



Federal Government of Somalia

**Somalia Disaster and Climate Resilience Development
Policy Financing**

**Somalia Contingent Emergency Response Project
(P50922)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

JUNE 2025

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1 Introduction

Somalia is an FCV country with a landmass of 637,657 km². It experiences hot desert-like environmental conditions in the north and a semi-arid climate in the south. Somalia's terrain consists mainly of plateaus, plains, and highlands. The country is dominated by pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods, though there is some large-scale irrigated agriculture in riverine areas in the south. Along the southern coast of the country, fish-based livelihoods are practised. Disasters in Somalia, whether natural or man-made, have had profound and far-reaching impacts on vulnerable populations. Somalia endures intensifying and recurrent climate shocks, such as droughts, floods, and locust invasions, making the country one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries. Some of the country's population is in hard-to-reach and rural areas, compounded with conflicts, displacement, poverty, and depleting natural resources, where women and girls are exposed to significant hurdles impeding their livelihoods and empowerment, including Gender Based Violence (GBV), and where minorities are discriminated in access to services.

Extreme climate events are the largest single cause of significant internal displacement and also interact with the long-running security crisis to severely strain both Somali society and the capacity of the international community's humanitarian response. Millions of Somalis have been forced to flee their homes and shelter in camps or across borders, leading to a large-scale refugee crisis and displacing families and social networks. Droughts, for instance, lead to crop failure, loss of livestock, and the subsequent severe famine and food shortage, affecting the most vulnerable population, older persons and children. In addition, the loss of agricultural/livestock production reduces incomes since these are the two key sectors in Somalia. Natural disasters in Somalia often destroy key infrastructure such as roads, bridges and hospitals. Displacement leads to poor living conditions, which, combined with limited access to health care, leads to disease outbreaks such as cholera, respiratory infections and malnutrition-related illnesses. The lack of clean water and sanitation amplifies the health risks. The effects of natural disasters in Somalia are widespread and multi-dimensional, affecting the environment and social stability.

1.1 The purpose of ESMP

This document seeks to outline the project's environmental and social risk management strategy. as the ESMP is a 'living document' that will be regularly reviewed and updated by the CERP-PIU in response to changes to the project description, organisational structure, intervention strategies and changes in legislation and any other guidelines and practices subscribed to, as well as changes in project design and local context. The overall purpose of the ESMP is to ensure smooth and effective implementation of environmental and social risk management measure, mitigation of adverse impacts and an effective monitoring plan.

The specific objectives include but are not limited to;

- i. Environmental, Social ,health and safety within the surrounding environment and minimizing environmental risk during the design, construction, and operation phases of the response;
- ii. To specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outline the necessary reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring environmental and social concerns related to the project;

- iii. To provide mitigation measures against all identified and potential negative impacts resulting from the activities of the proposed development;
- iv. To assign duties to various actors in the management plan for purposes of enhancing accountability in this project, and
- v. Ensure that the project operates in compliance with the Somalia county legal requirements, ESMP, project operations manual(POM) and legal requirements in the management of E and S standards, policy and procedures. The ESMP also takes into account the international good practice, notably the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, the World Bank Group Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs),

1.2 Alignment with World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

This subsection should explain how the ESMP aligns with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). It should provide an overview of the relevant ESS and describe their application to the project, ensuring compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). This section is critical for bridging international best practices with Somali regulations and for establishing a robust approach to environmental and social risk management.

The CERP ESMP for has been prepared in alignment with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), which includes 10 Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). The following standards are particularly relevant to the project:

- *ESS1¹: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts*
Provides a framework for identifying, assessing, and managing risks associated with project activities.
- *ESS2²: Labor and Working Conditions*
Ensures safe and equitable labour practices, including protection for workers and management of labour grievances.
- *ESS3³: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management*
Encourages sustainable resource use and pollution control to minimize environmental harm.
- *ESS4: Community Health and Safety*
Focuses on protecting communities from risks such as construction hazards, pollution, and project-related accidents.
- *ESS5⁴: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement*
Guides fair and transparent processes for land acquisition and compensation for economic and/or physical displacement.
- *ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources*

¹ Examples of risks may include construction impacts on water bodies, health and safety risks for communities, or potential resettlement issues.

² Labor requirements under the Somali Labor Code (1972) partially align with ESS2 but may require additional safeguards for worker rights.

³ Focus on specific pollutants, such as construction dust, waste disposal, or water contamination risks

⁴ Ensure land take includes consultation with affected communities and fair compensation where necessary.

- Protects ecosystems, habitats, and species that may be affected by project activities *ESS7: Indigenous peoples/Sub Saharan African Historically Underserved traditional local communities.*
-
- *ESS10⁵: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure*
Promotes inclusive consultation processes and access to information for all stakeholders, ensuring their concerns are addressed.

Where gaps exist between Somali regulations and WB ESS, this ESMP adopts the stricter standard to safeguard affected communities and the environment.

1.3 Structure of the ESMP

The CERP ESMP is organised in the following manner

Table 1: Structure of the ESMP

Section	Summary
1. Introduction	Outlines the purpose and structure of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), highlighting its alignment with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.
2. <i>Project Description</i>	Provides a detailed overview of the project, including its objectives, scope, main components, and phases. It also describes the geographic area of influence and identifies key stakeholders and beneficiaries.
3. <i>Legal and Institutional Framework</i>	Summarizes the relevant national environmental and social legislation, applicable international agreements, and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards that govern project compliance and implementation.
4. <i>Environmental and Social Impacts</i>	Identifies and evaluates the potential environmental and social impacts of the project, covering physical, biophysical, and social aspects. It also includes a summary of residual impacts after mitigation.
5. <i>Environmental and Social Management Plan</i>	Details the mitigation measures for identified impacts, assigns responsibilities, and sets timelines. This section serves as the core operational framework for managing environmental and social risks.
6. <i>Implementation, Monitoring & Compliance</i>	Defines institutional roles and responsibilities for ESMP implementation and outlines procedures for environmental and social monitoring to ensure compliance and effectiveness of mitigation measures.
7. <i>Capacity Building and Training</i>	Describes the training objectives and strategy to enhance the capacity of implementing agencies, contractors, and stakeholders to effectively manage environmental and social aspects of the project.

⁵ Engagement strategies must be culturally appropriate and inclusive, targeting marginalized groups like women, youth, and IDPs

<i>Section</i>	<i>Summary</i>
8. Annex	Covers the E and S screening checklist SEP, GRM .

2 Project Description

The Contingency Emergency Response Project (CERP)

In the event of an eligible crisis and if the CERP is activated , several immediate response needs would be supported through the operation, as applicable given the nature of the crisis. This is intended to mitigate the immediate impacts of crises on vulnerable populations by aiding access to critical inputs and the resources needed for recovery. This may include emergency livelihood support / cash grants to impacted households, provision of essential / emergency services and supplies as well as support for emergency response coordination and management. Technical assistance will be provided to ensure the efficient and effective utilization of these resources, optimizing the recovery process, and enhancing the resilience of affected populations

The proposed CERP will respond promptly and effectively to any eligible natural disaster in Somalia. The CERP will have a national geographical scope, and it will be activated in the event of an eligible crisis (drought, health outbreaks and floods) and several immediate response needs supported through the operation over 12 months, as applicable given the nature of the crisis. This is intended to mitigate the immediate impacts of crises on vulnerable populations such as women, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs), Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and traditional ethnic minorities by aiding access to critical inputs (goods and/or cash) and the resources needed for recovery.

2.1.1 Project development Objectives

The project Development objective is to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible natural disaster in Somali

The CERP will be a six-year engagement and may include multiple activations for different natural disasters⁶. Activation of CERP for an eligible crisis will be initiated through a formal request from the GoS, sent to the World Bank's Country Director. The Activation Request package will provide a list of host operations from which financing will be repurposed to finance the CERP with the corresponding amount to be repurposed from each host operation, a crisis response plan, evidence of the eligible emergency or crisis and payment instructions as per the Disbursement and Financial Information Letter (DFIL). The Activation Request may be based on a rapid impact and needs assessment drawing on existing reports or conducted jointly with a qualified third party and will outline urgent response priorities to be addressed through the CERP. It will list emergency activities to be financed, the budget for the activation, and specific implementation modalities and procurement details. Following the submission of the Activation Request,

⁶Subsequent CERPs will be prepared upon the government's request, building on the lessons learned and experiences from the initial CERP.

the World Bank will review the request according to its internal procedures. Upon approval, a notification of confirmation will be sent to the GoS. Once activated, activities supported under each CERP activation must be completed within a 12-month period. The financing repurposed for CERP will be operationally delinked from the host project, meaning all operational responsibilities will lie with the CERP, although it will remain linked to the original host project financially and legally.

2.1.2 Activities supported by the CERP

In the event of a natural disaster, notably floods and drought which are intensifying because of climate change, and if the CERP is activated⁷, several immediate response needs would be supported through the operation, as applicable given the nature of the crisis. This is intended to mitigate the immediate impacts of crises on vulnerable populations by aiding access to critical inputs and the resources needed for recovery. This includes providing direct food aid, emergency cash assistance, and relief supplies to households and distributing light equipment for the restoration of access and implementation of the CERP. Additionally, technical assistance will be provided by implementing partners to ensure the efficient and effective utilization of these resources, optimizing the recovery process, and enhancing the resilience of affected populations. A climate and disaster risk screening that was completed has indicated an overall low risk of the project's activities, as they include only emergency response support with a low impact on physical infrastructure. The activities supported by the CERP include:

Emergency Livelihood Support to Households:

The CERP will provide direct emergency income support to people/ households affected by disasters by scaling cash transfers and cash-for-work programs. This will aid in stabilizing their livelihoods, smoothen consumption and enhance their ability to source food and items for basic needs. Cash transfers will be disbursed using Baxnaano program⁸, to ensure timely and efficient delivery. This may include a time-bound cash top-up⁹ to existing social cash transfer households in the priority impacted areas, and/or allow for new eligible households in the impacted districts that are already identified (through the Unified Social Registry (USR) national database of vulnerable people), developed by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA), to receive emergency cash assistance on a time-limited basis¹⁰. These activities will use biometric registration system to quickly enrol beneficiaries and synch beneficiary systems across relevant partners to streamline beneficiary lists and to avoid duplicative enrolment.

Provision of Essential Services/Supplies:

Support will be provided to sustain delivery of critical services and accessibility of supplies during and after emergencies. It will finance the procurement and distribution/delivery of necessary supplies and services to meet immediate needs of affected persons such as the provision of water and sanitation (filters, hygiene kits, etc.), distribution of food staples (grain, maize, etc.), supply of relief items (shelter kits, cook stoves, etc.), and distribution of light equipment to facilitate access (spades, shovels, etc.). Supplies may include those critical for emergency response, which may depend on the nature of the crisis.

Disasters in Somalia, whether natural or man-made, have had profound and far-reaching impacts on vulnerable populations. Somalia endures intensifying and recurrent climate shocks, such as droughts, floods, and locust invasions, making the country one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries. Some of the country's population is in hard-to-reach and rural areas, compounded with conflicts,

⁷ Details on the crisis activation are described in the CERP Manual

⁸ Final preparations are underway for the government to assume full ownership of a shock-responsive social protection system, which has been under development with the support of the World Bank-financed Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP; PI71346) ("*Baxnaano*"), which launched in 2019

⁹ Vertical expansion of social protection

¹⁰ Horizontal expansion

displacement, poverty, and depleting natural resources, where women and girls are exposed to significant hurdles impeding their livelihoods and empowerment, including Gender Based Violence (GBV), and where minorities are discriminated in access to services. Extreme climate events are the largest single cause of significant internal displacement and also interact with the long-running security crisis to severely strain both Somali society and the capacity of the international community's humanitarian response. Millions of Somalis have been forced to flee their homes and shelter in camps or across borders, leading to a large-scale refugee crisis and displacing families and social networks. Droughts, for instance, lead to crop failure, loss of livestock, and the subsequent severe famine and food shortage, affecting the most vulnerable population, older persons and children. In addition, the loss of agricultural/livestock production reduces incomes since these are the two key sectors in Somalia. Natural disasters in Somalia often destroy key infrastructure such as roads, bridges and hospitals. Displacement leads to poor living conditions, which, combined with limited access to health care, leads to disease outbreaks such as cholera, respiratory infections and malnutrition-related illnesses. The lack of clean water and sanitation amplifies the health risks.

2.2 Rationale of Project

The effects of natural disasters in Somalia are widespread and multi-dimensional, affecting the environment and social stability. The proposed CERP will respond promptly and effectively to an eligible natural disaster in Somalia. The CERP will have a national geographical scope, and it will be activated in the event of an eligible crisis (drought, health outbreaks and floods) and several immediate response needs supported through the operation over 12 months, as applicable given the nature of the crisis. This is intended to mitigate the immediate impacts of crises on vulnerable populations such as women, youth, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and groups that fit the ESS 7 criteria by aiding access to critical inputs (goods and/or cash) and the resources needed for recovery.

Project Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the citizens of Federal Republic of Somalia. The project is national in scope, and therefore, the benefits will accrue to all citizens, encompassing a broad range of demographic and socioeconomic groups. Vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, PWDs, IDPs and traditional ethnic minorities, will receive targeted support to ensure their safety and resilience during and after disasters.

3 Legal and Institutional Framework

This section provides a discussion of the policy and legal framework for the activities envisaged under the CERP.

3.1 National Regulatory and Policy Framework

Somali policy and legislation with respect to the environment is nascent or outdated. A number of international agreements exist, and although binding on Somalia, there has been little progress in the implementation of those. These international environment agreements include topics such as biodiversity, desertification, endangered species, and ozone layer protection. In recent years the Federal Republic of Somalia and its Federal Member States (FMS) have effected constitutional changes that define natural resources, common environmental goods and ecosystem services as protectable public assets, and ascertain the right to a clean and healthy environment. However, there are no specific environmental or regulations in place. Protection and use of Somali water resources is the responsibility of the Ministry of Water Resources that has put a policy, act and regulatory framework in place. The Min. for Natural Resources (MNR), shall establish the Regional Watch Councils (REWC). The MNR, in consultation with the Local Government Councils/ District Governor, local Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and the community shall establish the District Environment and Environment Watch Council (DEWC).

As a stop gap measure, in the absence of a national regulatory framework for sustainable environment, Somalia has a Provisional Constitution (2012) that contains a number of parameters relevant for various operational activities for the planned sub-project of the SCRP: The table below lists laws and regulations that address the key concerns of the project:

Table 2; National Regulations, Policy and application to the CERP

Policy/law	Application to the CERP
The federal Government of Somali constitution	The Provisional Constitution establishes fundamental rights and freedoms for Somali citizens, ensuring equality and protecting vulnerable populations from forced labor and other abuses. It also includes provisions for environmental safeguards, affirming the right to a healthy and sustainable environment. The Constitution acts as the cornerstone for environmental and social governance in the country, laying the legal foundation for subsequent regulations.
Occupational health and safety standards (OHS) (Art. 101	The employer is obligated to provide adequate measures for health & safety protecting staff against related risks, including the provisions of a safe and clean work environment and of well-equipped, constructed and managed workplaces that provide sanitary facilities, water and other basic tools and appliances ensuring workers' health and safety.
The Somali Penal Code of 1962	criminalizes rape and other forms of sexual violence as well as forced prostitution. Articles 398-9 provide that 'carnal intercourse' and 'acts of lust omitted with violence' are punishable with 5-15 years and 1-5 years of

	imprisonment. Abduction for the purpose of lust or marriage is prohibited under Art 401.
Somalia National Gender Policy (2016)	includes strategies to eradicate harmful traditional practices such as FGM/C and child marriage and to improve services for the management of GBV cases.
Article 12 addresses public assets and natural resources; Art.	i) provides that all citizens have equal rights regardless of sex, and that the State must not discriminate against any person on the basis of gender; ii) Article 14 stipulates that a person may not be subjected to slavery, servitude, trafficking, or forced labor for any purpose; iii) the Labor Code stipulates the right to equal pay for the same work as men, paid maternity leave. Women are entitled to 14 weeks of maternity leave at half pay. - iv)
Art 24	i) Prohibits sexual abuse in the workplace; Article 24.5 stipulated that all workers, particularly women, have a special right of protection from sexual abuse, segregation and discrimination in the work place. Every labor law and practice shall comply with gender equality in the workplace; - ii)
Article 25	iii) States that every Somali has the right to an environment that is not harmful to them, and to be protected from pollution and harmful materials. Every Somali has a right to have a share of the natural resources of the country, whilst being protected from excessive and damaging exploitation of natural resources.
. Article 45	states that the 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. Furthermore, all people have a duty to safeguard and enhance the environment and participate in the development, execution, management, conservation and protection of the natural resources and the environment. The FGS and the governments of the FMS affected by environmental damage shall take urgent measures to clean up hazardous waste dumped on the land or in the waters of the FGS; take necessary measures to reverse desertification, deforestation and environmental degradation, and to conserve the environment and prevent activities that damage the natural resources and the environment of the nation, among other measures.
The National Environmental Policy (2019)	However, the implementation of this policy has not been rolled out in South West State. In regard to the institutional capacity for environmental management, a Directorate of Environment is integrated in the Office of the Prime Minister. It is mandated to draft relevant policies and legislation, including establishing of the Environmental Quality Standards, and Sectoral Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA). Laws on environmental governance in South West State are at infancy stages and environmental impact assessment capacity is nascent. Environmental decision-making arrangements includes the FGS signing international conventions, and parliament approving Environmental Acts and Laws. However, necessary laws have not been formulated yet.
ILO Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labor	Ratification of this Convention makes a country commit itself to taking immediate action to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labor. Some predefined worst forms of child labor include sale of a child, trafficking of children, forced or compulsory labor, commercial exploitation of children, prostitution or the production of pornography, and work by its nature that is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children. The Convention was ratified by Somalia in 2014.

	The Labor Code further forbids work for children below the age of 12, but allows employment of children between the age of 12-15, yet employment has to be compatible with proper protection, health and the morals of children. The Code also recognizes freedom of association. Employers are prohibited from engaging in any kind of discrimination or restriction of the right of freedom of association. Workers are allowed to join trade unions.
The Labour Code of 19724 (Art. 31-42)	stipulates that all contracts of employment must include a) the nature and duration of the contract; b) the hours and place of work; c) the remuneration payable to the worker; and c) the procedure for suspension or termination of contract. Furthermore, all contracts must be submitted to the competent labor inspector for pre-approval. (Art. 134-140) further stipulates that workers have the right to submit complaints, and the employer must give the complaints due consideration. Remuneration must be adequate in view of the quality and quantity of the work delivered, and must be non-discriminatory in regard to age, gender and other aspects. Maximum number of working hours per week are 8 hours per day and 6 days per week. Some work is considered dangerous and unhealthy and forbidden for women and youth (defined as 15-18 years of age). This includes the carrying of heavy weight or work at night.
International Conventions Signed and Ratified by Somalia The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992). The Convention was adopted in 1992 and came into force in 1994. Somalia acceded to the Convention in 2009. Somalia ratified the Kyoto agreement in 2010 and the Paris agreement in 2016	The primary purpose of the Convention is to establish methods to minimize global warming and in particular the emission of greenhouse gases. The convention aims to protect endangered plants and animals. Somalia signed the Convention in 1985 and ratified it in 1986. Its current status is that of accession.
Forced Labour Convention (1930/no. 29).	The key objective of the Convention is to suppress the use of forced labor in all its forms. It defines forced labor as ‘all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily’

3.2 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) sets out the World Bank's commitment to sustainable development, through a Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards. Below is a short summary of the relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) for this subproject

Table 3: WB- Environmental and Social Standards

Policy/law	: Objective	Application to the CERP
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.	sets out the Client's responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of the project.	This ESS is relevant to this sub-project, and E&S risks and impacts are managed through this ESMP.
ESS 2 – Labor and Working Conditions	To ensure the safety of workers, protection of the Borrowers can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions.	ESS2 recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. ESS2 applies to project workers including full time, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers. In order to mitigate risks and impacts in relation to labor and working conditions, the SCRP has prepared Labor Management Procedures (LMP), which are annexed to the ESMF.6 This ESMP lists the relevant procedures.
ESS 3 – Recourse and Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management.	This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life cycle consistent	recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. The current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gasses (GHG) threatens the welfare of current and future generations. At the same time, more efficient and effective resource use, pollution prevention and GHG emission avoidance, and mitigation technologies and practices have become more accessible and achievable.
ESS 4 – Community Health and Safety.	To minimize the extent that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts.	Key risks and impacts of the sub-project in regard to community health and safety relate to GBV/SEA-H, pollution and security. Consistent with this, ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable..
ESS 6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable	This standard aims to prevent biodiversity loss, which can negatively impact ecosystem	ESS6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. This safeguard recognizes the importance of maintaining

Management of Living Natural Resources.	services and human livelihoods.	core ecological functions of habitats, including forests, and the biodiversity they support and covers processes which improves the identification and adoption. The screening of the project will indicate in greater details the extent to which the standard is implemented.
ESS 7: Indigenous peoples/Sub Saharan African Historically Underserved traditional local communities	To ensure their participation and minimize the impact of project interventions in their lives	This ESS ensures that there is minimized impact of the projects activities in their lives. Some of the traditional local communities in Somalia meet the criteria under ESS 7 necessitating the need for clear and strategic interventions that ensure that their unique needs in society are protected.
ESS 8 – Cultural Heritage.	To minimize interference with cultural practices of the stakeholders	This standard recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. Cultural heritage, in its many manifestations, is important as a source of valuable scientific and historical information, as an economic and social asset for development, and as an integral part of people's cultural identity and practice. ESS8 sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle
ESS 10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Promote effective management of E and S risks and also ensure buy in of project activities.	Stakeholder engagement has been undertaken for this sub-project, the standard ensures adequate identification of the stakeholders, information requirements and further enhances the projects capacity to ensure buy in of project strategies which will ensure sustainability.

3.3 WBG Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines and Technical Notes

The subproject will apply the WBG General EHS Guidelines from 2007, including the EHS guidelines for Toll Roads. These guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are acceptable to the WB. When the national regulation differs from the levels and measures presented in these guidelines, the subproject will be required to achieve whichever is more stringent.

The following Good Practice Notes will also be consulted to ensure that mitigation measures developed are aligned with best industry practices : Addressing sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) in investment projects financing involving in major civil works, 2020; Addressing Gender based violence in Investment Project Financing involving major civil works, 2018; Road safety, 2019; Assessing and managing the risks and impacts of the use of security personnel, 2018; Managing the risks of adverse impacts on communities from temporary project induced labor influx, 2016. The Technical Note produced by the WB following the pandemic “Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints of conducting public meetings” (2020), will also be used as a reference.

4 Environmental and Social Impacts and mitigation measures

This Section describes the supplemental E&S measures that will need be implemented in addition to the national requirements. Mitigation measures will be based on national requirements, supplemented where necessary by the measures described below. In implementing the activities, it is acknowledged and agreed that the emergency nature of the activities means that priority will be given to the need for urgent interventions and the protection of people and assets most affected by the emergency. For all activities, the risks of exclusion for different groups and individuals will be considered, so that the activity is implemented in as fair, equitable and inclusive manner as possible.

Identified mitigation measures are based on national legislation, the relevant ESS as well as the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSB).

Indicative Positive List of Activities

Table 4: Indicative positive list of activities

Tier 1: Activities to be financed under Tier 1
Emergency Livelihood Support to Households • Direct emergency income support to households through cash transfers to address multi-sectoral needs while enabling local needs
Provision of Essential Services and Supplied for Emergency Response • Acquisition of water supplies (water purification tablets^[1]; water trucking, water storage bladders, sachets of oral rehydration salts; portable water filters; mobile water treatment units) to support crisis affected populations. • Acquisition of essential supplies such bailey bridges, tents, sleeping bags, personal hygiene kits, household kits etc. • Purchase of light equipment for the restoration of access and implementation of CERP including hand tools such as spades, shovels, hoes, and wheelbarrows. Heavy machinery, such as bulldozers or tipper trucks may be rented for debris removal. • The purchase of green cook stoves and generators. • Procurement of pharmaceuticals, medicine, medical supplies (excluding chlorine), and critical medical equipment such as crash carts, infusion pumps and Oxygen supply, personal protective equipment (PPE) and various diagnostic tools which exclude any equipment containing radioactive materials. • Procurement of specialized nutrition supplements, such as high energy biscuits, Ready-to Use Therapeutic Food, Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food, etc. • Hiring and deployment of rapid response teams of health workers with appropriate emergency medical kits. • Emergency Livestock Protection Kit - a highly targeted livestock health package specifically for pastoral households facing acute crisis, focused only on preserving core breeding stock during emergency periods

Emergency Response Coordination and Management

- Financing for surge of responders and repair crews, excluding law enforcement officials
- Shelter administrative support and essential goods to support shelter operations (covers the administrative aspects of shelter operations, including the payment of salaries for shelter managers and personnel responsible for overseeing the functioning of shelters. It also includes the acquisition of essential goods necessary for shelter administration, such as office supplies and basic furniture (e.g., tables, chairs, cots etc.). Direct operation of shelters, including activities such as camp establishment, land agreements and compensation, and the provision of sanitation and waste management services, is not included).
- Additional transportation costs (i.e. use of other transportation), increased electricity bills for the public sector, staff overtime and Funding for technical assistance including international and local specialized expertise (consultancy) to support recovery and provide just-in-time technical assistance and preparation of technical documents for procurement
- Incremental Emergency Response Operational Administrative Costs.
- Financing implementation of E&S instruments.
- Audit costs (financial and technical).

For each of the Activities, the following potential risks and impacts have been identified, and supplemental mitigation measures include the following:

Table 5: E and S risks and Impacts and supplemental mitigation measures

ACTIVITY/GENERAL ISSUES	Risks and Impacts	SUPPLEMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES
Cash transfers to households	The cash transfers will follow established procedures from the Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Projects (SSRLP), which includes the identification and servicing of vulnerable groups. - Risk of exclusion of beneficiaries, especially from vulnerable groups -women, youth, IDPs, PWDs and ethnic minorities.	- Implementation of SSRLP procedures for cash distribution (see CERP Manual). - Implementation of stakeholder engagement as per the SEP. - Operate an effective Grievance Mechanism.
Acquisition of food staples (maize, grain etc....)	The acquisition of food staples focuses on the procurement of food items by either selected government agencies, UN agencies or other implementers. It will not include storage or distribution. - Labor-related risks, labour conditions among suppliers - Traffic related risks during transport of goods - Downstream risks of waste production through packaging	- Identify procurement procedure to ensure rapid purchase of required quantities of food and water. - Where possible, execute agreements for specific volumes. - Implement Traffic Management Framework (Annex 7). - Comply with Labor Management Procedure (Annex 2). - Implement General Waste Management Framework (see Annex 5).
Procurement of pharmaceuticals, medicine, medical supplies (excluding chlorine), medical equipment such as ventilators, personal protective equipment (PPE), and various diagnostic tools that exclude any equipment containing radioactive materials.	The types of medicine or medical equipment are unknown at this point. The activity will likely be implemented through or in coordination with the Ministry of Health. It may be implemented by governmental agencies, UN agencies or other implementers. The activities will only include procurement, but no storage or distribution of the medicines and supplies. - Labor-related risks, labor conditions among suppliers - Downstream risks related to medical waste production - Traffic related risks during transport of goods	- Identify procurement procedure to ensure rapid purchase of required quantities of medicine. Where possible, execute agreements for specific volumes. - Pre-purchase (where feasible) medicine - Ensure medicine is stored in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, including temperature controls, humidity controls, security measures, proper shelving and labelling - Ensure only licensed entities transport or store medicines. Vehicles used for transporting medicines must meet specific standards, including cold chain management and documentation - Implement LMP (see Annex 2) - Implement Traffic Management Framework (see Annex 7) - Ensure that all medicine to be procured complies with relevant technical specifications, including manufacturers requirements, relevant WHO guidelines and GIIP

		- Implement medical waste management framework (Annex 5).
Acquisition of veterinary medicine and supplies including animal first aid kits, medicine, vaccines and medical supplies	The types of medicine or medical equipment are unknown at this point. The activity will likely be implemented through or in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, specifically the Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development. It may be implemented by governmental agencies, UN agencies or other implementers. The activities will only include procurement, but no storage or distribution of the medicines and supplies. - Labor-related risks, labor conditions among suppliers - Downstream risks related to medical waste production - Traffic related risks during transport of goods	- Identify procurement procedure to ensure rapid purchase of required quantities of veterinary medicine. Where possible, execute agreements for specific volumes. - Prepurchase (where feasible) medicine. - Ensure medicine is stored in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, including temperature controls, humidity controls, security measures, proper shelving and labeling - Vehicles used for transporting medicines must meet specific standards, including cold - Implement medical waste management framework (Annex 5). - Implement LMP (see Annex 2) - Implement Traffic Management Framework (see Annex 7)
Purchase of agricultural inputs, such as seeds, livestock feed	The activity will likely be implemented through or in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, a UN agency or other implementers. The activities will only include procurement, but no storage or distribution of goods. - Labor-related risks, labor conditions among suppliers - Downstream health & safety risks related to agricultural inputs - Traffic related risks during transport of goods	- Implement LMP (see Annex 2) - Implement Traffic Management Framework (see Annex 7) - Implement Health & Safety Framework (see Annex 3)
Acquisition of essential supplies such as bailey bridges, tents, sleeping bags, personal hygiene kits, household kits etc. Rental of light equipment for removal of access and implementation of the CERP (e.g. removal of boulders and debris).	The activity will likely be implemented through a governmental agency, a UN agency or other implementers. The activities will only include procurement, but no distribution of goods, and no installation of bailey bridges. - Labor-related risks, labor conditions among suppliers - Traffic related risks during transport of goods	- Implement LMP (see Annex 2) - Implement Traffic Management Framework (see Annex 7)

Light equipment includes shovels, spades, or generators.		
Purchase of green cook stoves		
Shelter administration, including, acquisition of goods necessary for shelter operation administration	- Risks in relation to labor management and conditions - Risks related to OHS for surge and repair crews	- Implement LMP (Annex 7) - Implement Health & Safety Framework (see Annex 3)
Evacuation procedures Shelter administrative support and essential goods to support shelter operations (covers the administrative aspects of shelter operations, including the payment of salaries for shelter managers and personnel responsible for overseeing the functioning of shelters. It also includes the acquisition of essential goods necessary for shelter administration, such as office supplies and basic furniture (e.g., tables, chairs, cots etc.).	- Risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups during evacuation The activity will likely be implemented through a governmental agency, a UN agency or other implementers. The activities will only include procurement of goods or payment of salaries. - Labor-related risks, labor conditions among suppliers and workers - Traffic related risks during transport of goods	- Provide all necessary information tailored to vulnerable groups, as per the SEP.
Additional transportation costs (i.e. use of other transportation), increased electricity bills for the public sector, staff overtime and Funding for technical assistance including international and local specialized expertise (consultancy) to support recovery and provide just-in-time technical assistance and preparation of technical documents for procurement	The activity will likely be implemented through a governmental agency, a UN agency or other implementers. Technical assistance does not include any substantive products with downstream E&S risks and impacts. - Labor-related risks, labor conditions among workers - Traffic-related risks during transport funded	- Implement LMP (Annex 2) - Implement Traffic Management Framework (see Annex 7)

Negative List

The following goods, services or activities are prohibited under this Project:

- a) Procurement of goods and services through security forces (including but not limited to Defence Force, Police Force, Forestry Officers, Wildlife Officers and Rangers, etc.), Staff overtime payments for members of security forces (as per the above). Use of prison labor, child labor, or forced labor
- b) Any civil works, including, but not limited to boreholes, water supply schemes, irrigation schemes, temporary road repairs/refurbishments of infrastructure and buildings and storage facilities
- c) Installation of bailey bridges, Construction or refurbishment of storage facilities
- d) Activities involving land acquisition, restrictions on land use or resettlement (both temporary and permanent).
- e) Direct operation of shelters, including activities such as camp establishment, land agreements and compensation, and the provision of sanitation and waste management services.
- f) Activities in protected and sensitive areas including riverbanks, key biodiversity areas, and critical habitat. Activities in known national or internationally recognized cultural heritage sites.
- g) Any activities requiring site specific environmental and social risk and/ or impact assessment, Sanitary waste management. Procurement, storage, or distribution of goods with chlorine or other hazardous substances
- h) Procurement, storage, or distribution of fuel, medicine and veterinary medicine
- i) Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international bans, such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone depleting substances, PCB's, wildlife or products regulated under CITES.
- j) Production or trade in weapons and munitions, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, gambling, casinos and similar enterprises.
- k) . Production or trade in radioactive materials. This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where the Association considers the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded.

5 Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

This ESMP sets out the mitigation measures that will be implemented for the activities. It is recognized that this ESMP cannot specify all details of the activities that will be required by the Government in the event of an emergency response. Once the CERP has been activated, the Implementing Agency will commence implementation of the activity. The Implementing Agency will screen the activity to confirm that key environmental and social risks and impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the Frameworks included in this ESMP. The following table below lays out the specific adverse risks and impacts anticipated for the project, lays out the respective mitigation measures required to reduce or eliminate the projected project impacts. This matrix forms the core of the ESMP, since it shows exactly what must be done and by whom.

Table 6: Environment and Social management plan

WB/ESF	E & S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Budgetr for Mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social risks and Impacts							
		PREPARATION PHASE					
		Inadequate screening for risk	Development of a robust E and S screening guide.	CERP-PIU	Part of the CERP budget	Development of E and S screening tool	Before Appraisal
		Minimised access by beneficiaries for meaningful stakeholder consultations, community engagements and little or no access to GRMs due to physical location. Flooding & Drought leading to poor communication and access to services	Implement the SEP and robust GRM.	CERP PIU	Part of CERP budget	# of Stakeholder engagements held # of GRM cases filed and resolved # of issues/grievances forward to other GMs	Before appraisal and throughout the project implementation.
		IMPLEMENTATION PHASE					
		Capacity to implement the ESMP's mitigation measures against negative impacts.	Training on ESMP mitigation measures according to the different cadres of stakeholders. Raise awareness on ESMP measures to all stakeholders.	CERP-PIU	# of H&S Training session # of awareness raising session Time taken to respond to emergency	Fully trained and capacitated CERP-PIU	At the beginning of construction activity

ESS 2: Labour and Working Conditions						
	Risk of Insecurity of all project workers	Project Implementation unit (PIU) to prepare District Security Risk. Local Security Management plans for sites of emergencies.	CERP-PIU	Costs for security risk implementation	A Comprehensive District Security Risk assessment. Access to resources for implementation of the local security management plan.	Prior to commencement of activity
	Child labour/Forced labour	Development of an LMP, adopt measures that ensure labourers/workers are registered with their national ID to ensure monitoring of age.	CERP-PIU	Costs by Contractor	All workers registered Ensure that child labour policy shared, and contractors trained.	Prior to commencement of activity
	Risk that labour and working conditions of all the workers during the emergency will not comply with WB, Federal Government of Somalia	Implement and monitor the LMP Listing of all staff and titles, new hires and departure. Site visits and review of records ensuring compliance to the LMP	PIU at Site, CERP PIU	Included in Staff costs for the Contractors.	Employee register	monthly
	OHS risks, including impacts of dust, noise, vibration, hot work, site traffic, ergonomics, extreme temperatures, communicable diseases	Provide hearing protection where necessary. Use of acoustic insulating materials, isolation of noise source, and other engineering controls. Provide temporary shelters to protect against the elements during	PIU at Site, CERP PIU	Costs for contractors	Baselines determined before intervention	Monthly

		working activities or for use as rest areas Training and licensing of industrial vehicle operators in the safe operation of vehicles and other relevant machinery Ensure workers undergo medical surveillance and baseline health conditions determined Establish rights of way, site speed limits, vehicle inspection requirement, SOPs for operation machineries and vehicles Use of mechanical assists to eliminate or reduce exertions required to lift materials, hold tools and work objects Implement quality control and maintenance programs that reduce unnecessary forces and exertions				
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management						
	Construction Phase					
	Impacts of generation of solid waste	Ensure disposal of generated solid waste at designated and authorized disposal site consistence with the local and international requirements (see WBG General EHS Guidelines)¹⁵, such as:	Contractors/PIUS	Waste management costs per site as it arises,	# of records of amount of solid waste disposed, where and when # of grievances filed	monthly

		Substitute raw materials or inputs with less hazardous or toxic materials Institute good housekeeping and operating practices – including inventory control to reduce the amount of waste Institute procurement measures that recognize opportunities to return usable materials Implement stringent waste segregation to prevent mixing hazardous and non-hazardous waste Identify potentially recyclable materials Disposal at permitted facilities specially designed to receive waste Provide on-site or off-site transportation of waste to prevent or minimize spills, releases and exposure to employees and public Ensure mechanisms exist for community to bring forth any complaints/feedback concerning the waste disposal by the contractor – Project GRM Carry out disposal of solid waste in a manner that does not negatively affect the drinking water sources, cultivation fields, irrigation channels,				
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		natural drainage paths, wetlands and critical habitat, the existing waste management system in the area, local routes, and general aesthetic value of the area				
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety						
	Construction					
	Risk increase of GBV/SEAH incidences arising out of the asymmetrical balance of power occasioned by project activities	• Implementation and monitoring of GBV/SEAH action plan • Dedicated specialist to monitor and manage its implementation • Ensure all workers sign the CoC, child policy, whistle blower policy	PIU	PIU staff and travel costs	% of workers that have signed the CoC Full component of specialist in place, on time A fully functional and disclosed GBV/SEA/SH plan	Monthly and Quarterly reports
	Risk of spread of communicable diseases (e.g. STIs/HIV/AIDS; COVID 19, Water borne Diseases, etc.),	• Community awareness and training on prevention measures and management of communicable diseases Provide hand washing stations for workers Provide mosquito nets for workers Ensure usage of latrines by workers (male and female)	PIU	Staffing costs	• Implementation of an HIV/AIDS prevention plan • All workers have access to information on HIV/AIDS & STIs • % of sites with access to water points that are clean and potable	Monthly

		Contractor to ensure workers have access to face masks and sanitizers.				
	Risk of floods	Elevation drainage	Contractor	Contractor budget	Time taken to mobilise resources to deal with the emergency	On an "when it occurs) basis
	Risk of exposure of community members to physical hazards on project sites.	Undertake safety precautions to address safety hazards for the nearby community, Sensitize the local community on the activity of type project and inform them about construction risks and the restricted access to the site Restrict access to construction site through signage Remove hazardous conditions on construction sites that cannot be controlled effectively with site access restrictions, such as covering openings to small confined spaces, ensuring means of escape for larger openings Locked storage of hazardous materials	Contractor	Contractor budget	# outreaches and sensitisation measures for communities # of signage available around construction site % of small openings that have been covered % of larger openings that have an escape opening # of locked storage for Hazardous materials	Commencement of activity
	Risk of traffic and road safety	Safety/warning signage, safety barrier around the construction site, and safe driving practices ()	Contractor	Included in Contractors budget	of signage # of toolbox talks	Monthly

		Include traffic road safety into the daily toolbox talks Emphasize safety aspects among drivers Require licensing of drivers Adopt limits for trip durations and arrange driver rosters to avoid overtiredness Preassigned routes for project traffic Regular maintenance of vehicles to minimize potential for accidents.			that include road safety issues % of drivers that are properly licensed # of Driver rosters # of maintenance logs for vehicles	
	Impacts of dust, air pollution and noise generation	High level maintenance of the vehicles to reduce the vibrations Selecting equipment with lower sound power levels Installing suitable mufflers on engine exhausts and compressor components equipment casing Planning activities in consultation with local communities so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are planned during periods of the day that will result in least disturbance.	Contractor	In contractors Budget	% of vehicles well maintained % of engine exhausts with mufflers installed % of activities implemented during the days	Throughout project implementation

		Suitable wet suppression techniques need to be utilized in all exposed areas All unnecessary traffic must be strictly limited on site speed controls are to be enforced Ensure that the construction site is located away from pollution sources Monitor exhaust emissions to ambient air, waste pollutant releases to land and water.				
	Operational phase					
	Road traffic safety risk16s and increased noise level from increase in traffic	Install signage for speed control in front of settlements Safety/warning signage, safety barrier,	Local Authorities	Municipal budget	# of speed control signage # of safety/warning signs have been installed	Throughout the project implementation
ESS7: addresses the environmental and social impacts on indigenous peoples and traditional local communities, recognizing their unique cultural, social, and economic systems						
	The CERP interventions will likely be implemented in areas inhabited by groups with distinct social and cultural characteristics, also known as Traditional Ethnic Minorities (TEMs) in Somalia. These groups are more susceptible to the impacts of natural disasters, and unless the project puts in place appropriate mitigation measures, they are likely to be	Consult ESS 7 groups in a culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally-inclusive manner, as well as the use of differentiated/targeted approaches to engage TEMs, enabling their effective participation and access to project	CERP-PIU	Contractors budget and Borrowers	Sep with clear inclusion strategy for IPP Functional IPP The CERP shall continuously monitor and report on the implementation of CERP activities in areas where these groups are present,	Throughout the projects implementation

	excluded from accessing emergency response support due to a non-inclusive Crisis Response Plan meant to define beneficiaries of CERP interventions, inadequate engagement, and project investments rolled out in a context of limited resources against widespread need, elite capture, disability, literacy, and mobility challenges.	benefits and opportunities. Ensure the Crisis Response Plan inclusively defines ESS 7 groups and adheres to the Crisis Response Plan when selecting beneficiaries.			including the nature of interventions and the percentage of those accessing project interventions.	
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ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Preparation and Construction Phase						
	Risks of poor access to beneficiaries may lead to less meaningful community engagements, monitoring for social harm thus allowing for quick response to issues and grievances. Diminished accountability and ability to response to issues in a timely manner.	Implement the SEP. Implement the GM Awareness raising by E & S team	CERP PIU	PIU GRM & SEP costs	% of complaints that have been addressed as well as those open. % of disadvantaged groups, that have been included in the stakeholder engagement strategy	Monthly, Quarterly and as stipulated in the ESCP
	Lack of information disclosure leads to low levels transparency, trust in the systems and may lead to mismanagement of the sub-projects.	Conduct in- depth community engagement, providing information to stakeholders around the sub-projects.	CERP PIU			

5.1 Implementation Budget

This section outlines the budget required by the Project Management Unit (PMU) or the Implementing Agency to carry out environmental and social monitoring, oversight, reporting, training, and safeguards oversight throughout the implementation of the project

It is essential to note that the direct costs of the ESMP mitigation measures, including dust suppression, waste disposal, safety enforcement, and site-level grievance handling, shall be fully included in the Contractor's Bill of Quantities (BoQ) and the main works contract. The Contractor shall be contractually bound to carry out all mitigation measures as per the ESMP, including subcontractor performance and reporting.

Table 7: ESMP oversight and Monitoring Plan

Component	Activity Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity / Frequency	Estimated Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Environmental Monitoring	Procurement or rental of portable air quality, noise, and vibration monitoring devices	10,000 USD	3	USD 30,000.00	PIU / Environmental Officer
	Independent environmental sampling and laboratory analysis (e.g., water, soil)	USD 80000	2	USD 16000	PIU / Contracted Lab
	Third-party environmental audit (compliance review)	USD 75,000	2	USD 150,000.00	PIU / Independent Auditor
Social Monitoring & Community Engagement	Community consultations and stakeholder meetings (venue, refreshments, facilitation)	USD 5000.00	5	0 SEP covered	PIU / Social Specialist
	Public disclosure and awareness materials (e.g., printed posters, translation, media)	USD 5000.00	2	SEP covered	PIU / Social Specialist
	Oversight of Grievance Mechanism (GM) – hotline, logs, grievance audits	USD 2500.00	10	SEP covered	PIU / Social Specialist
Capacity Building	Training for PMU, municipal officials, and environmental/social officers	USD 2000	4	SEP covered	PIU / Social Specialist
E&S Supervision	Staff time for E&S monitoring (PIU field visits, documentation, travel)	USD 2,000	10	SEP covered	Environmental and Social Specialists

Component	Activity Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity / Frequency	Estimated Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
	Field transport and logistics for safeguard supervision (vehicle hire, fuel)	USD 10,000.00	12	SEP covered	PIU
Total				196000	
			–	SE	

6 Consultation and Disclosure

The Government discloses the ESMP and also ensures that a robust stakeholder engagement and consultation has been done, including on the mitigation measures that may be implemented and the existence of a grievance mechanism. It is acknowledged that in an emergency situation, it may not be possible to conduct stakeholder engagement on a specific Activity as the priority is to provide an effective and rapid response. The Implementing Agency will communicate the nature of the Activities to relevant government agencies (for example, the local government, office of health, labor office), affected people and key stakeholders and, where possible, enlist their assistance and support to implement the Activities. The Implementing Agency will also engage with relevant affected people and stakeholders so that they are aware of the grievance mechanism and how it operates. For activities related to cash transfers and health existing Project SEPs will be utilized to guide the stakeholder engagement activities (e.g. identification of relevant stakeholders) that can be reasonably undertaken within the available timelines.

7 Institutional Arrangements and Resources

This section describes the institutional arrangements and resources that have been established to support this project and conduct the Activities.

The project will be led by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), which will coordinate across relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which will provide strategic oversight and governance of the project, including approval of response budgets and the emergency action plan. The PSC will include representatives of key stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Local Government, Unity and Culture, Ministry of Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and other key entities. The committee will also provide a platform for developing a more strategic and systematic approach to emergency response, clarifying roles and responsibility in alignment with national policies on disaster management and climate resilience, as well as for addressing stakeholders' concerns.

Project implementation will be delegated to an already established Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to be designated by the SCERP PIU. The SCERP PIU will be responsible for procurement, financial management, monitoring, reporting and evaluation, and ensuring environmental and social compliance. The following PIUs are proposed for consideration as the CERP PIU: The National Local government Finance Committee (NLGFC) PIU, which manages the Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project (SSRL) and Governance to Enable Service Delivery Project (GESD)/ Regional Climate Resilience Program 2 (RCRP 2); the Federal Republic of Somalia Watershed Services Improvement Project (MWASIP) and the Federal Republic of Somalia Resilience and Disaster Risk Management Project (MRDRMP) PIU, an established unit with strong Disaster Risk Management capacity; and the AgCOM PIU.

The CERP PIU will be aided with technical support from sectoral agencies such as agriculture, health, social protection, and others based on the nature of crisis and planned response, through crisis relevant Emergency Response Technical Committees (ERTCs). The ERTCs will bring together the relevant technical and procurement expertise to support the CERP PIU in conducting the activities as needed for each crisis response.

The implementation arrangements are expected to be flexible enough to adapt to unforeseen circumstances. Depending on the exact type of emergency and activities, the E&S obligations will be implemented through the available E&S staff in the respective PIU with considerations of additional consultant E&S expertise. Depending on the activities, specialized expertise regarding human or veterinarian medicine may need to be recruited. Respective UN, NGOs or other implementing partner will be expected to recruit appropriate E&S Specialists for project implementation.

8 Capacity Building and Training

In this section, an outline of the capacity building and training plan to ensure all the staff and appropriate personnel involved in the project, including CERP-PIU, the Sub-projects PIU, E and S personnel involved in the project are equipped with skills, knowledge, and equipment needed to properly execute and monitor the implementation of the ESMP.

Taking into account the fact that the ‘emergency’ nature of the project may necessitate a high degree of skill and efficiency in the identification and implementation of environmental and social safeguards, the project will ensure that;

- Site workers and supervisors, temporary workers and sub-contractors; Community liaison and sub-contractors and ESHS officers are adequately trained.

The implementation of this ESMP is highly dependent on the capacity and awareness of the contractors' staff, the surrounding community and the concerned stakeholders.

Training workshops are required to increase the awareness of all individuals concerned with the subproject and to train and follow up with the workers who are specifically involved in the site operation.

8.1 Training Objectives:

- Facilitate consistent application and understanding of ESMP mitigation measures.
- Promote workers' health and safety, especially while conducting high-risk urban construction activities.
- Improve the handling of grievances and community relations.
- Improve monitoring, reporting, and emergency response.
- Enhance the ability of local authorities and leaders to supervise and participate in project safeguards.

8.2 Training Strategy and Approach

The project intends to enhance capacity of the service providers at site levels by ensuring that they are able to observe simple safeguards procedures like the following:

- a) On-site practical sessions (e.g., PPE use, hazardous material handling)
- b) Toolbox kit talks (short daily sessions on site specific risks)
- c) Regulatory frameworks, grievance mechanisms

The training approach will therefore involve face to face sessions with skilled personnel and other E and S operatives. The table below, highlights the stakeholder group and training focus.

Table 8: Target groups

Stakeholder Group	Training Focus
PIU and PMU Environmental & Social Specialists	WB ESS requirements, ESMP implementation and monitoring, reporting, stakeholder engagement
Contractors/sub-contractors and Site Supervisors	OHS standards, environmental controls, GM, GBV/SEA risk mitigation, reporting
Workers (including casual labor)	Code of Conduct, GBV/SEA awareness, waste handling, grievance procedures
Community Liaison Officers	Community engagement techniques, inclusive communication, GM management
Local Authorities (District/Regional)	Environmental regulations, land use impacts, construction oversight

Table 9: Capacity building and training plan

Target Group	Training Topic	Objectives	Delivery Method	Frequency	Responsible Party
Contractor Staff & Subcontractors	ESMP roles and responsibilities	Ensure all workers understand how their duties relate to the ESMP.	On-site induction training	Upon mobilization	Contractor HSE Officer
	Site-specific mitigation measures	Prevent environmental and safety incidents.	Toolbox talks	Weekly refresher sessions	Environmental & Social Officer
	Emergency response protocols	Set up effective emergency response	Onsite training	Upon mobilisation	Emergency response Expert
Construction Workers (including unskilled labor)	Use of PPE and occupational safety	Protect worker health and prevent accidents.	Demonstrations	Daily toolbox talks	Site Supervisor
	Dust and noise mitigation	Ensure compliance	Peer learning		Health & Safety Officer

Target Group	Training Topic	Objectives	Delivery Method	Frequency	Responsible Party
	Waste segregation practices	with national labor safety standards.	Posters in Somali language	Monthly safety workshops	
Environmental & Social Team	Environmental & Social Monitoring	Strengthen field monitoring and documentation practices.	Workshop-based training	Quarterly	Environmental and social Consultant
	Reporting protocols	Build capacity for data-driven decision-making.	Field mentoring	Before key project milestones	Independent Safeguards Auditor
	Corrective action planning				
Community Liaison Officers / Local Elders	GM process and community engagement	Improve community trust.	Community workshops	Bi-monthly	Social Safeguards Specialist
	Conflict-sensitive communication	Ensure grievances are resolved transparently and on time.	Joint field visits	As needed	Local Government Representative
	Handling of complaints and feedback				
Municipal or Line Ministry Staff	Regulatory compliance	Enhance the government's supervisory role.	Formal training sessions	Bi-annually	Project Implementing Unit (PIU)
	Monitoring & enforcement procedures	Ensure regulatory alignment.	Technical briefings	After regulatory updates	Ministry of Environment

9 Monitoring and Reporting

The CERP PIU will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on results, with support from relevant stakeholders. To ensure accurate reflection of the project's progress, the CERP PIU will collect and analyse data from stakeholders, periodically updating the Results Framework to capture on-the-ground realities. In the event of a CERP activation, additional response-specific indicators will be incorporated.

The recipient will submit quarterly CERP reports that assess progress against the ESCP, integrating M&E results and proposing adjustments to ensure effective implementation. These reports will be provided annually when no crisis is present, and at least semi-annually during an active crisis. Six months after the CERP activation ends, a completion report will be prepared, evaluating the performance of all parties and outlining a plan to sustain the CERP's achievements.

The CERP PIU E&S Specialists will submit quarterly reports based on monitoring reports by the implementing agency's E&S Specialists of the implementation of E&S obligations under the relevant activities in accordance with the ESCP and this ESMP and prepare quarterly monitoring reports on the environmental, social, health and safety (E&S) performance of the Project. The reports shall include:

- Status of implementation of E&S documents required under the ESCP.
- Summary of stakeholder engagement activities carried out.
- Complaints submitted to the grievance mechanism(s), the grievance log, and progress made in resolving them.
- E&S performance of the project.
- Number and status of resolution of incidents and accidents reported under action C below.
- Any other aspects requested by the Association.

Implementing Partners will report on the relevant obligations in relation to their activities to the CERP PIU E&S Specialists. The content of partner reports will be included into the overall quarterly E&S report to the World Bank.

SOMALIA
Somalia Disaster and Climate Resilience
Development Policy Financing
Somalia Contingent Emergency Response
Project (P50922)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT PLAN

Annexes