that Focus group discussions are conducted using same pre-developed questionnaire attached the report. Main comments and views of stakeholders are summarized in screening checklists tables annexed this report. The list of the stakeholders that were consulted during this assessment, along with a summary of the stakeholders' views and comments on the proposed project are attached as Appendices III and IV.

In the context of this project, stakeholder consultations were initiated with the following specific objectives: -

- ✓ Generating a good understanding of the proposed project and her components, ensuring that the Two TVET Centres and their staff, students and IDPs and the surrounding community identify with the Project right from the design stage;
- ✓ To assist the project implementers and the Consultant understand local expectations throughout the project cycle;
- ✓ To understand and characterize the potential environmental, socio-economic and health impacts of the project;
- ✓ Develop effective mitigation measures and management plans;
- ✓ Optimize local knowledge and determine benefits that can be delivered through the project; and
- ✓ Collect relevant information from appropriate lead agencies.



Key Stakeholder meeting with the consultant at the IVTC Centre



Stakeholder meeting with the consultant at Abdiaziz youth center

3.2.3 Transect Walks

Bisect walks were undertaken along several sections of the project sites in the company of centre administrative representative to identify the condition of the sites and observe the surrounding environment.

3.2.4 Environmental Baseline and Biodiversity Surveys

Environmental baseline surveys were conducted within the Two TVET Centres and around considering the direct and indirect impact zone. The surveys carried out also provided an understanding of prevailing socio-environmental situations. Indeed, the survey will also provide a basis for future monitoring of the environmental and social impacts of the project. For the baseline surveys, emphasis will be laid on the social-economic Baselines, environment, Air Quality,

Noise, Water, Soil, flora, terrestrial fauna (birds and mammals), water quality, soils and hydrology.

- (i) **Socio-Economic Impact:** This was important in understanding potential socio-economic impacts of the project components such as its effect on existing social services, availability of local labour and induced changes in population dynamics like effects on domestic violence, child labour, HIV/AIDS among others). Factors such as literacy levels in the local community influence how objectively a project is perceived and appreciated. Community expectations for the project benefits to improve their conditions of living and local infrastructure are more common in such settings. Focus Group Discussions were conducted to allow deeper examination of complex issues than other forms of survey methods. The consultant held interview /meetings with representatives from MoLSA and group discussions with key stakeholders at each of the project sites regarding socio-economic Impact of the Project.
- (ii) **Air quality:** A series of measurements, using passive samplers and portable electronic monitors were undertaken at selected areas identified as having relevant sensitive receptor exposure (office facilities, health facility and the Centers) and other areas of commune like office facilities and worshipping centers.
- (iii) **Noise:** Noise measurements were taken using Digital integrated sound pressure meter. Measurements of background noise levels were performed at locations across the project sites since they are located in a busy/ town setting with possible receptor exposure. All the measurements were slow and Impulse time weighted. Also noise pollution assessment tools based on the functionality of the sites to ensure that sound pressure levels and the subsequent calculations using Android Noise App was undertaken and it shows that noise level of the selected sites are within the recommended ratings (i.e. not more than 70 decibels).
- (iv) **Water:** Water samples were collected from a well at the IVTC center and the sample Served a same purposed to the Abdiaziz Youth center because of the presumed portable water source based on proximity of each project site. samples were taken from project locations are tested through physio-chemical analysis and results shows that the quality of the water from the centers are more or less good.
- (v) **Soil:** Baseline study of the soils and geology in the project area was done to characterize the soils in relation to their physical, biological and chemical properties so that these attributes are known and documented prior to the project construction phase. This baseline data or information is meant to guide the monitoring teams during project execution. The soil sample was taken for lab-testing specifically to describe its properties and determine erosivity. However, since the project activities will not involve intense excavations, routine analysis were not conducted. Environmental baseline surveys were conducted within the Centre and around it considering the direct and indirect impact zone. The surveys carried out also provided an understanding of other biodiversity components i.e. mammals, birds, etc

3.2.4.1 Assessment of Cultural Heritage

Construction activities are likely to affect existing physical cultural resources on and under the ground surface because project activities which involve civil-works and may potentially affect known and unknown physical cultural resources in the area. Among others this therefore required that the physical cultural resource study is undertaken prior to commencement of construction activities, in order to identify if there were any archaeological features on the surface. During Physical Assessment, a baseline study was conducted for identification and observations to the archaeological, Historical and other heritage sites in and around the project sites. The assessment shows that there is no heritage sites around the selected project areas, However, it is important to note that the Two TVET Centres were established many years ago and were largely affected by the civil war while both Centres are currently in operation and therefore, the likelihood of finding archaeological features are highly unlikely.

3.2.4.2 Mammal Survey

A baseline mammal survey for the project area was undertaken with the main objective of assessing the impacts of the proposed project on the mammals that inhabit the potentially affected areas. The methodologies employed while assessing the mammals at the proposed section of the project include;

Visual Encounter Surveys (VESs); These involved walking through sampling areas within the direct impact zone for an hour at every survey location systematically searching for surface-active species especially large and medium mammals. This method involved looking out for indirect signs of mammalian presence foot prints and projects or roosts in case of bats. Visual encounter survey method is commonly used to determine the species richness of an area, to compile a species list and to estimate relative abundances of species within an assemblage; and Consultation of the technical centre staffing and members of the different local neighboring communities about the presence of medium sized and large mammals in their respective areas. Consultation of the Municipality

leadership with common knowledge about the project area was also undertaken to determine the mammalian existence in this area.

3.2.4.3 Birds' Survey

The proposed sections of the project area were assessed for sensitive habitats for birds, and this was majorly due to the fact that there exists shrubs and trees which are known for accommodating bird species. Visual encounter survey method was employed to determine the birds species within and around the project sites, compiled the species' list and estimated relative abundances of a particular bird species. Consultation of the site administrators about the presence of bird species especially on the existing trees and shrubs are also conducted

3.2.5 Impact Assessment Methodology

Prediction and evaluation of potential impacts (both positive and negative) of the project were undertaken using relevant methods and criteria determined by the scoping exercise. As with any development, was vital that decision-making about environmental and social aspects of the ESIA is based on a comprehensive analysis of possible impacts. Impacts at all stages of the Project development were considered including possible induced or cumulative effects. The methodology ensured that cumulative effects are captured within the impact assessment process, and ensured that the relative contribution of the Project can be ascertained in cases where significant adverse effects are likely.

Impact identification and assessment starts with scoping and continues through the remainder of the assessment Process. Interactions with the potential for significant effects will be subjected to a detailed impact assessment.

3.2.6 The process comprises;

- Impact prediction: to determine what could potentially happen to resources or receptors as a consequence of the Project and its associated activities.
- Impact evaluation: to evaluate the significance of the predicted impacts by considering their magnitude and likelihood of occurrence, and the sensitivity, value and/or importance of the affected resource or receptor.

- Mitigation and enhancement: to identify appropriate and justified measures to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.
- Residual impact evaluation: to evaluate the significance of Impacts assuming effective implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures.

3.3 Detailed description ESIA Methodology

In methodology for assessing impacts, the project and its environmental context were analyzed at different intervals through;

- a) Definition Checklists
- b) Preparation of Impact Matrices
- c) Valuation of the Impacts
- d) Determination of Significant Impacts

Checklists

Checklists were drafted as the first step of the assessment. This was particularly drafted as a data collection tool to gather details on the nature of the environmental impact. Checklists also included activities and actions that were likely to cause an environmental impact at one or more stage of the Project, and checklists of environmental constituents and features that could be affected by those impacts. The checklist included

- Environmental Factors: identifies different environmental components and elements that could be affected by project activities.
- Project Activities: identifies the activities or actions likely to produce environmental impacts, based on a detailed analysis of the project engineering .

3.2.5 Evaluation of Impacts

This section assesses the level of potential negative impacts based on the following criteria:

- a) **Extent:** Evaluates the area of occurrence/influence by the impact on the subject environment; whether the impact will occur.

Impact evaluation on Extent

Evaluate	Immediate	Local	Wide	National or global
Area of occurrence	within 200m radius	within 1-5 km radius	District, affecting ecosystem or catchment	with trans boundary impacts

- b) **Persistence:** Evaluates the duration of impact on the subject environment, whether the impact will be Impact evaluation considering persistence in the environment

Evaluate	Temporary	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Permanent
Duration of impact	< 1 year	1 - 3 years	3-10 years	10years <	Eternal change

NB. Permanent (Impacts that occur during the development of the project and cause a permanent change in the affected receptor or resource that endures substantially beyond the project lifetime).

c) **Magnitude:** The quantifiable effects of impacts, measured where possible, against the appropriate standard for each respective environmental component. This includes existing standards, guidelines or expert judgment.

Impact evaluation considering its magnitude

Evaluate	Quantifiable Effects Of Impacts
Low	Impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected
Medium	The affected environment is altered, but natural, cultural and social functions and processes continue, albeit in a modified way
High	The natural, cultural and social functions or processes are altered to the extent that it will temporarily or permanently cease

d) **Probability:** Evaluates the likelihood of occurrence of predicted impact on the subject environment thus as shown in the table below;

Impact evaluation considering likely probability of it happening Evaluate	Low	Medium	High	Definite
Occurrence	<25%	25 -75%	>75%	100%

e) **Status of impact:** The status of an impact is used to describe whether the impact will have a negative, positive or zero effect on the surrounding environment. An impact may therefore be negative, positive (or referred to as a benefit) or neutral. It also states if the impact is direct or indirect.

f) **Overall Impact Significance:** using a combination of the above criteria, the overall importance of the impact is assigned a rating of Major (Severe), Moderate, Minor, and Negligible as illustrated in Table 4-1 below. Determining significance of environmental impacts included determining the:

- ✓ Likelihood of the impact; and
- ✓ Severity of the Impact.

Impact Likelihood					
		None	Low	Medium	High
Impact	Negligible	Negligibl	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Severity		e			
	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible - Minor	Minor
	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Minor – Moderate	Moderate
	High	Minor	Moderate	Major	Major

Adopted from: The UK design manual for roads and bridges.

3.2.5 Mitigation/Enhancements

Where potential negative impacts were predicted, practical and cost-effective mitigation or compensation options which minimize such effects to acceptable levels were identified. Similarly, where appropriate opportunities for enhancement exist, these were identified and recommended. Mitigation will be considered from the outset of the assessment process, and required continued close communication between the implementing team. This coordinated approach will ensure delivery of realistic and successful mitigation that can be achieved as an on-going process.

3.2.6 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Mitigation and management measure is clearly specified in Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which identify specific measures for addressing impacts including who is to be involved and how these should be implemented and monitored as well as associated costs.

CHAPTER FOUR

POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 OVERVIEW

This section of the ESIA Report describes the relevant policy, legal and governmental framework for the proposed project, covering national requirements as well as applicable international treaties and conventions. The existing policy, legislative and institutional framework will be necessary for consideration in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the SEIP project. Legal obligations relevant to the proposed project have been identified and provided below.

A policy framework is required to provide broad guidelines on areas of focus in undertaking environmental management activities in the sector. A legal and regulatory framework is essential for delivering mandate, allocating specific responsibility and accountability to key factors and stakeholders, and prescribes and enforces specific operating environmental procedures and standards. Finally, an institutional framework is required to develop policies, guidelines, and plans, ensure compliance with laws and regulations, and monitor, review and adopt policies, plans, and regulations in light of experience.

For this ESIA report was prepared needs to comply with the African Development Bank Operational Safeguard 1 Environmental and Social Assessment, which governs the process of determining a project's environmental and social category and the resulting environmental and social assessment requirements; the Equator Principles agreed by leading international, bank, and Somalia's national environmental policy and legislation. The legislation applicable to this project addresses two important aspects of environmental quality and proper management of natural resources. This chapter addresses policies, laws, regulations, strategies, and institutional arrangements that are relevant to the construction rehabilitation of the two TVET centers in Mogadishu city.

4.2 SOMALIA NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND LEGISLATIONS

4.2.1 Constitution of the Republic of Somalia. The key legal instrument for the management of environmental affairs in Somalia is the Constitution, especially Article 25 ("Environment"), Article 43 ("Land"), Article 44 ("Natural Resources"), and Article 45 ("Environment"). Article 25 of the Constitution states that "[every Somali] has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being, and to be protected from pollution and harmful materials." The Article proceeds to declare that "[every Somali] has the right to have a share of the natural resources of the country, whilst being protected from excessive and damaging exploitation of these natural resources."

Article 45 (in Chapter 3 – Land, Property, and Environment) exhorts "all people in ... Somalia" to "participate in the development, execution, management, conservation and protection of the natural resources and environment." The Article also affirms that the federal Government shall give priority to the protection, conservation, and preservation of the environment against anything that may cause harm to natural Biodiversity and the Ecosystem. Article 43, on its part, provides guidelines on environmental and social safeguards that can be observed. However, there are no standing environmental and/or social safeguards in legislated and/ or drafted regulations.

Relevance:

- *The principal law upon which all environmental laws and guidelines are based is the Constitution of the Federal Government of Somalia. The right for everybody to a clean environment is proffered by Article 25 and by preparing this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, complied into this Project brief; thus complying to the requirements of this regulation.*

4.2.2 The Ninth National Development Plan (2019-2024), The National Development Plan (NDP9) is a comprehensive development plan that aims to

contribute to poverty reduction efforts that improve security and the rule of Law; Inclusive Economic Growth (including increased employment), and Improved Social Development. Besides, the plan has a cross-cutting imperative integrated into each pillar, representing an essential strategy for targeting and prioritizing interventions.

Relevance:

This policy is relevant in:

- *Developing human resources and skills through building Centers of Excellence in education including equipping training institutions and schools with all facilities and amenities such as science laboratories, agro-mechanic workshops, ICT laboratories among others.*
- *Enhancing all Government-supported tertiary /vocational education will be devoted to skills development according to the talents and aptitudes identified. Students will be accorded opportunities to excel in whichever skills area they are placed. These will range from sports and the arts, to technical and vocational to research and academic pursuit.*
- *Promoting increased mobility of labour through creation of incentives for an increase in relevant training and skills re-orientation and provision of greater incentives for not only higher innovation at firm level but also increased factor productivity.*

4.2.3 The National Environment Policy (NEP) 2019-The overall goal of the policy is to improve and enhance the health and quality of life of the Somali people and promote sustainable development through sound management of the country's natural resources. The National Environmental Policy provides the framework for making the fundamental changes needed to bring consideration of the environment into the mainstream of the decision-making processes in the

country. It provides for the overall sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination of environmental management activities in various related government departments. The policy provides the framework for the formulation of plans, programs, and guidelines for achieving sustainable development.

Relevance:

- *This policy requires that for all development activities in line with the requirements of the National Environment Act, should undergo assessments and evaluation such that related negative impacts are addressed through the Environment Impact Assessment process. According to the NEP schedule, any development that involves major changes in land use is subjected to an EIA.*

4.2.4 Environmental Management Act (enacted 2020)-provided a general legal framework and defined the environment, minimize and avoided the production of wastes, loss of livelihoods, and all environmental assets, and promote environmentally sound management. Promote sustainable development concerning the control of the environment and natural resources;

Relevance

- *Major components in this Act requires that projects likely to cause a major change to the land uses, such as the proposed development projects under SIEP fund. Construction activities listed in the project documents require that an Environmental Impact Assessment is undertaken. This Act benchmarks the requirements of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) that governs all the projects to be implemented as long as they fall under the requirements of the Act.*

4.2.5 Environmental and social impact Assessment regulation (Draft, 2021)

adopted by the cabinet aims to promote environmentally sustainable development by supporting the protection, conservation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the natural environment and its functions. Article 61, subject to the requirement of the assessment and approval from the DECC and "No proponent shall implement a project for which approval is required under this regulation, to avoid or mitigate detrimental impacts on the environment and society and to maximize the positive impacts of the proposed activities.

Relevance:

- *This Bill will be applicable throughout the project cycle especially in provision of construction materials since various earth materials such as stone aggregate and gravel will be needed.*

4.2.6 TVET Policy: To guide Somalia to a revived and modernized TVET system, compatible with international standards, delivering market-driven education and training, producing competent employable workforces responsive to the needs of the labour market, and contributing to the social, economic, and environmental development of Somalia.

4.2.7 National Youth Policy: The National Youth Policy goals are investing and empowering the youth population by in-depth analysis of their needs, to ensure participation and collaborative interventions on youth issues. It will also focus on developing wide-ranging programs to unite the different institutions delivering services to youth to attain the intended results in social, economic and political development.

Relevance

- *The policy is relevant as it emphasizes Developing human resources and skills through building Centers of Excellence in education including equipping training institutions and schools with all facilities and amenities*

such as science laboratories, agro-mechanic workshops, ICT laboratories among others.

- *Promoting increased mobility of labour through creation of incentives for an increase in relevant training and skills re-orientation and provision of greater incentives for not only higher innovation at firm level but also increased factor productivity.*

4.2.8 Somali National Disaster Management Policy—The Somali National Disaster Management Policy aims to strengthen community resilience and preparedness for disasters and emergencies. The policy seeks to provide a legislative framework for disaster management within government institutions while also strengthening the coherence and coordination of humanitarian support from international donor organizations.

Relevance:

- *Disasters and accidents are common in such projects. This policy is relevant as it will guide the contractor and the involved stakeholders to develop and implementation disaster management policies.*

4.2.9 The National Infrastructure Strategy (2019-2063).

The overall objectives of the infrastructure strategy are to revitalize, operate and maintain essential infrastructure and services to improve stability and set foundations for social, economic, and sustainable development. Somalia created an infrastructure that enhances employment, increases food security, builds up resilience to climate change and variability, respect Somali cultural heritage, and is environmentally and economically sustainable. The short-term (5 years) vision for Somalia's infrastructure is to lay out the foundations of resilient infrastructure systems that will contribute to the countries stability. It will also provide the necessary services for all (setup the organizational structures &

capacity, infrastructure standards, legislations, priorities, strategies, mobilize resources, and planning for long-term infrastructure development, land, and urban planning).

Relevance

- *This Act is relevant and shall guide Project implementation since infrastructure development under SIEP shall be directly linked to the skill demand in the current labour market.*

4.3 APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

There are a number of international treaties, agreements, and conventions that have been signed or ratified by Somalia. These conventions and agreements aim to halting environmental degradation and improving the sustainable use of natural resources and are relevant for the SEIP project in one way or the other. Among the essential international conventions related to natural resource use and management that Somalia is a signatory to include:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;
- Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden Environment;
- Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone layer (Montreal Protocol)
- United Nations Convention to combat desertification (UNCCD);
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC;
- Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Protocol on Bio-Safety (Cartagena Protocol);
- Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions;
- Protocol concerning Regional Cooperation in Combating Pollution by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency;
- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea; and

- Protocol concerning Co-operation on Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the Eastern African region.
- Convention for the protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention).

4.3.1 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS POLICY

The African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguards (OS) form part of their Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and aim to guide their clients to identify, assess, and manage the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of a project, including climate change issues. Safeguards are a powerful tool for identifying risks, reducing development costs and, improving project sustainability, thus benefiting affected communities and helping to preserve the environment. In addition, the Operational Safeguards provide requirements relating to different environmental and social issues, including gender and vulnerability issues that are triggered if the assessment process reveals that the project may present certain risks.

The current AfDB OS (2013) are applicable to the proposed project. These include:

- ***Operational Safeguard 1:*** Environmental and social assessment – this overarching safeguard governs the process of determining a project's environmental and social category and the resulting environmental and social assessment requirements.
- ***Operational Safeguard 2:*** Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and, compensation – this safeguard consolidates the policy commitments and requirements set out in the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement and incorporates a number of refinements designed to improve the operational effectiveness of those requirements.
- ***Operational Safeguard 3:*** Biodiversity and ecosystem services – this safeguard aims to conserve biological diversity and promote the sustainable use of natural resources. It also translates the commitments

in the Bank's policy on integrated water resources management into operational requirements.

- ***Operational Safeguard 4:*** Pollution prevention and control, hazardous materials and, resource efficiency – this safeguard covers the range of key impacts of pollution, waste, and hazardous materials for which there are agreed international conventions, as well as comprehensive industry-specific and regional standards, including greenhouse gas accounting, that other multilateral development banks follow.
- ***Operational Safeguard 5:*** Labour conditions, Health and, safety – This safeguard establishes the Bank's requirements for its borrowers or clients concerning workers' conditions, rights and, protection from abuse or exploitation. It also ensures greater harmonization with most other multilateral development banks.

The following Operational Safeguards (OS) are applicable to the proposed (SEIP) project:

1. The OS 1: Environmental and social assessment is triggered because the proposed project belongs to the category of projects requiring mandatory ESIA. It may have implications on the natural environment (air, water and, land), human health and safety (especially during construction) and, physical, cultural resources. The OS1 requires that the ESIA cover all relevant direct and indirect cumulative and associated facility impacts from the proposed project. The project has prepared an ESIA report, a detailed ESMP and, a RAP that includes Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress Mechanism.
2. The OS 3: Biodiversity, Renewable Resources and, Ecosystem Services - This OS 3 is relevant because the proposed project may have potentially adverse impacts on adjacent the construction sites and where construction materials are generating, and forests which

are located within the project catchment and immensely contribute to the sustainability of critical ecosystems. The natural ecosystems of the wetlands, rivers, and forests support varying degrees of natural complexities of flora and fauna. The project has prepared an ESIA report, a detailed ESMP to avoid and minimize related impacts.

3. The OS 4: Pollution Prevention and Control, Hazardous Materials and Resource Efficiency - OS 4 is considered relevant to the proposed project, potentially will result in the generation of waste, hazardous waste and, solid waste during the demolishing and construction.
4. The OS 5: Labour Conditions, Health and, Safety - This OS is triggered because the project will create temporary and permanent works during construction and operation phases. The ESMP includes Mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts and contractor management.

The level of assessment and management should be proportional to the level of environmental risk posed by the Project (AfDB 2015). The AfDB's ISS requires that Bank-sponsored projects be screened and categorized to determine the specific type and level of environmental and social assessment. The screening is carried out in accordance with the Bank's Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAPs). Projects are classed as categories of 1, 2, 3 or 4, following the principle of using the appropriate type and level of environmental and social assessment for the type of operation. The current project would be classed as a Category 2 project, likely to induce significant adverse environmental and social impacts. Category 2 investment projects require an ESIA, as well as an ESMP. The ESIA leads to developing a comprehensive ESMP, which contains implementable environmental and social mitigation measures. The ISS specifies requirements for community outreach and public consultation during the

preparation of the ESIA and requires that a summary ESMP will be made available to the public.

4.4 Institutional framework

4.4.1 Office of the Prime Minister

In 2015, the Federal Government of Somalia established the Office of the Prime Minister within which all environmental concerns must be handled through the office of environment. The office was responsible for implementation and monitoring of the national environmental policy.

May 2022 Prime Minister Initiated New Ministry for Environment and Climate change that will responsible for all environmental related activities, Monitoring and Implementations of Policies, Frameworks and standards

Relevance

Office of the prime minister works with all federal governments and local environment committees at local government levels who also undertake inspection, monitoring and enforce compliance on its behalf. This enables all institutions to effectively incorporate environmental issues in their activities, policies and programs

4.4.2 Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

The Ministry is responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and coordination of all matters concerning national skills development institutions. It is also responsible for putting in place policies and initiating laws that ensure sustainable management of all TVET centers and provides guidance in the establishment of institutions of TVET centers and the provision of assurance that quality and relevant education is delivered, by the licensed institutions.

Relevance

As the Ministry in charge of the SEIP projects, implementation of the proposed project will directly be supervised by the Ministry and therefore compliance to all the requirements of this Ministry, especially the ones proposed while implementing this project must be adhered to.

4.4.3 Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR)

The Ministry mandated to safeguard water and energy natural resources which are directly related to environmental conservation and protection. Ministry of

Energy and Water resources is responsible for ensuring sound environmental management that in turn ensures that there is sufficient water for domestic, agricultural and industrial uses. MoEWR has the responsibility for setting national policies and standards, managing and regulating water resources and determining priorities for water development and management. The ministry is also responsible for managing and designing strategic national approaches in consideration of sustainable and environmentally safe manner.

Relevance:

This ministry will be fundamental in offering guidance in designing programs, equipment and facilities tailored to offer skills that are labour market based. This it will do through offering their input right from the design stages and monitoring during the implementation phase of this project.

4.4.4 The Police of the Federal Government of Somalia

In any society there is a need to keep law and order. This is one of the mandate of the Federal policy and is responsible for ensuring security of property and life in the country. Enforcing law and order in the project area, Child protection, and crime control, among others.

Relevance

There are police force points in Mogadishu and in respective protect Sites i.e. IVTC and Abdiaziz centre that will be responsible for ensuring law and order. While undertaking rehabilitation and/or construction of this project, it is very likely that there could be some legal cases such as theft, accidental injury or death of persons. It is recommended that in case of such eventualities, the matter is reported to the near-by Police station.

4.4.5 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

This is a newly established ministry that previously worked and known as Directorate of environment and climate change. The ministry is now mandated to;

- Formulation and Implementation of the constitutional provisions relating to the environment
- Protection, conservation, and management of the environment and natural resources of the country
- Promotion of climate resilience and low-carbon development for the country

- Coordination and implementation of multilateral and regional environmental treaties, conventions, and agreements
- Provision of resources mobilization and strategic allocations for the country

Relevance;

The ministry oversees the project activities to ensure that policy, legal and regulatory frameworks in regard to environmental protection and conservation are well managed and adhered to.

4.4.6 Administration Structures

The proposed project falls within jurisdiction of Mogadishu City which is also the capital of Somalia. Mogadishu is administratively headed by the Mayor who is the political head and his office administers all city services, public property, police, fire protection and enforces laws within the city. The offices hat directly involved in the project may include; the Environmental Officer, District Planner, Community Development Officer, District Director of Health Services, Wetlands Officer, District Water Officer and District Engineer.

Relevance

The technical persons involved are very critical to the operationalization of this project to ensure minimal interruption of the environment, waste management and conservation among others. This institutional framework is therefore very necessary to this project.

4.4.7 Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development

The Ministry ‘s mandate is to empower communities to harness their potential through cultural growth, skills development and labour productivity for sustainable and gender responsive development. The Ministry is key in streamlining matters of gender, child protection and Occupational health and safety of the workers and the public in the project. During construction of this project, the key instrumental departments will be; Department of Occupational Health and Safety, Department of Gender and Equality, and Labour.

Relevance

Construction of this project will employ a number of workers whose safety is critical and are over seen by the Department of Occupational Safety of Health. Regulation of workers will be overseen by the Labour department.

The Department of Gender and Culture requires that employment of workers is gender sensitive and cultural norms of where the project is located are respected.

4.4.8 Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)

This department falls under MoLSA of the Federal Government of Somalia. However, Legislation on occupational safety and in Somalia is still limited, with the labour code known as Act . No 31 of 2004. The Department will be mandated to ensure compliance to the Occupational Safety and Health guidelines of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Somalia. It also undertakes monitoring of construction places to ensure that they are first of all registered as workplaces and workers occupational health through ensuring adequate provision of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPEs) among others.

Relevance

Under this framework, the contractor will need to register all the proposed workplaces (project sites) as ‘work places’ with this department. This department also has safety Inspectors that will inspect the construction site time and again to ensure safety in all aspects for workers. Thus the relevance of the above named institutional framework.

4.5 Intuitional capacity for environmental management.

The Somali federal Government has introduced changes in the institutional setup managing the environmental issues in the country. A Directorate of Environment and Climate Change. (DECC) has been formed within the Office of the Prime Minister. The DECC is mandated to draft the national environmental policies, regulations, and legislations, including establishing of the Environmental Quality Standards, Sectoral Environmental Assessments (SEAs), Environment Impact Assessments (EIAs), and Environmental Audits (EAs), among others. However, necessary laws or legislations are still in draft stages and require further legislative procedures such as parliament approval and president signatory in order to enforce them, as of September 2021.

Table 3: Key Institutions to the ESIA process

Level	Institution	Roles and Responsibility
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National level	Ministry of environment and climate change	<p>Coordinate various environment management activities in the country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and advise legislative and other measures for the management of the environment • Advise the Government on international environmental agreements • Monitor and assess activities being carried out by relevant agencies to ensure that the environment is not degraded • Prepare and issue a report on the state of the environment in Somalia; • Coordinate the implementation of the National Environmental Policy
	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee/advise implementation of TVET projects e.g. as the project will involve in the Skill program • Oversee enforcement of laws and regulations • Advice on the implementation of development projects/activities related to Skill enhancement.
	Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education policies and strategies that will enhance the skill and employment of youth • Lead Education and learning program
Banadir Regional Administration	Department of environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement environmental legislations and policies, and action plan • Lead and implementation of Environmental programs and protecting the environment and natural resources management.

CHAPTER FIVE

Baseline Environmental and Social Conditions

5.1. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1.1 Topography

The project will be implemented in Mogadishu, Capital of Somalia. Mogadishu is the capital city of Somalia, where federated government institutions are based, and the most urbanized and populated city in the country. In 2014, the population living in the city was estimated at around 3 million people. In 2015, Mogadishu became the second most demographics ranking globally, with a population of 2.1 million, growing at 6.9%. Mogadishu's growth is driven by its improving security situation and economic prospects after decades of civil war – many Somalis have returned from abroad¹. Real estate is a booming sector. On the other hand, Mogadishu was at the center of the civil war crisis.

Administratively, the project sites are located in Mogadishu City, Benadir Regional administration, Somalia. The land is characterized by a flat topography.

5.1.1.1 IVTC site (site one)

The Industrial Vocational Training Center (IVTC) in this ESIA is also referred to as site one. Its located one the road named industrial road in deynile district.

Historically, in 1972 within the ministry of labor and sports, the idea of a vocational training center in Mogadishu came up, but no sponsor could be found at that time. In 1976 through the Arab Labor Organization drawings were prepared by an Algerian team for a huge vocational training institute to be built in Mogadishu.

In 1978 some funds were allocated and four of the twelve planned workshops, as well as one administration building, were built to be used as a trade testing center.

Shortly later the government of the federal republic of Germany was approached to assist in the operation of the partly erected center.

After an evaluation mission in 1980, the German government agreed, to assist GTZ in establishing a completely new institution next to the existing workshops to be named skills development and competency assessment institute.

In 1983 the project agreement between the two governments was signed and from June 1983 the project came into existence. In the first instant instructor

training was to be done, to qualify a number of Somali instructors to operate the center later. From January 1984 to July 1985, building construction took place by summer 1986 the equipment was completed, training with attest group commenced from summer1985, and regular training since summer1986. The cost for building construction was carried approximately 60% by the German side and 40% by the Somali side. The Somali government has to provide all running and operation costs for the center, including Somali personnel. The German side has provided all technical and non-technical pieces of equipment, a number of German expertise, and a number of scholarships for the Somali staff. Until the civil war which led to destruction of the IVTC and now the AfDB offers to renovate and bring back into operation., hence this project.

In this assessment however, the project area of influence considered included the sites within the institute outside the construction site and 500m radius from the boundary of the Centre whose Aerial Image are provided /illustrated in the corresponding Google aerial image below.

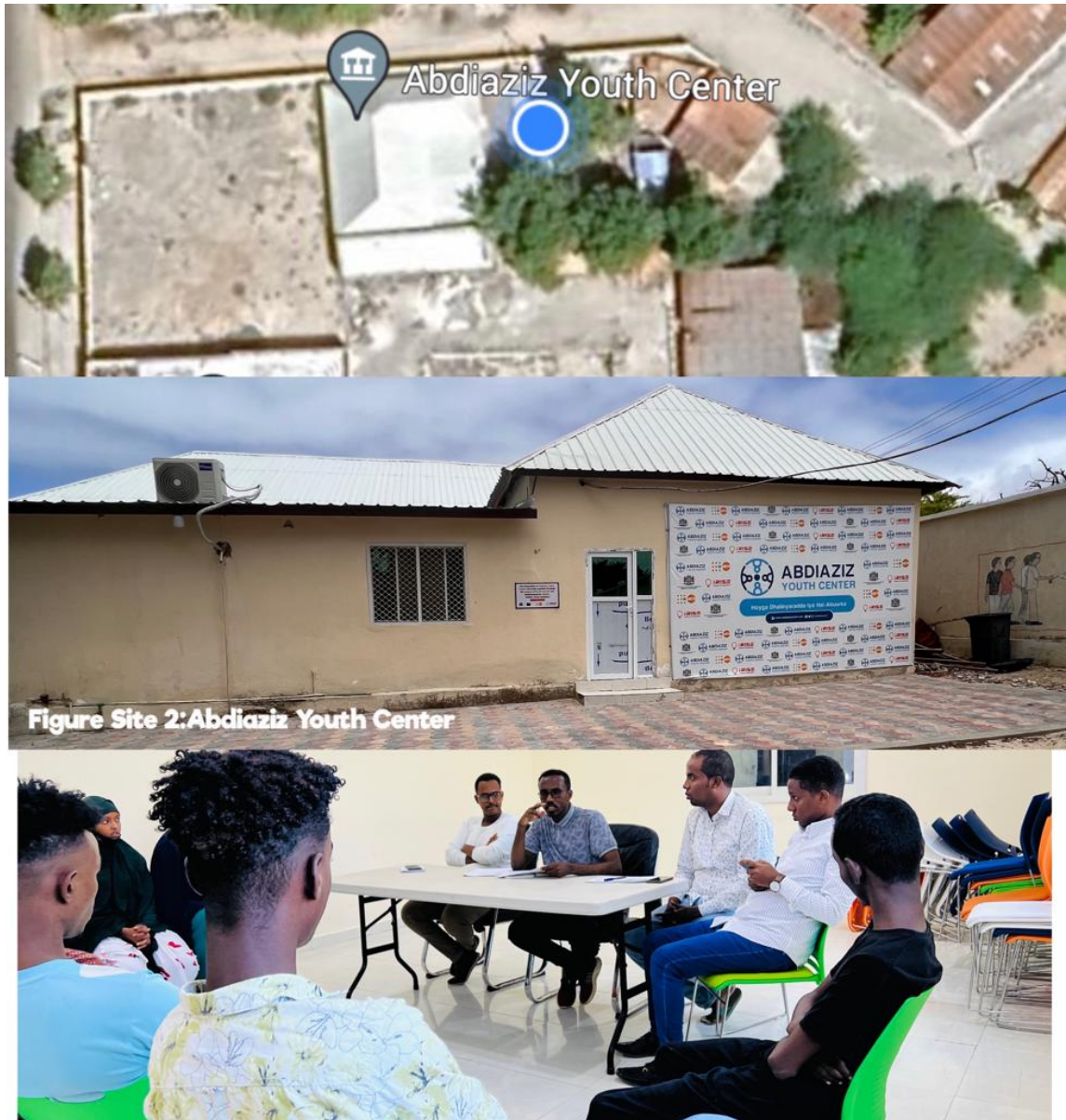


Google map showing the aerial view of the IVTC site

Figure Site 1:IVTC

5.5.1.2 Abdiaziz youth centre

This Youth center is easily accessible and is strategically located opposite of AUE embassy and next to the Abdiaziz police station and now handled by ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and some youth of organizations and provided some training to the youth like henna, tailoring health training and Sports.



Generally, on both centres, there is no unique biological diversity at the site and no species that are threatened from the perspective of biodiversity conservation. There are also no protected areas or areas with potential as future protected areas nearby or within the project's area of influence.

The elevation map of Mogadishu is generated using elevation data from NASA as follows; The geographical coordinates of the project site are as shown in the below table:

Table 2: Site Geographical coordinates

Directions	Latitudes	Longitudes
SE	0,12.596s	42,35.399e
NE	0,11.502s	42,35.122e
SW	0,12.2115s	42,35.519e
NW	0,13.300s	42,32.824e

5.1.2 Soils

The project areas are primarily covered with a mixture of mainly thin and infertile desert soils and fertile dark gray to brown calcareous residual soils that provide suitable conditions for rain-fed agriculture.

5.2 CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

The project sites are situated in Mogadishu city, which is characterized by a relatively dry climate and classified as hot and semi-arid. It has two seasonal showers of rain from March to June, September to November, and fall. The area receives an average rainfall of 250-400mm annually. The mean temperature in the city year-round is 27°C, with an average maximum of 30°C, and an average minimum of 24°C. The temperature always follows a similar pattern without any known extreme deviation.

5.3 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

(a) Flora

The project sites are existed for many years, and there are artificial features that are currently in use by the ministry, for TVET proposes to enhance the knowledge and the skill of Somali youth. There is some grass and old trees in some parts of the project site where the buildings are going to be constructed. The compounds also have short and low formations of scanty shrubs and scattered grass tussocks

(b) Fauna

Based on the visit observation, there are no distinguished animal habitats on the project sites. However, the sites are a bit large, and some parts of land are not in use for decades. So, during land clearance and foundation of the construction, reptiles and other vital living organisms can be seen, which will require protection, and ESMPs will be aligned for their mitigation management actions. Furthermore, A number of birds have been seen in the compounds on the trees.

b) Noise

Apparently the both project sites have got minimal noise from within and the surroundings. The only is coming from vehicle movements transiting along the nearby roads. The project will add to the existing noise making an impact of noise pollution though the impact will be minimal and temporary.

c) Air-quality

The quality of air at the project site stands averagely at 44 (PM2.5) and is considered good just like in any other part of Mogadishu city. However, due to project activities that will be taking place including offloading construction materials like cement, sand, aggregate among others, there will be dust accumulation leading to air pollution that can pose health-related risk factors. The mitigation measure to this is provided in the ESMP.

d) Cultural heritage

There are no known cultural heritage sites within the project sites. The only nearby pre-historic archeological sites (Abdiaziz Mosque) are approximately above 1km northwest of Mogadishu city. They were later made into Muslim holy sites This will not be affected by the project since they are located far away from the project sites.

3.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

a) Economic activities

Despite the civil conflict, the Somali economy was estimated to have grown at 2.5 percent in 2017, while in 2018, Somalia's GDP growth was estimated at 2.8

percent². The economy is largely dependent on livestock, remittance and money transfer companies, and telecommunications. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita was estimated to be only US\$446 in 2017, having grown at only 2% per year over the last four years (Ref. World Bank Electricity access report in Somalia).

Remittances alone in 2016 were estimated at US\$1.2–2 billion, equivalent to 23 to 38 percent of GDP. The common feature in the structure of the economy of the three sub-entities of Somalia is the predominance of agriculture and livestock which accounts for about 65% of the GDP and employment. Livestock accounts for about 40% of GDP and more than 50% of export earnings. The other main products in the economy include fish, charcoal and bananas, sugar, sorghum, and corn. According to the Central Bank of Somalia, aggregate imports of goods average about US\$460 million per year, higher than the pre-civil war in 1991.

Exports of about US\$270 million annually have also surpassed pre-war aggregate export levels (before 1991), but still resulting in a trade account deficit of about US\$190 million per year. The majority of the population lives at the subsistence level and is engaged in small-scale businesses, as petty traders, livestock, or grain producers. The private sector has demonstrated resilience and vitality in areas such as telecommunications, livestock, financial sector, water, electricity, and fisheries. Private Telecommunication firms provide wireless services in most major cities and offer the lowest international call rates on the continent. Somalia's adult literacy rate stands at around 40% (UNFPA, 2016). In contrast, the 1975 census reported a literacy rate of 54.8% for both sexes. These plug-in literacy levels are attributed to the effects of conflicts in the education system. Project will contribute Socio-economic situation of Mogadishu and Somalia Generally as it will provide employable skills to young people in the city that will enable them to find a job or establish their own businesses.

Gender

Somalia has made important progress on women's rights in recent years, however women and girls remain severely disadvantaged compared to men across multiple domains, including economic opportunity, education, and

political participation. Women in Somalia experience higher unemployment rates than men: 74% for women and 61% for men. The Somali private sector is dominated by micro, small and medium enterprises of which women are often the main drivers, however women often have limited access to credit, technology and information (This is according to Data from UN Somalia, Gender Equality Strategy (2018-2020)..

The Project should make a positive impact for women in terms of providing safe and convenient access facilities to vocational training and reducing travel time which women can use the saved time for productive purposes. Temporary inconvenience due to vehicular traffic and limited emissions during construction work should easily be managed by the contractors using mitigation measures defined in the environmental management plan.

3.5 INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

(a) **Energy Sources:** The proposed project areas gets the bulk of its energy supply from BECO and Mogadishu Power Company. The sites are already connected to the national power grid. The existing Ministry structures are already supplied with electricity and therefore new inspection for an extension to the project sites will be required to facilitate supply and distribution of electric power. Notably, the sites will require a stand by generator to serve the building in times of electricity outage.

(b) **Water Sources:** The project area is well served with piped water from the water supply companies i.e. Mogadishu Water Supply company. The proposed project sites will lead to increased water demand therefore the proponent proposes to sink a borehole as a back-up the water supply.

Waste Management

Waste management remains a big challenge in Mogadishu city. Although there are a few functional solid and liquid waste management systems, waste dumping in the surrounding area especially along the industrial street near IVTC centre is a common practice. SEIP project could incorporate waste management plan or points to divert away from the project site apparently used as a dump site.

5.6 Socio-Economic Environment

5.6.1 Population and demography

Mogadishu is the capital and most populous city of Somalia, it also the largest city in Somalia. According to 2020 population survey an estimated population of 2,282,000 live in Mogadishu, out of these, 72% are youths. Both the federal government and Banaadir regional administration are located in Mogadishu. The city therefore accommodates huge number of government buildings both for the Banaadir Regional Administration and the Federal Government of Somalia.

5.6.2 Economic activities

Mogadishu acts as the major economic hub for the country and therefore most towns in the country depend on it for supply of major commodities. Variety of business opportunities are being carried out ranging from multi-national companies, medium size business, small business, while huge segment of the population in Mogadishu district rely on remittances from the diaspora, proceeds from livestock products and women driven small businesses. There is also a limited income generated from sale of frankincense.

Generally poverty levels in the country is very alarming. UNDP in its 2014 report mentioned that the country has a poverty rate of 73%, a life expectancy of 55 years, adult literacy of 31.8%, about 70% of the population is below the age of 30, and a youth unemployment rate of 67%. In its 2012 report, UNDP Somalia mentioned that the country had one of the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) in the world with a value of 0.285. Inequality is high driven by the difference in poverty incidence in urban settings (close to 60% in Mogadishu) and rural settings (52.3%) with IDP settlements (71.0%).

Therefore the Project can have a positive effect in alleviating poverty especially in urban centers where most of the workforce is expected to come from . While temporary disruptions of local resident's lives in terms of construction related impacts, these are only temporary can be mitigated using standard engineering practices.

CHAPTER SIX

Assessment of Significant Environmental Impacts and Risks

6.0 Introduction

Following desk studies, site investigations and views obtained through public consultations, the potential significant environmental and social impacts of the proposed SEIP project were identified.

The establishment of the proposed SIEP project will have minimal impacts on the surrounding environment. The positive impacts that were identified should be enhanced as the negative ones should be mitigated or eliminated to achieve a successful project.

This section identifies the predicted impacts that could arise as a result of implementing the proposed project. Mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate the negative impacts are discussed as well as means of enhancing positive impacts and benefits to the affected community. The potential significant environmental and social impacts of the proposed project are presented below and their level of significance evaluated.

6.1 CONSTRUCTION-PHASE IMPACTS

Positive Impacts

6.1.1 Income to material/ equipment suppliers and contractors

Development of the project will entail works requiring materials such as gravel, bricks, timber, steel reinforcement, sand and cement among others. This is a positive but short-term and reversible impact.

Enhancement measure: Earth materials that will be needed for construction include, aggregate (stones and sand). Conscious or unwitting purchase of these materials from unlicensed operations indirectly promotes environmental degradation at production sites and can cause medium- to long-term negative impacts. It should therefore be a contractual obligation for contractors to procure construction materials from legitimate traders known to the local leaders.

6.1.2 Employment

Construction will avail skilled and unskilled job opportunities. This would be a positive but short-term and reversible impact, lasting only during the construction period.

Enhancement measure: Wherever feasible, local people including students of the operating centre should be considered for job opportunities commensurate with their level of skills. Adequate occupational health and safety standards should be provided to ensure the work environment is conducive.

6.1.3 Increased business opportunities

The project will need a number of workers both direct and indirectly. This will provide a ready market for various goods and services, leading to several business opportunities for small-scale traders such as food vendors around the construction site. This will help local street trades to improve the business incomes.

Enhancement measure: Wherever feasible, local people including students of the operating centre should be considered for job opportunities commensurate with their level of skills. Adequate occupational health and safety standards should be provided to ensure the work environment is conducive.

Negative Impacts

6.1.3 Disruption of the centres's activities

The two centres that are in operation (i.e. IVTC and Dalbile) always have classes running on a daily basis. Besides being a safety risk, noise and dust from construction activities and equipment might temporarily disrupt students studying. If due caution is not taken by drivers, haulage trucks and construction equipment, the project may pose accident risks to the students, staff members and service providers at the institute.

Impact before mitigation: High

Mitigation strategies

- i) Wherever this risk exists, the contractor should screen off these facilities to avoid accidents;
- ii) The contractor should engage the local authority to sensitize students about risks associated with construction and necessary precautions they need to undertake.
- iii) All construction sites should be cordoned off to restrict access to unauthorized people

Impact after mitigation: Minor

6.1.4 Waste generation (improper construction waste management)

Solid waste will be generated at the site during site preparation and rehabilitation phases. The waste may consist of timber or metal cuttings, paper/cement bags, empty paint and solvent containers, broken glass among others. Some of the waste materials such as paints, cement, adhesives and cleaning solvents contain hazardous substances, while some of the waste materials including metal cuttings and plastic containers are not biodegradable and can have long-term and cumulative effects on the environment. It impacts on the environment through blockage of drainage systems and negative impacts on human health. Other wastes which will be generated by non-construction activities because of the presence of the workers at the site include food debris, contaminated water from washing, cleaning equipment, construction tools and vehicles.

Inappropriate disposal of construction waste or spoil could have medium or long-term environmental and public health impact. Extent of this impact will be local to areas where waste is dumped or their immediate neighborhoods.

Impact before mitigation: Moderate.

Mitigation strategies:

- i) The wastes will be properly segregated and separated to encourage recycling of some useful waste materials, for example cement papers

can be recycled into other useful material for decoration, tailoring among others.

- ii) Hazardous waste will not be mixed with other solid waste generated and should be managed by way of land-filling or incineration.
- iii) Waste will be picked off the site at least once in 24 hours and when temporarily kept on site it will be covered to minimize nuisance odour and vermin.
- iv) The contractor and the centre administration will work together with the Municipal Council to facilitate proper waste handling and disposal from the site. All wastes must be taken to the approved dumpsites.
- v) Hazardous wastes such as paints, cement, adhesives will be managed through a certified third party contractor. The contractor and Centres administration will work together to facilitate sound waste handling and disposal from the site.

Impact after mitigation: Minor

6.1.5 Storage of construction materials

During the construction period, there will be a need to stockpile and store assorted materials at or near the construction site so as to ensure easy and uninterrupted access to supplies. This will lead to the following potential impact. Spill and wash away of materials could pollute land and drainage. Additionally, material losses are a financial loss to the contractor.

Impact before mitigation: Moderate

Mitigation strategies

- Contractor should protect material stockpiles from storm water erosion (for example, by excavating a cut-off ditch around stockpiles to keep away storm water).
- Stockpiled materials should be covered with fabric or other materials.

- Contractor should avoid stockpiling material near any drainage or slope area.

Impact after mitigation: Minor

6.1.6 Generation of noise

Noise will be one of the most undesirable consequences of the construction phase. Relatively high noise levels are expected and considerable levels of noise will mainly result from use of heavy equipment including dump trucks during site preparation and construction activities. Though the level of discomfort caused by noise is subjective, the most commonly reported impacts of increased noise levels are interference in the learning process and disturbance in sleep or during resting time, disturbance or discomfort resulting from construction noise cannot be ruled out given that the proposed project will be located within the heart of the centres.

Impact before mitigation: High

Mitigation strategies:

- (i) Contractor will be careful when selecting equipment to avoid use of old or damaged machinery with high level of noise emissions that would have a negative impact in the environment.
- (ii) Contractor will ensure that equipment is properly serviced and efficient.
- (iii) Contractors will cordon off construction site with noise absorbing materials, for example, plywood rather than iron sheets.
- (iv) Construction workers will be aware of the sensitive nature of workplaces they are operating in and advised to limit verbal noise or other forms of noise. For example, metallic objects or tools can be passed on to a colleague rather than dropping or throwing them with loud bangs.

- (v) The contractor shall ensure that noise levels emanating from machinery, vehicles and noisy construction activities are kept at a minimum for the safety, health and protection of people in the nearby buildings.
- (vi) Noise and vibration will be minimized at the project site and surrounding areas through sensitization of construction truck drivers to switch off vehicle engines while offloading materials.
- (vii) All generators and heavy-duty equipment will be insulated or placed in enclosures to minimize.

Impact after mitigation: Minor

6.1.7 Traffic and associated emissions

Traffic-borne emissions include dust and exhaust fumes. Dust emissions will arise from construction activities, earthworks and construction traffic. The trucks used to transport various building materials from their sources to the project site generate emissions of SO₂, CO₂, CO, NO_x and particulates. The impacts of such emissions can be greater in at the construction site and through community's construction vehicles will travel.

The centres are located close to the main roads of with high traffic thus the impact intensity will be low. This is in addition to the intermittent and short term nature of activities. However, the sensitivity on the receptors will be high since there could be asthmatic construction workers, students and other personnel at the centres in the vicinity of the proposed project site resulting in moderate impact significance.

Impact before mitigation: Moderate

Mitigation strategies:

- (i) Construction activities will be carried out during the day.
- (ii) Travel speeds of construction vehicles especially through business centers will be controlled;
- (iii) Trucks shall be covered during haulage of construction materials;

- (iv) Wherever dust suppression is necessary, water will be sprayed over dusty areas;
- (v) Construction equipment will be maintained in good operating condition to reduce exhaust emissions;
- (vi) All equipment leaving the site, clean up their tires in case they are dirty; and
- (vii) Construction work should be undertaken by an experienced and duly registered contractor with a verifiable sense of environmental awareness and responsibility.
- (viii) Workers will be provided with PPE and the use of PPE shall be enforced.
- (ix) The project area will be cordoned off to minimize dust migration to nearby facilities by wind.

Impact after mitigation: Minor

6.1.8 Aesthetic View

Construction activities will require material, equipment and cordons at the sites. Since the projects operating centres will remain open for learning activities, presence of these activities and materials thereof will cause temporary visual blight at the construction site. Presence of construction activities will alter visual impressions accustomed to.

Duration of visual impact will be short-term only lasting through the construction phase. The impact intensity will be medium considering the fair state of all existing facilities; therefore sensitivity on receptors will be medium, hence moderate impact significance

Impact before mitigation: High

Mitigation strategy:

- The contractor shall ensure minimal footprint of construction activities
- He should limit activities to the designated site boundaries

Impact after mitigation: Moderate

6.1.9 Occupational health safety (OHS) Risks for Contractors

Construction activities have potential to pose occupational risks some of which could be life-threatening, for example, fatal falls if workers do not use safety latches when working at heights. Working with high voltage and hot works (welding) pose a risk of electrocution. In addition, falling debris could injure workers if personal protective equipment (PPE) are not provided or properly used. Back injury could occur if workers lift heavy objects using inappropriate body posture. Other potential hazards might be: inadequate lighting during the night working hours or limited level of visibility during rainstorms creating difficulty for staff driving heavy equipment, driving equipment with improper brake system, lack of concentration while working and exposure to hazardous wastes such as paints, cement, adhesives and cleaning solvents. Duration of the impact will be short-term occurring only during the construction phase. Extent of the impact will be local or national depending on origin of construction workers.

Impact before mitigation: High

Mitigation strategies:

- i) Orient all construction workers on safe work practices and guidelines and ensure that they adhere to them.
- ii) Training will be conducted on how to prevent and manage incidences. This will involve proper handling of electricity, water etc. and sensitization on various modes of escape, conduct and responsibility during such incidences. All workers will fully be aware and mentally prepared for potential emergency.
- iii) Regular drills shall constantly follow on various possible incidences. This will test the response of the involved stakeholders. Such drills will keep them alert and they will become more responsive to in the case of incidences.
- iv) Use signage to warn staff and/ or visitors that are not involved in construction activities of dangerous places.

- v) Strict instructions shall be given for drivers of heavy equipment.
- vi) Supervision of works shall be done regularly to ensure that safety conditions are met while any deviation from safety regulations is immediately reclaimed following the best practices regarding safety at work equipment.
- vii) Communication will be ensured in between workers and drivers of heavy equipment.
- viii) Develop evacuation procedures to handle emergency situations.
- ix) Provide adequate OHS protective gear to construction workers.

The guide below shall be useful:

Hearing (Over 80 Decibels for 8 hours a day requires hearing protection)

- Ear Muffs: One size fits all, comfortable, less ear infection risk
- Ear Plugs: Small, lightweight, can get dirty and cause infection

Face/Eye (Working with any chemical or using any mechanical equipment)

- Face Shield: Protect face from splashing and particles
- Safety Glasses: Protection from solids (cutting, sanding, grinding)
- Safety Goggles: Protects eyes from splashing

Hand (Use correct gloves for the job)

- Chemical Gloves: (Nitrile, Latex, PVC)
- Gloves for other use: special gloves for cutting, burning, abrasions/ blisters

Body

- Overalls: Can protect against dust, vapors and splashes

Foot Protection

- If electrical hazard present ensure boots offer protection
- Safety Toe/Steel Toe Boots: Always worn when potential for falling hazards exists
- Water/Chemical Resistant Boots: Use in a spill situation
- Non-slip boots for working on wet/slippery floors.

Impact after mitigation: Minor

6.1.10 Labour Impacts

This is especially significant considering that this construction project employs a number of technical and non-technical staff (rural poor people, including women). Construction workers in a number of projects have been said to work with no consideration of their wellbeing. The contractor focuses more on the delivery of the projects and leaves the workers with no say on the kind of working environment provided the contractor. Some of the negative impacts observed on construction projects affecting workers include:

- Working for longer hours and on weekends than agreed with no extra pay;
- Unjustifiable salary / fee deductions to workers pay for work done;
- Uncontrolled dismissal of workers with no justifiable reason;
- Working hours with no break / resting time to allow workers access meals and drinking water;
- Providing inadequate / worn-out PPE to workers, yet they are exposed to hazardous construction works;

All the above impacts affect human right of both the female and male sex and well-being of workers negatively and are there for considered to be very large if not mitigation measures are instituted.

Mitigation Measures

Provisions for good working environment for Contractors Employees/ Workers

In reference to the World Bank operational Standard, the following have to be considered so as to comply with this Standard, as well as the Employment Act of Somalia.

- All workers on site should have signed contracts with clear job descriptions, salary denominations and deductible statutory amounts like NSSF depending on the amounts
- All workers will sign a code of conduct as provided under Appendix, which will be modified at the time of construction.

- All workers should have identifications so as to distinguish them from the student body;
- Workers should be provided with food and drinking water especially on hot days within the camp set-up so as to minimize their movements within the college
- Workers should have workers council that meets regularly to resolve work related challenges;
- Establish complaints register which will be reviewed by the contractor administration and resolutions provided;
- Workers should be provided with clean water for drinking and meals;
- Working hours should be observed, therefore, additional working hours should be paid for as overtime;
- Construction labour will be inducted on sexual harassments.
- Dismissal from work or salary deductions should have justifiable reasons and warnings given to the workers as required by the Employment Act.

8.1.11 Accidents

The construction works are to take place within an institute with learning processes and human movements ongoing. With an increase in number of heavy vehicles during transportation of construction materials and equipment, there will be an increase in risk of traffic-related accidents or injuries. Traffic accidents would be a significant social impact notwithstanding the safety risks created by the falling debris from construction activities. Hoardings and scaffoldings may cause accidents detrimental to human life if they collapsed.

Impact before mitigation: High

Mitigation strategies:

- i) Contractors will adopt best transport safety practices with the goal of preventing traffic accidents and minimizing injuries suffered by project personnel and the public, as follows:
 - Contractors will emphasize safety among all drivers;

- Safe traffic control measures will be used, including road signs and flag persons to warn of dangerous conditions
- iii) Project will require contractors to regularly maintain vehicles to minimize potentially serious accidents such as those caused by brake failure commonly associated with loaded construction trucks.
- iv) The site shall be fenced and signs put in place with security personnel to stop unauthorized people from accessing the site.
- v) For falling debris, and hoarding/scaffoldings; clear warning signs will be placed around the construction premise, install interceptors and net traps to divert falling debris, and emphasize (provide) person protective gears to persons in the area.
- vi) Warning signs will be provided to warn of falling debris.
- vii) Protective gear shall be provided to workers on site.

Impact after mitigation: Minor

8.1.12 Pressure on existing resources

During the construction stage, demand for basic amenities such as water and electricity may put pressure on the existing infrastructure. The existing infrastructure includes the national grid for electricity supply and the National water for the water supply.

Impact before mitigation: High

Mitigation strategies:

The contractor should provide separate storage for water to use at the construction. Instead of connecting to the Centres' water supply system, the contractor should opt to use water bowsers for supply.

Impact after mitigation: Moderate

8.1.13 Social misdemeanour by construction workers

While most workers may originate from the local community where they have families, there might be others from distant places and working away from their families. With some disposable income to spend, this might induce illicit sexual relationships with the female students, Irresponsible sexual relationships in and

outside the institute can break families, increase the frequency of female students drop out and heighten risk of contracting diseases. Illicit sexual relationships can be short-term but have long-term and irreversible.

Impact before mitigation: Moderate

Mitigation strategies:

- i) As a contractual obligation, contractors shall be required to have framework (responsible staff, action plan, etc.) to implement during project execution.
- ii) All construction workers shall be orientated and sensitized about responsible sexual behavior during and after project activities.

Impact after mitigation: Minor

6.2 OPERATION PHASE

Positive Impacts

6.2.1 Improved employable and technical skills to minimize unemployment

The project will positively impact the education sector of Somalia and the entire region of the horn of Africa through transforming the TVET system from an educational sub-sector into a comprehensive system of skills development for employment, enhanced productivity and growth. Enhancement measures: Appropriate staffing with technical personnel adequately trained in use of newly installed equipment.

6.2.2 Employment opportunities

Operation of the SIEP project will create additional long-term technical and non-technical job opportunities for professionals, and those that are not professionals etc.

Enhancement measure: Wherever feasible, alumni will be considered for job opportunities.

Adequate occupational health and safety standards should be provided to ensure the work environment is conducive.

Negative Impacts

Negative impacts during operation of the SIEP project may arise from:

- i) Improper waste management (including laboratory/medical waste and wastewater discharges);
- ii) Safety and occupational risk to health workers
- iii) Risk of fire outbreak

6.2.3 Security threats

Construction and operation works are associated with security threats such as theft. Other possible threats is bullying from the security guards hired to provide security services to the students. These security threats such as theft can lead to loss of materials like the seats, Training equipment.

Impact before mitigation: Moderate

Mitigation Strategies

- Hiring of security guards from a registered company so that will have records of each guard, to protect the infrastructure and equipment.
- Conducting adequate and frequent sensitization of both the security guards and the local community against insecurity activities such as theft, killing, among others.

Impact after mitigation: Minor

6.2.4 Risk of fire outbreak

Without provisions for fire safety, there is a risk of fire outbreak at the centres with disastrous life and financial impact. Fires can start from ignitable materials in laboratories, cigarette smoking in non-designated places or old electrical connections.

Duration of the impact would be long-term lasting entire life of SIEP project operation phase, local in spatial extent affecting onsite facilities, students, institute workers and neighboring communities with possibly irreversible and the likelihood of the impact occurring and its intensity are low if “facility design” is adopted. However, sensitivity on the receptors will be medium, thereby giving moderate impact significance

Impact before mitigation: High

Mitigation strategies:

- i) Fire extinguishers to be provided at strategic locations within the institution and ensure that all fire-fighting equipment are regularly maintained and serviced.
- ii) Key healthcare staff shall have training in fire control through regular firefighting drills.
- iii) Fire emergency telephone numbers shall be displayed in communal areas.
- iv) Automatic fire alarm system for the entire laboratory will be installed and water hose reels installed in the laboratory.
- v) Fire hazard signs such as No Smoking ‘signs will be provided. Directions to exit in case of any fire incidence and emergency contact numbers shall be provided. The contact/emergency numbers shall be displayed within the laboratory.

Impact after mitigation: Minor

6.2.5 Improper management of waste

Hazardous waste and other solid wastes in the form of polythene wastes, waste paper, kitchen waste, human waste and waste oil from the mechanic workshop will be generated. The above waste if not properly managed well can lead to health problems.

Likelihood of the impact occurring is high given that the centres that are in operation especially the one occupied by IDPs are currently not managing their

waste fairly well. It is a long-term impact, local and cumulative in nature hence the intensity of the impact will also be high. However, sensitivity of receptors due to improper waste management is high, thereby giving major impact significance.

Impacts before mitigation: Moderate

Mitigations:

- At all times administrations of the centres should place dustbins and waste collection centers around the institute for easy collection.
- The students should be sensitized on the proper waste management practices.
- The hazardous waste should be kept in a well labeled separate container and should be handled only by companies that are registered

Impacts after mitigation: Minor

6.2.6 Gender Based Violence

Somalia women and girls deserve to live a life in dignity and protection from GBV. In Somalia reporting of GBV cases remain low, investigations are poor and legal cases have not been adequately handled well for conviction leading to increasing GBV related crimes. In this project however, there could be GBV related cases considering the Somali culture that gives the male dominancy over women.

Impact before mitigation: Moderate

Mitigation measures

- ✓ Formulating partnerships with Identified NGO's and Use of service providers around the institute involved in related work of GBV around IVTC and Abulaziz youth centre to create awareness in both the community and the workers.
- ✓ Strengthening complaint mechanisms which include; the police, Local area authorities and the respective Institute principals.
- ✓ Have project workers and local community undergo training on SEA and SH.

- ✓ Review of GBV risks during project supervision (e.g., Mid-term Review) to assess any changes in risk.
- ✓ Monitoring of GRM for GBV complaints.
- ✓ Discussion at public consultations.

Impact after mitigation: Minor

6.2.7 Child labour

Construction activities at the proposed sites will employ a multitude of people, both experts and the non-expert teams ranging from foreign to local employees. These employees have different ranges of age and among these could be workers under the age of 18. Due to the need of employment and opportunity to earn living young boys under the age of 18 get involved in casual work that exposes them to a number of hazards and accidental risks which at times leads to death. Child labour can also lead to increased school dropouts.

Impact before mitigation: Moderate

Mitigation strategies

- Adequate sensitization for the community targeting, the parents, children, schools and community associations not to allow their children to participate in construction works due to the hazards and risky environments associated with them; and
- Contractor will keep record of the age numbers for all their employees so as to avoid employing those below the age of 15 for normal works and 18 for hazardous works;

Impact after mitigation: Minor

6.3 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

Positive environmental impacts of decommissioning activities

6.3.1 Rehabilitation

Upon decommissioning the project, rehabilitation of the project site will be carried out to restore the site to acceptable status. This will include replacement of topsoil and re-vegetation that will lead to improved visual quality of the area.

6.3.2 Employment Opportunities

During the event it expected several employment opportunities will be created for demolition and construction staff and contractors.

Negative Impacts

6.6.3 Solid Waste

Demolition or removal of the project temporary buildings and related infrastructure will result in large quantities of solid waste. The waste will contain the materials used in construction including concrete, metal, drywall, wood, glass, paints, adhesives, sealants and fasteners. Although demolition waste is generally considered as less harmful to the environment since they are composed of inert materials, there is growing evidence that large quantities of such waste may lead to release of certain hazardous chemicals into the environment. In addition, even the generally non-toxic chemicals such as chloride, sodium, sulphate and ammonia, which may be released as a result of leaching of demolition waste, are known to lead to degradation of groundwater quality.

Noise and Vibration

The demolition works will lead to significant deterioration of the acoustic environment within the project site and the surrounding areas.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Project Alternatives Considered

7.1 Introduction

In describing the environmental impacts for the proposed Project (SIEP), there are obviously two or more development alternatives that need can be considered for each matter. The alternatives may consist of a broader range of considerations and can represent a choice between the constructions and operations of the intervention and non-intervention or development option. With keep in mind, the general principle involved in identifying the alternative (s) of the proposed activity is to ensure that the option taken would have resulted in optimal social, environmental, and economic benefits over the other. In effect, the decision option considered should validate well not only for the developer but also for the environment, stakeholders in the area and, the nation at large. The option with the highest cost-benefit element, the most technically feasible and with least significant positive impacts and, the most socially acceptable is identified as the preferred option.

7.2 Alternative Site

The nature of the activities is rehabilitation and improvement of the existing public buildings. Which, to some extent, means it will have fewer negative impacts than a new site for construction. Security is also a key issue in Somalia, particularly in south-central Somalia and Mogadishu itself, and therefore, the chosen site is considered peaceful with tight security. For these reasons, site change is not an option.

7.3 The No Action Alternative

The "no action" alternative is required to ensure the consideration of the original environment without any development. Therefore, it is a must for decision-makers to consider all possible options to move forward. The choice of "No-action" alternative is challenging to consider as a viable option due to pre-existing investments which have been incurred by the Proponent. The incurred cost include the project staffing, Project design, and feasibility study prior project

approval. The consequence of this means the status quo remains, such as limited working space and poor furniture, bad physical conditions of the public institutions. This option would mean that the beneficiary institution's service delivery dreams would not be realized. Time and efforts invested in the proposed project are also equally important.

The "No-action" alternate is like to have the most significant implications on the socio-economic environment because it involves several losses both to the project proponent and Somali government/landowner and Somali people. The land will remain under-utilized or neglected. The no project or no alternative is the least preferred from the socio-economic and partially environmental point of view since if the project is not done;

- The economic benefits, especially during construction i.e. provision of jobs for skilled and non-skilled workers, will not be realized.
- There will be no generation of income by the developer and the Government.
- The social-economic status of the Somali public and local people would remain unchanged.
- The state of facilities under which IDPs live is worse and therefore a no-action alternative will mean continued ill health and deterioration of the current status.
- The lack of employment opportunities will remain unchanged for Somalia who will work in the project area.
- Discouragement for investors to produce this level of standard and affordable developments.

Due to the proposed project quality of the development, it is anticipated that it would provide a good opportunity for job creations, benefits associated with the construction sector, and potentially significant business opportunities for the existing and newly introduced business.

7.4 Alternative to Construction Materials and Technology

There is a wide range of construction and furnishing materials that can be sourced locally and internationally. For this construction, certified raw materials equipment and environmentally friendly technology shall be used. Well-designed electrical appliances that save energy will be given first priority. For instance, the Hall conference shall be installed a centralized AC appliance instead of a number of small AC. Concrete pillars and walls will be made using local sources of stones, types of cement, sands (washed and clean) metals.

7.5 Solid Waste Management Alternatives

For the entire project construction, the project is anticipated to generate wastes such as soil, wood chips, unwanted metal scraps, paper wrapping, and demolishing stones and cement.

Wastes to be produced during the operation phase are mainly domestic in nature. The Proponent is expected to observe waste regulations and national policies in the country. Priority shall be given to avoid reduction of wastes, recycling, and reuse practices. This will substantially minimize environmental pollution.

7.6 Project Design

This environmental and social impacts assessment study is based on the information and consultations with project proponent policy, national environmental policy, the Architect, and details in the construction proposed master plan and rehabilitation of the Ministry of social labour and affairs procurement bid document.

CHAPTER EIGHT GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

8.0 Introduction

This section describes avenues for affected persons to lodge a complaint or express a grievance against the project, its staff or contractors during project implementation. It also describes the procedures, roles and responsibilities for addressing grievances and resolving disputes. Every aggrieved person shall be able to trigger this mechanism to quickly resolve their complaints.

The objectives of the grievance process are:

- a) Ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable corrective actions are identified and implemented to address complaints;
- b) Verify that complaints are satisfied with outcomes of corrective actions;
- c) Avoid the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

The grievance mechanism at each facility will be fed from three main sources:

- Students, teaching and non-teaching staff, Centre's staff administration, Parents.
- Supervising engineer, clerk of works or contractor.
- Monitoring team who will forward issues/concerns identified in the field.

8.1 Key objectives of the grievance process are:

- a) Provide affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during project implementation;
- b) Ensure that appropriate and acceptable corrective actions are identified and implemented to address complaints;
- c) Verify that complainants are satisfied with outcomes of corrective actions;
- d) Avoid the need to resort to judicial (legal court) proceedings, unless all non-judicial avenues fail.

8.2 Major Role of the Grievance Committee

The major role of the Grievance Committee is to receive ethical complaints and arbitration requests to determine, if taken as true on their face, a hearing is to be warranted so as to either provide fair resolutions or forward to higher levels of administration, with a constant and continuous open communication flow. At the time of the project,

8.2.1 Role of the Grievance Mechanism

- Establish a procedure for receiving, recording/documenting, and addressing complaints that is easily accessible, culturally appropriate, and understandable to affected communities.
- Inform the affected communities about the mechanism during the community engagement process.
- Consider when and how to seek solutions to complaints in a collaborative manner with the involvement of the affected community.

Scale the grievance mechanism to the potential risks and adverse impacts of the project.

- Address concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities—and at no cost and without retribution.
- Ensure full participation of both genders and vulnerable groups.
- Take into consideration customary and traditional methods of dispute resolution when designing the system.
- Assign consistent, experienced, and qualified personnel within the client organization with responsibility for receiving and responding to grievances.

- Establish a redress mechanism so those who feel their grievances have not been adequately addressed have recourse to an external body for reconsideration of their case.
- Document grievances received and responses provided and report back to the community periodically.
- Provide periodic reports on issues that the grievance mechanism has identified as of concern to those communities.

8.3 Community engagement

The grievance Committee will constantly undertake community engagement during project implementation period. Community engagement is a core strategy to know what community problems are before a grievance arises.

8.4 Feedback mechanism

During resolution of a logged complain, weekly feedback shall be provided but the aggrieved party or group of persons on how the complaint is being resolved and at what level of resolution it has attained. This will be done with an aim of managing their anxiety. Upon resolution of the concern raised, immediate communication shall be made to the complaint.

For every complaint raised shall ensure that is either resolved within 2 weeks or forwarded to next level / third party in a period of a months' time.

8.5 Process of grievance management ‘

Right from the logging of the grievance, a step by step process shall be followed in order to resolve the complaint raised. The logged complain will follow the process shown in the chart below: -

Step 1: Receipt of complaint

A verbal or in written complaint from a complainant will be received by the Clerk of Works and recorded in a complaints log s(he) keeps on site. The log will indicate grievances, date lodged, action taken to address complaint or reasons the grievance was not acted on; information provided to complainant and date the grievance was closed. Grievances should be lodged at any time, either

directly to the Clerk of Works' office or through the leaders or heads. The process for lodging a complaint is outlined below:

- Clerk of Works receives complaint(s) from complainant and records it in log (in English).
- Clerk of Works reads the recorded complaint translating it into local language for the complainant to confirm correct detail of complaint has been documented.
- Complainant signs the log to confirm grievance was accurately recorded

Step 2: Determination of corrective action

If in his/her view, a grievance can be solved at this stage, the Clerk of Works will determine a corrective action in consultation with the aggrieved person. Remedial action(s) and timeframe within which they must be accomplished has been described and the party responsible for implementing them will be recorded in the complaint log.

Grievances will be resolved and status reported back to complainants within 5 days. If more time is required this will be communicated clearly and in advance to the aggrieved person. For cases that are not resolved within the stipulated time, detailed investigations will be undertaken and results discussed not more than 1 month from lodging a grievance.

Step 3: Meeting with the complainant

The proposed corrective action and the timeframe in which it is to be implemented will be discussed with the complainant within 5 days of receipt of the grievance. Consent to proceed with the corrective action will be sought from the complainant and witnessed by the TVET Department of The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Step 4: Implementation of corrective action

Agreed corrective action will be undertaken by the project and its contractor within the agreed timeframe. The date of the completed action will be recorded in the log against the complainant 's grievance.

Step 5: Verification of corrective action

To verify satisfaction, the aggrieved person will be asked to return if not satisfied with the corrective action.

Step 6: Action by MoLSA and project contractors

If the Clerk of Works cannot solve the grievance, he will refer it to MoLSA (and contractor) through the Supervising Engineer. It is believed all possible grievances can be solved at this level.

Step 7: Seek Legal Arbitration

In cases where there the complainant remains dissatisfied, the Complainant can seek for legal resolution or arbitration, so that a decision is made.

Note: It is however important to note that any complainant has a right to seek for legal arbitration and this can be done without influence from the GMC, if the complaint is not comfortable at resolving the possible grievance with the GMC.

However during project implementation, continuous awareness shall be undertaken so as to create a conducive platform for all complainants to log their complaint with the GMC team.

CHAPTER NINE

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

9.0 Introduction

Environmental monitoring will be carried out to ensure that construction activities comply and adhere to environment requirements. In addition, implementation of mitigation measures in the EIA report will be key in the success of the project. The core monitoring tool the Contractor will use is a standalone Environmental Monitoring Plan.

This will serve as a reference document for planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Both the Contractor and the MoLSA (Supervising agency) will have competent staff in the field of environmental and social management to ensure that commitments in the EIA report are implemented. Monitoring will involve measurements, observations, evaluations, assessment and reporting on the following variables during the implementation phases of the proposed project. Among others, implementation of the following will be monitored:

- ✓ Impact on ecosystems, e.g. damage to trees and other vegetation types;
- ✓ Accidents during construction;
- ✓ Socio-economic impacts of the project
- ✓ Construction waste management;
- ✓ Measures for mitigation of air quality regularly;
- ✓ Measures for protection of water quality regularly;
- ✓ Measures for control of noise levels regularly;
- ✓ Measures for Occupational Safety and Health.

Monitoring activities associated with afore mentioned issues should be documented and reported regularly to the Institute administration, District local government and other key stakeholders.

9.1 Environmental and Social Management

The Environmental and Social Management) is extremely important during project implementation because it aids in identifying the principles, approach, procedures and methods that will be used to control and minimize the environmental and social impacts of all construction and operational activities associated with the proposed project.

The project's main environmental and social impacts have exhaustively been identified in chapter six , clearly highlighting measures of enhancing the positive impacts and mitigating the negative impacts associated with the proposed developments.

Environmental and Social Management for the implementation of the project is necessary in order to comply with the recommendations listed in this assessment, the African Development Bank safeguard policies and the national environment legal and institutional framework. The Plan forms an integral part of the contractor's management system and applies to all activities during the mobilization, construction and operation of the proposed developments.

In response to these requirements, at the time of implementation, the Contractor must develop a Comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan addressing all the likely impacts and mitigation measures associated with the proposed project at the time that may not have been easily predicated at this time of the assessment. However this ESMP proposed under this assessment will form the benchmark for forth coming implementation plans to be prepared as well as addressing the monitoring factor. This plan should be prepared at an agreed time with the implementing agency (MoLSA) prior to commencement of the proposed projects activities.

The Comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will comprise of a number of sub management plans that will be prepared, approved and implemented throughout the construction and operation. These include:-

Environmentally: -

- Waste Management Plan
- Borrow Pit Method Statement
- Oil Spill Contingency Plan
- Decommissioning and Restoration
- Restoration Plans

Socially: -

- Occupational Health & Safety Management Plan
- Grievance Management Mechanism
- Gender & Social Implementation Management Plan

In order to reduce the impact of the proposed projects on both the vocational centres (project sites), the surrounding local community where material sources shall be sought and the environment, the Construction Contractor shall implement the following Sub-Plans mentioned above.

To help address potential negative impacts on the project , environment and local communities, the contractor, at the initial stages of project mobilization, shall recruit the following personnel's to implement the measures proposed in this ESIA, the ESMP and offer professional guidance for the smooth implementation of the proposed projects. They include:-

- a) Environmental Supervisor;
- b) Occupational Health Safety Officer;
- c) Social Service Provider;

9.2 Scope of the ESMP

This ESMP covers the management of all environmental, social and safety aspects of the proposed project and it covers all works and activities on, along

and relating to the main construction works, the proposed borrow areas, sources of materials such as water and other and associated facilities such as dumping sites for demolished construction material. It also applies to the activities of sub-contractors and service providers who are required to follow measures and procedures defined in this Plan in execution of activities sub-contracted to them.

9.3 Objectives of the ESMP

The Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring right from project conceptualization to mobilization, implementation and decommissioning/restoration has the following objectives:-

- (i) To provide mitigation measures to impacts that would negatively affect the environment during project implementation. To provide a Safe and Healthy environment for the employees and the local communities; and
- (ii) To achieve compliance to both the national, international and African Development Bank Safeguard policies for environmental and social requirements.
- (iii) To minimize negative impacts resulting from construction of the proposed project activities on local communities and the natural environment;

Table 13 Environmental & Social Management Plan for the project

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
Loss of Vegetation	Top soil clearance of site	Undertake landscaping and re-vegetation on site for all areas left unutilized after construction through creation of green islands of improved grass and attractive trees to ensure a green environment.	Non-grass and non-paved areas and/or Excavated (in case) area and the restoration program	Throughout the project. After construction works, restoration should be undertaken immediately.	Monthly	Contractor	\$ 350	Contractor, Engineer, Env. Safeguard specialist, M&E. (The safeguard specialist shall be lead team) Project Sites' Administration.
Solid waste Management and Disposal		Waste soil will be reused for backfilling where necessary. Other reusable materials will be sold or given away to interested people.	The amount of solid waste on site and the waste management systems at site	Timely detection of waste disposal bottlenecks	Throughout the construction phase while undertaking weekly management systems reviews.	The Contractor	0	Contractor, Consultant, Env. Safeguard specialist, M&E., Project Sites Administration

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		Waste collection bins will be provided onsite for temporary storage. For final disposal to the Municipal Disposal site.	Considering the number of scattered construction sites, a number of waste bins are anticipated	During construction stage	Throughout the construction phase while undertaking daily reviews	The Contractor	180	Site engineer (will check daily and update the rest of the team (M&E, Safeguard, engineer)
		The collected waste will be transported and finally disposed to approved waste disposal site and for hazardous material will be disposed off at the authority designated disposal sites by the contractor.	Mogadishu waste disposal site. This will be the same to where the current wastes are finally disposed of.	During construction stage	Daily	Contractor /site engineer	470	Site engineer (will check daily and update the rest of the team (M&E, Safeguard, engineer)
		Workers will be sensitized on proper waste	Sensitization on waste management	During construction stage and	Sensitization reports	The Contractor	0	Contractor, Consultant, Env. Safeguard

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		management practices including segregation.	shall be undertaken by the qualified contractors environment, health and safety expert	operation	attendance sheets and photographs	Contractor /site engineer		specialist, M&E. , Project Sites Administration
		General cleaning and good housekeeping practices will be emphasized for a tidy working environment.	Daily cleaning logs to ensure cleaning and appropriate waste management	During construction stage and operation	Daily cleaning logs	The Contractor	180	
Noise impacts	Construction machinery including compactors, mixers etc. Increased traffic load	Workers operating equipment generating noise levels greater than 80 dB (A) continuously for 6 hours or more should use earmuffs. Workers exposed to prolonged	Noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptor sites, recorded using noise meter to ensure application of required PPE where required.	Before and during construction	Daily Weekly records of noise recorded at different sites (IVTC & Abdiaziz youth centre)	Contractor	560	Site engineer (will check daily and update the rest of the team (M&E, Safeguard, engineer)

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		noise of 70 – 80 dB (A) should wear earplugs.						
		The construction site should be hoarded off to restrict the noise to the site confines only.	The site will be hoarded off using iron sheets, which also acts as a good noise distractors.	Before and during construction	Daily and Weekly records of noise recorded at different sites	Contractor	360	Site engineer (will check daily and update the rest of the team (M&E, Safeguard, engineer)
		Sound-reduction equipment will be fitted to machinery and maintained properly; Noisy construction works shall be restricted to daytime (7am-5pm), and as shall be recommended by the implementing	Number of noise complaints recorded; and		Number of noise complaints registered at the construction site	Contractor	N/A	Site engineer (will check daily and update the rest of the team (M&E, Safeguard, engineer)

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		agency. There will be regular servicing of all equipment and vehicles to ensure high operation efficiency thus less noise and vibration.	Noise monitoring records		Number of noise complaints registered at the construction site	Contractor		Site engineer (will check daily and update the rest of the team (M&E, Safeguard, engineer))
Construction dust	Removal of the surface layers of the soil accumulation of dry excavated earth by machinery.	The construction workers especially those involved in dust generating activities like dispensing cement, at concrete mixing should be provided with appropriate safety wear including overalls, boots	Complaints from workers and visible settled dust on nearby vegetation / structures	Instituted right from project mobilization / clearing / through out the project cycle.	Throughout the construction period while undertaking dust suppression techniques at least three times a day during dry	Contractor	200	Site engineer (will check daily and update the rest of the team (M&E, Safeguard, engineer))

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		and appropriate masks.			weather			
		All trucks hauling soil, sand and other loose materials to the site will be covered with tarpaulins. All such trucks will be required to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.	Number of trucks hauling material. Evidence of covering material	During construction	Daily/Weekly, with weekly / monthly report	Contractor and consultant	0	Contractor and consultant HSE, officers
		Hoard off the construction site to intercept the dust particles from escaping the site especially during ground excavation.	Hoarding material shall be iron sheets for all active construction sites facilitating implementation of phase 1 projects , Number of complaints on dust levels	During mobilization , construction			160	Contractor and consultant HSE, officers

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		Sprinkling of water will be done on dusty surfaces (at least 3-4 times a day) to suppress dust emission;	Record Log of trips sprinkled per day	During mobilization , construction .	Monitoring shall be reported on weekly	Contractor	350	Contractor, can also be student leader representative , Engineer, Contractor, M&E, Safeguards, community
		A speed limit for all vehicles will be introduced and enforced to reduce dust generated by over speeding trucks within the approved access routed within the sites with adequate traffic management signage	Presence of safety traffic management sign posts, Clearly named and designated access routes among others	During mobilization , construction .	Monitoring shall be reported on weekly	Contractor	220	Contractor and consultant HSE, Sites Leadership Team and Students

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
Influx of persons looking for jobs. And injury of works		- Prepare a comprehensive Recruitment Plan/Labour Force Management, which shall include contracts samples, job description,	LFMP, contacts, HR Manuals	Mobilization to completion	Monthly	Contractor	N/A	Consultant, District labour Officers, SEIP officials, AfDB officials
		- All job seekers shall be allowed into the sites on recruitment days only. -Recruitment days shall be scheduled in times that will not affect the sites operational programs.	-Evidence of signed in persons looking for jobs on recruitment days. -Evidence of a Recruitment timetable properly displayed at strategic locations	From mobilization through out to Operations	Monthly	Contractor	N/A	

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		<p>Safety and health training will be provided to all workers prior to commencement of work.</p> <p>- The Sites clinic shall be opened up to address emergency cases, or use the nearest health facility or collaboration to utilize the health dispensary already existent in consultation with the sites administration.</p>	<p>Health and Safety training records;</p> <p>Tool Box talks records</p> <p>Attendance sheets and Training program and manuals;</p> <p>Records of project related staff attended to and what case was treated.</p>	Right from project Mobilization stage through to completion	Daily/weekly Monthly	Contractor	130	Consultant, sites Administration, DLO, District health Officer and MoLSA

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		First Aid (FA) kits must be installed (provided) The workers will have access to a first aid kits which will be present at the construction areas.	Evidence of first aid kit, and record of stocking the FA Kit	During construction to decommissioning stage	Monthly	Contractor	360	Consultant, sites Administration, District Health Officer and MoLSA
		Prior communication of the recruitment program shall be communicated to the institute management;	Evidence of prior communication records	At project Mobilization and throughout the project	Weekly	Contractor	0	Consultant, sites Administration, DLO and MoLSA
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sensitization of neighboring communities on the possible	Sensitization program, Sentization	At project Mobilization and throughout	Bi-Monthly	Contractor	0	Consultant, Sites, Administration, DCDO, MoLSA

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		increase in persons looking for jobs that will be coming from different parts of Mogadishu/somalia, so as to manage expectations.						
		Install mobile sanitary facilities for use by the construction team or consult the institute in case of possibilities of using the already existing facilities; these must be furnished with water, toilet paper, vim, soap	Evidence of mobile facilities or written record from the already operational sites allowing them to use their facilities	Right from project Mobilization to Decommissioning	Daily	Contractor	450	Consultant, sites Administration, DHO, DEO and MoLSA

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		at all times, and must have a full time cleaner.						
Interruption of the project sites' activities		All activities to be conducted during the mobilization stage shall be communicated to the centres (sites) and their recommendations shall be adhered to.	Evidence of communication at mobilization, Presence of response letters from the centres	Throughout mobilization	These communications shall be archived in records for ease of retrieval	Contractor & Consultant	N/A	Contractor, Consultant, project sites Technical/administration, SEIP officials
Waste management		Segregate waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable categories. <input type="checkbox"/> Do not litter waste <input type="checkbox"/> Do not burn waste on site.	Presence of a waste bins segregated for different waste collection; Do not litter signposts	During construction to operation	Daily/Weekly	Contractor	3000	Site engineer (will check daily and update the rest of the team (M&E, Safeguard, engineer Contractor, Consultant, sites staff & students, Municipal Health

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
								Officer
Traffic disruption	Slight increase in movement of heavy vehicles due to site activities.	□□ Use of a combination of education and awareness-raising in addition to other measures like signage, speed humps, flags men etc. on the access routes.	Complaints from students and other access road users.	Before commencement of any construction works through-out	Sensitization shall be undertaken every quarterly	Contractor	0	Contractor, Engineer, Safeguard specialist, M&E. (The safeguard specialist shall be lead team)
Risk of fire outbreaks	Fires could be generated from the workshop areas among others	- All flammable substances kept on sites shall have a fire-extinguisher within the vicinity to manage all fire outbreaks.	Presence of fire extinguisher	Construction and operation stage	Monthly	Contractor	500	Contractor, Engineer, Safeguard specialist, M&E. (The safeguard specialist shall be lead team)

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		-extinguishers must be duly serviced by a reputable company, and next service date indicated. Fire drills must be conducted regularly and training of the use of fire extinguishers undertaken regularly.	Evidence of previous Saturday Service logs	Construction and operation stage	Monthly	Contractor	0	Contractor, Engineer, Safeguard specialist, M&E. (The safeguard specialist shall be lead team)
		- Presence of fire escape gate and emergence assembly points. □A water sprinkler system to cover the whole facility in which the equipment is installed and	Presence of an assembling area, water sprinkling pipes strategically located	During construction and operation stage	Monthly	Contractor	2,000	Contractor, Engineer, Safeguard specialist, M&E. (The safeguard specialist shall be lead team)

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		stores shall be designed. □Install fire detection systems in each structure at each project site						
Occupational Safety and Health concerns	Construction activities including working at height.	The contractor will ensure that only trained workers operate equipment.	Number of near misses, incidents and accidents reported.	During project construction	Throughout construction period while reviewing the measures weekly.	Contractor, Police reports in case of accidents	N/A	Contractor, Engineer, Safeguard specialist, M&E. (The safeguard specialist shall be lead team)
		First aid services to cater for minor accidents will be availed by the contractor.	Presence of a fully equipped first aid. Number of replenishment	From project mobilization stage throughout	Through the project, Weekly reports / records	Contractor's Nurse	250	Contractor, Engineer, Safeguard specialist, M&E. (The safeguard specialist shall be lead team)

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		Necessary personal protection equipment such as safety latches, helmets, boots and gloves will be provided to all site workers and used whenever required.	Safety measures on site.	From project mobilization stage	Through the project, Weekly reports / records	Contractor and safety officer on site	600	Contractor, Engineer, Safeguard specialist, M&E. (The safeguard specialist shall be lead team)
		Guidelines and regulations on site safety will be communicated to all workers, suppliers, sub-contractors and residents. As well as registration of all work sites	Registered worksites with MoLSA, as well as implementable guidelines	From project mobilization stage. Implementation and monitoring shall be done daily	Monitored every month	Contractor and safety officer on site	0	Contractor, Engineer, Safeguard specialist, M&E. (The safeguard specialist shall be lead team)

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		Close supervision of work, including the provision of appropriate training for the workforce in observing better construction practices and handling emergency cases will be given priority and undertaken.	Training of workers by a trained specialist. Selecting of safety foremen at different construction sites at both centres. Tool box talks recorded in the logs. Safety audit reports	From project mobilization stage. Implementation and monitoring shall be done daily	Monitored every month	Contractor and safety officer on site	0	
		The hoarding should be tall enough to avert any falling debris and other remains that may harm the public;	The hoarding material proposed for both noise and dust management shall be employed at all construction sites at both centres	From project mobilization stage. Implementation and monitoring shall be done daily	Monitored Daily	Contractor and safety officer on site	0	

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
Grievance Management on site with workers and the neighboring community, as well as students (at both centres)	Management of community, students and workers complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Grievance Management team should be instituted on site, <input type="checkbox"/> Workers council shall be encouraged to manage workers complaints and challenges. Complaints log <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly community-site(s) meetings to manage grievances. Presence of grievance log on site	Presence of the grievance mechanism on site. -Workers complaints log and those resolved. -Minutes of workers council sittings. -Grievance logs -Evidence of - Monthly minutes with attendances and photographs- Feed-back mechanism in place	Implemented throughout the project right from project mobilization to construction and completion	Monitored weekly and monthly	Social Officer for Contractor, Contractor and MoLSA	500	Contractor, Site Engineer, M&E, Community liaison, MoLSA

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
Gender impact	Both men and women will be employed to undertake different roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equal payment for work of equal value. - contractor to work well with Mogadishu district officers in handling community cases related to women and children - Health and safety of both the women and children should be a priority - abide by the labour laws of Somalia specifically on women. - follow guidance engage disabled members in the community like the lame can be given lighter jobs i.e. flags men/women for 	Complaints from female workers and other vulnerable group member	Before and during the construction phase/ throughout project cycle	Monitored weekly and monthly	Contractor /MoLSA	N/A	ESM Consultant, MoLSA and the Contractor

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
		<p>traffic management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contract will not hire any person below 18 years -All gender related based violence and family concerns should be reported to the project Sociologist. -Implement any corrective measures during the project implementation 						
Impacts due to auxiliary facilities like camps, sand mines etc	Altered visual impressions due to Construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure minimal footprint of activities - Workers access should be limited to hoarded-off areas. - limit all construction activities to the designated sites boundaries 	Presence of camps, hips of construction materials like sand, aggregate, cement, etc	Throughout project implementation phase	Daily/ weekly	Contractor	N/A	Site Engineer and Contractor

Impact Issues	Cause of impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Period	Frequency of monitoring	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost (USD)	Monitoring Team
Labour impacts	Construction activities	<p>Ensure that all workers have signed contracts specifying working conditions & description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and disseminate the workers code of conduct. -establish employment register to track workers conducts and activities -provide suggestion boxes 	<p>Working long hours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -unjustifiable dismissal from the work -worn-out PPE tools 	Throughout the project implementation	Weekly/monthly	Contractor	500	MoLSA, Contractor, Site engineer, Site Administrators

CONCLUSION

The proposed project has potential to significantly improve quality of skills and productivity of the students to meet the current market demand and peace promotion. The proposed civil works and redesigning/redevelopment of the curricula is very essential to achieving sustainable skill development and the reduction of unemployment among the youth. The survey carried out shows that there few female students enrolling for vocational and technical education in the entire regions of Somalia this is mainly attributed to public perception that emphasizes boy child for vocational and technical work.

The students must be encouraged from primary schools to attend the vocational and technical institution because it is –Hands on unlike the other format of education that creates supply of employees but without adequate and necessary skills to the market demand.

Therefore, for the SIEP to be successful, all stakeholders should be involved from the inception stage throughout the life span of the project and potential environmental impacts analyzed in this Project Brief should be adequately mitigated.

RECOMMENDATION

Implementation of an Environmental Management Plan (ESMP) will assist in dealing with environmental and social issues during the project cycle. There are also guidelines for addressing environmental health and safety. This project is recommendable for approval by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs together with the African Development Bank, for issuance. This will be in compliance with the Environmental Management Act (2022) once cabinet and the parliament approves and take into implementations. Since this act was not yet approved by the relevant authorities and there is no contextual practice to certify the EIA reports by the Directorate of Environment its recommending that MoLSA will endorse the Report and Publish accordingly.

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APPENDIX 1: CHECKLIST MATRIX FOR SITE ONE

Environmental or social impacts screening checklist

From focus group discuss or key informant interview with people with different interests and needs regarding the proposed investment e.g. women, youth, people with disabilities, minority groups and other Officials in the areas

The purpose of the checklist is to flag possible environmental and social issues to explore in the ESMP and other safeguards documents. It should be done as based on visual observation and key informant interviews with people with different interests and needs regarding the proposed sub-projects e.g. elders, local government officials, women, youth, people with disabilities, minority groups, business man and others those are interest direct or indirect of the project

Those people consulted should be mentioned at the end.

Project: SEIP

Location :Mogadishu

Name of Site: IVTC

District: Deynile

Road: Industrial Road

<i>likely to cause any of the following environmental or social impacts</i>	YES	NO	Explanation
Category 1 : Socioeconomic			
Questions: Cultural Heritage			
4. Are there any cultural heritage centers around?		N	There is no any cultural heritage centers but this building have critical history towards vocational techniques in whole Somalia
5. Will the project affect any of the historical monuments?		N	
6. Is there any heritage features?		N	there no any heritage features but historically is very significantly
Category 2. Air quality			
Questions			
5. Any sensitive receptors?		N	They are not any sensitive receptors

6. What are the key sensitive areas to air quality		N	Is very rarely air pollution in the project sites
7. Will the project increase the level of harmful air emissions		N	This activities will not involve any demolitions which caused by air emissions
8. Any potential impact from change in air quality?		N	No, there is not impact from this activity
Category 3 Gender			
Questions			
4. Are there activities women and men involved in around the project area?	Yes		During project construction there will some women will involve some activities but not very large
5. Will the project have any impact associated with Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment?		N	In culturally Somalis respected women and only involved preparations foods by workers
6. Are there any vulnerable groups of people in the project location?		N	Not seen
Category 4 Land use			
Questions			
3. What is the status of the land on which the project is going to be (Private or Government)			This land owned by government
4. What is the land use type of the project area?			Mostly are Government activities like collapsed industries and military based which are not functional at this moment
Category 5 Landscape and visual effects			
Questions			
5. 1 Will the project require demolition of existing structures or is a new one?		N	This is only rehabilitations not new structures
6. Will the project require significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes?		N	Not exists as above

7. Will the project affect any of the adjacent buildings?		N	Not affected any other buildings
8. Will the subproject generate large amounts of residual wastes, construction material waste or cause soil erosion?	Y		It will cause some wastes from rehabilitation sites which are not very large
Category 6. Noise and vibrations Questions			
4. Are there any potential impact from change in noise and vibrations?		N	There no any potential impact from change in noise and vibrations because this area is landlocked/fenced
5. What are those sensitive areas likely to be affected by noise and vibrations?		N	Not exists as mentioned above
6. Will the subproject involve the storage, handling, or transport of hazardous substances		N	There is hazardous waste from this activities
Category 7. Market structures Questions			
5. Sensitive areas in the markets in the project location?		N	No markets of here
6. What is the type of markets in the project area			Not exists as mentioned above
7. Please indicate number of markets?			Non(bakaro market very far in this area and approximately is 4 km
8. Will the project lead to any change on markets operations?			There is no exists business area in this area
Category 8. Demographics Questions			
5. Any potential impact on the demographic aspects of the proposed project?		N	
6. What are the potential features of interest likely to be affected by the project?		N	
7. Will the project activities have any significant adverse impacts related to labor influx, child or forced labor, displacement, or any other social group?		N N	

8. Any community health hazard likely to result from the project?			
Category 9. Ecology and natural conservation			
8. Will the project lead to long-term or semi-permanent destruction of soils?		N	Not affected on soils
9. Will the project lead to the interruption of subsoil and overland drainage patterns (in areas of cuts and fills)?		N	There is no damage of soil textures
10. Are there any natural vegetation covers likely to be affected?		N	Not
11. Any water stream that will be affected?		N	
12. Will the project prevent any plant/vegetation growth	Y		The project will save exist plants because there is no new buildings
13. Will the project lead to erosion of lands?		N	No eroded by soils
14. Will the subproject require large amounts of raw materials or construction materials?		N	Not needed raw materials except some woods for buildings
Ctegrory10. Fauna and Flora Questions			
4. Are there any unprotected species in the area?		N	There is animals/plants which are here
5. What is the potential impact on the fauna?		N	There is no potential impact on the fauna
6. What is the potential impact on flora		N	There is no the potential impact on flora
Category 11: Water Quality and Drainage			
7. Indicate areas that may be sensitive to water pollution or changes in hydrological regime?		N	
8. Will there be any suspended sediments in streams or lead to decline in water quality and increased sedimentation downstream?		N N	

9. Will the project result in potential soil or water contamination (e.g., from oil, grease and fuel from equipment yards)?			
10. Will there be any suspended sediments in streams or lead to decline in water quality and increased sedimentation downstream?		N	
11. Will the project lead to the creation of stagnant water bodies in borrow pits, quarries, etc., encouraging for mosquito breeding and other disease vectors?		N	There is sewage system in this area
12. Indicate any other feature of interest in relation to water quality and drainage?			This is not existing
Category 11. Utilities and facilities			
4. Will the project require any excavations related to electricity or fiber installations		N	Already plumed all the walls of buildings
5. Will the project require any significant level of accommodation or service amenities to support the workforce during construction (e.g., contractor will need more than 20 workers)	Y		There is very large of numbers of rooms which is suitable for sleeping purpose
6. Will the subproject require the setting up of ancillary production facilities?		N	
12. Any other related to the above			NB site 1 and site 2 are very similar according to the situation analysis

Based on the above, what safeguards documentation should be prepared for the sub-project (tick):

ESMP and ESIA

Summary safeguards report

ESIA, ESMP (will suitable to carry out of above activity)

Appendix II: CHECKLIST MATRIX FOR SITE TWO
Environmental or social impacts screening checklist

From focus group discuss or key informant interview with people with different interests and needs regarding the proposed investment e.g. women, youth, people with disabilities, minority groups and other Officials in the areas

The purpose of the checklist is to flag possible environmental and social issues to explore in the ESMP and other safeguards documents. It should be done as based on visual observation and key informant interviews with people with different interests and needs regarding the proposed sub-projects e.g. elders, local government officials, women, youth, people with disabilities, minority groups, business man and others those are interest direct or indirect of the project

Those people consulted should be mentioned at the end.

Project: SEIP

Location:Mogadishu

Name of Site 2: Dalbile Centre

District:Abdiaziz

Road: Via Madagascar

<i>likely to cause any of the following environmental or social impacts</i>	YES	NO	Explanation
Category 1 : Socioeconomic			
Questions: Cultural Heritage			
7. Are there any cultural heritage centers around?		N	There is no any cultural heritage centers but this building have critical history towards vocational techniques in whole Somalia
8. Will the project affect any of the historical monuments?		N	
9. Is there any heritage features?		N	there no any heritage features but historically is very significantly
Category 2. Air quality			
Questions			
9. Any sensitive receptors?		N	They are not any sensitive receptors
10. What are the key sensitive		N	Is very rarely air pollution in the project

areas to air quality			sites
11. Will the project increase the level of harmful air emissions		N	This activities will not involve any demolitions which caused by air emissions
12. Any potential impact from change in air quality?		N	No, there is not impact from this activity
Category 3 Gender			
Questions			
7. Are there activities women and men involved in around the project area?	Yes		During project construction there will some women will involve some activities but not very large E.G. food preparation,
8. Will the project have any impact associated with Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment?		N	In culturally Somalis respected women and only involved preparations foods by workers
9. Are there any vulnerable groups of people in the project location?		N	Not seen
Category 4 Land use			
Questions			
5. What is the status of the land on which the project is going to be (Private or Government)			This land owned ministry oof youth by government
6. What is the land use type of the project area?			Mostly are residential and including police station and Stadium of sports
Category 5 Landscape and visual effects			
Questions			
9. 1 Will the project require demolition of existing structures or is a new one?		N	This is only renovation not new structures
10. Will the project require significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes?		N	Not exists as above

11. Will the project affect any of the adjacent buildings?		N	Not affected any other buildings
12. Will the subproject generate large amounts of residual wastes, construction material waste or cause soil erosion?	Y		It will cause some wastes from rehabilitation sites which are not very large
Category 6. Noise and vibrations Questions			
7. Are there any potential impact from change in noise and vibrations?		N	There no any potential impact from change in noise and vibrations because this area is landlocked/fenced
8. What are those sensitive areas likely to be affected by noise and vibrations?		N	Not exists as mentioned above
9. Will the subproject involve the storage, handling, or transport of hazardous substances		N	There is hazardous waste from this activities
Category 7. Market structures Questions			
9. Sensitive areas in the markets in the project location?		N	No markets of here
10. What is the type of markets in the project area			Not exists as mentioned above
11. Please indicate number of markets?			Non(bakaro market very far in this area and approximately is 4 km
12. Will the project lead to any change on markets operations?			There is no exists business area in this area
Category 8. Demographics Questions			
9. Any potential impact on the demographic aspects of the proposed project?		N	
10. What are the potential features of interest likely to be affected by the project?		N	
11. Will the project activities have any significant adverse impacts related to labor influx, child or forced labor, displacement, or any other social group?		N	
12. Any community health hazard		N	

likely to result from the project?			
Category 9. Ecology and natural conservation			
15. Will the project lead to long-term or semi-permanent destruction of soils?		N	Not affected on soils
16. Will the project lead to the interruption of subsoil and overland drainage patterns (in areas of cuts and fills)?		N	There is no damage of soil textures
17. Are there any natural vegetation covers likely to be affected?		N	Not
18. Any water stream that will be affected?		N	
19. Will the project prevent any plant/vegetation growth	Y		The project will save exist plants because there is no new buildings
20. Will the project lead to erosion of lands?		N	No eroded by soils
21. Will the subproject require large amounts of raw materials or construction materials?		N	Not needed raw materials except some woods for buildings
Ctegrory10. Fauna and Flora Questions			
7. Are there any unprotected species in the area?		N	There is animals/plants which are here
8. What is the potential impact on the fauna?		N	There is no potential impact on the fauna
9. What is the potential impact on flora		N	There is no the potential impact on flora
Category 11: Water Quality and Drainage			
13. Indicate areas that may be sensitive to water pollution or changes in hydrological regime?		N	
14. Will there be any suspended sediments in streams or lead to decline in water quality and increased sedimentation downstream?		N	
15. Will the project result in potential soil or water		N	

contamination (e.g., from oil, grease and fuel from equipment yards)?			
16. Will there be any suspended sediments in streams or lead to decline in water quality and increased sedimentation downstream?		N	
17. Will the project lead to the creation of stagnant water bodies in borrow pits, quarries, etc., encouraging for mosquito breeding and other disease vectors?		N	There is sewage system in this areas
18. Indicate any other feature of interest in relation to water quality and drainage?			This is not exists
Category 11. Utilities and facilities			
7. will the project require any excavations related to electricity or fiber installations		N	Already plumed all the walls iof buildings
8. Will the protect require any significant level of accommodation or service amenities to support the workforce during construction (e.g., contractor will need more than 20 workers)	Y		There is very large of numbers of rooms which is suitable for sleeping purpose
9. Will the subproject require the setting up of ancillary production facilities?		N	
12. Any other related to the above			NB site 1 and site 2 are very similar according to the situation analysis

Based on the above, what safeguards documentation should be prepared for the sub-project (tick):

ESMP

ESIA

RAP

Summary safeguards report

ESIA, ESMP (will suitable to carry out of above activity)

Stakeholder Consultation Sheet:

Name of the assignment:							
Purpose of Consultation: (Ticket appropriate box):	ESMP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF				
	RPF		RAP				
	ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)				
Date: 8 / AUGUST / 2022							
Location: Molsa							
Project name: SEIP							
Proponent:							
Name of person/official	Gen der		District	Institution/company	Title	Contact/tell	sign
	M	F					
Ali Fae Allahi Mohiel		F	Hawl-wadag	Molsa	worker	0615 888156	
Chisaaq Ahmed Rallem			Warta naballa	Molsa	Madaxwayne	0615 447 279	
ISMAIL iye kmi		M	Madina	Molsa	worker	0617562446	
ISMAIL Abdisar		M	Xannu saxib	MOLSA	Waxiga	0616 86 6918	
Salah Mohamed Mohamed		M	Waberi	MOLSA	Head section	0615349999	
Mandi Mohamed Ali		M		MOLSA	Senior Advisor	0619 26 8893	

SKILLS FOR EMPLOYABILITY, INCLUSION AND PRODUCTIVITY PROJECT-MOLS

APPENDIX III: Stakeholder consultation form for IVTC

Stakeholder Consultation Sheet:

Name of the assignment:							
Purpose of Consultation: (Ticket appropriate box):		ESMP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESMF			
		RPF		RAP			
		ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Other (specify)			
Date: 10/09/22							
Location: IVTC - site 1							
Project name: SEIP							
Proponent: communities							
Name of person/official	Gen der	District	Institution/company	Title	Contact/tell	sign	
1- Kasan Max Gu Tla	M		officials		065279927	[Signature]	
2- Cal Yusuf Kalye			officials		0615508008	[Signature]	
3- Nura Maxid Xuseen			village		612145611	[Signature]	
4- Abditizak Abd Hassan					61662034	[Signature]	
5- Farane Cabdi Mause					0617495749	[Signature]	
6- Ubax mud Driye FARAK A. NAD		XABAS			618795482	[Signature]	
					0614463783	[Signature]	

SKILLS FOR EMPLOYABILITY, INCLUSION AND PRODUCTIVITY PROJECT-MOLS

7-	Goa Adhumbhathi	GCR	'		0615539989	GCR
8-	Chalera Chandu				612589870	Alisa
9-	Xasan Yuseef Maxid		'		0615469664	Qurt
10-	Saciid Muw Dirsho				614498886	Wendy
11-	Abdi Tahii Madin		'		615850296	duw
12-	Saad Ahmed Gani				612631166	duw
13-	Taarax Maxid		'	'	612772646	joel
14-	Dahabaxasan				0615359937	Deke
15-	Xalimo Cali Gadi		'	'	66155711414	Xalimo
17-	Amal Xalim Cali				617783477	duw
18-	Ali Yuseef IMAN				0615127005	duw
19)	Maxamed				0615415915	duw
20-	Maxamed Adil		-	Business Man	0615856370	Nadi

SKILLS FOR EMPLOYABILITY, INCLUSION AND PRODUCTIVITY PROJECT-MOIS

APPENDIX IV: Stakeholder consultation form for Dalbile Centre

Stakeholder Consultation Sheet:

Name of the assignment: ESMP

Purpose of Consultation: ESMP (Ticked appropriate box):

ESMP	ESMF
RPF	RAP
ESIA	Other (specify)

Date: _____

Location: Abdiaziz youll Center (site 2)

Project name: SEIP

Proponent: CamMaha/Her Mol

Name of person/official	Gender		District	Institution/company	Title	Contact/tell	Sign
	M	F					
1. <u>Abdiaziz youll</u>				Community		615824692	<u>Abdiaziz youll</u>
2. <u>Saaidurusejmale</u>						6155226514	<u>Saaidurusejmale</u>
3. <u>Nawid Nur Mohamed</u>						06153328617	<u>Nawid</u>
4. <u>Sammo Ahmed AHF</u>						615068140	<u>Sammo</u>
5. <u>Bushra Khalid Ibrahim</u>						0615119875	<u>Bushra</u>
6. <u>Mohamed Hussein</u>				Center manager		615522316	<u>Mohamed Hussein</u>

SKILLS FOR EMPLOYABILITY, INCLUSION AND PRODUCTIVITY PROJECT-MOIS

APPENDIX VI : Meeting Minutes for Site 1

Ujeedo: War QoraalkaKualnkiibulshada

Taariikh:10/09/2022

Meesha: Xero Jarmal (IVTC)

Nuucakulanka	<p>Wuxuu ahaa kulan Kulan wada tashi oo lagu gorfenayey muhiimada</p> <p>mashruuca iyo saameynta dhalan karto marka mashruucaan la hirgalinaayoo.</p> <p>Waxaa sidoo kale diirada lagu saaray siidii la isaga kaashan lahaa fulinta mashruucaan, Waxaana sidoo kale hoosta laga qariiqay</p> <p>in ay muhiim tahay inuusan mashruucaan dhibaato kuyeelan nolosha</p> <p>dadka iyo deegaanka.</p>
Dadka ka Soo Qeybgalay	<p>Waxaa kulanka kazoo qeybgalay dhamaan dadka uu quseeyo Mashruucaan sidoo kale waxaa goob jog ka haa inta uu saameyn</p> <p>Kuyeelan karo.</p> <p>Dadkaka sooqeybgalay waxaa ka mid ahaa</p> <p>Odayaasha dhaqanka, Culimada, Dhalinyada,</p> <p>Haweenka iyo dadka baahiyaha gaarka ah leh.</p>
Ujeedada iyo Agendaha Kulanka	<p>Kulankaan oo ahaa in warbixinta mashruuca lalayeesho dadka kunool goobta mashruuca laga fulinaayo sidoo kale warbixin guud lagasiyo fulinta mashruuca.</p>
Waxa ka soobaxay	<p>In ay bulshada soodhaweysay fulinta mashruuca waxa ayna sido kale ay diyaar u yihiin ay kala shaqeyaan hirgalinta mashruuca.</p>
Aragtida eeMashruuca Bulshada	<p>Guud ahaan aragtida ayaa muujineysay mid Muhiim ah oo nolosha dadka faaido uleh gaar ahaan dhalinyarada taas oo wax badan ka badali karta.</p>
GeboGebada kulanka ee dad weynaha	<p>Waxaa la isla gartay fulinta iyo dardargalinta howshan oo wax badan ka badali doonto nolosha dhalinyarada in la dadargaliyo</p>

APPENDIX VI: Meeting Minutes for Site 2

Ujeedo: War Qoraalka Kualnkii Bulshada

Taariikh:10/09/2022

Goobta Kulanka: AbdiAziz Youth Center

Nuuca Kulanka	<p>Kulan wada tashiga ah oo diirada lagu saarayey muhiimada mashruuca iyo saameynta ka dhalan karta marka mashruuca la fulinaayo.</p> <p>Kaalinta dhalinyarada ee mashruucan iyo fulintiisa ayaa sidoo kale</p> <p>Loga hadlay kulanka.</p> <p>Waxaa sidoo kale diirada lagusaaray siidii la isaga</p> <p>Kaashan fulinta mashruucan, Waxaana sido kale</p> <p>Hoosta laga qariiqay in ay muhiim tahay inuusan mashruucu dhibaato kuyeelan nolosha dadka iyo deegaanka.</p>
Dadka ka Soo Qeybgalay	<p>Waxaa kazoo qeyb galay dhamaan dadka uu quseeyo</p> <p>Mashruuca sidoo kale saameyn kuyeelan karo.</p> <p>Dadka kazoo qeybgalay waxaa ka mid ah Odayaasha dhaqanka, Culimada, Dhalinyada, Haweenka iyo Ururada dhalinyarada ee degmada.</p>
Ujeedada iyo Agendaha Kulanka	<p>In warbixinta mashruuca lalayeesho dadka kunool goobta mashruuca laga fulinaayo sidoo kale warbixin guud lagasiyo fulinta mashruuca.</p>
Waxa ka soobaxay	<p>In ay bulshada soodhaweysay fulinta mashruuca sido kale ay diyaar u yihiin ay kala shaqeynta hirgalinta mashruuca.</p>
Aragtida Bulshada ee Mashruuca	<p>Mid Muhiim ah oo nolosha dadka gaar ahaan dhalinyarada wax badan ka badalidoono.</p>
Gunaanad	<p>Waxaa la isla gartay fulinta iyo dardargalinta howshan iyo wax badan ka badali doono nolosha dhalinyarada in la dadargaliyo ay tahay mid muhiim ah.</p>

Dhamaad

APPENDIX VIII: WORKERS CODE OF CONDUCT

POLICY BRIEF AND PURPOSE

The code of ethics and conduct sets out the company's values, ethics, objectives and responsibilities. Our Employee Code of Ethics and Conduct outlines our expectations regarding employees' behaviour towards their colleagues, supervisors and overall organization. We promote freedom of expression and open communication. We expect all employees to follow our Code of Conduct and exercise maximum restraint and discipline while executing their duties.

PURPOSE OF THE CODE OF ETHICS AND CONDUCT

1. It should give guidance to employees on how to deal with certain ethical situations.
2. It defines how company employees should act on a day-to-day basis.
3. It reflects the company's daily operations, core values and overall company culture.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all our employees regardless of employment agreement or rank.

Policy elements

Compliance with law

1. All employees must protect the company's laws. They should comply with all environmental, safety and fair dealing laws. We expect employees to be ethical and responsible when dealing with our company's finances, products, partnerships and public image.

2. All employees must register in and out at the gate and/or on their respective time sheets. Failure to sign may lead to forfeiting of employees hours or days of work.

3. Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be worn WHILE ON duty to avoid unnecessary injuries. Failure to do so may lead to warning, suspension from work, and eventual termination of employment in case of persistent violation.

4. All employees must follow instructions and report to their respective supervisors at all time. Violation of this code will lead to appropriate disciplinary action including termination in accordance with the disciplinary code schedule .

5. All employees should respect their colleagues. We won't allow any kind of discriminatory behavior, harassment or victimization. Employees should conform with our policy in all aspects of their work, from recruitment and performance evaluation to interpersonal relations.

6. All employees should treat our company's property, whether material or intangible, with respect and care. Employees shouldn't misuse company

equipment or use it frivolously. They should respect all kinds of property including trademarks, copyright and other property (information, reports etc.) that should

be used only to complete their job duties. Employees should protect company facilities and other material property (e.g. company cars) from damage and vandalism, whenever possible.

7. Misuse, theft or sabotage of such property including but not limited to siphoning fuel may lead to deduction of salary to the sum equivalent to the misused, stolen or sabotaged property, and to disciplinary action, including immediate termination. The Company may also bring the matter to attention of the enforcement authorities.

8. Sexual relationships with minors or under-aged children, school children, and married women as well as sexual harassment shall not be tolerated. Any employee caught, reported or suspected to engage in such acts will be investigated, suspended and, if proved guilty, immediately dismissed. (This can be referred to the MoLSA's Sexual Harassments Policy).

9. All employees must respect children's rights. It's every employee's responsibility to protect children while conducting work within the college or where construction material is sought. Violation of this code may lead to immediate dismissal. The Company may also bring the matter to attention of appropriate law enforcement authorities.

10. Prostitution, alcoholism, smoking or use of any other illicit drugs, abusive language and fighting shall not be tolerated. The company expects its employees to conduct themselves in a businesslike manner. Drinking, gambling, fighting, swearing, and similar unprofessional activities are strictly prohibited while on the job. Employees must not engage in sexual harassment, or conduct themselves in a way that could be construed as such, for example, by using inappropriate language, keeping or posting inappropriate materials in their work area, or accessing inappropriate materials on their computer. The Company may also bring the matter to attention of appropriate enforcement authorities.

11. Gifts, favors, bribes or any other forms of corruption are prohibited.

12. All employees are required to work in a friendly manner and cooperating with each other.

13. All employees are obliged to report to their supervisors anything harmful or potentially harmful to the dignity or welfare of the staff and the company. Whistle-blowers shall be protected only when their justification is well-intended, right and fact-based.

14. Any employee once assaulted or mistreated by his/her superiors or field supervisors must report such persons to higher authorities in the company, i.e. project manager, for follow-up actions.

15. Any form of GBV shall be not be tolerated on the project and if found shall be punishable or reprimanded to police depending on the violation such as rape

cases. Other GBV cases involve sexual harassment, gender discrimination among others.

PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY:

When handling financial and personal information about clients and employees or others with whom the company has dealings, observe the following principles:

- Collect, use, and retain only the personal information necessary for the company's business. Whenever possible, obtain any relevant information directly from the person concerned. Use only reputable and reliable sources to supplement this information.
- Deny both internal and external access to personal and confidential company information to those seeking it with no authority or approval to do so.
- Use only personal information for the purposes for which it was originally obtained. Obtain the consent of the person concerned or company before externally disclosing any information, unless legal processes or contractual obligations provide otherwise.

By signing and returning this Code, you are specifically acknowledging that you have read, understood and agree to adhere fully to its terms and conditions.

Employee Signature HR Manager Signature

Name..... Name.....

Work No.....

Sig..... Sig.....

Date..... Date.....

APPENDIX VIII

Environmental or social impacts screening checklist /questionnaire

From focus group discuss or key informant interview with people with different interests and needs regarding the proposed investment e.g. women, youth, people with disabilities, minority groups and other Officials in the areas

The purpose of the checklist is to flag possible environmental and social issues to explore in the ESMP and other safeguards documents. It should be done as based on visual observation and key informant interviews with people with different interests and needs regarding the proposed sub-projects e.g. elders, local government officials, women, youth, people with disabilities, minority groups, business man and others those are interest direct or indirect of the project

Those people consulted should be mentioned at the end.

Project: SEIP

Location:

Name of Site:

District:

Road:

<i>likely to cause any of the following environmental or social impacts</i>	Y E S	N O	Explanation
Category 1 : Socioeconomic			
Questions: Cultural Heritage			
10. Are there any cultural heritage centers around?			
11. Will the project affect any of the historical monuments?			
12. Is there any heritage features?			
Category 2. Air quality			
Questions			
13. Any sensitive receptors?			

14. What are the key sensitive areas to air quality			
15. Will the project increase the level of harmful air emissions			
16. Any potential impact from change in air quality?			
Category 3 Gender			
Questions			
10. Are there activities women and men involved in around the project area?			
11. Will the project have any impact associated with Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment?			
12. Are there any vulnerable groups of people in the project location?			
Category 4 Land use			
Questions			
7. What is the status of the land on which the project is going to be (Private or Government)			
8. What is the land use type of the project area?			
Category 5 Landscape and visual effects			
Questions			
13. 1 Will the project require demolition of existing structures or is a new one?			
14. Will the project require significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes?			
15. Will the project affect any of the adjacent buildings?			
16. Will the subproject generate large amounts of residual wastes, construction material waste or cause soil erosion?			
Category 6. Noise and vibrations			
Questions			
10. Are there any potential impact from change in noise and vibrations?			

11. What are those sensitive areas likely to be affected by noise and vibrations?			
12. Will the subproject involve the storage, handling, or transport of hazardous substances			
Category 7. Market structures			
Questions			
13. Sensitive areas in the markets in the project location?			
14. What is the type of markets in the project area			
15. Please indicate number of markets?			
16. Will the project lead to any change on markets operations?			
Category 8. Demographics			
Questions			
13. Any potential impact on the demographic aspects of the proposed project?			
14. What are the potential features of interest likely to be affected by the project?			
15. Will the project activities have any significant adverse impacts related to labor influx, child or forced labor, displacement, or any other social group?			
16. Any community health hazard likely to result from the project?			
Category 9. Ecology and natural conservation			
22. Will the project lead to long-term or semi-permanent destruction of soils?			
23. Will the project lead to the interruption of subsoil and overland drainage patterns (in areas of cuts and fills)?			
24. Are there any natural vegetation covers likely to be affected?			
25. Any water stream that will be affected?			
26. Will the project prevent any plant/vegetation growth			
27. Will the project lead to erosion of lands?			
28. Will the subproject require large amounts of raw materials or construction materials?			
Ctegrory10. Fauna and Flora			

Questions			
10. Are there any unprotected species in the area?			
11. What is the potential impact on the fauna?			
12. What is the potential impact on flora			
Category 11: Water Quality and Drainage			
19. Indicate areas that may be sensitive to water pollution or changes in hydrological regime?			
20. Will there be any suspended sediments in streams or lead to decline in water quality and increased sedimentation downstream? 21. Will the project result in potential soil or water contamination (e.g., from oil, grease and fuel from equipment yards)?			
22. Will there be any suspended sediments in streams or lead to decline in water quality and increased sedimentation downstream?			
23. Will the project lead to the creation of stagnant water bodies in borrow pits, quarries, etc., encouraging for mosquito breeding and other disease vectors?			
24. Indicate any other feature of interest in relation to water quality and drainage?			
Category 11. Utilities and facilities			
10. will the project require any excavations related to electricity or fiber installations			
11. Will the project require any significant level of accommodation or service amenities to support the workforce during construction (e.g., contractor will need more than 20 workers)			
12. Will the subproject require the setting up of ancillary production facilities?			
12. Any other related to the above			

Based on the above, what safeguards documentation should be prepared for the sub-project (tick):

ESMP

ESIA

RAP

Summary safeguards report

ESIA, ESMP and RAP (**will suitable to carry out of above activity**)

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