

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA



Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy

SOMALI SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT –
[BADMAAL PROJECT]

PROJECT ID: - P178032

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
(ESMP)

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES
HEADQUARTERS IN GALMUDUG, HIRSHABELLE, SOUTHWEST,
JUBBALAND STATES AND BENADIR REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION
SOMALIA.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BRA	Benadir Regional Administration
CHS	Community Health and safety
CoC	Code of Conduct
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DG	Director General
E&S	Environment and Social
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
EHSGs	Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines
EHSMP	Environmental Health and Safety Management Plan
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
ESAMP	Environmental and Social Assessment and Management Plan
ESCP	Environment and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environment and Social Standards
FCV	Fragility, Conflict & Violence
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
FRS	Federal Republic of Somalia
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IDA	International Development Association
IDPs	Internally Displaced Person
IP	Implementing Partner
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
LMP	Labour Management Procedures
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFBE	Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OHSE	Occupational Health and Safety and Environmental
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PDO	Project Development Objective
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PLWDs	People Living with Disabilities
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harassment
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment

SMF	Security Management Framework
SMP	Security Management Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SSFDP	Somali Sustainable Fisheries Development Project
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
TPM	Third Party Monitoring Agent
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WM	Waste Management

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy (MFBE) of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), in partnership with the World Bank, is implementing the Somalia Sustainable Fisheries Development Project (SSFDP-Badmaal). The project aims to enhance governance, institutional capacity, and infrastructure within Somalia's fisheries sector, thereby contributing to national economic growth, food security, and sustainable livelihoods.

The proposed sub-project entails the construction of modern headquarters for the Federal Ministries of Fisheries and Blue Economy (MFBE) in four Federal Member States (FMS): Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Southwest State, as well as the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) Department of Fisheries Headquarters in Banadir Region. The proposed construction of the Ministry of Fisheries headquarters in the Federal Member States and the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) forms part of Component 2: Strengthening Marine Fisheries Governance and Management, specifically supporting institutional capacity, fisheries coordination, stakeholder engagement, and public service delivery within the fisheries sector.

. These facilities are intended to serve as regional hubs for fisheries governance, policy implementation, technical coordination, and stakeholder engagement. Each headquarters and department (BRA) will consist of a two-storey (G+1) building equipped with standardized features, including executive offices, administrative workspaces, meeting rooms, conference halls, staff cafeterias, lounges, gender-separated washrooms, and accessibility ramps. The facilities will provide a conducive working environment for ministry staff, strengthen operational capacity, and enhance oversight of Somalia's marine resources. This sub-project forms part of a broader initiative aimed at promoting sustainable fisheries development and ensuring effective governance of the country's marine resources.

The project is expected to deliver substantial positive outcomes by enhancing the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy and fishery department of BRA to effectively manage fisheries and promote the sustainable development of the sector. Key benefits include improved infrastructure, strengthened government services, and long-term contributions to the sustainable management of Somalia's fisheries and blue economy resources. The anticipated negative risks and impacts are mainly associated with construction works and include occupational health and safety risks for workers during both the construction and operational phases, as well as increased dust, noise, and vibrations from construction activities, waste generation, and potential community health and safety risks, risks associated with labor rights and management, e.g. child labor or forced labor, labor influx and associated risks such as GBV/SEAH, and others.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) specifies the means through which the adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of the Project associated with construction and operational activities are either avoided, reduced or mitigated. It identifies, characterizes and manages the potential risks and impacts. The ESMP lists the project-specific risks and impacts, and mitigation measures, lays out institutional arrangements for implementing and monitoring the risk mitigation measures and proposes monitoring indicators for measurement and monitoring of E&S performance. It shows exactly what must be done, by whom, when, and to what standard; and shows who will monitor its implementation and when and what the budget implications for both, mitigation measures and monitoring activities are. It further includes a description of the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which needs to be applied during the construction period, and reiterates stakeholder consultations that have been conducted in the lead up to the project design.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The Badmaal Project, supported by the World Bank, aims to promote sustainable fisheries management, enhance the livelihoods of coastal communities, and strengthen the institutional capacity of Somalia's Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy, including the ministries of fisheries in the Federal Member States of Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Southwest State and fishery department in Benadir Regional Administration. The construction of the Ministry's and fishery department buildings and facilities is a key component of this effort. This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) sets out the strategies, responsibilities, and actions required to mitigate environmental and social risks, address potential adverse impacts of construction activities, and ensure compliance with applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) and national environmental and occupational health and safety regulations.

The project aims to enhance the contribution of the fisheries sector to Somalia's national economy, food security, and the livelihoods of coastal communities. It focuses on two key result areas:

- Increased capacity of government and communities to govern and manage fisheries,
- The development of infrastructure and associated value-chains and reduction of post-harvest losses.

1.2 Project development objective and components

The Project Development Objective is to improve the capacity of targeted communities and authorities to benefit from and effectively manage selected fisheries.

Table 1: Project Components and Sub-components

Component	Subcomponent	Key activities
Increasing the Capacity of Dependent Communities to Benefit from Sustainable Marine Fisheries	<i>1.1 Climate-resilient fisheries infrastructure</i>	support the identification and investment planning of climate resilient, and gender informed small-scale fishing infrastructure at 10 sites based on needs analyses and in consultation with selected communities and stakeholders. This component will also support, at selected sites, constructing base infrastructure, including processing facilities and technologies to enable private sector investment in facilities (e.g., cold store) and equipment (e.g. ice plant).
	<i>1.2. Improving fishing, handling, processing, and marketing techniques to enhance quality and value-addition</i>	This sub-component will support screening, assessment, and formulation of climate resilient, and gender informed improvement plans for up to 6 small-scale fishing fish value chains at selected infrastructure sites (Comp 1.1), capacity building, training, and advice (technical and business) based on needs assessments, strengthening or establishing sector organizations, including for women (cooperatives, association), and promoting women into leadership roles through capacity building and mentoring, and support transition to climate and/or gender informed fishing and processing practices including safety at sea and labor

Component	Subcomponent	Key activities
		conditions, new technologies and equipment with training, and provision of advisory services.
Strengthening Marine Fisheries Governance and Management	<i>2.1 Laying a foundation for effective, transparent, and equitable fisheries resource governance and management</i>	Aims to help Somalia achieve effective fisheries governance and provide technical assistance and operational support to the FMDC as well as legal and technical support to enable FMS to develop harmonized legal and regulatory frameworks for fisheries management. Building on this, ecosystem-based, climate-informed and gender-sensitive management plans will be developed for selected fisheries shared among FMS and the FGS.
	2.2 Developing a comprehensive Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) system to fight IUU fishing in Somali waters	Investment in developing a comprehensive Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) system to respond to IUU fishing in Somali waters, which includes support to develop and implement a National Plan of Action to fight IUU fishing and to upgrade Fisheries Monitoring Centers with equipment, services, technical assistance and training.
	<i>2.3 Fisheries Statistics and Stock Assessment</i>	This subcomponent will support development, deployment and institutionalize tools and systems to generate, analyse and disseminate information essential for effective fisheries management but tailored to Somalia's current level of capacity with the potential to become more sophisticated over time.
	<i>2.4 Strategic studies on fisheries development and blue economy</i>	The project will finance analytical and strategic studies for long term development of the fisheries sector in the changing fisheries environment and the broader blue economy in Somalia.
Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation		Funds under this component will be used to provide equipment, technical assistance, training, and incremental operating costs to the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy (MFBE) to strengthen its capacity to manage, implement, and monitor project activities.

1.3 Purpose of the ESMP

This ESMP identifies the key environmental and social (E&S) risks, impacts, and corresponding mitigation measures to be addressed during the construction of the Ministries of Fisheries in the Federal Member States (FMSs) of Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, South West State and Benadir Regional Administration. The ESMP serves to consolidate all E&S commitments relevant to both the construction and operational phases of the project, covering areas such as Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and waste management. The plan outlines measures targeting environmental aspects such as air emissions and contamination prevention as well as social considerations including stakeholder engagement and the safety of workers and local communities.

It details project specific risks and mitigation strategies, defines institutional responsibilities for implementation and monitoring, and proposes indicators to assess E&S performance. The objective of this ESMP is to guide the management of adverse risks and impacts in alignment with national regulations, regional frameworks, applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs),

and the World Bank Group's General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs).

This ESMP is the primary instrument that sets out how environmental and social risks will be managed for the construction and operation of the four FMS Ministries of Fisheries headquarters and Benadir Region Administration sub-project. In doing so, it directly supports Component 2.1 (Strengthening Marine Fisheries Governance and Management) by ensuring the new governance infrastructure is delivered in line with ESS requirements, WBG General EHS Guidelines, and national frameworks. It also supports the Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation component by defining E&S roles, reporting, capacity-building, budget, and compliance monitoring arrangements.

While Components 1.1 and 1.2 (climate-resilient fisheries infrastructure and value-chain improvements) will be implemented through separate, site-specific E&S instruments prepared under the Project, this ESMP establishes cross-cutting institutional measures including grievance handling, GBV/SEAH protocols, labor and OHS standards, stakeholder engagement, and reporting that the FMS ministries will apply when overseeing those activities.

The ESMP also interfaces with Components 2.2-2.4 by providing operational controls for office-based functions that may be hosted in the new facilities (e.g., MCS/FMC rooms, statistics and data units, or study teams). Any future physical investments or activities under those components with distinct E&S risks will be screened and, where required, covered by separate instruments per the ESMF.

2.0 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 National Regulatory and Policy Framework

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the construction of the Ministries of Fisheries headquarters in Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Southwest State and fishery department of Benadir Regional Administration has been prepared in alignment with Somalia's national laws and policies, applicable Federal Member State frameworks, and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)¹. The ESMP draws from the Badmaal Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (Policy, Legislative and Institutional Frameworks section) to ensure that all legal, regulatory, and institutional requirements are addressed in the project's environmental and social risk management.

National Legal and Policy Instruments

- **Provisional Constitution of Somalia (2012)**

The Constitution provides the foundation for environmental and social governance. Key provisions include:

- *Article 25 (Environment)*: Guarantees every person the right to a safe and healthy environment.
- *Article 24 (Labour Relations)*: Mandates fair labor practices and special protections for women against workplace abuse, discrimination, and segregation.
- *Articles 43 and 44 (Land and Natural Resources)*: Set guidelines for land and natural resource management.
- *Article 45 (Environment)*: Promotes public participation in sustainable resource use and conservation.

- **Environmental Protection and Management Act (2024)**

The primary environmental legislation, effective February 24, 2024, mandates:

- Environmental and social impact assessments for investment projects.
- The application of the polluter pays and precautionary principles.
- Sustainable waste management, including hazardous waste handling. The project's ESMP will ensure full compliance with the Act's requirements during construction and operation.

- **National Environmental Policy (2020)**

This policy aims to promote sustainable development, improve environmental health, and ensure sound management of Somalia's natural resources. Its objectives include resource conservation, good environmental governance, and promotion of partnerships.

- **Somalia National Gender Policy (2016)**

¹ World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2018.

The policy seeks to eradicate harmful practices such as FGM/C and child marriage, and to improve GBV/SEAH prevention and response services. This ESMP integrates measures aligned with the policy and with **ESS2** and **ESS4**.

- **Labour Code (2024) and Civil Service Law (Law No. 11)**

These govern employment contracts, terms and conditions, worker rights, remuneration, occupational health and safety, and labor relations. The ESMP reflects these requirements while addressing gaps. The project will comply with the provisions of the Labour Code enacted in 2024.

- **Solid Waste Management Framework**

Solid waste generated during construction will be disposed of at designated and authorized sites identified in coordination with local authorities in the FMSs. The ESMP ensures compliance with local regulations and international standards, including the World Bank Group General EHS Guidelines, adopting good industry practices to prevent environmental harm.

- **Federal Member State Context**

The environmental policies and legislation of the Federal Member States (FMSs) and the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) remain nascent and , in many cases, underdeveloped. As highlighted in the Badmaal ESMF, Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Southwest State and BRA currently have limited legislative frameworks for environmental and natural resource management. This ESMP will therefore apply national laws and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) as the primary standards for environmental and social compliance. The plan also includes measures to strengthen the capacity of the relevant FMS ministries to enhance environmental and natural resource governance.

The environmental policies and legislation of the Federal Member States (FMSs) and the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) remain nascent and, in many cases, underdeveloped. As reflected in the Badmaal ESMF, Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Southwest State, and BRA have limited frameworks for environmental and natural resource management. BRA, as the administrative authority for Mogadishu, holds key municipal responsibilities relevant to environmental and social risk management; however, similar to FMS institutions, it faces capacity and enforcement constraints. Accordingly, this ESMP applies to national legislation and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) as the primary standards for compliance, while incorporating targeted capacity strengthening measures for FMS ministries and BRA institutions to support effective environmental governance.

2.2 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) sets out the World Bank’s commitment to sustainable development through its Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). This ESMP draws on the Badmaal Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)², which outlines how

² <https://mfbe.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/BADMAAL-Environmental-and-Social-Management-Framework.pdf>

these ESSs ³ apply to the project and guides the management of environmental and social risks during the construction of the Ministry of Fisheries headquarters in Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Southwest State and Benadir Regional Administration (BRA).

ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts. ESS1 requires the assessment, management, and monitoring of environmental and social risks throughout the project life cycle to achieve outcomes consistent with the ESSs. The project's risks include pollution (air), labor influx impacts, GBV/SEA risks, worker safety concerns, and disruption to livelihoods. These are addressed through this ESMP, with defined mitigation measures and monitoring arrangements.

ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions. ESS2 promotes fair treatment, non-discrimination, and safe working conditions for all project workers, including direct, contracted, and migrant workers. Risks such as unsafe working environments, labor disputes, discrimination, and GBV/SEA are mitigated through the project's Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Grievance Redress Mechanism, and compliance with national labor laws.

ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management. ESS3 focuses on the efficient use of resources and the prevention of pollution. The ESMP includes measures for managing construction waste, controlling emissions and dust, and promoting sustainable consumption of materials in line with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) and WBG EHS Guidelines.

ESS4: Community Health and Safety. ESS4 addresses the risks to communities from project activities, equipment, and infrastructure. Key risks include construction traffic, pollution, labor influx, security concerns, and GBV/SEA. The ESMP sets out measures such as traffic management plans, community engagement, and safety protocols to protect affected communities.

ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources. ESS6 ensures the protection of biodiversity and sustainable management of living natural resources. While some of the construction is expected to occur shoreline, the ESMP provides for the avoidance of sensitive areas and preparation of biodiversity management plans if needed.

ESS8: Cultural Heritage. ESS8 aims to protect cultural heritage that could be affected by the project. The ESMP incorporates Chance Finds Procedures to safeguard any archaeological or culturally significant items discovered during construction.

ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. ESS recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. Emphasizes the importance of meaningful and inclusive engagement with stakeholders throughout the project cycle. The project's

³ ESS 7 and 9 does not apply to this project. There are no population groups that are included in the relevant criteria of ESS 7

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) guides consultations, information disclosure, and the inclusion of vulnerable groups to ensure transparency and community support.

The applicability of the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) was reviewed during the screening process. ESS5 is not applicable, as all four HQ sites are located on public/government land with no land acquisition, access restrictions, or displacement risks; accordingly, RAP/ARAP instruments are not required (see Annex 4 for land ownership documents). ESS7 is also not triggered, as the urban footprints of the sites do not encompass communities meeting the criteria under this standard. ESS9 is not applicable since the Project does not involve financial intermediaries or on-lending, with implementation undertaken directly by the MFBE/PMU and PIUs, in line with the ESMF. ESS6 is applicable at the project level; however, screening confirmed that the sites are urban, previously modified plots with no natural or critical habitats and a low biodiversity risk. No further biodiversity assessment is required beyond standard construction-phase controls. Should any sensitive ecological features be encountered during implementation, the ESMP will be updated, and if necessary, a Biodiversity Management Plan will be prepared, consistent with the ESMF's screening and exclusion provisions.

2.3 Legal gap analysis

The activities as proposed in Somali Sustainable Fisheries Development Project, will need to comply with both existing Somali laws and regulations and World Bank Environment and Social Standards. This sub-section compares the national public sector environmental management rules, regulations, and standards to World Bank’s Standards. The main objective of this assessment is to strengthen the effective implementation of the ESMP at Federal member State levels and Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) in Somalia by identifying and addressing existing gaps, in line with the ESMPF. The table below summarizes a comparison focusing on the World Bank policies relevant to the project and gaps identified in existing Somali laws and regulations. All gap-filling measures proposed will be adopted for this Project.

Table 2: Legal gaps analysis

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
ESS1 (“Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts”)				
Environmental and social risks and impacts assessment instruments and protocols.	Range of instruments to satisfy the Bank include ESMFs, SEPs, LMPs, SEAH/SH RAPs, EIAs, regional or sectoral EIAs, ESMPs, etc.	The Environmental Protection and Management Act (2024) provide Somalia’s national legal framework for environmental protection, pollution control, waste management, environmental assessment, and sustainable natural resource management. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (2024) provide procedures for ESIA review, public consultation, environmental compliance certification, monitoring, and environmental audits.	Although the national legal framework has been strengthened, implementation procedures, institutional coordination, technical capacity, and operational systems for E&S review, approval, monitoring, and enforcement, remain evolving, particularly across Federal Member States (FMSs) and BRA.	ESMFs and the requisite ESF instruments highlighted in the mitigation plan for the project, and also clarified in the project’s ESCP, shall guide the Ministry of Fisheries, Somalia, in managing E&S risks for the project. Where national procedures are still being operationalized, the Project will apply the World Bank ESF, WBG EHS Guidelines, and GIIP as gap
Environmental and Social impact screening.	E&S screening and scoping procedures developed for projects involving sub- projects, as is likely to be the case in the Somali <i>Sustainable Fisheries</i>	The Environmental Protection and Management Act (2024) establishes requirements for environmental and social assessment of development	Detailed operational screening systems, technical capacity, institutional coordination mechanisms, and E&S review processes remain under	ESMF and related ESF instruments to guide the Ministry of Fisheries, Somalia, in conducting screening and scoping for sub-projects.

	<i>Development</i> project, complete with Exclusion List.	projects. The ESIA and Audit Regulations (2024) provide procedures for screening, environmental review, stakeholder consultation, and compliance monitoring.	development at Federal and FMS levels and BRA.	E&S assessment and management plans will be completed by contractors for sub- projects including E&S screening.
Public consultations.	The Bank requires the Borrower (in this case, Somalia) to initiate consultations with project-affected persons and other interested parties including CSOs.	Procedures for public consultations not explicitly stated in Somali legislation.	Procedures for public consultations not explicitly stated.	The project's approved SEP shall guide the Ministry of Fisheries, Somalia in the conduct of public consultations. Stakeholder consultations have been carried out at FGS level, and more consultations will be conducted at FMS level and by the contractors on the ESMPs once drafted.
Monitoring of environmental and social data.	Bank requires regular monitoring of E&S data to evaluate the success of the mitigation plan and to foster corrective measures at the earliest possible juncture.	There are no procedures provided in regulations in the country on the conduct of monitoring activities in the collection of E&S data/	There are no procedures provided in regulations in the country on the conduct of monitoring activities in the collection of E&S data.	ESMF, ESCP, and the sub-projects ESMPs to guide the Ministry of Fisheries in monitoring of E&S data. The E&S specialists at FMS and FGS levels will monitor the E&S performance of the contracting partners and review quarterly reports and submit these to the Bank.

<p>Institutional arrangements.</p>	<p>Requirement by the Bank for specific description of institutional arrangement and implementation schedule for monitoring and mitigation measures.</p>	<p>The mandate of the MFBE as the project implementing partner.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, to be responsible for oversight of environmental matters.</p>	<p>MFBE has capacity for technical implementation of project interventions but will require extensive support in management of environmental and social risks.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change is not at present directly responsible for coordinating institutional responses under this ESMF, and the institutional information is not available, and its remit is unknown, as is its technical capacities.</p>	<p>MFBE-based PMU to work with the respective ministries and agencies responsible for management of E&S matters as the focal points for administration of this ESMF.</p> <p>Contractors responsible for implementation of E&S risk management, overseen and supported by E&S specialists based at the MFBE FMS and FGS levels.</p>
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Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
<i>ESS2 (“Labour and Working Conditions”)</i>				
Management of different types of project workers.	The Bank puts emphasis on the identification and characterization of different types of workers (project workers, direct workers, contracted workers, community workers, primary supply workers) to manage different types of labor risks.	The Somalia Labour Code (2024) governs employment conditions, occupational health and safety, worker rights, remuneration, and labor relations.	Implementation and enforcement capacity for labor management and OHS requirements remain limited.	ESMF and the Labour Management Procedures (LMP) to guide the borrower, including LMP prepared by project contractors.

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
Labour standards.	Several provisions made under ESS2 to safeguard project workers, promote safety at work and ensure that they have a viable means of communicating grievances and receiving redress.	The Provisional Constitution and Labour Code prohibit forced labor, child labor, discrimination, and workplace abuse.	Practical enforcement and monitoring of labor standards remain inconsistent.	<p>The Project will fully comply with WB ESS 2. This is set out in the LMP.</p> <p>The Project will not allow any forced and child labor. It will hold all contractors liable to the implementation of the LMP.</p> <p>The PMU will have overall responsibility to monitor the implementation of the LMP and will hold all contractors liable to the implementation of the LMP including subproject Labour Management Plans as part of the contractors ESMPs. The Project will fully comply with WB ESS 2, including setting up the workplace GMs.</p> <p>The PMU will draw support from DOSH officers where they are in office.</p>

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
<i>ESS3 (“Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management”)</i>				
Pollution prevention and management.	This ESS requires the Borrower to undertake a health and safety risk assessment of potential for pollution generation at supported fisheries	There are no known national waste management standards or regulations to manage pollution.	There are no supporting legislative frameworks for pollution prevention and management of wastes.	ESMF to guide the Borrower on pollution prevention and management. ESMP will be prepared for all the Sub-

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
	facilities, which may affect communities, workers and the environment.	<p>There are also no known designated landfills for medical wastes by municipalities.</p> <p>No guidelines nationally known to support operation of incinerators.</p> <p>No known national statutes in support of periodic environmental audits.</p> <p>No national pollution standards known at the time of developing this ESMF.</p>		projects, implemented and monitored.
Management of hazardous wastes.	The bank requires the Somalia to undertake specific measures to manage both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.	There is no known national legislation or policies on management of hazardous wastes in Somalia. Somalia has limited operational	There are no approved hazardous waste treatment and disposal systems in Somalia.	ESMF and the ESMP for sub-projects to guide the Borrower on the management of both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.

	<p>Specific emphasis is given in this ESS with respect to transportation and disposal, obtain chain of custody documentation to the final destination.</p> <p>Approved disposal sites are required for this ESS.</p>	hazardous waste disposal infrastructure.		
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Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
<i>ESS4 (“Community Health and Safety”)</i>				
Health of community members.	The ESS envisages that the project will put measures in place to anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life-cycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances. Further, it provides for the avoidance or minimization of community exposure to project-related traffic and	The Somali Penal Code of 1962. The Code 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	The Somali Penal Code of 1962 fails to protect survivors and prosecute perpetrators for GBV/SEAH crimes. The crimes under Articles 398-9 are too narrowly defined to satisfy international law standards of protection from sexual and GBV/SEAH. Furthermore, in practice it has been documented	The LMP, SEP and the SEAH/SHPRPPlan developed for this project will guide the prevention and mitigation of harm to communities by the project including addressing stigma, discriminatory laws (such as the laws on adultery) and SEAH/SH.

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
	road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials.	<p>purpose of lust or marriage is prohibited under Art 401.</p> <p>Article 39(i) makes abuse of power in the commission of a crime an aggravating circumstance and Article 33 provides that when a superior officer orders the commission of an offence both the perpetrator and his superior will be liable.</p>	that women complaining about a rape may find themselves trapped by the Article 426 prohibition against adultery that makes no exception for the case of rape. In practice provisions under Art 39(i) offer little more than theoretical protection.	
Security personnel.	<p>ESS 4 postulates that when the Borrower retains security personnel to safeguard workers and property it will assess risks posed by these security arrangements to those within and outside the project site.</p> <p>The Borrower will not sanction any use of force by direct or contracted workers in providing security except when used for preventive and defensive purposes in</p>	<p>District police will likely provide security services in the implementation of the project. The civil servants in Somalia are governed by Provisional Constitutions and Civil Service Law (Law Number 11).</p> <p>However, there are no security protocols guiding their deployment, and there is possibility of violence meted out on civilians or workers or even the</p>	<p>There are no security guidelines for MFBE staff or contractors.</p> <p>While the security protocols guiding their deployment and use of force are broadly unknown, the project will coordinate with the law enforcement authorities in each municipality to manage associate risks.</p>	<p>The project to be guided by the ESMF and relevant provisions of ESS4 on the deployment of security personnel to support project activities.</p> <p>Further delineation of security operations to be provided in the Security Management Framework (SMF) of the Project, and through site-specific Security Management Plans</p>

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
	<p>proportion to the nature and extent of the threat.</p> <p>Borrowers must undertake Security Risk Assessments (SRA) and prepare Security Management Plans (SMP) to identify and mitigate risks to project workers and assets as well as community.</p>	possibility of rent-seeking.		(SMPs)..
Universal access.	The ESS4 is emphatic on the right to access to services, especially on the concept of “universal access.”	The service charter of the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy is silent on the issue of “universal access.”	The concept of universal access is not widely acknowledged in the FGS policies.	The Project will be guided by the provisions of ESS4 on unimpeded access for people of all ages and abilities in different situations and under various circumstances, as set out in GIIP.
<i>ESS6 (“Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources”)</i>				
Ecosystem restoration.	In accordance with the mitigation hierarchy provided in ESS1 and with the requirements of this ESS, Borrower is required to ensure that biodiversity expertise is utilized to develop and implement a Biodiversity Management Plan.	Somalia has developed National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which calls for action to be taken to manage the 40+ identified biodiversity hotspots.	However, no draft management plan is provided in Somalia’s NBSAP.	The project to be guided by the ESMF and relevant provisions of ESS6 on biodiversity restoration where the project interfaces with biodiversity and other environmentally sensitive areas.

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
ESS10 (“Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure”)				
<p>Meaningful engagement of stakeholders in the project activities from planning to implementation levels and Grievance mechanism.</p>	<p>The World Bank anticipates that the project will establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties. Further, the project will promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life-cycle on issues that could potentially affect them. The project affected persons should be provided with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.</p>	<p>The Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia, Article 32 stipulates that every person has the right of access to information held by the State. The Federal Parliament shall enact a law to ensure the right of access to information.</p>	<p>The law on the right of access to information currently only exists as a draft.</p>	<p>The Project will implement stakeholder consultations throughout the lifetime of the project, as per the SEP. The contractors will develop sub-project SEPs in line with the project SEP, which will be reviewed and cleared by the MFBE and the World Bank.</p> <p>The PMU will ensure that a GM for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address concerns from project affected persons.</p> <p>The contractors will outline their workplace GMs in their subproject SEPs including confidential channels for GBV/SEAH reporting.</p>

3.0 BIOPHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

This section describes the baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions of the project area for the proposed Ministry of Fisheries headquarters in Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Southwest State, and fishery department of Benadir Regional Administration Somalia. The environmental and geographic features reflect the arid and coastal nature of the regions, while the socio-economic profile underscores the importance of the fisheries sector to the local economy.

3.1 Proposed Project Locations

3.1.1 Galmudug state

The proposed project site is situated in Hobyo town, a district in the north-eastern part of Galmudug State, Somalia. Hobyo lies along the Indian Ocean coastline, approximately 1,000 kilometers northeast of Mogadishu. The planned building site spans a total area of approximately 480 square meters and is located at GPS coordinates 5°20'31"N, 48°31'36"E.

Hobyo serves as a key port town and district administrative center within the Mudug Region. The area is of strategic importance for fisheries development due to its proximity to rich marine resources and historical significance as a coastal trade hub.

The ministry building site is accessible via a 6-meter-wide tarmac road and is located in proximity to important local facilities such as the Hobyo Youth Center and public transportation routes, enhancing both institutional outreach and community engagement.

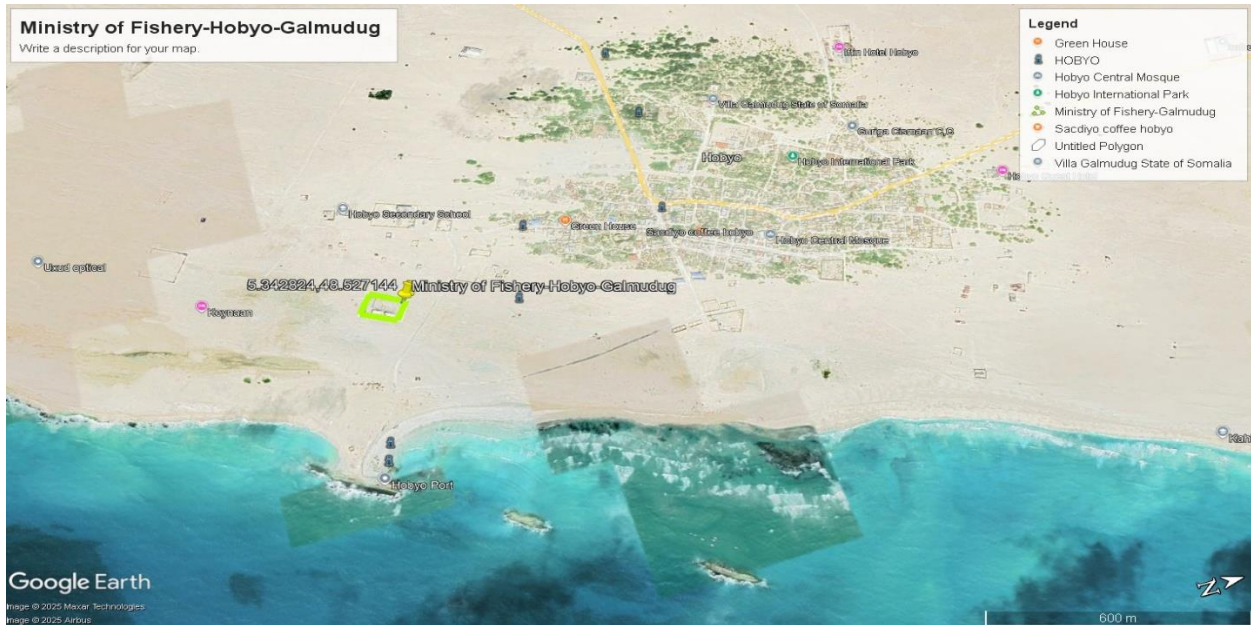


Figure 1: Site location of the planned ministry building in Hobyo-Galmudug State

Physical Environment

- **Topography:** The topography of Hobyo is predominantly flat with slight undulations typical of coastal plains. Elevation ranges from sea level to approximately 35 meters above sea level

within a 5-kilometer radius. The area slopes gently inland from the shoreline, with sandy terrain and sparse natural vegetation.

- **Soil and Geology:** The site is characterized by sandy soils of coastal marine origin. The underlying geology is part of the Mesozoic sedimentary formations common along Somalia's coast, consisting primarily of unconsolidated sands, limestones, and coral fragments. Soil drainage is moderate, but the loose texture necessitates proper foundation design to ensure structural stability.
- **Climate:** Hobyo has a hot desert climate (BWh) characterized by high temperatures and minimal rainfall throughout the year. Average daytime temperatures range from 29°C to 38°C, with the hottest months being April to June. Nighttime temperatures remain relatively warm, between 22°C and 26°C.
- **Rainfall** is erratic and predominantly falls during the Gu (April–June) and Deyr (October–November) seasons. The average annual precipitation is between 150–200 mm. The region frequently experiences dry spells, sea breezes, and occasional strong winds, particularly during the Hagaa (dry season) between July and September.
- **Hydrology and Water Resources:** Being a coastal town, Hobyo lacks permanent rivers or streams. Water availability is primarily dependent on shallow wells and boreholes. The town is connected to a limited municipal water system. Due to the proximity to the sea, groundwater salinity is a concern, necessitating proper water conservation and rainwater harvesting measures in the proposed facility.

Socio-Economic Environment

- **Livelihoods and Economy:** Hobyo is a semi-urban settlement whose economy is primarily dependent on marine-based livelihoods. Fishing and related activities such as fish drying, trading, and net-making are the primary sources of income for a majority of households. The coastal waters of Hobyo host diverse fish species, supporting artisanal fisheries and offering potential for commercial fishery development. Additionally, small-scale trade, transport services, livestock keeping, and construction-related labor are common secondary income sources. Youth and women play an increasing role in the fish value chain, especially in processing and selling.
- **Administration and Governance:** Hobyo hosts the Galmudug State district-level government offices, including the Hobyo District Commissioner's office. The Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy is a key institutional actor, mandated to oversee fisheries management, policy implementation, and community-level coordination for sustainable use of marine resources.
- **Social Infrastructure and Connectivity:** Hobyo is connected by road to other coastal towns and inland centers, although infrastructure remains underdeveloped. The ministry site is near the Hobyo Youth Center, which serves as a focal point for youth development programs. The town also hosts basic social services including primary healthcare centers, schools, markets, and a newly rehabilitated port area.

- **Population:** Hobyo District has an estimated population of approximately 45,000 residents, based on extrapolations from the 2014 UNFPA Population Estimate Survey. The population is concentrated in Hobyo town, with smaller rural and nomadic settlements dispersed across the district. The town’s population is predominantly from the Somali Hawiye clan-family, especially the Habar Gidir sub-clans.
- Hobyo district has limited access to health and education services, with a high dependency on artisanal fisheries and small-scale livestock rearing. Youth unemployment and reliance on remittances are notable socio-economic challenges. Recent observations indicate shoreline erosion and dune encroachment, with reports of more frequent storm surges, all of which have influenced siting and design choices to reinforce building stability and drainage

Hobyo is a strategic coastal town in north-eastern Galmudug, historically a trading hub and today an emerging fisheries center. The economy is dominated by artisanal fisheries, small trade, livestock, and transport services, with youth and women increasingly engaged in fish drying and marketing. The population is estimated at 45,000, largely concentrated in Hobyo town, with 2,000 IDPs hosted. Public facilities include schools, basic health centers, and the Hobyo Youth Center. The district hosts Galmudug’s fisheries administration and is a focal point for state-community interactions. Table 2: Estimated Population Profile of Hobyo District (UNFPA 2014)

Category	Population Estimate
Urban	28,000
Rural	12,000
Nomadic	3,000
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	2,000

3.1.2 Hirshabelle State

The proposed MFBE building will be located in Adale Town, a semi-urban settlement situated along the Indian Ocean coastline in Middle Shabelle Region, Hirshabelle State, Somalia. Geographically, the project site is located at coordinates 2°46'22"N, 45°29'44"E and occupies an area of approximately 480 square meters. Adale lies about 220 kilometers northeast of Mogadishu and is recognized for its fishing potential, coastal access, and growing administrative significance. Adale Town’s coastal position makes it a strategic location for fisheries governance and service delivery to local fishing communities.

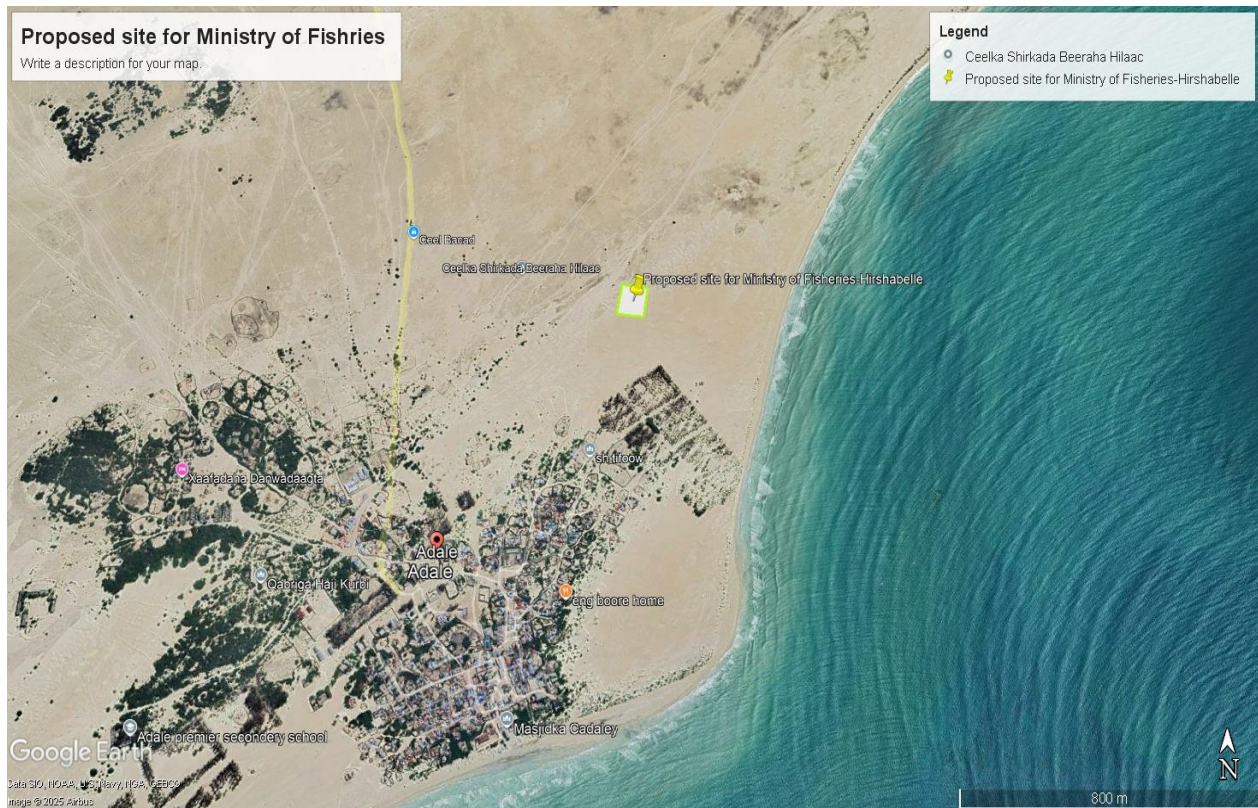


Figure 3: Proposed site for Ministry of Fisheries in Hirshabelle

Physical Environment

- **Topography:** The terrain in Adale is predominantly flat and low-lying, with minimal elevation variations. Elevation ranges from sea level to approximately 40 meters above sea level within a 5-kilometer radius. The area gently slopes inland from the coastline, creating a relatively stable platform suitable for development. Seasonal water flow and occasional coastal flooding are observed during peak rainfall periods.
- **Soil and Geology:** The soils at the project site are coastal sandy loams, moderately drained, and susceptible to wind erosion. The geological profile includes marine sediments and coral formations common to Somalia’s coastline. These soil types require careful foundation engineering due to low cohesion and bearing capacity. The proposed building design accounts for these challenges through structural reinforcements and improved load distribution.
- **Climate:** Adale has a hot and semi-arid coastal climate with seasonal rainfall and high humidity levels, particularly during the Gu (April–June) and Deyr (October–November) seasons. Average annual temperatures range from 28°C to 36°C. July to September is the Haggaa dry season, characterized by high winds and minimal rainfall.
- **Water Resources and Hydrology:** The primary sources of water in Adale Town include shallow wells and boreholes. While some areas benefit from piped municipal water, coverage remains limited. Due to the town’s proximity to the coast, there is a moderate risk of

groundwater salinization. Rainwater harvesting and water-saving infrastructure have been integrated into the ministry building’s design to ensure sustainable water use.

Socio-Economic Environment

- **Livelihoods and Economy:** Adale is a coastal fishing town where the majority of the population depends on small-scale artisanal fishing and fish trading. Households also engage in complementary activities such as boat maintenance, net repair, fish drying, and selling of marine products. Agricultural activity is limited due to the saline and sandy soils, with seasonal cultivation of drought-resistant crops like sesame and maize practiced further inland.
- The fishing economy is often supplemented by small-scale commerce and service provision. Youth and women are active in fish processing and trade, with growing interest in cooperative formation and participation in community-based fisheries management.
- **Governance and Institutions:** Adale hosts several district-level government institutions, including the district administration, police post, and local offices for ministries. The construction of the MFBE building aims to enhance government visibility and operational capacity in marine resource management. The ministry will coordinate sectoral policies, fisheries data collection, cooperative support, and environmental compliance.
- **Population:** According to the 2014 UNFPA Population Estimation Survey, Middle Shabelle Region had an estimated population of over 500,000, with Adale District accounting for a small but growing share. Adale Town has an estimated population of 22,000, with an increasing number of households migrating from inland areas due to improved coastal opportunities.
- Adale town lies along the Middle Shabelle coast, with an economy centered on artisanal fishing, net repair, small-scale trading, and limited rain-fed agriculture inland. The estimated population is -22,000, with youth and women active in processing and marketing. Governance is provided through district-level offices and police posts; the Ministry of Fisheries HQ will strengthen government visibility and fisheries oversight.
- Recent climate observations: Adale’s semi-arid coastal climate has shown higher seasonal variability, with heavier Gu and Deyr rains leading to episodic coastal flooding. The Haggaa dry season is increasingly windy, exacerbating soil erosion and building exposure. These shifts informed design decisions such as elevated foundations, improved load-bearing capacity for sandy soils, and the inclusion of stormwater drainage and water-saving systems.

Table 33: Estimated Population Profile of Adale District (UNFPA 2014)

Category	Population Estimate
Urban	12,000
Rural	7,000
Nomadic	2,000
IDPs	1,000
Total	22,000

3.1.3 Jubaland State

The proposed project site is located in Kismayo, the capital of Lower Jubba region in southern Somalia and the administrative center of Jubbaland State. Kismayo lies along the Indian Ocean, approximately 500 kilometers southwest of Mogadishu. The MFBE building is planned on a 529 square meter site located at Latitude: 0°20'39"N, Longitude: 42°33'12"E.

Kismayo is an economic and administrative hub in southern Somalia, with a port, airstrip, and road connections to inland and border regions. The proposed site is adjacent to other ministerial buildings, such as the Ministry of Health, positioning it in a growing government complex that enhances coordination across sectors.



Figure 2: Project site plan and surrounding ministries in Jubaland

Physical Environment

- **Topography:** Kismayo's terrain is flat and low-lying, with elevations generally ranging between 5 and 20 meters above sea level. The area is part of the Jubba Basin and experiences seasonal surface runoff from the Jubba River, especially during heavy rains, though the immediate coastal zone drains quickly due to its sandy soils. The site itself is situated on stable ground within an urbanized area.
- **Geology and Soils:** The site sits on coastal sandy soils formed from marine sediment deposits. These soils are moderately permeable and prone to shifting under prolonged moisture exposure. The sub-surface consists of unconsolidated sands and calcareous deposits. This soil type has been considered in the structural design to ensure foundation stability and building durability in a coastal climate.
- **Climate:** Kismayo experiences a hot arid climate, with high temperatures throughout the year and bimodal rainfall. Daily temperatures average 32°C to 38°C, with cooler nights between

24°C and 27°C. The Gu season (April–June) and the Deyr season (October–November) are the two main rainfall periods, with average annual precipitation between 400–500 mm.

- High humidity and saline sea winds are characteristic of the coastal environment, requiring proper material selection and maintenance planning for public buildings. Wind loads and salt air exposure have been factored into the structural and finishing designs of the ministry building.
- **Water Resources and Hydrology:** Kismayo relies on a combination of shallow wells, boreholes, and municipal piped water, supported by rainwater harvesting during the rainy seasons. The proposed ministry building integrates water-saving features and a rainwater harvesting system to supplement water use. While flooding is uncommon in the immediate site, adequate stormwater drainage has been planned.

Socio-Economic Environment

- **Livelihoods and Economy:** Kismayo is a coastal city with a vibrant economy centered on **fishing, port trade, livestock marketing,** and cross-border commerce. The **fisheries sector** plays a pivotal role in local livelihoods, providing employment for fishers, traders, processors, boat owners, and transporters.
- The port of Kismayo also supports imports and exports of livestock, fish, charcoal, and food items. The economy is growing as relative stability has attracted investments in small businesses and public infrastructure. Women and youth are actively engaged in processing, marketing, and small-scale trade along the fish value chain
- **Governance and Institutions:** Kismayo hosts key regional institutions, including the Jubbaland State Government offices, courts, ministries, and the regional parliament. The Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy is mandated to lead fisheries policy, licensing, surveillance, cooperative support, and marine resource protection. The establishment of a new building will enhance its visibility, efficiency, and coordination with other stakeholders.
- **Social Infrastructure and Utilities:** The project site is well-connected to public utilities, including municipal electricity, piped water, and telecommunications. The area benefits from a 6-meter-wide tarmac road, and a bus stop within 300 meters, enabling efficient staff and visitor mobility.
- **Population:** According to the 2014 UNFPA Population Estimate Survey, Lower Jubba Region had an estimated population of 489,000, with a significant concentration in urban Kismayo. The town itself has grown rapidly and is projected to exceed 120,000 residents. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees from Kenya contribute to the town’s diverse demographics.

Kismayo is the capital of Jubbaland and a major economic hub with a port, airstrip, and road links. The local economy is vibrant, built on fisheries, port trade, livestock, and cross-border commerce. Urban Kismayo is home to >120,000 residents (2014 baseline 128,000 urban), including many IDPs and returnees. Women and youth play significant roles in small-scale trade and fish processing. The

new HQ site is in an emerging government complex, close to other ministries, enabling integrated service delivery.

Recent climate observations: Kismayo’s hot arid climate (annual rainfall 400–500 mm) is increasingly marked by shorter but more intense rains, raising surface runoff risks. Saline winds from the Indian Ocean have also intensified, accelerating material corrosion. Design responses include stormwater drainage, use of salt-resistant finishing, and reinforced structures to withstand humidity and wind loads.

Table 44: Estimated Population Profile of Lower Jubba (UNFPA 2014)

Category	Population Estimate
Urban	128,000
Rural	231,000
Nomadic	112,000
IDPs	18,000
Total	489,000

3.1.4 Southwest State

The proposed MFBE building is located in Baraawe Town, the capital of Lower Shabelle Region, South West State of Somalia. Baraawe is a key coastal settlement along the Indian Ocean and lies at Latitude: 1°06'19"N, Longitude: 44°01'38"E. The project site spans a total built-up area of 480 square meters and is situated in an accessible part of the town, adjacent to the coastline and near other public buildings (Youth center).

Baraawe plays a significant role in the regional fisheries economy, given its proximity to rich marine ecosystems and its long-standing history as a fishing and trading hub. The location is optimal for fisheries governance and community outreach due to its physical closeness to landing beaches, fishing cooperatives, and youth-oriented development centers.



Figure 3: Site plan showing the MFBE building and surrounding landmarks - Southwest state

Physical Environment

- **Topography:** The terrain in Baraawe is flat and lies just above sea level, ranging from 5 to 10 meters in elevation. The town extends along a sandy coastal strip, with minor inland undulations. The area has a gentle slope towards the ocean, which aids natural drainage, although it is also susceptible to coastal erosion during high tides and storm surges.
- **Soil and Geology:** The soil profile in Baraawe is characterized by **coastal sandy soils**, predominantly derived from marine and aeolian deposits. These soils are typically light in texture, highly permeable, and moderately saline. The geological base consists of unconsolidated calcareous sands, necessitating proper structural designs such as reinforced foundations and flat slab construction to ensure long-term stability.
- **Biological Environment:** The project site currently hosts approximately 18 trees identified as *Prosopis Juliflora*, locally known as "Cali Garoob." This species is prevalent in Somalia and categorized as invasive due to its aggressive growth, which often suppresses native vegetation. Regarding Conservation Status, *Prosopis Juliflora* does not have protected or threatened status under national or international conservation standards. Rather, it is considered invasive and harmful to local biodiversity. The project requires the removal of the 18 identified *Prosopis Juliflora* trees to facilitate construction. Following their removal, the site will be replanted with suitable native species to restore vegetation cover, enhance biodiversity, and support ecological resilience.
- **Climate:** Baraawe experiences a tropical coastal climate, marked by high temperatures, elevated humidity, and bi-modal rainfall. The average daily temperatures range from 28°C to 35°C, with cooler nights typically in the 22–25°C range. Rainfall occurs primarily in the Gu season (April–June) and Deyr season (October–November), with average annual precipitation between 500–600 mm.
- The area is affected by seasonal monsoon winds, particularly during the Haggaa (June–September), which brings strong onshore breezes that can impact marine navigation and coastal infrastructure. High humidity levels and salt-laden air require use of corrosion-resistant materials and protective finishes in the ministry's construction.
- **Water Resources and Hydrology:** Water sources in Baraawe include shallow wells, boreholes, and limited piped municipal water. Due to the sandy terrain and proximity to the sea, groundwater salinity is a key concern. The proposed building incorporates rainwater harvesting systems and water-saving features to supplement supply and reduce demand on the local system.

Socio-Economic Environment

- **Livelihoods and Economy:** Baraawe's economy is heavily dependent on small-scale fisheries, which provide employment to local communities through fishing, boat building, fish drying, and marketing. Fishing is mainly carried out using small boats and traditional gear, with

catches sold in local markets or dried for inland transport. Women and youth participate in post-harvest processing and value addition, including drying and packaging of fish.

- **Governance and Institutions:** Barawe is officially designated as the capital city of Southwest State under the State Constitution, but many key administrative functions, including the president’s office and ministries, continue to operate primarily from Baidoa due to security and logistical considerations. The Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy is tasked with overseeing fisheries policy, supporting cooperatives, regulating licensing, and promoting sustainable resource use. The new building will significantly strengthen institutional capacity, coordination, and visibility.
- **Social Infrastructure and Utilities:** The project site is served by municipal infrastructure, including electricity, water, and telecommunications. Access roads are in good condition, with a 6-meter-wide gravel road providing direct entry to the building.
- The town also benefits from port activities, petty trade, and limited agriculture in nearby inland areas.
- **Population:** Based on estimates from the UNFPA 2014 Population Estimation Survey, Lower Shabelle Region had a population of 850,000, with Baraawe District accounting for an estimated 45,000 to 55,000 residents. The town’s population is composed of urban dwellers, returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from surrounding conflict-affected areas.

Baraawe, the capital of Lower Shabelle, is a historic coastal town with ~52,000 residents (2014 baseline), including urban dwellers, IDPs, and returnees. Fisheries dominate the local economy, supported by traditional boat building, fish drying, and youth-driven petty trade. Women are active in post-harvest processing and inland marketing. While constitutionally designated as state capital, many functions remain in Baidoa due to security considerations; however, Barawe remains the main fisheries hub on the coast.

Recent climate observations: Baraawe’s tropical coastal climate (500–600 mm rainfall/year) has seen increasingly intense Gu rains and stronger Hagaa monsoon winds. These factors raise risks of coastal erosion and saline air corrosion. The HQ design incorporates corrosion-resistant materials, protective finishes, and reinforced flat-slab construction, with provisions for rainwater harvesting and adequate stormwater management to mitigate climate-related stresses.

Table 55: Estimated Population Profile for Baraawe District (UNFPA 2014)

Category	Population Estimate
Urban	22,000
Rural	20,000
Nomadic	5,000
IDPs	5,000
Total	52,000

3.1.5 Benadir Regional Administration

The proposed site for the Construction of Banadir Regional Administration Fisheries Department is located in Shangani District, Mogadishu, Benadir Region, Somalia. Geographically, the project site is located at coordinates 2.035327°N, 45.346959°E and occupies an area of approximately 289 square meters (17m × 17m). The site is situated directly adjacent to the Indian Ocean coastline within Mogadishu's historic coastal urban zone.

Shangani District is one of the oldest districts in Mogadishu and forms part of the city's historic administrative and commercial center. The area is characterized by mixed land uses including government institutions, residential settlements, commercial establishments, transportation infrastructure, and coastal economic activities. The strategic coastal location makes the site suitable for fisheries governance, coordination, and service delivery to fishing communities and fisheries stakeholders operating within Banadir Region.

The proposed development involves the construction of a two-storey (Ground+1) Fisheries Department facility under the Somalia Sustainable Fisheries Development Project (SSFDP-Badmaal Project). The facility will support fisheries sector administration, stakeholder engagement, fisheries monitoring, institutional coordination, and implementation of fisheries-related activities under the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy (MFBE) and Banadir Regional Administration (BRA). The location is strategically suitable for fisheries governance, stakeholder coordination, and community outreach due to its proximity to fish landing sites, fishing cooperatives, and youth-focused development centers operating within the coastal area.



Figure 3: Site plan showing the proposed site for construction of fishery dept and surrounding landmarks - BRA

Physical Environment

- **Topography:** The Shangani project site is characterized by relatively flat coastal terrain with minor elevation variations typical of Mogadishu’s coastal plains. The site lies directly adjacent to the Indian Ocean coastline at an estimated elevation of approximately 3–5 meters above sea level. The surrounding topography has been influenced by both natural coastal processes and ongoing urban development within Shangani District.

The terrain gently slopes toward the coastline, supporting natural surface runoff toward the Indian Ocean. Existing paved roads and surrounding urban infrastructure influence localized drainage patterns within the project area. The flat topography and existing access infrastructure make the site suitable for the proposed Fisheries Department development and associated utility installations.

- **Geology and Soil:** The geology of the Shangani project area is dominated by coastal sedimentary formations consisting mainly of sandy and coral-derived deposits commonly found along the Mogadishu coastline. The soils within the project area are primarily sandy and sandy loam in nature, typical of coastal environments within Benadir Region.

These soils generally exhibit moderate drainage characteristics and are suitable for urban infrastructure development. The sandy nature of the soil influences infiltration and surface drainage patterns within the project area and informed the incorporation of reinforced concrete foundations and appropriate structural design measures for the proposed facility.

- **Climate:** Shangani District experiences a tropical semi-arid coastal climate influenced by the Indian Ocean monsoon system. The climate is characterized by warm temperatures throughout the year, moderate humidity, seasonal rainfall patterns, and coastal winds.

Average annual temperatures generally range between approximately **27°C and 34°C**, with warmer conditions commonly experienced between March and May. The area experiences two principal rainy seasons:

1. Gu rainy season (April–June); and
2. Deyr rainy season (October–November).

The Hagea season (July–September) is characterized by cooler coastal winds and lower rainfall levels. Average annual rainfall within Mogadishu generally ranges between approximately **300 mm and 500 mm**.

The project design incorporates appropriate climate-responsive considerations including:

- Reinforced concrete structural systems;
- Stormwater drainage provisions;
- Ventilation systems suitable for coastal conditions; and
- Durable construction materials appropriate for the coastal environment.

Table 7: Average Monthly Climate Conditions – Mogadishu

Month	Average Day Temperature (°C)	Average Night Temperature (°C)	Average Rainfall Days
January	30	23	1
February	31	24	1
March	32	25	3
April	31	25	7
May	30	24	9
June	29	23	5
July	28	22	3
August	28	22	2
September	29	23	3
October	30	24	7
November	30	24	8
December	30	23	2

Source: FAO SWALIM Climate Data, World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, and historical Mogadishu meteorological records.

- **Water Resources and Hydrology:** Water supply within Shangani District is supported through municipal water systems, boreholes, water trucking services, and private water storage facilities. Due to the project site’s coastal location and proximity to the Indian Ocean, groundwater conditions within the area are influenced by typical coastal salinity characteristics observed along the Mogadishu shoreline.

The proposed Fisheries Department facility incorporates stormwater drainage systems, septic tank and soak pit systems, water storage facilities, and water-efficient infrastructure to support proper sanitation, drainage, and sustainable water management during both construction and operational phases of the project.

Socio-Economic Environment

- **Livelihoods and Economy:** Shangani District forms part of Mogadishu’s historic coastal economy and supports economic activities associated with fisheries, trade, transportation, commerce, hospitality, and public administration. Due to its proximity to the Indian Ocean and Mogadishu’s coastal landing areas, fisheries-related activities including fish trading, fish processing, fish transportation, and small-scale marine commerce remain important sources of livelihoods within the surrounding communities. Women and youth are actively engaged in fisheries value chain activities, particularly fish processing, retail trade, and small-scale enterprises operating along the coastal corridor.
 - Fish trading;
 - Fish transportation;
 - Fish processing;
 - Boat repair;
 - Small-scale coastal commerce; and
 - Marine-related services.

The fisheries sector remains an important contributor to employment generation, food security, and livelihoods within Mogadishu and surrounding coastal communities. Women and youth are actively

involved in fisheries value chain activities, particularly fish processing, retail trade, transportation, and small-scale enterprises.

The proposed construction of the Banadir Regional Administration Fisheries Department is expected to strengthen fisheries governance, institutional coordination, stakeholder engagement, fisheries-related service delivery, and monitoring of marine resources within Banadir Region.

- **Governance and Institutions:** Shangani District is one of the historic districts within Mogadishu under the administration of the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA). Mogadishu serves as the administrative capital of Somalia and hosts key federal and regional government institutions, administrative offices, and public service facilities. The surrounding project area contains government institutions, commercial establishments, educational facilities, and community service centers supporting the urban population within Shangani District. The proposed Fisheries Department facility will support fisheries governance, fisheries monitoring, stakeholder coordination, regulatory oversight, and institutional service delivery under the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy (MFBE) and Banadir Regional Administration.
- **Social Infrastructure and Utilities:** Shangani District is served by existing urban infrastructure and public utility services typical of central Mogadishu, including paved road networks, electricity supply, telecommunications services, water supply systems, health facilities, educational institutions, and local markets. The district is well connected to government institutions, commercial centers, coastal communities, and Mogadishu Port, while water supply is supported through municipal systems, boreholes and private storage facilities.
- **Population:** Mogadishu is Somalia’s largest urban center and administrative capital, with Benadir Region hosting the country’s largest urban population. According to the UNFPA Population Estimation Survey (PESS 2014), Banadir Region had an estimated population of approximately 1,650,227 people, including internally displaced populations. Shangani District forms part of Mogadishu’s densely populated historic urban core characterized by mixed residential settlements, commercial activities, government institutions, and fisheries-related economic activities.

Table 8: Estimated Population Profile of Mogadishu / Benadir Region (UNFPA 2014)

Category	Population Estimate
Urban Population	1,650,227
IDPs	369,288
Estimated Households	303,021
Main Settlement Type	Urban Coastal Settlement

Source: UNFPA Population Estimation Survey (PESS 2014)

4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project involves the construction of modern, two-story (G+1) Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy (MFBE) headquarters in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, and South West State. All headquarters will follow a uniform architectural and structural design, with adjustments only as necessary to reflect site-specific conditions. These facilities are intended to strengthen institutional capacity for fisheries governance, policy coordination, and sector development at the state level.

In addition, the project now includes the proposed construction of the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) Fisheries Department facility in Shangani District, Mogadishu, Benadir Region, under the Somalia Sustainable Fisheries Development Project (SSFDP-Badmaal Project). The BRA Fisheries Department facility will support fisheries sector administration, stakeholder engagement, fisheries monitoring, institutional coordination, and implementation of fisheries-related activities under the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA).

The new buildings will replace inadequate, temporary, or non-existent facilities and provide durable infrastructure designed to applicable engineering, environmental, and health and safety standards. The headquarters will serve as administrative hubs supporting inter-agency collaboration, stakeholder engagement, technical support, and public service delivery.

The proposed BRA Fisheries Department facility will be constructed on an approximately 17m x 17m (289m²) coastal urban site adjacent to the Indian Ocean in Shangani District, Mogadishu. The facility will comprise a two-storey (Ground +1) office building with associated external infrastructure including landscaped areas, parking space, gate house, watch tower, boundary wall, and access gate.

4.1 Key Functions of the Facilities

The headquarters will include:

- Administrative and managerial spaces: Minister's office, Deputy Minister's office, Director General's office, executive offices, and individual office rooms. The headquarters is designed to accommodate approximately 45 staff members, including both administrative and technical personnel.
- Additionally, there are public engagement facilities: Conference Hall (63+ seats), executive conference room (20–24 seats), and meeting rooms (12 seats).
- Staff operations areas: Workstations, security room, corridors, and waiting areas.
- Visitor support services: Reception, lobby/waiting area, gender-segregated toilets, coffee/refreshment area.
- Utilities and logistics spaces: Storage, elevator access, staircases, and external components (guard houses, mechanical rooms, solar room, etc.).

Additional BRA Fisheries Department Facilities

- Administrative and operational spaces including executive offices, shared offices, shared workspace areas, reception, waiting bay, and archives/store room.
- Public engagement facilities including a conference hall/meeting room and stakeholder coordination space.
- Support facilities including prayer area, gender-segregated sanitation facilities, rooftop sitting area, landscaped outdoor spaces, parking area, gate house, watch tower, septic tank, soak pit, boundary wall, and access gate.

4.2 Project Activities

Design Phase

The design phase incorporated:

- Site, structural integrity, and environmental and social impact assessments
- Preparation of technical assessment reports to inform design reviews and tender documentation
- Stakeholder mapping and engagement activities
- Development of layout plans
- Detailed design covering architectural, civil, structural, mechanical, and electrical aspects

4.2.1 Construction Phase

Preliminary Works:

- Preparation of Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP).
- Labor Management Procedure
- Activity Security Plan
- Prepare and maintain an OHS Plan, and provide training to all workers on OHS Plan
- Installation of temporary site offices, worker toilets, and storage areas
- Provision of site utilities (water and electricity) for construction use
- Site clearing, ground leveling, and establishment of controlled work zones with barriers
- Approval of method statements by the supervising engineer
- Disposal of excavated materials to authorized disposal sites (with E&S team and local authority approval)

4.2.2 Construction Works:

- Excavation, backfilling, and stone strip foundation works
- Reinforced concrete structures (foundations, beams, columns, slabs, walls)
- External walling, installation of doors, windows, and grills
- Plumbing and drainage systems (soil, waste, and vent pipes)
- Construction of an on-site septic tank and soak pit for wastewater management.
- Installation of inspection chambers and sewer lines connected to sanitation facilities.
- Site infrastructure (water tanks, maintenance block, solar room, mechanical room, guard house, internal roads, stormwater drainage)
- Ventilation, air conditioning, and firefighting systems
- Electrical cabling and system installation
- Testing, commissioning, and final inspections

- Construction of a two-storey reinforced concrete office facility with conference hall, shared offices, executive offices, rooftop sitting area, landscaped outdoor areas, parking space, gate house, watch tower, boundary wall, and associated utility infrastructure.
- Installation of rooftop water storage tanks, rooftop waterproofing systems, external access ramps, coastal-compatible finishes, and stormwater drainage systems

Materials and Sourcing

Construction will require building sand, stone aggregates, cement, concrete blocks, solar PV components, plumbing accessories, and other locally available materials where feasible. The contractor will:

- Source sand and aggregates from approved extraction sites, with prior approval from the project's Environmental and Social (E&S) specialists in consultation with local authorities.
- Prioritize local procurement to support economic growth and minimize carbon emissions associated with material transport.
- Construction materials and finishes for the BRA Fisheries Department facility will incorporate durable and corrosion-resistant materials suitable for Mogadishu's coastal climatic conditions, including reinforced concrete structural systems, waterproof roofing systems, stainless steel fixtures, and coastal-appropriate external finishes

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS IMPACTS

The construction of the Ministry of Fisheries headquarters in Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Southwest State and Fisheries Department in Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) is anticipated to bring important positive benefits, alongside site-specific environmental and social risks that will require mitigation measures in line with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

5.1 Positive Impacts

- Strengthened institutional capacity for fisheries governance, management, and service delivery at both Federal Member State (FMS) and Banadir Regional Administration levels
- Creation of local job opportunities during construction and operational phases, contributing to livelihoods.
- Improved access to government services supporting fisheries development and the blue economy.
- Promotion of sustainable resource management through enhanced administrative and technical coordination.
- Improved stakeholder engagement and coordination with fisheries cooperatives, fish traders, and coastal communities operating along the Mogadishu coastline through the establishment of the BRA Fisheries Department facility.
- Support to local economic activities through engagement of local labor and procurement of locally available construction materials and services.

5.2 Environmental Risks and Impacts

- Generation of solid and construction waste, which could pollute the environment if not properly managed and disposed of.
- Air and noise pollution caused by dust and construction machinery, potentially affecting the surrounding community.
- Potential degradation of natural resources due to unsustainable sourcing of construction materials.
- Flooding and stormwater management challenges at some sites if drainage systems and climate-resilient designs are not integrated.
- Inadequate management of wastewater and sanitation during the operational phase could lead to soil, water, or marine pollution.
- Fire safety, electrical, and emergency hazards if appropriate design and operational measures are not implemented.
- Temporary disturbance to surrounding urban activities, pedestrian movement, and traffic circulation during site preparation, excavation, and transportation of construction materials within Shangani District.
- Potential contamination risks associated with improper handling and disposal of construction materials, wastewater, fuels, oils, and solid waste within the coastal environment.

5.3 Social Risks

- Occupational health and safety risks for workers due to possible exposure to construction-related hazards in the absence of strong OHS measures.
- Labor influx risks, including potential for GBV, SEA/SH, and non-compliance with labor standards (such as risks of child labor or forced labor).
- Community health and safety risks, including traffic accidents, dust, and noise affecting nearby residents.
- Challenges in continuous community engagement, grievance redress, and stakeholder participation in some locations, especially where access or security is limited. Temporary disruption to nearby businesses, institutions, and public access routes during construction activities within the urban coastal setting of Shangani District.
- Potential nuisance impacts associated with construction noise, dust generation, and movement of construction vehicles and equipment within surrounding residential and commercial areas.

6.0 ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The table below lays out the specific adverse risks and impacts anticipated for the project and the respective mitigation measures required to reduce or eliminate the projected impacts. The adverse risks and impacts include the aspects that may arise as a result of the management of solid, liquid, and domestic waste during the operation phase. This matrix forms the core of the ESMP, since it shows what must be done and by whom.

Note 1: The cost of the implementation of the environment and social management plan is estimated at 3% of the average cost of the work and will be included in the overall project cost.

Table 6: Environmental & Social Mitigation Measures: Construction of Fishery Ministries headquarters in four Federal Member States (FMS)

a) Positive Impacts of the project	Proposed Enhancement measures	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	
			implementation	Supervision Monitoring
<p>1. Increase office space, staff productivity and improved capacity to monitor fisheries and blue economy activities and in the long-term lead to reduced illegal and unregulated fishing activities in the Somali waters</p> <p>2. Improvement of public health and hygiene due to provision of adequate water sanitation facilities, and good drainage systems</p> <p>3. Reduction of environmental pollution from organized waste management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embrace the concept of green buildings in the design of the building for enhanced energy efficiencies, sustainable water usage and provide for waste management facilities -Consider installing solar power system for use in the building -Consider procuring energy efficient office appliances - Engage licensed waste collectors to collect the waste from the site area for appropriate disposal, - Encourage waste segregation at the site - Construct a septic tank system suitable for urban/peri-urban settings to manage office wastewater - Ensure stormwater drainage is separate from wastewater lines - Develop a basic O&M for sanitation systems including desludging schedule - Ensure proper collection and disposal of waste generated from the facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building design - Contract for waste management company - Energy rating for office appliances procured - Availability of functional wastewater treatment system - Evidence of separation of drainage systems - Number of maintenance inspections conducted per year 	Contractor	PMU with support of the PIU PMU E&S Specialist

b) Negative Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Phases (PC, CN, OP, DC)	Responsibility (Contractor, PIU, PMU E&S Specialist, WB)	Cost
Loss of vegetation cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Choice of construction sites with minimal vegetation and tree cover - Controlled removal of 18 (Barawe-SWS) Prosopis Juliflora trees - Avoid unnecessary clearance beyond site footprint - Landscaping the disturbed areas after construction using native species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Acreage of vegetation cleared and replaced -Number of trees cleared and replaced - Survival rate of replanted vegetation 	CN/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Env. specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU Env.specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation 	Included in the project cost (refer to Note1)
Noise and excessive vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notify the public of any activities that may be perceived of as noisy and intrusive prior to starting. - Establish a GRM for the public to contact the engineers-in-charge (i.e., provide telephone number, email, etc.) and the procedures to handle complaints. - Provide hearing protection gears for use by workers when exposed to noise levels above 85 dB(A). - Put in place controls for high noise equipment and/or noise controls for works near sensitive receptors - Ensure that noise and excessive vibration from construction activities are within permissible levels as per the provisions of World Bank's OHS guidelines: this includes among others adhering to permissible noise and vibration level - Use modern construction equipment, which produces less noise; and - Use of noise shielding screens should be used and the operation of such machinery restricted to when actually required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -complaints received over noise -complaints registered via GRM mechanism -Hearing protection and aids provided to workers Number of community complaints related to construction disturbance. 	CN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Env. specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU Env. specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation 	Included in the project cost

Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction sites, transportation routes, diversions and materials handling sites to be water-sprayed on dry and windy days to contain dust; - Motorised equipment (fishing vessels, vehicles and construction aids) shall be regularly maintained be maintained in good operating condition to reduce exhaust emissions - Haulage trucks to be covered or the aggregates sprayed with water before loading; - Encouraging reduction in engine idling during on- and off-loading activities - Cordon off construction sites to minimize dust migration to nearby facilities by wind; - Restrict access to construction and allow only authorized personnel - Staff working in dust generating activities e.g. site preparation, excavation, concrete mixing, stone dressing should be provided with personal protective equipment (PPE) - The use of PPE shall be enforced; and - Avoiding open burning of solid wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visual observations of dust emissions - Complaints from community about dust - Visual observation on use of PPE 	CNOP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Env. specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU E&S specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation 	Included in the project cost
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Soil and water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct on-site septic tank with soak pit as per design to manage office wastewater. - • Prevent saline water intrusion and ensure no effluent discharge into surface water bodies. - Open stockpiles of onsite construction materials should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainy season; - Prevention of the washing away of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into any drainage system; - All machinery and equipment be regularly maintained and serviced to avoid leak oils; - Maintenance and servicing of heavy vehicles, machinery and equipment must be carried out in a designated area (protected service bays); - Implementation of erosion and sediment control measures such as silt fences, where applicable and where resources permit - Pre-treatment for waste water from the office building before re-use or release into the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incidents on soil and water pollution reported - Incidents of oil leakages and actions taken to address it - Septic tank and soak pit constructed and operational. - Absence of wastewater discharge into water bodies. 	CN/OP/DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Env. specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU Env. specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation 	Included in the project cost
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<p>Waste generation and Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractors appointed under this project will be required to develop project Environmental and Social Assessment and Management Plans, which will include area specific waste management, capturing waste volumes and categories expected from the projects - The contractors will be responsible for instituting and implementing a simple waste tracking system allows for the identification of current waste streams while determining how much waste is being generated from each facility - Practice waste minimization segregation and proper disposal according to internationally accepted guidelines and (where possible) municipal bylaws - Reuse construction waste for landscaping and backfilling - The contractors will be responsible for keeping documentation showing details of interventions put in place for tracking, measuring and optimizing wastes and recycling processes as appropriate; - The effluent being discharged from the building to the sewer line should conform to the international limits for effluent discharge into public systems; - Ensure that sewerage discharge pipes are not blocked or damaged; and - Put in place mechanism for wastewater management and disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of quantities of wastes generated - Records of quantities of waste disposed off - GRM incidents reported on waste disposal 	<p>CN/OP/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Env. specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU Env. specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries 	<p>Included in the project cost</p>
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Contamination of soil and water by hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empty paints cans store in closed drums or isolated area from soil and water at CONTRACTOR store, then handling as recycled metal scrap. - Store fuel and oil away from shore and heat at a well-ventilated area and provide suitable fire extinguishers - Store any chemicals and hazardous waste at designated areas, insulated from the ground - Carry a spill prevention kit - Ensure trained personnel handle hazardous chemicals and wastes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of material safety data sheets in areas where chemicals are used or stored - Availability of eye wash stations - Training records on handling of hazardous chemicals - Availability if spill prevention kit 	CN/OP/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Env. specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU Env. specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries 	Included in the project cost
Increased surface or stormwater runoff generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No surface water shall be directed into the sewer system to avoid overloading the sewerage system; - Storm water drainage to be provide for to mitigate risk of soil ersion - Harvest rainwater from roof for non- portable uses e.g. cleaning and watering plants as well as cleaning the fisheries facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flooding incidents arounds the projects facilities - Erosion caused by storm water observed 	CN/OP	Facility management FMS and FGS Ministry responsible for fisheries and environment	Included in the project cost
Impact on biodiversity and aquatic life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement Soil erosion control measures - Construction projects should avoid sensitive marine ecosystems - Wastewater to be treated before release into the environment and meet international standards - Proper waste management through implementation of mitigation measures proposed under waste management row. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same indicators for soil erosion impact and waste management 	CN/OP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Env. specialist of the contractor to implement - Env. specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries 	Included in the project cost
Traffic incidents, accidents and disruptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put in place traffic management plans during construction both for road and water transport - Notify the community of transport disruptions or expected congestions - Use adequate signs when re-directing traffic - Set speed limits for trucks transporting materials to site and enforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic disruptions incidents - Complaints received on traffic matters - Traffic signage installed - Traffic incidents and accidents reports 	CN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Env. specialist of the contractor to implement - Env. specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries 	Included in the project cost

<p>OHS risks to workers- Increased occupational accidents and incidents, including injuries and illnesses caused by eminent construction and mechanized processing hazards (e.g. handling of construction equipment; stepping on or using sharp objects; spills and leakage of hazardous materials as a result increased labour; e.t.c)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior to construction, ensure EHS risk assessment is conducted, all hazards are identified, management controls are documented in the C- ESMP or Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan - Take all safety precautions to address hazards for workers and visitors and the nearby community including safety/warning signage, safety barrier around the construction site and safe driving practices; - Regular supervision of construction projects to ensure that safety conditions are met while any deviation from safety regulations is immediately reclaimed following the best practices regarding safety at work; - Toolbox meetings, safety awareness and refresher trainings - Provision of first aid kits at work sites - Trained first aiders on sites - Develop evacuation procedures to handle emergency situations; - Controlled entry and exit from the construction sites; - Post in prominent places informative signage and notices in Somali language to inform of safety hazards and controls; - Provision of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment and enforcement of its use; - Hire qualified personnel in all SSFDP-financed sub-projects; and regular training on OHS and Code of Conduct. - Adhere to provisions of the World Bank's EHS guidelines and Labour management procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and severity of safety incidents and accidents - Evacuation procedures - Safety signages in Somali language - Records on PE provided 	<p>CN/OP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Env. specialist of the contractor to implement - Env. specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries 	<p>Included in the project cost</p>
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Social Impact Management

Social risk and Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Phases (PC, CN, OP, DC)	Responsibility (Contractor, PIU ⁴ , PMU E&S ⁵ Specialist, WB ⁶)	Cost
Labour- OHS related potential risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abide by OHS requirements as set out in Labour Code (Articles 101- 104), ESS2 (including WBG EHSGs) including: - Develop and implement an approved Contractor ESMP, including OHS Management Plan. - Select legitimate and reliable contractor through screening OHS records. - Address adequately OHS risks with non-compliance remedies in procurement documents. - Require the contractor to engage qualified ESHS staffing and apply adequate PPE and safety measures onsite. - Implement workplace OHS awareness and training. - Conduct routine monitoring and reporting. - Adherence to SSFDP labour management procedures - Implement pedestrian safety and controlled site access measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulated OHS plans - Records of grievances raised and status of resolution - Contractors ESMP - Staff qualification records - ESHS staff recruited - Monitoring reports - Safety signage and access controls installed around project sites. 	CN/OP/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU Social specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries during operations 	Included in the project cost
Labour- Child/forced labour related potential risks. (including risks of forced labor in the supply chain of solar panels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include minimum age in procurement documents. - Raise awareness on child protection with contractors and in the communities. - Maintain labour registry of all contracted workers with age verification. - Develop remedial procedures to deal with child labor incidents - Include the prohibition of forced labour in procurement documents and CoC for suppliers, contractors and sub-contractors e.g. suppliers of construction materials such as gravel and sand and solar panels, which may originated from quarries or supply chains using forced labour - Raise awareness on prohibition of use of forced labour - Monitor implementation of age verification and supplier due diligence measures by contractors and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of labour registry of all contracted workers with age verification. - Supplier declarations confirming absence of forced labour - Spot checks reports - Records of awareness sessions - Remedial procedures on management of incidents related to child/forced labour - Grievances related to child/forced labor 	CN/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU Social specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries during operations 	Included in the project cost

	suppliers.				
Exclusion, Elite capture and selection bias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising of all project implementers, contractors and primary suppliers on the requirements and implementation of the inclusion plan. - Promote inclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in consultations and access to project benefits. - Promote diversity in recruitment including all disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, IDPs, PWDs and women. There may be a need to put quotas for gender and PWDs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion plan and implementation monitoring - Number of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, IDPs, PWDs and women recruited for the project 	CN/OP/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU Social specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries during operations 	Included in the project cost

Security related incidents: Threats and attacks from Al-Shabaab and clan conflicts	Implementation of the Security Management Plans (SMPs)	-Monitoring reports on implementation of SMPs -Number of security incidents and management	CN/OP/	- Social specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU Social specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries during operations	Included in the project cost
GBV/SEAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the SSFDP Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment Action plan - Disseminate policies and protocols to all staff. - Train staff in GBV/SEAH on counselling, referral mechanisms, and rights issues. - Enforce total adherence to code of conduct - Communication and implementation of GRM with specific inclusion of anonymous reporting 	-Grievances related to GBV/SEA and SH -Incidents related to GBV/SEA and SH reported - CoCs with clear guidance on GBV/SEAH.	CN/OP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU Social specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries during operations 	Included in the project cost
Socio-cultural barriers – exclusion of disadvantaged groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contractors' E&S assessment and management plan and community outreach plan will identify and address socio-cultural barriers through appropriate awareness raising and engagement with opinion influencers. - The inclusion plan (see annex 6 of ESMF) will promote services for all groups in the project sites. - The SEP and GM have been developed in order to address these risks. In addition, plans may be developed to target specific groups with information including PWD's, Women and minority groups given their influence in society. - Measures will be put in place to encourage participation and inclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals and groups. 	-Record of measures put in place to include the disadvantaged group -Inclusion plan and implementation monitoring reports	CN/OP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU Social specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries during operations 	Included in the project cost
Social unrest and disputes over management of fish market and cold chains	-Carry out a social conflict analysis and implement the prevention and managements measures proposed. The PMU will ensure that roles in management of the facilities supported by the project are defined, the supported co-	- Constitution for groups or cooperatives managing the markets	OP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMU Social specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate 	Included in the project cost

	operatives/groups should have a clear constitution that defines roles and rules on election of office bearers	- Number of disputes recorded and resolution		implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries during operations	
Increased incidences of communicable diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, diarrhea, Covid19, HIV/AIDS etc. due to an influx of workers at construction sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide proper sanitation and waste disposal facilities based on a site-specific Waste Management Plan (WMP) - Carry out training/awareness campaigns for the prevention of communicable diseases - Empty/drain all areas that may hold standing water - Ensure use of PPE and, where possible, social distancing to reduce risk of disease transmission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequacy of sanitation facilities provided - Number of awareness sessions conducted - Records on provision of PPE provided and used 	CN/OP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social specialist of the contractor to implement - PMU Social specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries during operations 	
Risk to Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All waste storage and disposal sites are adequately cordoned off from the public - Access of construction sites by the public should be restricted - Grievances by the community shall be recorded and resolved as per the SSFDP project GM - Raise awareness on the risk of HIV and other communicable diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of incidents and accidents affecting the community - Grievances related to community health and safety 	CN/OP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Env. specialist of the contractor to implement - Env. specialist to monitor - PMU to coordinate implementation - Facility management and responsible FMS and FGS Ministries 	Included in the project cost

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 The Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy

The MFBE, through its Project Management Unit (PMU), will oversee the overall implementation of the project. The PMU will directly engage a construction company to carry out the works, including all Environmental and Social (E&S) mitigation measures outlined in this ESMP. The PMU will also deploy project engineers or engage an engineering and supervision consultant to oversee design and monitor implementation.

The PMU's Environmental and Social Specialists will be responsible for managing E&S risks and ensuring effective implementation of this ESMP. While actual construction will be executed by the contractor, the PMU will ensure that ESMP requirements are fully integrated into the Request for Proposals (RfPs), Bill of Quantities (BoQs), and contractual agreements.

FMS and BRA E&S focal points support the PMU safeguard team by monitoring ESMP implementation and environmental and social risk mitigation during subproject execution. They will manage local GRM processes, escalate SEAH/SH-related grievances, and lead community outreach. They will prepare monthly compliance and grievance reports and submit to the PMU E&S Specialists. The PMU will supervise, monitor, and ensure contractor compliance with ESMP provisions, and will require the contractor to implement corrective actions as needed. The PMU may also conduct direct monitoring where necessary and will follow up on any non-compliance to ensure timely resolution.

7.2 Contractor

The contractor is responsible for complying with requirements for all field activities covered by this ESMP, the contractor is also responsible to ensure that all its sub-contractors follow the ESMP and other ESF instruments that apply to this sub project. The contractor will have contractual clauses specifying compliance with the mitigation measures listed in the ESMP and in the WBG's EHS Guidelines, in addition to national requirements and to indicate measures taken in cases of non-compliance. The contractor is also responsible for the actions of any subcontractors they may engage. Sub-contractors also have to comply with all E&S Standards as laid out in this ESMP. Contractor's responsibilities include:

- Ensuring that all operations comply with the ESSs and mitigation measures laid out in this ESMP, for which the contractor is responsible and will develop a Construction ESMP (C-ESMP).
- Ensuring that the control measures provided for in the ESMP are both understood and implemented by site personnel.
- Complying with accident and incident reporting as laid out in the ESMF. All severe incidents must be reported to MFBE/PMU within 24 hours of occurrence.
- Setting up plans for action to be taken in the event of spills or leakages of hazardous materials, and other environmental emergencies.
- Monitoring the C-ESMP implementation, against the monitoring indicators laid out in the ESMP Table.
- Organizing and participating in Community Consultative Meetings with an approach to adaptive sub-project management as necessary.
- Identifying additional significant matters pertaining to environmental and social compliance.
- Liaise with MFBE/PMU on the need for corrective action in the event of unexpected environmental or social issues emerging during operations.

- Communicating with all staff regarding E&S compliance requirements and other matters of importance.
- Identifying additional environmental mitigation or corrective measures that are deemed to be necessary during project implementation.
- Preparing reports on all aspects of E&S compliance.
- Maintaining lists of all workers, including their age and gender (Labor register).
- Maintaining and adequately operating a workers' GRM.
- Prepare and implement an OHS Plan and provide related and frequent training to all workers.
- Ensure signing of the code of conduct by every worker, covering issues of Sexual Harassment, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.
- Implementing the Security Management Plan (SMP).
- The contractor is obliged to implement this ESMP, operationalized through the C-ESMP with all risk mitigation measures assigned to it.

7.3 E&S Risk Management or Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Specialist

The contractor will deploy an E&S or ESHS Specialist to ensure operationalization of this ESMP and adequate implementation of the C-ESMP, including monitoring, supervision and reporting on mitigation measures. The key tasks of the Specialist are to;

- Ensure PPE for workers is available and workers are trained in its use and comply with it
- Provide OHS training to all workers, based on the OHS Plan
- Ensure health and safety of all workers at the construction site
- If necessary, stop the works to ensure safety
- Maintain records of accidents and incidents and ensure appropriate reporting of incidents to the supervision consultant and MFBE/PMU
- Ensure waste management procedures are followed closely
- Ensure availability of water and sanitation facilities for all workers at site and at the campsite
- Conduct toolbox talks for workers
- Train all workers in the CoC and ensure that CoC is signed by every worker
- Liaise closely with the supervision consultant and PMU on training workers on GBV issues, as well as community awareness on GBV
- Maintain workers' lists indicating age and gender
- Liaise closely with the supervision consultant and MFBE/PMU on the implementation of Project GRM
- Maintain records of workers GRM

7.4 Responsibilities for Thematic Management Plans

To ensure full compliance with the Badmaal Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), this ESMP integrates several thematic management plans that guide the management of environmental, social, health, and safety aspects during sub-project implementations across the FMSs and BRA.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy (MFBE), through the Project Management Unit (PMU), holds overall responsibility for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of these plans, while the Contractor will develop and implement site-specific subplans under the Contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP), subject to PMU review and approval prior to mobilization.

Key plans include the Inclusion Plan, promoting equitable participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups; the Traffic Management Plan (TMP), ensuring safe movement of vehicles and materials; and the Labour Management Procedures (LMP) and Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS), which govern fair labor practices, worker welfare, and PPE compliance. The Activity Security Management Plan (ASMP) ensures coordination with local authorities and adherence to ESS4, while the SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan and Code of Conduct strengthen awareness, prevention, and response to gender-based risks. Continuous stakeholder engagement is guided by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure inclusive participation, transparency, and timely resolution of grievances.

The PMU will oversee implementation through regular site inspections, review of supervision consultant reports, and submission of quarterly E&S performance updates to the World Bank, ensuring effective execution of all ESMP mitigation measures.

8.0 REPORTING ON ESMP COMPLIANCE

The PMU will prepare periodic monitoring reports on the implementation status of this ESMP. These reports will incorporate inputs from the contractor and the PIU at the Federal Member States (FMS) and Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) level. The monitoring reports will be submitted to the World Bank for review and feedback as part of the PMU's regular quarterly reporting. Further details on the reporting requirements and content are provided in Table 7 below.

Table 7: ESMP Monitoring and Compliance Reports

No.	Title of the Report	Contents of the Report	Frequency of Report Preparation	Report to be prepared by
1	ESHS Monitoring Report to PMU	<p>Compliance status of the subproject with the E&S mitigation and monitoring measures. The report shall cover: Environmental incidents; Health and safety incidents, identification of child and forced labor; Health and safety supervision; Usage of PPEs by workers; Highlights of inspections; Training conducted, and workers participated; workers grievances submitted and their response status.</p> <p>Compliance status of the sub-project with the environmental and social mitigation and monitoring measures. The report should cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • environmental incidents. • Waste generation, segregation, and disposal methods. • Air, noise, and water quality observations. • Number of toolbox talks, inductions, and safety trainings conducted. • health and safety incidents, • health and safety supervision: • Usage of PPEs by workers • worker accommodations for foreign workers. • highlights of inspection • Training conducted and workers participated • Community health and safety performance (traffic management, fencing, signage). • Gender and inclusion indicators and SEA/SH prevention activities • Stakeholder engagement activities during the reporting period. • Worker's grievances • Community grievances • Chance finds (if any) 	Monthly	Contractor/PIU
2	ESMP Monitoring Report to WB	Compliance status of overall subproject with ESMP requirements	Quarterly	PMU

		<p>Summary of overall ESMP compliance across all FMS sites, covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental performance (waste, air, water quality). • OHS and labor management compliance (PPE use, incidents, training). • Gender, inclusion, and SEA/SH indicators. • Stakeholder engagement and grievance resolution statistics. • Summary of non-compliances, corrective actions, and lessons learned. 		
3	Incident Reports to WB	Incident investigation reports for all major incidents covering details of the incident, root cause analysis, and actions taken to prevent and address future recurrence of a similar event, and follow-up on implementation of corrective measures.	<p>Initial Notification report for severe incidents within 24 hours.</p> <p>Detailed Investigation Report within ten days</p>	PMU

9.0 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

The proper implementation of the ESMP is highly dependent on the existing available capacity and awareness of the PMU, the PIU and the contractors' staff, the surrounding community and the concerned stakeholders.

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

On-site workers should receive appropriate training to undertake the duties of implementing the necessary mitigation measures. The training workshops shall be undertaken prior to commencement of construction activities. The recipients of the training are all construction workers. The trainings are to be included in the budget of the contractor. The training for the workers shall cover at least the following issues:

- Occupational and health and safety.
- E&S mitigation measures to be applied.
- GBV/SEA/SH prevention
- HIV/AIDS prevention
- Prevention, addressing, and reporting of accidents and preparation and implementation of emergency plans
- Roll-out of GRM among workers and communities
- Appropriate segregation, transportation, and final disposal of solid waste.

This will be achieved by small workshops conducted in the induction phase for the workers. The induction training will include familiarization with the workers' GRM, Project GRM, CoC, GBV/SEA/SH, HIV/AIDS prevention, COVID-19 measures, and another toolbox talks as mentioned above in the ESMP. During the construction phase, refresher training will be held. While some training will be provided by the contractor, the PMU has assessed that training on GBV/SEA/SH and GRM should be conducted by the PMU directly, given a potential lack of capacity among contractors. Communities neighboring the projects site will receive awareness raising sessions on the following topics:

- Community grievance redress mechanism (GRM)
- GBV and SEA/SH prevention and response plan

10.0 Implementation budget

The budget items for the implementation and management of this ESMP will be part of the project's contractors' costs, while the estimate PMU budget for the ESMP activities are summarized in the table below.

Table 6: The estimated PMU Budget for ESMP Monitoring and Trainings for the SSFDP project (per site)

	Item description	Frequency/year	Estimated Cost (USD)
1	Community consultation meetings with 65 persons	4	7,100
2	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) meetings/Workshops with 20 persons	12	12,000
3	Project staff workshops with 30		3,100
4	Public awareness raising on HSE	4	2,000
5	Translation and public disclosure	On as needed basis	2,000
7	Monitoring and evaluation	4	0
		Total	26,200

11.0 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

The preparation of the ESMP and of the project selection and design was highly dependent on stakeholder consultations, conducted as per the SSDF Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

The preparation of the ESMP, as well as the selection and design of the subproject sites, was strongly guided by stakeholder consultations conducted in accordance with the Somalia Sustainable Development of Fisheries (SSDF) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). Between November and December 2024, the PMU conducted a series of stakeholder consultations at the proposed Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy headquarters construction sites across Jubaland, Galmudug, Southwest State, and Hirshabelle and in July 2025 for the proposed Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) Fisheries Department.

The consultation meetings brought together key institutional actors, including Directors General, Directors of Fisheries Departments, senior ministry advisors, local authorities, and other regional stakeholders. Participants were introduced to the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) and informed about the Government's Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), which outlines the Government's legal commitment to apply the Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and relevant national policies to guide the project's implementation in a socially and environmentally responsible manner.

In Jubaland, during a consultation held on 08 November 2024, stakeholders emphasized the critical need for a modern, climate-resilient headquarters for the Ministry of Fisheries. They underscored that the lack of adequate infrastructure has limited the ministry's operational effectiveness and institutional visibility. The construction of a permanent headquarters was strongly supported as a means to enhance governance, improve administrative capacity, and better serve fishing communities.

On 19 November 2024, the consultation in Galmudug reinforced similar views. Ministry officials stressed that the construction of a well-equipped and purpose-built headquarters would enable more effective coordination, policy implementation, and sector oversight. They highlighted the need for improved working environments for technical staff and for a centralized facility that could serve as the institutional hub for fisheries development activities in the state.

In Southwest State, during the consultation held on 28 November 2024, stakeholders highlighted the ministry's existing limitations in terms of infrastructure and administrative capacity. They expressed strong support for the construction of a fisheries ministry headquarters, noting that it would contribute significantly to improved service delivery, operational efficiency, governance and long-term planning in support of sustainable fisheries management.

The consultation held in Hirshabelle on 10 December 2024 echoed these priorities. Local officials and ministry representatives (DG) emphasized the importance of establishing a dedicated ministry facility to expand institutional presence in the region, strengthen engagement with fishing communities, and improve public access to fisheries-related services and programs.

Additional stakeholder consultations were conducted in Shangani District, Mogadishu, on 16–17 July 2025 for the proposed Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) Fisheries Department facility. The consultations were organized by the BRA Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy (MFBE), PMU and involved fisheries cooperatives, women groups, youth representatives, community leaders, religious leaders, and private sector representatives. Stakeholders expressed strong support for the proposed BRA Fisheries Department facility and highlighted the need for improved fisheries infrastructure, institutional coordination, market access, sanitation facilities, cold storage, safety equipment, and support to fisheries cooperatives and coastal communities within Mogadishu.

Stakeholder Consultations Date	Location / State	Type of Consultation	Stakeholders Consulted	Key Issues Discussed
8 Nov 2024	Kismayo / Jubaland State	Stakeholder consultation	Minister, Director General, Ministry advisors, (MFBE) youth and women representatives, community elders, fishery community.	Critical need for a climate-resilient fisheries HQ; limited infrastructure hampering ministry performance; strong support for improved governance and service delivery.
19 Nov 2024	Hobyo / Galmudug State	Stakeholder consultation	Minister, Director General, Ministry advisors (MFMR) youth and women representatives, community elders, fishery community.	Demand for better coordination and policy oversight; need for improved staff working conditions; HQ seen as key for fisheries sector governance.
28 Nov 2024	Barawe / Southwest State	Stakeholder consultation	Ministers, Director General, Ministry advisors (MFMR), youth and women representatives, community elders, fishery community.	Need for institutional visibility and outreach to fishing communities; enhanced access to fisheries services; strong backing for HQ facility.
10 Dec 2024	Adale / Hirshabelle State	Stakeholder consultation	Ministers, Director General, Ministry advisors (MFMR), youth and women representatives, community elders, fishery community.	Infrastructure gaps noted; stakeholders supported HQ as means to strengthen administrative capacity, planning, and service delivery.
16–17 July 2025	Shangani District, Mogadishu / BRA	Stakeholder and community consultation	BRA PIU, fisheries cooperatives, women and youth groups, community leaders, fishers, private sector	Strong support for the BRA Fisheries Department facility to strengthen fisheries governance, institutional

				coordination, fisheries sector oversight, and service delivery
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9.1 Summary of Key Outcomes of the consultation

Across all Federal Member States and Benadir Regional Administration, there was consensus that the construction of dedicated Ministry of Fisheries headquarters is critical for:

1. Strengthening institutional capacity and public administration.
2. Enhancing governance, coordination, and regulatory enforcement.
3. Improving working conditions and service delivery to fishing communities.
4. Supporting long-term development of the fisheries sector.
5. Attracting investment and promoting transparency through visible government presence.
6. Supporting fisheries infrastructure development, including landing sites, jetties, cold storage facilities, sanitation systems, and improved market access for fishing communities.
7. Strengthening fisheries sector oversight, stakeholder coordination, and implementation of fisheries-related programs and services.

The SEP has been prepared to meet these objectives:

- Identification of stakeholders directly or indirectly affected by the subproject or interested in it
- Identification and planning of stakeholder engagement activities that will start at the preparation and planning stages of the subproject and continue during the construction and operation phases
- Determining the frequency of stakeholder engagement activities, information sharing and degree of participation, content of consultation activities
- Establishing a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that will provide an open communication channel for stakeholders at every stage of the subproject
- Addressing concerns and expectations communicated by stakeholders in the SEP, ESMP and subproject decision-making and planning stages

12.0 GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS MECHANISM

Under the World Bank ESSs, Bank-supported projects are required to facilitate mechanisms that address concerns and grievances that arise in connection with a project⁴. One of the key objectives of ESS 10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) is ‘to provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow borrowers to respond and manage such grievances⁵. This Project GRM facilitates the Project to respond to concerns and grievances of the project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project. SSFDP provides mechanisms to receive and facilitate resolutions to such concerns. This section lays out the grievance redressal mechanisms (GRM) for the SSFDP (Badmaal). For further details, refer to the GRM Manual.

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

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

The GRM Value Chain is presented in Annex 2.

⁴ Under ESS 2 (Labor and Working Conditions), a grievance mechanism for all direct or contracted workers is prescribed, which will be laid out in a separate Labor Management Plan (LMP). The World Bank’s Good Practice Note on ‘Addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works’ spells out requirements for a GBV grievance redress mechanism, which will be defined in a separate GBV/SEA and Child Protection Risks Action Plan.

⁵ World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework, 2018, p. 131.

13.0 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed construction of the Ministry of Fisheries headquarters the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) Fisheries Department falls under Component 2 of the Somalia Sustainable Development of Fisheries (SSDF) Project, which focuses on strengthening marine fisheries governance and management. The project aims to build modern ministry buildings in Jubaland, Galmudug, Southwest State, and Hirshabelle and Benadir Regional Administration to enhance institutional capacity and sector coordination.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared to mitigate potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the construction activities. These risks are classified as moderate and primarily relate to typical civil works, including noise, dust, waste generation, and occupational health and safety concerns.

The construction will take place on publicly owned land, and the project does not trigger any land acquisition or resettlement. It is also not expected to affect private businesses or livelihoods in the surrounding communities. However, when sourcing construction materials, the contractor, in consultation with the supervising engineer, must ensure that all materials are obtained from authorized sources with the necessary permits.

This ESMP serves as a guide for the Project Management Unit (PMU), Project Implementation Units (PIUs), and the contractor in implementing appropriate environmental and social risk mitigation measures throughout the project. It ensures compliance with all SSDF environmental and social instruments, World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), and relevant national laws and regulations.

14.0 ANNEXES

Annex 1. Environment & Social Screening for Fishery Ministries HQs construction at the Federal Member States

Table 7: Environmental and Social Screening for the Somali Sustainable Fisheries Development Project

Environmental and Social Screening for the Somali Sustainable Fisheries Development Project	
SECTION A: General Sub-Project Information	
Date of screening	1 st June 2025
Activity/Sub- project title	Construction of Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources- Hobyo-Galmudug State of Somalia
Activity/Sub- project component	Component 2: Strengthening Marine Fisheries Governance and Management
Proposed activity duration	6 months
ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details	1. Abdirahim Adan Issack- SCRP-Environmental Safeguard Specialist- abdirahimissack10@gmail.com 2. Marian Abdulle Osoble- Social Development Specialist- Marian.ssfdp@gmail.com
ES Screening Team Member	Saleman Urur Nageye- Project Secretary- salman.ssfdp@gmail.com Eng Mohamed Abdi Ahmed- mohamed.sptjl@gmail.com
Name of Executing Agent	Contractor (N/A)
Site/Activity location (include GPS coordinates)	Hobyo-Galmugug State of Somalia Latitude: 5.342824 Longitude: 48.527145
New/Rehabilitation project	New
Objective of the screening process	To identify and assess potential environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed subprojects or site-specific activities, in order to determine their eligibility, assign risk levels, and define the appropriate mitigation measures and safeguard instruments, ensuring compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) prior to implementation.
E&S Framework and Overall Project Risk Classification	Moderate risk
Project Description. Briefly describe the project activities	Construction of Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources- Hobyo-Galmudug State of Somalia

Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities					
Risk Category	Yes	No	UNK	If these risks ('yes') are present, refer to:	Remarks

<i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering the magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>				
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts				
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where the project is undertaken?		X	ESMF	No further ES Assessment required.
Is there a risk of a lack of monitoring of project activities?		X	Security Management Plan (SMP) ESMP	
Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. industry, commerce, recreation, which could be affected by the proposed project activities?		X	ESMP	Inside existing government compound—no impact on surrounding land uses.
Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the proposed project activities during the operational phase		X	ESMP	None identified; site remains designated for government use and operations are compatible with surrounding land uses.
Is there a risk that the activity will cause population influx from neighboring areas?		X	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Limited workforce within a government compound; local hiring prioritized.
Is there a risk that the selection of the activity location or beneficiaries will lead to conflict?		X	Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	No risk identified; site is on public land with prior government consent and community support.
Is the site in or near an area with past or current conflict?		X	Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Located in a stable area with no recent conflict reported.
Could the project exacerbate clan tensions or resource disputes?		X	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	No; public land and inclusive consultations indicate low risk of disputes.
Are there strategies for conflict-sensitive engagement?	X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	SEP and GM
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions				

Is the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Does the activity has the potential to cause labor risks / ESS2 non-compliance risks (child and forced labor)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Does the activity include a construction component?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	New Fisheries Ministry HQ construction in Hoby, Galmudug.
Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	Minimal; workforce expected to be locally sourced.
Is there a security risk for project Workers?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP)	Site within secured government compound.
Will there be any potential risk of OHS accidents during the construction, and operation phase of the project which could affect human health and the environment?	X			Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	OHS risks during construction phase
Is there a risk of delayed payment of workers?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Implement LMP Establish project GRM
Is there a risk that workers are underpaid?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Implement LMP Set-up GRM payments aligned with market rates
Will the project employ local labor (fishers, processors, loaders)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Are there policies to ensure fair wages and safe conditions?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Are measures in place to prevent child labor or forced labor?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	Implement LMP
Will workers receive training (e.g., safety, skills)?	X			Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) ESMP	
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the construction or operation of the project use natural resources such as land, water, sand, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?		X		ESMP	The site is within a designated ministry compound with an existing boundary wall; no additional land clearing is required
Will the project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials that could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?		X		ESMP	Only standard construction materials will be used and managed

					per ESMP and OHS measures.
Will the activity result in the production of solid waste (directly by the project or by the workforce) during construction, operation, or decommissioning?	X			Waste Management Plan, based on WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines	Construction debris
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste? (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, ozone depleting substances)		X		ESMP	limited to used oils and paints managed per ESMP and Waste Management Plan.
Will the activity result in generation of dust and noise?	X			ESMP	Limited dust and noise
Will the activity result in soil erosion?		X		ESMP	Site is within a developed compound.
Will the activity produce effluents (waste water)?		X		ESMP	Only minor domestic wastewater
Are there nearby portable water sources that need to be protected?		X			No water sources near the site.
Will the activity result in siltation and/or contamination of the water body?		X			Site is distant from water bodies
Will the activity result in increased levels of vibration from construction machinery?		X		ESMP	Minor vibrations from light construction equipment during foundation works.
Will the project release pollutants or any other hazardous, toxic, or noxious substance to the air? (e.g. significant greenhouse gas emissions, dust emissions)	X			ESMP	Minor dust emissions expected.
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?		X		ESMP	Site is already modified and devoid of natural habitat.
Will the activity result in irrigation water with high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) with more than 1,500 ppm?		X			No irrigation activity planned.
Can the project affect the surface or groundwater in quantity or quality? (e.g., discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)		X		ESMP	No discharge or abstraction anticipated.
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)	X			ESMP	Painting works are anticipated
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?	X			ESMP	Materials will be handled and stored safely under the ESMP and OHS procedures.
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety					
Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the public?		X		ESMP	Works confined within a secure government compound

Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?		X		Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	site is enclosed and not near public access routes
Is there a risk of communal drinking water pollution through hazardous waste?		X		ESMP	No nearby drinking water sources.
Is there a risk of increased GBV cases due to labor influx?	X			GBV/SEAH Action Plan Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	
Is there a risk of spread of communal diseases due to labor influx?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	Small local workforce and health measures in place.
Is there a security risk for the community triggered by project activities?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Site within secured government compound
Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the worker, employee or public?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) ESMP	OHS measures and PPE requirements will be enforced.
Does the activity have the potential to upset community dynamics during the construction and operation phase?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Consultations indicate community support.
Will the activity expose community members to physical hazards on the project site?		X		Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Access restricted and safety signage will be provided.
Will the activity pose traffic and road safety concerns?		X		ESMP	Vehicle movement managed under the TMP.
Is there a possibility that the activity contaminates open wells?		X		ESMP	No open wells near the site.
Is there a possibility that the activity spreads pathogens and other pollutants		X		ESMP	Waste and hygiene will be managed.
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement					
Will the project lead to the displacement of a population? (e.g. forceful relocation, relocation of the local community)		X			Public land
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Site in stable area with community support.
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?		X			Will be implemented on public land with

					no livelihood impact.
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?		X			Public land
Will the activity lead to blocked access to the site by people in the area?		X			Site access will be controlled and will not restrict public movement.
Will the activity require acquisition of land or physical buildings or infrastructure?		X			No land, building, or infrastructure acquisition is required, as the activity will be implemented within an existing ministry compound
Will the project impact existing artisanal fishing activities?		X		ESMP	Site is inland
Will the project create new livelihood opportunities (e.g., jobs, value chains)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	Employment opportunities during construction
Will any groups lose access to fishing grounds or coastal land?		X			No fishing grounds affected.
Are there potential conflicts with other users (e.g., pastoralists, traders)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Site not shared with other users.
Is land required for infrastructure (landing site, storage, market)?		X			No land, building, or infrastructure acquisition is required, as the activity will be implemented within an existing ministry compound
Is the land owned communally, privately, or by the government?	X				Public land (government)
Are there existing disputes over the site or nearby coastal land?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Site confirmed free of disputes.
Are any customary or clan agreements needed?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Public land under government
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources					
Will the project be located within, or near environmentally sensitive areas or areas of high ecological value?		X		ESMF	Site in a developed urban setting with no sensitive areas nearby.
Will the project require the conversion of land use of significant areas of land?		X		ESMF	Existing government land

					designated for institutional use.
Can the project cause disruption of wildlife migratory routes		X		ESMF	No wildlife corridors in the area.
Will the project affect fragile, protected, or endangered ecosystems or species? (e.g., natural forests, wetlands, estuarine, coral reefs, mangroves, endemic species, endangered species etc.).		X		ESMF	No protected or critical habitats near the site
Can the project impact ecosystems upon which communities rely for food, water, fibers, or other basic needs, including cultural and spiritual needs?		X		ESMP	Site not linked to community resource areas.
Are the needs of the project likely to exceed the capacity of existing water supply, sanitation systems, transport, or other infrastructure		X		ESMP	existing utilities sufficient.
Will the project involve extraction, diversion or containment of surface or groundwater?		X		ESMP	No water abstraction planned.
Will the activity impact sensitive areas?		X		ESMP	Site fully modified and non-sensitive.
Is there a risk that the activity causes changes in land form and habitat, habitat fragmentation, blockage or migration routes, water consumption and contamination?		X		ESMP	confined to existing developed compound.
Is there a risk that the activity causes loss of precious ecological assets?		X		ESMP	Area devoid of ecological assets.
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/sub-saharan African Historically Underserved					
Are there communities that meet the requirements of ESS7?		X		ESMF	No such communities identified
Is there a risk for impact on the indigenous people		X		ESMF	No indigenous communities identified
Will the project lead to gender disparity?		X		GBV/SEAH Action Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Promotes equal participation and benefits.
Are any vulnerable groups affected (e.g., minority clans, women, youth)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Inclusive engagement ensures equal consideration.
Will the project benefit these groups equitably?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Are there risks of exclusion from decision-making or benefits?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage					

Will the project be located in or close to a site of natural or cultural value?		X			Site not near recognized heritage areas and no heritage resources identified.
Is the project site known to have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?		X		Chance Find Procedures (ESMF)	
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure					
Is there a risk that the activity fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Continuous engagement
Is there a historical exclusion of disabled persons in the area?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	No history of disability exclusion noted during consultations.
Is there a lack of community consultations by the government generally?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes in regards to the activity?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries leads to grievances?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Have local communities been informed about the project?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Have public consultations been held with fishermen, elders, women's groups?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are community concerns documented and addressed?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Are there active local cooperatives or associations involved?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a mechanism for communities to raise complaints or concerns?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is the process accessible (language, literacy, location)?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Are grievances documented and addressed transparently?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	

Environmental and Social Screening for the Somali Sustainable Fisheries Development Project					
SECTION A: General Sub-Project Information					
Date of screening	29 th May 2025				
Activity/Sub- project title	Construction of Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy- Kismayo Jubaland State of Somalia				
Activity/Sub- project component	Component 2: Strengthening Marine Fisheries Governance and Management				
Proposed activity duration	6 months				
ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details	1. Abdirahim Adan Issack- SCRP-Environmental Safeguard Specialist- abdirahimissack10@gmail.com 2. Marian Abdulle Osoble- Social Development Specialist- Marian.ssfdp@gmail.com				
ES Screening Team Member	Saleman Urur Nageye- Project Secretary- salman.ssfdp@gmail.com Eng Mohamed Abdi Ahmed- mohamed.sptjl@gmail.com				
Name of Executing Agent	Local contractor (N/A)				
Site/Activity location (include GPS coordinates)	Kismayo- Jubaland State of Somalia Latitude: -0.344163 Longitude: 42.553282				
New/Rehabilitation project	New				
Objective of the screening process	To identify and assess potential environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed subprojects or site-specific activities, in order to determine their eligibility, assign risk levels, and define the appropriate mitigation measures and safeguard instruments, ensuring compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) prior to implementation.				
E&S Framework and Overall Project Risk Classification	Moderate risk				
Project Description. Briefly describe the project activities	Construct of the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy headquarters- Kismayo-Jubaland State of Somalia				
Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities					
Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering the magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	UNK	If these risks ('yes') are present, refer to:	Remarks
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where the project is undertaken?		X		ESMF	No further ES Assessment required.

Is there a risk of a lack of monitoring of project activities?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. industry, commerce, recreation, which could be affected by the proposed project activities?		X		ESMP	Inside existing government compound
Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the proposed project activities during the operational phase		X		ESMP	None identified; site remains designated for government use and operations are compatible with surrounding land uses.
Is there a risk that the activity will cause population influx from neighboring areas?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Limited workforce
Is there a risk that the selection of the activity location or beneficiaries will lead to conflict?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	No risk identified; site is on public land (government)
Is the site in or near an area with past or current conflict?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Located in a stable area with no recent conflict reported.
Could the project exacerbate clan tensions or resource disputes?		X		Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	No; public land and inclusive consultations indicate low risk of disputes.
Are there strategies for conflict-sensitive engagement?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Implement SEP and GRM
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions					
Is the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Does the activity has the potential to cause labor risks / ESS2 non-compliance risks (child and forced labor)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) ESMP	Implement ESMP, LMP and set-up project GRM
Does the activity include a construction component?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	Construct of the Ministry of Fisheries HQ-

				Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	Kismayo-Jubaland State of Somalia
Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Minimal; workforce expected to be locally sourced.
Is there a security risk for project Workers?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP)	Site within secured government compound.
Will there be any potential risk of OHS accidents during the construction, and operation phase of the project which could affect human health and the environment?	X			Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	Implement OHS and GRM
Is there a risk of delayed payment of workers?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	Implement LMP Set-up GRM
Is there a risk that workers are underpaid?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	Implement LMP Set-up GRM
Will the project employ local labor (fishers, processors, loaders)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Are there policies to ensure fair wages and safe conditions?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Are measures in place to prevent child labor or forced labor?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) ESMP	
Will workers receive training (e.g., safety, skills)?	X			ESMP Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the construction or operation of the project use natural resources such as land, water, sand, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?		X		ESMP	As the site is within an area already designated for public infrastructure, no additional land clearing is required
Will the project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials that could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?		X		ESMP	Only standard construction materials will be used and managed per ESMP and OHS measures.

Will the activity result in the production of solid waste (directly by the project or by the workforce) during construction, operation, or decommissioning?	X			Waste Management Plan, based on WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines	Construction debris
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste? (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, ozone depleting substances)		X		ESMP	limited to used oils and paints will be managed per ESMP and Waste Management Plan
Will the activity result in generation of dust and noise?	X			ESMP	Limited dust and noise
Will the activity result in soil erosion?		X		ESMP	Site is within a developed compound.
Will the activity produce effluents (waste water)?		X		ESMP	Only minor domestic wastewater
Are there nearby portable water sources that need to be protected?		X			No water sources near the site.
Will the activity result in siltation and/or contamination of the water body?		X			Site is distant from water bodies
Will the activity result in increased levels of vibration from construction machinery?		X			
Will the project release pollutants or any other hazardous, toxic, or noxious substance to the air? (e.g. significant greenhouse gas emissions, dust emissions)		X		ESMP	Minor dust emissions expected.
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?		X		ESMP	Site is already modified and devoid of natural habitat.
Will the activity result in irrigation water with high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) with more than 1,500 ppm?		X			No irrigation activity planned.
Can the project affect the surface or groundwater in quantity or quality? (e.g., discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)		X		ESMP	No discharge or abstraction anticipated.
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)	X			ESMP	Paints will be used
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?		X		ESMP	
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety					
Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the public?		X		ESMP	Works confined within a secure government compound
Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?		X		Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	site is enclosed and not near public access routes

Is there a risk of communal drinking water pollution through hazardous waste?		X		ESMP	No nearby drinking water sources.
Is there a risk of increased GBV cases due to labor influx?	X			GBV/SEAH Action Plan Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	
Is there a risk of spread of communal diseases due to labor influx?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	Small local workforce and health measures in place.
Is there a security risk for the community triggered by project activities?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Site within secured government compound
Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the worker, employee or public?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	OHS measures and PPE requirements will be enforced.
Does the activity have the potential to upset community dynamics during the construction and operation phase?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Consultations indicate community support.
Will the activity expose community members to physical hazards on the project site?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Access restricted and safety signage will be provided.
Will the activity pose traffic and road safety concerns?		X		ESMP	Vehicle movement managed under the TMP.
Is there a possibility that the activity contaminates open wells?		X		ESMP	No open wells near the site.
Is there a possibility that the activity spreads pathogens and other pollutants		X		ESMP	Waste and hygiene will be managed.
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement					
Will the project lead to the displacement of a population? (e.g. forceful relocation, relocation of the local community)		X			Public lands
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Site in stable area with community support.
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?		X		Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	Will be implemented on government owned land with

					no livelihood impact.
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?		X			Government land
Will the activity lead to blocked access to the site by people in the area?		X			Works confined within a government compound
Will the activity require acquisition of land or physical buildings or infrastructure?		X			No land, building, or infrastructure acquisition is required, as the activity will be implemented within an existing ministry compound
Will the project impact existing artisanal fishing activities?		X		ESMP	Site is inland
Will the project create new livelihood opportunities (e.g., jobs, value chains)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	Employment opportunities during construction
Will any groups lose access to fishing grounds or coastal land?		X			No fishing grounds affected.
Are there potential conflicts with other users (e.g., pastoralists, traders)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Site not shared with other users.
Is land required for infrastructure (landing site, storage, market)?		X			No land, building, or infrastructure acquisition is required, as the activity will be implemented within an existing ministry compound
Is the land owned communally, privately, or by the government?	X				Public land (government)
Are there existing disputes over the site or nearby coastal land?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Site confirmed free of disputes.
Are any customary or clan agreements needed?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Public land under government
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources					

Will the project be located within, or near environmentally sensitive areas or areas of high ecological value?		X		ESMF	Site in a developed urban setting with no sensitive areas nearby.
Will the project require the conversion of land use of significant areas of land?		X		ESMF	Existing government land designated for institutional use.
Can the project cause disruption of wildlife migratory routes		X		ESMF	No wildlife corridors in the area.
Will the project affect fragile, protected, or endangered ecosystems or species? (e.g., natural forests, wetlands, estuarine, coral reefs, mangroves, endemic species, endangered species etc.).		X			No protected or critical habitats near the site.
Can the project impact ecosystems upon which communities rely for food, water, fibers, or other basic needs, including cultural and spiritual needs?		X		ESMP	Site not linked to community resource areas.
Are the needs of the project likely to exceed the capacity of existing water supply, sanitation systems, transport, or other infrastructure		X		ESMP	existing utilities sufficient.
Will the project involve extraction, diversion or containment of surface or groundwater?		X		ESMP	No water abstraction planned.
Will the activity impact sensitive areas?		X		ESMP	Site fully modified and non-sensitive.
Is there a risk that the activity causes changes in land form and habitat, habitat fragmentation, blockage or migration routes, water consumption and contamination?		X		ESMP	confined to existing developed compound.
Is there a risk that the activity causes loss of precious ecological assets?		X		ESMP	Area devoid of ecological assets.
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/sub-saharan African Historically Underserved					
Are there communities that meet the requirements of ESS7?		X			No such communities identified
Is there a risk for impact on the indigenous people		X			No indigenous communities identified
Will the project lead to gender disparity?		X		GBV/SEAH Action Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	The project will promote equal participation and benefits.
Are any vulnerable groups affected (e.g., minority clans, women, youth)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Inclusive engagement ensures equal consideration.

Will the project benefit these groups equitably?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are there risks of exclusion from decision-making or benefits?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) ESMP	Inclusive stakeholder engagement ensures participation of all groups, minimizing exclusion risks.
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage					
Will the project be located in or close to a site of natural or cultural value?		X			Site not near recognized heritage areas and no heritage resources identified.
Is the project site known to have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?		X		Chance Find Procedures (ESMF)	
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure					
Is there a risk that the activity fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Implement the SEP and ensure ongoing engagement throughout the project lifecycle
Is there a historical exclusion of disabled persons in the area?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	No history of disability exclusion noted during consultations.
Is there a lack of community consultations by the government generally?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	The project supports government-led consultations and SEP implementation.
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes in regards to the activity?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries leads to grievances?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Have local communities been informed about the project?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	

Have public consultations been held with fishermen, elders, women's groups?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are community concerns documented and addressed?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Are there active local cooperatives or associations involved?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a mechanism for communities to raise complaints or concerns?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is the process accessible (language, literacy, location)?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are grievances documented and addressed transparently?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	

Environmental and Social Screening for the Somali Sustainable Fisheries Development Project	
SECTION A: General Sub-Project Information	
Date of screening	10 th June 2025
Activity/Sub- project title	Construction of Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources- Barawe-Southwest State of Somalia
Activity/Sub- project component	Component 2: Strengthening Marine Fisheries Governance and Management
Proposed activity duration	6 months
ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details	1. Abdirahim Adan Issack- SCRP-Environmental Safeguard Specialist- abdirahimissack10@gmail.com 2. Marian Abdulle Osoble- Social Development Specialist- Marian.ssfdp@gmail.com
ES Screening Team Member	Saleman Urur Nageye- Project Secretary- salman.ssfdp@gmail.com Eng Mohamed Abdi Ahmed- mohamed.sptjl@gmail.com
Name of Executing Agent	Contractor (N/A)
Site/Activity location (include GPS coordinates)	Barawe-Southwest State of Somalia Latitude: 1.105190 Longitude: 44.026994
New/Rehabilitation project	New

Objective of the screening process	To identify and assess potential environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed subprojects or site-specific activities, in order to determine their eligibility, assign risk levels, and define the appropriate mitigation measures and safeguard instruments, ensuring compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) prior to implementation.					
E&S Framework and Overall Project Risk Classification	Moderate risk					
Project Description. Briefly describe the project activities	Construction of Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources- Barawe-Southwest State of Somalia					
Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities						
Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering the magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	UNK	If these risks ('yes') are present, refer to:	Remarks	
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts						
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where the project is undertaken?		X		ESMF	No further ES Assessment required.	
Is there a risk of a lack of monitoring of project activities?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) ESMP		
Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. industry, commerce, recreation, which could be affected by the proposed project activities?		X		ESMP	Inside existing government owned compound	
Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the proposed project activities during the operational phase		X		ESMP	None identified; site remains designated for government use and operations are compatible with surrounding land uses.	
Is there a risk that the activity will cause population influx from neighboring areas?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Limited workforce	
Is there a risk that the selection of the activity location or beneficiaries will lead to conflict?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	No risk identified; site is on public land (government)	
Is the site in or near an area with past or current conflict?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Located in a stable area with no recent conflict reported.	

Could the project exacerbate clan tensions or resource disputes?		X		Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	No; public land and inclusive consultations indicate low risk of disputes.
Are there strategies for conflict-sensitive engagement?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions					
Is the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Does the activity has the potential to cause labor risks / ESS2 non-compliance risks (child and forced labor)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	Implement LMP and establish project GRM
Does the activity include a construction component?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	New Fisheries Ministry HQ construction in Barawe, Southwest.
Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	Local labor will be primarily engaged.
Is there a security risk for project Workers?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP)	Site within secured government compound.
Will there be any potential risk of OHS accidents during the construction, and operation phase of the project which could affect human health and the environment?	X			Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	OHS risks during construction phase
Is there a risk of delayed payment of workers?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Implement LMP Establish project GRM
Is there a risk that workers are underpaid?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Implement LMP Set-up GRM
Will the project employ local labor (fishers, processors, loaders)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Are there policies to ensure fair wages and safe conditions?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	

Are measures in place to prevent child labor or forced labor?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	
Will workers receive training (e.g., safety, skills)?	X			Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) ESMP	
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the construction or operation of the project use natural resources such as land, water, sand, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?		X		ESMP	The site is within a designated ministry compound with an existing boundary wall; no additional land clearing is required
Will the project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials that could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?		X		ESMP	Only standard construction materials will be used and managed per ESMP and OHS measures.
Will the activity result in the production of solid waste (directly by the project or by the workforce) during construction, operation, or decommissioning?	X			Waste Management Plan, based on WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines	Construction debris
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste? (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, ozone depleting substances)		X		ESMP	limited to used oils and paints will be managed per ESMP and Waste Management Plan
Will the activity result in generation of dust and noise?	X			ESMP	Limited dust and noise
Will the activity result in soil erosion?		X		ESMP	Site is within a developed compound.
Will the activity produce effluents (waste water)?		X		ESMP	Only minor domestic wastewater
Are there nearby portable water sources that need to be protected?		X			No portable water sources near the site.
Will the activity result in siltation and/or contamination of the water body?		X			The works are within the compound and did not cause siltation or contaminate any water body.
Will the activity result in increased levels of vibration from construction machinery?		X		ESMP	The activity involved construction with

					minimal vibration impact.
Will the project release pollutants or any other hazardous, toxic, or noxious substance to the air? (e.g. significant greenhouse gas emissions, dust emissions)		X		ESMP	Minor dust emissions expected.
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?		X		ESMP	Site is already modified and devoid of natural habitat.
Will the activity result in irrigation water with high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) with more than 1,500 ppm?		X			No irrigation activity planned.
Can the project affect the surface or groundwater in quantity or quality? (e.g., discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)		X		ESMP	No discharge or abstraction anticipated.
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)	X			ESMP	Painting works are anticipated
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?		X		ESMP	Proper storage and handling during the construction minimized any spill or leakage risk.
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety					
Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the public?		X		ESMP	Works confined within a secure government compound
Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?		X		Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Site is enclosed and not near public access routes
Is there a risk of communal drinking water pollution through hazardous waste?		X		ESMP	No nearby drinking water sources.
Is there a risk of increased GBV cases due to labor influx?	X			GBV/SEAH Action Plan Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	
Is there a risk of spread of communal diseases due to labor influx?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	Small local workforce and health measures in place.
Is there a security risk for the community triggered by project activities?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Site within secured government compound
Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the worker, employee or public?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	OHS measures and PPE requirements will be enforced.

				ESMP	
Does the activity have the potential to upset community dynamics during the construction and operation phase?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Consultations indicate community support.
Will the activity expose community members to physical hazards on the project site?		X		Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Access restricted and safety signage will be provided.
Will the activity pose traffic and road safety concerns?		X		ESMP	Vehicle movement managed under the TMP.
Is there a possibility that the activity contaminates open wells?		X		ESMP	No open wells near the site.
Is there a possibility that the activity spreads pathogens and other pollutants		X		ESMP	Waste and hygiene will be managed.
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement					
Will the project lead to the displacement of a population? (e.g. forceful relocation, relocation of the local community)		X			Public land
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	The project is in a peaceful area with no land or resource conflicts.
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?		X			Project will be implemented on government owned land with no livelihood impact.
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?		X			Public land
Will the activity lead to blocked access to the site by people in the area?		X			Works confined within a government compound
Will the activity require acquisition of land or physical buildings or infrastructure?		X			No land, building, or infrastructure acquisition is required, as the activity will be implemented within an existing ministry compound
Will the project impact existing artisanal fishing activities?		X		ESMP	It will not affect artisanal fishing.

Will the project create new livelihood opportunities (e.g., jobs, value chains)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	Employment opportunities during construction
Will any groups lose access to fishing grounds or coastal land?		X		#	
Are there potential conflicts with other users (e.g., pastoralists, traders)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	No conflicts with other resource users are expected.
Is land required for infrastructure (landing site, storage, market)?		X		Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	No land, building, or infrastructure acquisition is required, as the activity will be implemented within an existing ministry compound
Is the land owned communally, privately, or by the government?	X			Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	Public land (government)
Are there existing disputes over the site or nearby coastal land?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	There are no known disputes over the site or nearby coastal land.
Are any customary or clan agreements needed?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	No customary or clan agreements are required.
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources					
Will the project be located within, or near environmentally sensitive areas or areas of high ecological value?		X		ESMF	Located in an urban area with no nearby sensitive zones.
Will the project require the conversion of land use of significant areas of land?		X		ESMF	On government land designated for institutional use.
Can the project cause disruption of wildlife migratory routes		X		ESMF	No wildlife corridors nearby.
Will the project affect fragile, protected, or endangered ecosystems or species? (e.g., natural forests, wetlands, estuarine, coral reefs, mangroves, endemic species, endangered species etc.).		X		ESMF	No protected or critical habitats present.
Can the project impact ecosystems upon which communities rely for food, water, fibers, or other basic needs, including cultural and spiritual needs?		X		ESMP	Not linked to community resource areas.
Are the needs of the project likely to exceed the capacity of existing water supply, sanitation systems, transport, or other infrastructure		X		ESMP	Existing utilities are adequate.

Will the project involve extraction, diversion or containment of surface or groundwater?		X		ESMP	No water abstraction planned.
Will the activity impact sensitive areas?		X		ESMP	Site already developed and non-sensitive.
Is there a risk that the activity causes changes in land form and habitat, habitat fragmentation, blockage or migration routes, water consumption and contamination?		X		ESMP	Within an existing compound.
Is there a risk that the activity causes loss of precious ecological assets?		X		ESMP	No significant ecological features present.
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/sub-saharan African Historically Underserved					
Are there communities that meet the requirements of ESS7?		X		ESMF	No indigenous communities identified.
Is there a risk for impact on the indigenous people		X		ESMF	No indigenous groups present in the area.
Will the project lead to gender disparity?		X		GBV/SEAH Action Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	The project promotes equitable participation and benefits.
Are any vulnerable groups affected (e.g., minority clans, women, youth)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Inclusive engagement ensures fair representation.
Will the project benefit these groups equitably?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Are there risks of exclusion from decision-making or benefits?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Stakeholder engagement encourages broad participation and minimizes exclusion risks.
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage					
Will the project be located in or close to a site of natural or cultural value?		X		Chance Find	Site not near recognized heritage areas and no heritage resources identified.
Is the project site known to have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?		X		Procedures (ESMF)	
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure					

Is there a risk that the activity fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Continuous engagement
Is there a historical exclusion of disabled persons in the area?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	No history of disability exclusion noted during consultations.
Is there a lack of community consultations by the government generally?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	The project supports government-led consultations and SEP implementation.
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes in regards to the activity?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries leads to grievances?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Have local communities been informed about the project?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Have public consultations been held with fishermen, elders, women's groups?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are community concerns documented and addressed?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Are there active local cooperatives or associations involved?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a mechanism for communities to raise complaints or concerns?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is the process accessible (language, literacy, location)?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Are grievances documented and addressed transparently?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	

Environmental and Social Screening for the Somali Sustainable Fisheries Development Project

SECTION A: General Sub-Project Information

Date of screening	4 ^h May 2025
Activity/Sub- project title	Construction of Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy- Adale Hirshabelle State of Somalia
Activity/Sub- project component	Component2: Strengthening Marine Fisheries Governance and Management
Proposed activity duration	6 months
ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details	1. Abdirahim Adan Issack- SCRP-Environmental Safeguard Specialist- abdirahimissack10@gmail.com 2. Marian Abdulle Osoble- Social Development Specialist- Marian.ssfdp@gmail.com
ES Screening Team Member	Saleman Urur Nageye- Project Secretary- salman.ssfdp@gmail.com Eng Mohamed Abdi Ahmed- mohamed.sptjl@gmail.com
Name of Executing Agent	Local contractor (N/A)
Site/Activity location (include GPS coordinates)	Adale Hirshabelle State of Somalia Latitude: 2.767235 Longitude: 46.329411
New/Rehabilitation project	New
Objective of the screening process	To identify and assess potential environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed subprojects or site-specific activities, in order to determine their eligibility, assign risk levels, and define the appropriate mitigation measures and safeguard instruments, ensuring compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) prior to implementation.
E&S Framework and Overall Project Risk Classification	Moderate risk
Project Description. Briefly describe the project activities	Construct of the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy headquarters- Adale Hirshabelle State of Somalia

Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities

Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering the magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	UNK	If these risks ('yes') are present, refer to:	Remarks
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ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where the project is undertaken?		X		ESMF	No further E&S assessment is required.
Is there a risk of a lack of monitoring of project activities?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP)	Regular supervision and reporting by the PMU/PIU, consultant and contractor ensure

					compliance with E&S requirements.
Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. industry, commerce, recreation, which could be affected by the proposed project activities?		X		ESMP	Project sites are within government areas with no nearby land uses affected.
Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the proposed project activities during the operational phase		X		ESMP	No future land use plans will be affected; activities align with existing uses.
Is there a risk that the activity will cause population influx from neighboring areas?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	The project employs local labor and services, minimizing potential for worker or population influx.
Is there a risk that the selection of the activity location or beneficiaries will lead to conflict?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	No risks identified; the site is located on government-owned public land.
Is the site in or near an area with past or current conflict?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Situated in a stable area with no recent conflict incidents reported.
Could the project exacerbate clan tensions or resource disputes?		X		Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Project benefit all groups equally.
Are there strategies for conflict-sensitive engagement?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Implement SEP and GRM
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions					
Is the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Does the activity has the potential to cause labor risks / ESS2 non-compliance risks (child and forced labor)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) ESMP	Implement ESMP, LMP and set-up project GRM
Does the activity include a construction component?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	Construct of the Ministry of Fisheries HQ- Adale Hirshabelle State of Somalia

Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Local labor will be primarily employed.
Is there a security risk for project Workers?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP)	Site is on government-owned land designated for institutional use.
Will there be any potential risk of OHS accidents during the construction, and operation phase of the project which could affect human health and the environment?	X			Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	Implement OHS and GRM
Is there a risk of delayed payment of workers?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	Implement LMP Set-up GRM
Is there a risk that workers are underpaid?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	Implement LMP Set-up GRM
Will the project employ local labor (fishers, processors, loaders)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Are there policies to ensure fair wages and safe conditions?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Are measures in place to prevent child labor or forced labor?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) ESMP	
Will workers receive training (e.g., safety, skills)?	X			ESMP Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the construction or operation of the project use natural resources such as land, water, sand, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?		X		ESMP	Uses local available materials with minimal resource demand.
Will the project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials that could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?		X		ESMP	No. No hazardous materials involved; standard safety measures applied.
Will the activity result in the production of solid waste (directly by the project or by the workforce) during construction, operation, or decommissioning?	X			Waste Management Plan, based on WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines	Construction debris
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste? (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, ozone depleting substances)		X		ESMP	Limited to used oils and paints managed per ESMP and WMP.

Will the activity result in generation of dust and noise?	X			ESMP	Limited dust and noise
Will the activity result in soil erosion?		X		ESMP	Proper site management will prevent soil erosion.
Will the activity produce effluents (waste water)?		X		ESMP	Only minor domestic wastewater
Are there nearby portable water sources that need to be protected?		X			No water sources near the site.
Will the activity result in siltation and/or contamination of the water body?		X			Site is distant from water bodies
Will the activity result in increased levels of vibration from construction machinery?		X			
Will the project release pollutants or any other hazardous, toxic, or noxious substance to the air? (e.g. significant greenhouse gas emissions, dust emissions)		X		ESMP	Minor dust emissions expected.
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?		X		ESMP	Site is already modified and devoid of natural habitat.
Will the activity result in irrigation water with high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) with more than 1,500 ppm?		X			No irrigation activity planned.
Can the project affect the surface or groundwater in quantity or quality? (e.g., discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)		X		ESMP	No discharge or abstraction anticipated.
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)	X			ESMP	Paints will be used
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?	X			ESMP	
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety					
Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the public?		X		ESMP	Work confined within secured site.
Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?		X		Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Within government compound, no public routes affected.
Is there a risk of communal drinking water pollution through hazardous waste?		X		ESMP	Proper waste management in place.
Is there a risk of increased GBV cases due to labor influx?		X		GBV/SEAH Action Plan Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Local labor prioritized; SEA/SH measures will be enforced.
Is there a risk of spread of communal diseases due to labor influx?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	Local workforce and OHS controls in place.
Is there a security risk for the community triggered by project activities?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Security coordinated with local authorities.

Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the worker, employee or public?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	PPE and safety supervision will be ensured.
Does the activity have the potential to upset community dynamics during the construction and operation phase?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Consultations indicate community support.
Will the activity expose community members to physical hazards on the project site?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Access restricted and safety signage will be provided.
Will the activity pose traffic and road safety concerns?		X		ESMP	Vehicle movement managed under the TMP.
Is there a possibility that the activity contaminates open wells?		X		ESMP	No open wells near the site.
Is there a possibility that the activity spreads pathogens and other pollutants		X		ESMP	Waste and hygiene will be managed.
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement					
Will the project lead to the displacement of a population? (e.g. forceful relocation, relocation of the local community)		X		Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	Public lands
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	The project is in a peaceful area with no land or resource conflicts.
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?		X			Project will be implemented on government owned land with no livelihood impact.
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?		X			Government land
Will the activity lead to blocked access to the site by people in the area?		X			Works confined within a government compound
Will the activity require acquisition of land or physical buildings or infrastructure?		X			No land, building, or infrastructure acquisition is required, as the activity will be implemented within an existing ministry own compound
Will the project impact existing artisanal fishing activities?		X		ESMP	It will not affect artisanal fishing.
Will the project create new livelihood opportunities (e.g., jobs, value chains)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	Jobs

				ESMP	
Will any groups lose access to fishing grounds or coastal land?		X			No fishing grounds affected.
Are there potential conflicts with other users (e.g., pastoralists, traders)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Site not shared with other users.
Is land required for infrastructure (landing site, storage, market)?		X			No land, building, or infrastructure acquisition is required, as the activity will be implemented within ministry owned land.
Is the land owned communally, privately, or by the government?	X				Public land (government)
Are there existing disputes over the site or nearby coastal land?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	There are no known disputes over the site or nearby coastal land.
Are any customary or clan agreements needed?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	No customary or clan agreements are required.
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources					
Will the project be located within, or near environmentally sensitive areas or areas of high ecological value?		X		ESMF	Situated in a coastal area with no nearby sensitive or marine ecological zones.
Will the project require the conversion of land use of significant areas of land?		X		ESMF	Located on government-owned land designated for institutional purposes.
Can the project cause disruption of wildlife migratory routes		X		ESMF	No wildlife movement corridors in the vicinity.
Will the project affect fragile, protected, or endangered ecosystems or species? (e.g., natural forests, wetlands, estuarine, coral reefs, mangroves, endemic species, endangered species etc.).		X			No protected or critical habitats identified near the site.
Can the project impact ecosystems upon which communities rely for food, water, fibers, or other basic needs, including cultural and spiritual needs?		X		ESMP	Not associated with community resource areas.
Are the needs of the project likely to exceed the capacity of existing water supply, sanitation systems, transport, or other infrastructure		X		ESMP	Existing utility services are sufficient for project needs.

Will the project involve extraction, diversion or containment of surface or groundwater?		X		ESMP	No groundwater or surface water abstraction planned.
Will the activity impact sensitive areas?		X		ESMP	The site is already developed and environmentally non-sensitive.
Is there a risk that the activity causes changes in land form and habitat, habitat fragmentation, blockage or migration routes, water consumption and contamination?		X		ESMP	Situated within an established and secured compound.
Is there a risk that the activity causes loss of precious ecological assets?		X		ESMP	No notable ecological features present in or around the site.
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/sub-saharan African Historically Underserved					
Are there communities that meet the requirements of ESS7?		X			No indigenous communities have been identified.
Is there a risk for impact on the indigenous people		X			No indigenous groups are present in the project area.
Will the project lead to gender disparity?		X		GBV/SEAH Action Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	The project promotes equal participation and shared benefits.
Are any vulnerable groups affected (e.g., minority clans, women, youth)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Inclusive engagement will ensure fair representation.
Will the project benefit these groups equitably?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are there risks of exclusion from decision-making or benefits?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) ESMP	Stakeholder engagement encourages broad participation and minimizes exclusion risks.
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage					
Will the project be located in or close to a site of natural or cultural value?		X		Chance Find Procedures (ESMF)	Site not near recognized heritage areas and no heritage resources identified.
Is the project site known to have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?		X			
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure					
Is there a risk that the activity fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Implement the SEP and ensure ongoing engagement throughout the project lifecycle

Is there a historical exclusion of disabled persons in the area?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	No history of disability exclusion noted during consultations.
Is there a lack of community consultations by the government generally?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	The project supports government-led consultations and SEP implementation.
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes in regards to the activity?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries leads to grievances?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Have local communities been informed about the project?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Have public consultations been held with fishermen, elders, women's groups?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are community concerns documented and addressed?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	No concerns were raised during initial engagement; a site-level GRM will be established.
Are there active local cooperatives or associations involved?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a mechanism for communities to raise complaints or concerns?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is the process accessible (language, literacy, location)?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are grievances documented and addressed transparently?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	

Environmental and Social Screening for the Somali Sustainable Fisheries Development Project

SECTION A: General Sub-Project Information

Date of screening	4 th March 2026
Activity/Sub- project title	Construction of Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) Fisheries Department-Shangani District, Mogadishu, Benadir Region, Somalia
Activity/Sub- project component	Component 2: Strengthening Marine Fisheries Governance and Management
Proposed activity duration	8 months
ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details	3. Abdirahim Adan Issack- PMU-Environmental Safeguard Specialist- abdirahimissack10@gmail.com 4. Marian Abdulle Osoble- PMU-Social Development Specialist- Marian.ssfdp@gmail.com
ES Screening Team Member	Eng Mohamed Abdi Ahmed- PMU Project Engineer mohamed.sptjl@gmail.com Mustaf Mohamed Moalim- BRA-PIU Coordinator- ssfdp.bra@gmail.com
Name of Executing Agent	Contractor (N/A)
Site/Activity location (include GPS coordinates)	Shangani District, Mogadishu, Benadir Region, Somalia Latitude: 2.035327 Longitude: 45.346959
New/Rehabilitation project	New
Objective of the screening process	To identify and assess potential environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed subprojects or site-specific activities, in order to determine their eligibility, assign risk levels, and define the appropriate mitigation measures and safeguard instruments, ensuring compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) prior to implementation.
E&S Framework and Overall Project Risk Classification	Moderate risk

Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities

Risk Category	Yes	No	UNK	If these risks ('yes') are present, refer to:	Remarks
<i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering the</i>					

<i>magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>					
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where the project is undertaken?		X		ESMF	No further ES Assessment required.
Is there a risk of a lack of monitoring of project activities?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) ESMP	
Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. industry, commerce, recreation, which could be affected by the proposed project activities?		X		ESMP	Inside existing government compound—no impact on surrounding land uses.
Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the proposed project activities during the operational phase		X		ESMP	None identified; site remains designated for government use
Is there a risk that the activity will cause population influx from neighboring areas?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Limited workforce within a government compound, local hiring prioritized.

Is there a risk that the selection of the activity location or beneficiaries will lead to conflict?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	site is on public land with prior government consent and community support.
Is the site in or near an area with past or current conflict?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Located in a stable area with no recent conflict reported.
Could the project exacerbate clan tensions or resource disputes?		X		Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	No; public land and inclusive consultations indicate low risk of disputes.
Are there strategies for conflict-sensitive engagement?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions					
Is the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Does the activity has the potential to cause labor risks / ESS2 non-compliance risks (child and forced labor)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Does the activity include a construction component?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	New Fisheries Department construction in Shangani-Mogadishu-BRA
Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	Workforce expected to be locally sourced.

location?					
Is there a security risk for project Workers?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP)	Site within secured government compound.
Will there be any potential risk of OHS accidents during the construction, and operation phase of the project which could affect human health and the environment?	X			ESMP Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Is there a risk of delayed payment of workers?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Implement LMP Establish project GRM
Is there a risk that workers are underpaid?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Implement LMP Set-up GRM payments aligned with market rates
Will the project employ local labor (fishers, processors, loaders)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Are there policies to ensure fair wages and safe conditions?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Are measures in place to prevent child labor or forced labor?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	
Will workers receive training (e.g., safety, skills)?	X			Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) ESMP	
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the construction or operation of the project use natural resources such as land, water, sand, materials or energy, especially any resources which are		X		ESMP	The site is within a designated BRA compound with an existing boundary wall; no additional land clearing is required

non-renewable or in short supply?					
Will the project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials that could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?		X		ESMP	Only standard construction materials will be used and managed per ESMP and OHS measures.
Will the activity result in the production of solid waste (directly by the project or by the workforce) during construction, operation, or decommissioning?	X			Waste Management Plan, based on WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines	
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste? (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, ozone depleting substances)		X			limited to used oils and paints managed per ESMP and Waste Management Plan.
Will the activity result in generation of dust and noise?	X			ESMP	
Will the activity result in soil erosion?		X			Site is within a developed compound.
Will the activity produce effluents (waste water)?		X			Only minor domestic wastewater
Are there nearby portable water sources that need to be protected?		X			No water sources near the site.
Will the activity result in siltation and/or contamination of the water body?		X			Site is distant from water bodies

Will the activity result in increased levels of vibration from construction machinery?		X			Minor vibrations from light construction equipment during foundation works.
Will the project release pollutants or any other hazardous, toxic, or noxious substance to the air? (e.g. significant greenhouse gas emissions, dust emissions)	X			ESMP	Minor dust emissions expected.
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?		X			The site is already modified with no natural habitat.
Will the activity result in irrigation water with high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) with more than 1,500 ppm?		X			No irrigation activity planned.
Can the project affect the surface or groundwater in quantity or quality? (e.g., discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)		X			No discharge or abstraction anticipated.
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)	X			ESMP	Painting works are anticipated
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?	X			ESMP	
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety					
Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the public?		X			Works confined within a secure government compound
Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?		X			site is enclosed and not near public access routes
Is there a risk of communal drinking water pollution through hazardous		X			No nearby drinking water sources.

waste?					
Is there a risk of increased GBV cases due to labor influx?	X			ESMP GBV/SEAH Action Plan Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	
Is there a risk of spread of communal diseases due to labor influx?		X			Small local workforce and health measures in place.
Is there a security risk for the community triggered by project activities?		X			Site within secured government compound Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Mechanism (GM) in place
Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the worker, employee or public?		X			ESMP OHS measures and PPE requirements will be enforced.
Does the activity have the potential to upset community dynamics during the construction and operation phase?		X			Consultations indicate community support. SEP and GM in place
Will the activity expose community members to physical hazards on the project site?		X			Access restricted and safety signage will be provided. OHS and GRM
Will the activity pose traffic and road safety concerns?		X			Vehicle movement managed under the TMP.
Is there a possibility that the activity contaminates open wells?		X			No open wells near the site.
Is there a possibility that the activity spreads pathogens and other pollutants		X			Waste and hygiene will be managed.
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement					

Will the project lead to the displacement of a population? (e.g. forceful relocation, relocation of the local community)		X			Public land
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Site in stable area with community support.
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?		X			Will be implemented on public land with no livelihood impact.
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?		X			Public land
Will the activity lead to blocked access to the site by people in the area?		X			Site access will be controlled and will not restrict public movement.
Will the activity require acquisition of land or physical buildings or infrastructure?		X			No land, building, or infrastructure acquisition is required, as the activity will be implemented within an existing BRA compound
Will the project impact existing artisanal fishing activities?		X			Site is inland
Will the project create new livelihood opportunities (e.g., jobs, value chains)?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) ESMP	Employment opportunities during construction
Will any groups lose access to fishing grounds or coastal land?		X			No fishing grounds affected.

Are there potential conflicts with other users (e.g., pastoralists, traders)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Site not shared with other users.
Is land required for infrastructure (landing site, storage, market)?		X			No land, building, or infrastructure acquisition is required, as the activity will be implemented within an existing ministry compound
Is the land owned communally, privately, or by the government?	X				Public land (government)
Are there existing disputes over the site or nearby coastal land?		X			Site confirmed free of disputes.
Are any customary or clan agreements needed?		X			Public land under government
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources					
Will the project be located within, or near environmentally sensitive areas or areas of high ecological value?		X			Site in a developed urban setting with
					no sensitive areas nearby.
Will the project require the conversion of land use of significant areas of land?		X			Existing government land designated for institutional use.
Can the project cause disruption of wildlife migratory routes		X			No wildlife corridors in the area.
Will the project affect fragile, protected, or endangered ecosystems or species? (e.g., natural forests, wetlands, estuarine, coral reefs, mangroves, endemic species, endangered species etc.).		X			No protected or critical habitats near the site
Can the project impact ecosystems upon which communities rely for food, water, fibers, or other basic needs, including cultural and spiritual needs?		X			Site not linked to community resource areas.

Are the needs of the project likely to exceed the capacity of existing water supply, sanitation systems, transport, or other infrastructure	X			existing utilities sufficient.
Will the project involve extraction, diversion or containment of surface or groundwater?	X			No water abstraction planned.
Will the activity impact sensitive areas?	X			Site fully modified and non-sensitive.
Is there a risk that the activity causes changes in land form and habitat, habitat fragmentation, blockage or migration routes, water consumption and contamination?	X			confined to existing developed compound.
Is there a risk that the activity causes loss of precious ecological assets?	X			Area devoid of ecological assets.
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/sub-saharan African Historically Underserved				
Are there communities that meet the requirements of ESS7?	X		ESMF	No such communities identified
Is there a risk for impact on the indigenous people	X		ESMF	No indigenous communities identified
Will the project lead to gender disparity?	X		GBV/SEAH Action Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Mechanisms (GM)	Promotes equal participation and benefits.
Are any vulnerable groups affected (e.g., minority clans, women, youth)?	X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Inclusive engagement ensures equal consideration.
Will the project benefit these groups equitably?	X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Are there risks of exclusion from decision-making or benefits?	X			SEP and GM in place
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage				
Will the project be located in or close to a site of natural or cultural value?	X			Site not near recognized

Is the project site known to have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?		X		Chance Find Procedures (ESMF)	heritage areas and no heritage resources identified.
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure					
Is there a risk that the activity fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Continuous engagement
Is there a historical exclusion of disabled persons in the area?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	No history of disability exclusion noted during consultations.
Is there a lack of community consultations by the government generally?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes in regards to the activity?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries leads to grievances?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Have local communities been informed about the project?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Have public consultations been held with fishermen, elders, women's groups?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are community concerns documented and addressed?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Are there active local cooperatives or associations involved?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a mechanism for communities to raise complaints or concerns?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is the process accessible (language, literacy, location)?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	

Are grievances documented and addressed transparently?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
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Annex 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism

This annex describes Project GRM's objectives and the steps of the GRM Value Chain in more detail.

GRM Objectives

The key objective of the GRM is to establish a prompt, easy to understand, consistent and respectful mechanism to support the receiving, investigating and responding to complaints or grievances from project stakeholders. It is designed to offer project stakeholders an opportunity to seek and receive grievance redress; to strengthen the project's team ability to identify, track, resolve and refer eligible grievances; and to enhance the Project's development results and outcomes. The GRM is expected to contribute to continuous improvement in the performance of the SSFDP through an analysis of trends and lessons learned. GRM does not prevent access to judicial and administrative remedies. It is designed culturally.

The SSFDP will contract a GRM Focal Point and has put in place a dedicated toll-free hotline (2498) and email address (grm.badmaal@gmail.com).

Categorization of Grievances

Grievances will be categorized using the guidance summarized below, including basic information communication; public administration ethics and conduct; governance; human rights; environmental compliance; corruption and economic crimes. Grievances outside the Badmaal Project mandate will be referred to the appropriate statutory institution.

Table 8: Types of Complaints Expected

Categories of Grievances
<i>1. Basic information</i>
- Access to information
- Correction and deletion of untrue or misleading information that affects the person
<i>2. Ethics and conduct</i>
- Government entities and staff
- Implementing Partner staff
<i>4. Violation and breach of codes of ethics</i>
- Violation of codes of ethics;
- Breach of the code of ethics by government officers:
- Breach of Code of Conduct and Ethics by staff of Implementing Partners
<i>5. Violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms</i>
- Gender equality and general equality matters.
- Equality and freedom from discrimination (Equality -every person; Equality of men and women to opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social)

- Economic and Social Rights (health, sanitation, freedom from hunger, adequate and quality food, clean safe and adequate water, social security, education, emergency medical treatment)
- Non-discrimination of special needs groups
6. Corruption and Economic crimes
- Unethical conduct and fraud-related activities.
7. Labor and working conditions
- Termination/Summary Dismissal,
- Breach of Employment Contract Terms
- Conflicts with Trade Unions
- Work Injury
- Discrimination
- Sexual Harassment
- Remuneration
- Wrongful termination
- Suspension
- Waiver of Claims
8. Environmental compliance violations
- Violation of environmental standards laid out in the ESIA, ESMPs, and ESMF
9. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)
- Violation of occupational health and safety measures and standards laid out in the ESMF, ESMPs
11. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) / Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) / Sexual Harassment (SH)
- Gender based violence committed by project personnel or any worker on the Project, or GBV committed in relation to the Project
- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse committed by Project staff or any worker of an IP associated to the Project
- Sexual Harassment committed by Project staff or any worker of an IP associated to the Project
12. Threats on personal and community safety.
13. Child Labor
- Labor mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children
14. Human Rights Abuse by Security Personnel
- Abuse committed by Security Personnel/Project staff or any worker of an IP associated to the Project

Channels Available

A phone number for a hotline operator: The phone number of a grievance hotline operator must be widely disseminated among project stakeholders. The Hotline Operator is available from 8.00 am to 5.00 pm every day via toll-free number. The hotline operator is set up and managed by the Project Management Unit (PMU). Any party concerned can call the hotline number and file a grievance with the Project. Hotline Operators will respond in Somali or English.

A help desk must be set up by the respective IP during the implementation of sub-project activities in an area. They should be manned by the IP staff, especially its community project facilitators, in close coordination with local authorities. At the help desk, PAPs can inquire about information in regard to project activities, or they can file a grievance directly with the person manning the desk. Grievances can be filed in writing or verbally at the Help Desk.

Relevant assigned personnel available on each project site will be required to accept formal grievances and ensure that avenues for lodging grievances are accessible to the public and all PAPs. The first point of contact for all potential grievances from community members may be the contractor, IP or the local government official. Such personnel will be required to accept formal grievances; or they can point out the Hotline Operator's number, the Help Desk or Suggestion Box.

A suggestion box must be installed at the nearest local administration office to the sub-project site. Suggestion boxes provide a more anonymous way of filing grievance or for providing feedback. Grievances or feedback submitted to the Suggestion Box must be expressed in writing. Suggestion Boxes are installed at the closest official administration office in the subproject area. Boxes are clearly marked as S-related feedback and grievance mechanism.

Processing Steps

Step 1: Grievance Uptake

Multiple channels must be available for aggrieved parties to file their complaint, grievance, or feedback. The aggrieved party must be able to select the most efficient institution, the most accessible means of filing a grievance, and must be able to circumvent partial stakeholders in the Project, which may be implicated in the complaint. He or she must further be able to bypass some grievance channels that are perceived as potentially not responsive or biased.

GBV/SEA/SH-related Grievance: Given the sensitive nature of GBV complaints, the GRM provides different ways to submit grievances. All grievance uptake channels can be used to report on GBV/SEA/SH-related⁶ grievances. No grievance uptake mechanism cannot reject such grievances, and all personnel directly receiving grievances will be trained in the handling and processing of GBV/SEA/SH-related grievances. Information on relevant legislation will be delivered to survivors prior to any disclosure of case details, for example through initial awareness raising sessions on the GRM. This will allow protect the survivor-centered approach from mandatory reporting.

Step 2: Sort and Process

All registered grievances will be transferred to the GRM Focal Point at the respective IP at state or national level either by the Hotline Operator, local personnel, or the Help Desk Officer. The GRM focal point will categorize the complaint according to the table above (section on 'Categorization of Grievance'). Worker-related grievances will be handed over to a workers' GRM (see below). Where grievances are of sexual nature and can be categorized as GBV/SEAH or child protection risk, the IP has to handle the case appropriately and refer the case to the GBV reporting protocols and referral system, defined in the GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Prevention and

⁶ <https://mfbe.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Somalia-fisheries-project-SEAH-PRP-August-2024.pdf>

Response Plan. Dedicated training on how to respond to and manage complaints related to GBV/SEAH will be required for all GRM operators and relevant project staff.

For grievances handled under the general Project GRM, the GRM Focal Point will determine the most competent and effective level for redress and the most effective grievance redress approach. The focal point will further assign timelines for follow-up steps based on the priority of the grievance and make a judgment and reassign the grievance to the appropriate staff or institution. The person will exclude grievances that are handled elsewhere (e.g. at the court). The focal point should offer the complainant option/s for resolution of their grievance.

GBV/SEA/SH: All reporting will limit information in accordance with the survivor’s wishes regarding confidentiality and in case the survivor agrees on further reporting, information will be shared only on a need-to-know-base, avoiding all information which may lead to the identification of the survivor and any potential risk of retribution.

Data on GBV cases recorded will only include the nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words), whether the complainant believes the perpetrator was related to the project and additional demographic data, such as age and gender, will be collected and reported, with informed consent from the survivor. If the survivor does not wish to file a formal complaint, referral to available services will still be offered even if the complaint is not related to the project, that referrals will be made, the preference of the survivor will be recorded, and the case will be considered closed.

Step 3: Acknowledgement and Follow-Up

The respective IP will decide whether a grievance can be solved locally, with local authorities, implementers, NGOs, CSOs or contractors, and whether an investigation is required. The first ports of call will have in-depth knowledge of communal socio- political structures and will therefore be able to recommend to the GRM Focal Point the appropriate individuals that could be addressed with the case, if the case can be solved at the local level.

Step 4: Verify, Investigate and Act

The IP, the GRM Focal Point, will then undertake activity-related steps in a timely manner. The activities will include: verifying, investigating, redress action and plan.

Table 9: Verifying, investigating and acting

Grievance Category	Required Action
Queries, comments and Suggestions.	Acknowledgement / Clarification.
Complaints and concerns which do not require formal investigation.	<p>Grievances should be handled and resolved by the immediate manager within the GRM structure, e.g. the GRM Focal Point or a dedicated staff.</p> <p>The IP should appoint a grievance redress committee, which includes relevant staff in the IP organization and can include a selected local authority (ideally the committee consists of an equal number of men and women), which can hear both parties and ideally solve the matter within the organization.</p>

<p>Complaints and concerns that involve allegations that require investigation or interventions of a different kind.</p>	<p>As appropriate, conduct verification, negotiation, mediation or arbitration, coordination with respective authorities, decision-making, escalation to judicial or administrative institutions, proposed solutions, implementation of agreed actions, etc.,</p> <p>The IP should appoint a grievance redress committee, which includes relevant staff in the IP organization and can include a selected local authority (ideally the committee consists of an equal number of men and women), which can hear both parties and ideally solve the matter within the organization.</p>
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Step 5: Monitor, Evaluate and Provide Feedback

The IP/GM Focal Point will provide feedback to GM users and the public at large about:

- results of investigations.
- actions taken.
- why GM is important.
- enhance the visibility of the GM among beneficiaries; and
- increase in users’ trust in the GRM

Table 10: Response Time

Type of Case	Actions Required	Response Required
<p>Straight-forward cases with little anticipated complications.</p>	<p>Minimal checks and consultations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledge reception of the grievance, detail follow-up steps and set timelines (number of days) for follow-up activities: verify, investigate, if need be, and communicate outcomes and next steps based on outcomes - 1-3 days.
<p>Cases that require some minimal processes.</p>	<p>Delete misleading information, collect information, analyze existing information, prepare communication materials to disclose delayed information, clarify existing information, and correct misleading information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledge reception of the grievance, detail the steps to follow, and provide the appropriate practical timelines. - 7 -14 days.
<p>Cases that requires Investigation.</p>	<p>Access and review of relevant documentation (reports, policy documentation), field-based fact findings missions (visits and interviews), analysis and preparation of reports, consultative sessions to rectify or adjust the implementation approaches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledge reception of the grievance, provide follow-up steps and set timelines for a comprehensive response. - 14 to 21 days.

Cases that require escalation to higher Badmaal Project implementation Level.	Transfer case to relevant higher level (e.g. state-level or national HQ of IP; PIU).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledge reception of the grievance, provide the need for escalation of the grievance to the next project implementation level, and set timelines for a comprehensive response. - 7-14 days.
Cases that referral to Institutions. require other	Transfer case to relevant institution (National Police Service, World Bank).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledge reception of the grievance, provide the need for referral of the grievance to an appropriate institution, and set timelines for a comprehensive response on referral progress. - 7 - 21days

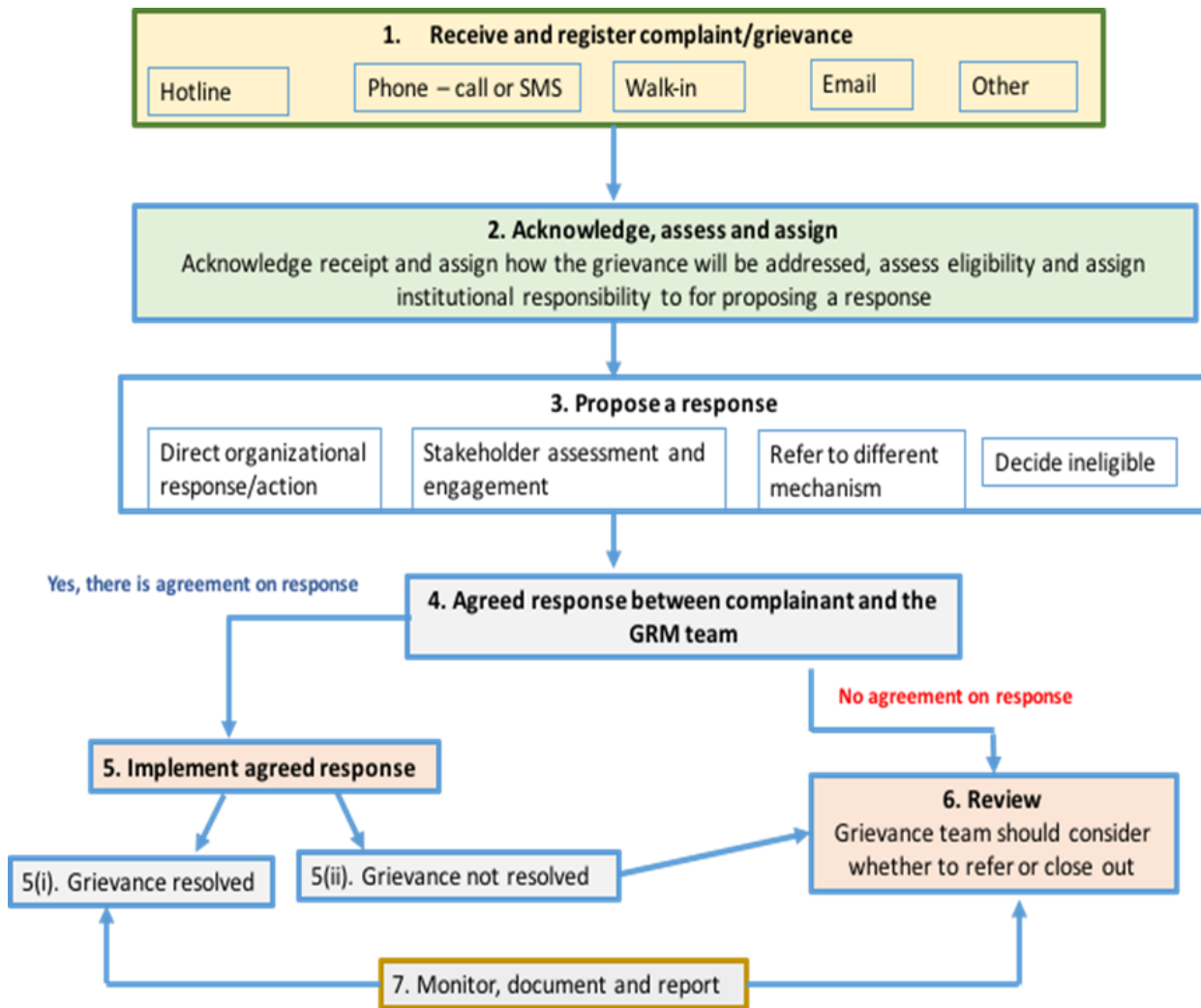


Figure 4: GRM Flow chart

Annex 3: Stakeholder's attendance sheet



Federal Republic of Somalia
Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting for the construction of the HQ building of the
Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy of Galmudug – Hobyo



Attendance Sheet

Date: 19/1/2024

No	Name	Institution/State	Signature
1.	Abdirashid Makhammad wabdi	PIU	[Signature]
2.	Abdirahim Cabnab Maxamed	Community	[Signature]
3.	Abdullahi Jamaar	Community	[Signature]
4.	Salamin Uruw Naagayze	PMU	[Signature]
5.	Isma'il Abdullahi Aada	GM	[Signature]
6.	Maryam Abdulle gumen	Social Specialist	[Signature]
7.	Abdifalah Mohamed Hamed	Environ Specialist	[Signature]
8.	Abdikadir Sheekhshaykh	Community	[Signature]
9.	Saad Ali Jedi	Community	[Signature]
10.	Mohad Mohamud	Community	[Signature]
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			



Federal Republic of Somalia
Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting for the construction of the HQ building of the
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine resource Hirshabelle Adale



10/12/2024

Date: 07/12/2024

Attendance Sheet

No	Name	Institution/State	Signature
1.	Nur Siyad Jaqal	Hirshabelle state	[Signature]
2.	Sumiya Ahmed Rage		[Signature]
3.	Salmaan Ahmed Negaye	PINU	[Signature]
4.	Abdi-Fatih Mohamed Abad	PINU	[Signature]
5.	Maryam Adalle Adale	PINU	[Signature]
6.	Mohamed Ahmed Adani	Hirshabelle	[Signature]
7.	Abdullahi Abdulhassan Ali	Community	[Signature]
8.	Abdulkadir Nour Nour	Community	[Signature]
9.	Fahye Ahmed Adhane A.	Community	[Signature]
10.	Fa-tumo Ahmed Adale.	Community.	[Signature]
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			



Federal Republic of Somalia
Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting for the construction of the HQ building of the
Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy of Jubaland State – Kismayo



Attendance Sheet

Date: 09/11/2024

No	Name	Institution/State	Signature
1.	Smad Abdulkadir Ali	PIO Juba	Smad
2.	Abdifitah Mohamed Hamed	Environment specialist	Abdifitah
3.	Maryam Abdulle Oshole		
4.	Saleh Uraa Nageye	PMU	Saleh
5.	Kadir Ahmed Kadiye	Community	Kadir
6.	Abdirahman Abdulkadir Nageye	Community	Abdirahman
7.	Fakara pane Adan	Community	Fakara
8.	Abdullah Ali Adan	Community	Abdullah
9.	Sugad Abdulkadir Adan	Community	Sugad
10.	Mohamed Osman Mohamed	Community	Mohamed
11.	Roble Mohamed Farah	Community	Roble
12.	Dega Mohamed Ali Roble	Community	Dega
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			



Jamhuuriyada Federalka Soomaaliya
Dowlad Goboleedka Hirshabeelle
Maamulka Gobolka Sh/ Dhexe
Degmada Cadale

Badmaad



Hirshabelle State
Administration of middle Shabelle Region
Office of the Adale District Administration



جمهورية الصومال الفيدرالية
دولة هر شبيلى
إدارة إقليم شبيلى الوسطى
ناحية عدلى

Ref: MDCAGD/ 000069/2024

Date: 17/12/2024

KU: Gudoomiyaha Gobalka Shabeellaha Dhexe.

OG: Wasaarada Kaluumeysiga Iyo Keyraadka Buluuga Ee Dowlad Gaboleedka Hir-Shabeelle .

OG: Wasaarada Howlaha Guud Iyo Guryeenta Dowlad Gaboleedka Hir-Shabeelle .

OG: Wasaarada Arimaha Gudaha Dowlad Gaboleedka Hir-Shabeelle .

OG: Madaxweynaha Dowlad Gaboleedka Hir-Shabeelle .

UJEEEDO: Bixin Dhul .

Iyada Oo Latix Gelinayo Danta Guud Iyo Baahiyaha Looqabo In La Heloo Xafiisyo Eey Ku Shaqeyso Wasaarada Kaluumeysiga Dowlad Gobaledka Hir-Shabeelle .

Waxaa Maamulka Dagmaada Cadale Kuwarejiyay Wasaarada Kaluumeysiga Iyo Kheyraadka Buluugaa Dhul Cabirkiisu Yahay 100m X 100m Kaas Oo Ay Ka Dhisaneysa Xafiisman .

Kuna Cad Sawirka Iyo Qoraalka GPS Ka

Latitude: 2.766106°

Longitude: 64.32989°

kuna lifaaqan codsiga ay noosoo direen
Deegaanka Cadale.

Muujiinaayana halka uu kaga yaalo

Wabilaahi towfiiq



Gudoomiyaha Degmada cadale

Muuse Mohamed Ahmed (kali)



Adale district administration office

Tel: +252-61724744 | E-Mail: muuse1kali@gmail.com

DOWLADDA KOONFUR GALBEED
EE SOOMAALIYA
MAAMULKA DEGMADA BARAAWE
DUQA MAGAALADA BARAAWE



ولاية جنوب غرب الصومال
إدارة مدينة براوي
مكتب المدير

SOUTHWEST STATE OF SOMALIA

Office of the District Commissioner and the Mayor Of Barawe

Ref: DB-DGKS-XG-0063/2024

Date: 24/03/2024

Ku: Wasaaradda Kallumeysiga iyo Kheyraadka Badda

=Baydhabo=

UJEDDO: Ogolaansho Dhul Deegaan Ah

Anigoo Ah Gudoomiyaha Degmada Barawe Ahna Duq Magaalada Waxaan Qoraalkaan Ku Caddeynayaa inaan u ogolaadey **Wasaaradda Kallumeysiga iyo Kheyraadka Badda** Dhul deegaan inay Ka Xirgiliso Dhismaha Wasaaradd, Dhulkaas oo Ku Yaalo Xaafada Dayax, Cabirkiisu yahay **50 X 50M.** Jihooyinka Dhulka Sida hoos ku Xusan:

WAQOQOYI.	Waxaa Ka Xiga.	DHUL BANAAN.
BARI.	Waxaa Ka Xiga.	BADDA.
KOONFUR	Waxaa Ka Xiga.	DHUL BANAAN.
GALBEED.	Waxaa Ka Xiga.	WADDO

Waxaan Caddeynayaa In **Wasaaradda Kallumeysiga iyo Kheyraadka Badda** aan u Ogolaadey Dhulka Kor Ku Xusan oo ayna uu Shaqeyn Dan Guud Ah

Gudoomiyaha Degmada Barawe
Ahna Duqa Magaalada
Mudane Omar Sheikh Abdi (Shafana)



E-mail: dc.barawe@moilgr.SW.SO , dc.barawe@gmail.com

Tel: +252615526350

Barawe - Somalia

SUMAD: MoPWRH/DGJ/229/2024

TAARIKH: 18/06/2024

Land Allotment Letter
Warqad Dhul Bixinta
Public Land
Dhul Dowlad

Lr. DiWAANKA [Reg.No]	MAGACA ISTICMALKA [Owner's Name]	DEGMADA [District]	XAAFADA/WAAXDA [[location/sub- location]
MoPWRH/DGJ/229/2024	Ministry of Fishery	kismaayo	Farjano

Astaamaha (Plot Details)

Isticmaalka (Use of the Land)	Bedka (Area)	Astaamaha (Land Features)
Jubaland Ministry of Fishery HQ	2400M ²	Offices Structure

CABIRKA BOOSKA {plot Dimensions}

WAQOQOYI	30m	KONFUR	30m	CABIRKA GUUD
BARI	80m	GELBEED	80	2400M ²

GPS Coordinates

Point	Longitude	Latitude
1	42.553307	0.343298
2	42.553553	0.343409
3	42.553308	0.344089
4	42.553063	0.343978

Hon. Abdiwahab Ahmed Osman
Minister of
Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing,
Jubaland State of Somalia.





Federal Republic of Somalia
Galmudug State of Somalia
Local Municipality of Hobyo District

Tix: XGK/DH/000115/25

Date: 30/07/2025

Ku: Wasaaradda Kallumeysiga iyo Kheyraadka Badda.

= Dhuusamareeb

UJEDO: Ogolaansho Dhul Deegaan ah.

Anigoo ah Gudoomiye Kuxigeenka Degmada Hobyo ahna kusimaha Gudoomiyaha, waxaan Qoraalkaan ku cadeynayaa in aan u ogolaaday Wasaaradda Kalluumeysiga iyo Kheyraad Badda Galmudug Dhul Deegaan inay kahirgaliso Dhismaha wasaaradda, Dhulkaas oo kuyaalo Xaafadda Midnimo, Cabirkiisuna yahay 70x40m Jihooyinkiisuna yihiin.

WAQOYI. Waxaa kaxiga Dhul dhisan

BARI. Waxaa kaxiga Badda

KOONFUR. waxaa kaxiga dhul Bannaan

GALBEED. Waxaa kaxiga wado iyo dhul Bannaan

Waxaan Cadeynayaa in aan u ogolaaday Wasaaradda Kallumeysiga iyo Kheyraadka Badda Dhulka Kor kuxusan.

Muqtar Abdullahi Mohamed
Gud. Kuxigeenka Degmada Hobyo



Hobyo District, Galmudug Somalia

Tel: +252 61 5086207 | Email: mayorofhobyo@gmail.com

Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Soomaaliya
Maamulka G.Banaadir & Dawladda Hoose ee Muqdisho
Xafiiska Guddoomiyaha Gobolka Banaadir Ahna
Duqa Magaalada Muqdisho



جمهورية الصومال الفيدرالية
إدارة محافظة بنادر وبلدية مقديشو
مكتب المحافظ وعمدة

Federal Republic of Somalia
Banadir Regional Administration - Mogadishu Municipality
Office of the Governor and Mayor of Mogadishu

Tix: DH/MG/EGDM/01/589/2026

Tr: 22/02/2026

Ku: Wasaaradda Kalluumeysiga & Dhaqaalaha Buluuga
Og: Agaasimaha Waaxda Kalluumeysiga & Dhaqaalaha Buluuga
Og: Xog'hayaha Guud ee Maamulka G/Banaadir
Og: Guddoomiye K/xigeenada Maamulka G/Banaadir

Muqdisho.
Muqdisho.
Muqdisho.
Muqdisho.

Ujeeddo: **Oggolaansho Bixin Dhul Danguud ah.**

Mudane Wasiir salaan ka dib,

Iyadoo la tix-raacayo warqadda Summadeedu tahay **DH/MG/W/D/A/DH/07/686/2026**, ee **05/02/2026**, kana soo baxday Xafiiska Wakiilka Duqa ee Arrimaha Dhulka, kuna saabsaneyd gudbin warbixin dhul.

Haddaba, Maamulka G/Banaadir, D/Hoose ee Xamar, wuxuu oggolaaday bixinta dhul danguud ah, dhulkaas oo laga dhisaayo Xarunta Xafiisyada Waaxda Kalluumeysiga & Dhaqaalaha Buluuga ee G/Banaadir, iyo Xafiisyada Mashruuca Badmaal dhulkaas oo ku yaalla Degmada Shangaani, cabirkiisuna wuxuu dhan yahay **17mX17m**.

Sidaas darteed, Maamulka G/Banaadir wuxuu caddeynayaa in uu oggol yahay in dhulkaas laga hirgeliyo dhismaha Mashruuca Kalluumeysiga ee Badmaal.

Wada shaqeyn wacan.

Dr. Xasan Maxamed Xuseen (Maamulka)
Guddoomiyaha G/Banaadir, Ahna Duqa Magaalada Muqdisho.



Annex 5: Template Contractors Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan

This annex presents a template that should be used for the E&S monitoring process by the PMU/PIU monitoring team.


Table 11: Environmental and social Monitoring Plan template

Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Indicators	Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency	Findings/Observations	Corrective Action

Annex 6: Building scheme design



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 KAALIYE Consulting Group (KCG) Address: Sultan Park, 21 October Road, Waaberi Dist, Mogadishu, Somalia, 4th Floor Rm-404 Tel: +252 61 3929777 / +252 61 9279722 www.kaaliyecg.com	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Description	Date										KCG Office	00 Floor Project number: 0001 Date: Issue Date: Drawn by: Al FTM Checked by: Eng. Chester	Scale: 0.1 1 : 115
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