

**Republic of Yemen**

**United Nations Office for Project Services**

**Yemen Emergency Electricity Access Project - Phase 2 (P178347)**

**Environmental and Social Action Plan**

**Supply and Installation Solar Power Systems to 80 Facilities**

**2 Schools and 78 Healthcare Facilities in 14 Governorates**

**25 October 2023**

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## Abbreviations

BoQs	Bill of Quantities
C-ESMP	Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan
CoC	Code of Conduct
CoP	Code of Practice
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESHS	Environment, Social, Health, and Safety
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
ESSO	Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer
FLAP	Forced Labor Action Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GM	Grievance Mechanism
HSSE	Health, Safety, Social and Environment
km	Kilometer
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt hour
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PV	photovoltaic
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SMP	Security Management Plan
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
YEEAP	Yemen Emergency Electrical Access Project

## Subproject Summary

<b>Subproject name</b>	Supply and Installation of Solar Power Systems to 80 Facilities
<b>Subproject location</b>	78 Healthcare facilities and 2 schools located in 63 districts across 14 governorates
<b>Estimated Start/Completion Date</b>	1 December 2023 to 31 March 2024

### 1. Introduction

Yemen Emergency Electrical Access Project Phase 2 (YEEAP 2; P178347), hereinafter the Project, is a World Bank financed project implemented in the Republic of Yemen by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). YEEAP 2 is a follow-up to the Yemen Emergency Electricity Access Project (P163777). YEEAP 2 has been approved by the WB in June 2022 and declared effective on six of October 2022 with Project Development Objective to improve access to electricity in rural and peri-urban areas within Yemen and plan for the restoration of the Yemen power sector.

Under subcomponent 1.2 of the Project, UNOPS will engage solar suppliers and installers to provide and install solar energy systems to critical service facilities to address the humanitarian crisis in rural and peri-urban areas across Yemen.

This subproject aims to supply and install solar power systems to 80 facilities, and it is implemented under subcomponent 1.2 of the Project. The targeted facilities under this subproject are 2 schools and 78 healthcare facilities (details in sections 2.2, 2.3) located in the rural and peri-urban areas of the country.

Project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)<sup>1</sup> was prepared by the UNOPS to meet the requirements of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), UNOPS requirements and the national laws and regulations. For YEEAP 2 UNOPS has also prepared the following instruments: (i) a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), (ii), a Labor Management Procedures (LMP), (iii) a Security Management Plan (SMP), and (v) a GBV/SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan.

Subproject screening was performed following the Project ESMF requirements and the screening table is available in annex 1. The current Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) for this subproject has been prepared following the template of previous packages Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) prepared for the same type of intervention. The preparation of ESAP instead of full ESMP for this type of intervention has been agreed during the Environmental and Social Thematic Review Mission conducted in Amman, 20 to 22 June 2023, between the UNOPS and WB E&S teams<sup>2</sup>.

### 2. Subproject Description

#### 2.1. Overview

Building on the success of YEEAP 1 where solar power systems supplied to the critical service facilities contribute significantly to maintaining the services across the healthcare and education center, this effort will continue under YEEAP 2 in which 80 facilities, fourth rollout, have been selected as priority to be supplied with solar power systems. Additional facilities will be selected and supported under the Project

<sup>1</sup> YEEAP ESMF is available in the link

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099925102162242198/pdf/P1783470ESMF020220020100v40yap.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> The E&S Thematic Review Mission co-led by Gael Gregoire (Regional Environmental and Social Standards Adviser, Middle East and North Africa Region (MNA)) and Aki Tsuda (Senior Social Development Specialist and Acting Regional Environmental and Social Standards Advisor, MNA).

during its lifetime in which dedicated ESAPs will be prepared for any upcoming batches. The facilities under this subproject are public, currently operational and were selected based on the continuous communication and coordination with the official authorities in the country as well as the partners in the country including WHO, UNICEF and MSF.

Detailed assessment of each facility under this subproject has been performed by UNOPS in coordination with the facilities management to evaluate the needs, determine the factors and requirements that should be included in the system design of each facility. Such assessment of each facility has been carried out by qualified Engineers in which the facility status, existing/expected power consumption, access, operational arrangements, system components location and such details are agreed with the facilities management. An integrity test has been performed by UNOPS during the assessment (structural integrity assessment is a process to determine how reliable an existing structure can carry current and future loads and fulfill the task for a given time period) for the building rooftop during selection of targeted facility and the mounting structure is designed to tolerate wind speed of up to 120 km/hr. Following the detailed assessment of facilities, solar system design and Bill of Quantity (BOQ) was prepared for each facility under the subproject in which the fire and safety aspects were incorporated. Solar system design has been verified and reviewed to meet the applicable standards in which multiple review levels were introduced to ensure all safety aspects, as indicated in section 5.1, are met.

The intervention will be entirely implemented within the existing facilities boundaries and it will be limited to supply, install, commission, start-up and handover the solar power system and the connection to the existing electrical network of each facility. It is expected that the work will be performed simultaneously in the facilities in which close follow-up of contractors work plans will be performed by UNOPS engineers.

The sites can be prepared and made ready before the photovoltaic (PV) system components installation, while the system components are imported. The following, among other things, will be included in the preparation process; installing the earthing; laying of cables and mounting structures. The PV panels mounting structure are in the form of pre-fabricated parts and no welding will take place in the site, the mounting structure in the facilities will be fixed on the rooftop by using anchor bolts and PV Panels will be installed on the mounting structure as well as the combiner box will be installed on the mounting structure. Once all system components are installed, tested, commissioned and all contractor work are completed in each facility, the whole system will be handed over to facilities management in which they will be fully responsible for the system operation. Training sessions, under full supervision of UNOPS, will be conducted by the contractor as part of the contract scope targeting facility workers to ensure their full understanding and ability to manage such operations. Furthermore, technical support will be provided to the facilities from the UNOPS team during the project lifetime.

## 2.2. Facilities Summary

This subproject includes 80 facilities, 2 schools and 78 healthcare facilities, distributed across 14 governorates as detailed in table 1 below. All facilities are located in rural and peri-urban areas. A summary of the location, coordinates and system capacity are available under section 2.2.1 for healthcare facilities and section 2.2.2 for schools.

Table 1 Distribution of targeted facilities across governorates

	Abyan	Ad-Dhale'e	Al-Baydha	Al-Hudaydal	Al-Jawf	Al-Mahwit	Dhamar	Hadhramout	Hajjah	Lahj	Sa'ada	Sana'a	Shabwah	Taiz	Total
Health center	3	2	2	6	12	5	1	2	7	1	9	2	1	8	61
Hospital			3	1	1	1	1	2		2		2	3	1	17
School													2		2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>80</b>

### 2.2.1. Healthcare facilities summary

The healthcare facilities under the subproject are 78 in which 61 Health Centers and 17 District Hospitals are included and distributed across 14 governorates. The number of workers and average number of patients per month in each facility as obtained from the facilities management records are detailed in the below table.

Total number of workers in the targeted facilities is 1,782 (1,101 males and 681 females). Accumulative average number of patients / month in all targeted facilities is 131,847 in which 55,371 are males and 76,476 are females.

The planned system generation capacity in each facility meant to cover all premises and the main power consumption requirements. The system capacity and components details that will be installed in each facility, as extracted from the relevant drawings and BOQ, are included in the below table. Total number of solar panels that will be installed in all facilities is 2,417, 550 W each (system capacity in W/number of solar panels), with an approximate power generation capacity of 1,329 kW.

Table 2 Healthcare facilities summary

No	Facility Name	Coordinates	Governorate	District	Number of workers		Number of patients / months <sup>3</sup>			System capacity kW	Number of PV panels	Panels installation location
					M	F	M	F	Total			
1.	Kadaf Zumailah Health Center	15.006697, 43.233107	Al-Hudaydah	Bajil	10	4	712	900	1612	6.6	12	Building Roof
2.	Al-Hawaz Health Center	14.043407, 43.609032	Al-Hudaydah	Jabal Ras	4	2	150	200	350	4.4	8	Building Roof
3.	Al-Qabiah Health Center	15.178855, 43.165143	Al-Hudaydah	Bajil	9	3	500	800	1300	6.6	12	Building Roof
4.	Al Sarh Health Center	15.235905, 43.232302	Al-Hudaydah	Al Dhahi	4	2	210	290	500	4.4	8	Building Roof
5.	Al Mighlaf Health Center	15.287989, 43.190653	Al-Hudaydah	Al Mighlaf	12	4	600	900	1500	13.2	24	Building Roof
6.	Al Mansoriah Hospital	14.683977, 43.295233	Al-Hudaydah	Al Mansoriah	83	48	2600	4400	7000	72.6	132	Building Roof
7.	Al Hitar Health Center	14.132681, 43.390175	Al-Hudaydah	Zabid	8	5	650	850	1500	13.2	24	Building Roof
8.	Bait Al Bishari Health Center	15.484011, 43.587416	Al-Mahwit	Ar Rujum	4	2	100	300	400	6.6	12	Building Roof
9.	Wadi Aba'ar Al Hajr Health Center	15.526723, 43.649793	Al-Mahwit	Ar Rujum	4	2	100	200	300	6.6	12	Building Roof

<sup>3</sup> Average number of patients per month, facilities management records

No	Facility Name	Coordinates	Governorate	District	Number of workers		Number of patients / months <sup>3</sup>			System capacity kW	Number of PV panels	Panels installation location
					M	F	M	F	Total			
10.	Al Wasitah Health Center	15.460095, 43.355733	Al-Mahwit	Al Khabt	5	2	100	150	250	6.6	12	Building Roof
11.	Brwad Health Center	15.351263, 43.407126	Al-Mahwit	Hufash	4	2	120	200	320	4.4	8	Building Roof
12.	Wadi Ghaswan Health Center	15.507832, 43.842119	Al Mahwit	Shibam	5	2	70	130	200	4.4	8	Building Roof
13.	Shibam Hospital	15.513239, 43.908181	Al Mahwit	Shibam	75	31	4240	6400	10640	41.8	76	Building Roof
14.	Al-A'aroosh Rural Hospital	15.285243, 44.733687	Sana'a	Khawlan	20	5	1000	1600	2600	41.8	76	Building Roof
15.	Abu Harb Al Mulsu Hospital	15.272051, 44.254030	Sana'a	Sanhan	109	46	6500	7657	14157	72.6	132	Building Roof
16.	Bait AL Henami Health Center	15.454375,44.326676	Sana'a	Bani Hushaish	6	3	300	450	750	13.2	24	Building Roof
17.	Ladan Health Center	15.199669,44.109411	Sana'a	Bani Matar	5	1	150	200	350	8.8	16	Building Roof
18.	Al Baradoon Rural Hospital	14.717689, 44.582888	Dhamar	Al-Hada'a	11	7	800	1200	2000	41.8	76	Building Roof
19.	Al Garashah Health Center	14.580967, 44.563035	Dhamar	Mayfa'at Anss	7	5	200	250	450	13.2	24	Building Roof
20.	Fas Health Center - Bakil Al-Mair	16.405500, 43.300722	Hajjah	Bakeel Mayr	8	7	345	457	802	8.8	16	Building Roof
21.	Al-Kobra Health Center	15.72925, 43.64019	Hajjah	Sharsh	8	14	750	657	1407	22.0	40	Building Roof
22.	Khawlan Health Center	15.670527, 43.468357	Hajjah	Hajjah City	16	6	789	865	1654	4.4	8	Building Roof
23.	Al-Rabo'a Health Center	16.322389, 43.398667	Hajjah	Wahsha	15	3	965	978	1943	8.8	16	Building Roof
24.	Bani Omar Health Center	16.149361, 43.422333	Hajjah	Kushar	12	4	689	554	1243	8.8	16	Building Roof
25.	Al-Qa'eda Health Center	15.852816, 43.456217	Hajjah	Al-Shahel	16	4	907	998	1905	8.8	16	Building Roof
26.	Al-Majame'e Health Center	16.423806, 43.431389	Hajjah	Al-Qarah	6	1	654	750	1404	6.6	12	Building Roof
27.	Al-Juma'a Health Center	16.7642, 43.38305	Sa'ada	Haydan	5	2	624	702	1326	6.6	12	Building Roof

No	Facility Name	Coordinates	Governorate	District	Number of workers		Number of patients / months <sup>3</sup>			System capacity kW	Number of PV panels	Panels installation location
					M	F	M	F	Total			
28.	Al-Fawt Health Center	16.83923, 43.39989	Sa'ada	Sadain	6	4	250	300	550	6.6	12	Building Roof
29.	Al-Ozd Health Center	17.14466, 43.24869	Sa'ada	Razih	4	4	143	197	340	6.6	12	Building Roof
30.	Nayd Bareq Health Center	16.92142, 43.2693	Sa'ada	Munabeh	7	3	824	1500	2324	6.6	12	Building Roof
31.	Henodahan Health Center	16.96478, 44.26823	Sa'ada	Ketaf	7	2	560	555	1115	6.6	12	Building Roof
32.	Al-Atoor Health Center	17.01927, 44.30143	Sa'ada	Ketaf	5	3	540	481	1021	7.15	13	Building Roof
33.	Al-Rabe'a Health Center	17.0888, 43.75722	Sa'ada	Sehar	6	2	401	576	977	13.2	24	Building Roof
34.	Hamazat Health Center	16.98325, 43.76907	Sa'ada	Sehar	2	7	640	720	1360	6.6	12	Building Roof
35.	Bani Owaeer Al-Sharqi Health Center	16.75748, 43.7461	Sa'ada	Sehar	11	3	420	780	1200	13.2	24	Building Roof
36.	Al-Khalq General Health Center	16.058570 , 44.810751	Al-Jawf	Al-Khalq	8	12	655	848	1503	22.0	40	Building Roof
37.	Al-Muslob General Health Center	16.182377,44.627314	Al-Jawf	Al-Maslob	9	7	600	800	1400	22.0	40	Building Roof
38.	Aal- Shanan Health Center	16.254363,44.438094	Al-Jawf	Al-Matmah	9	6	300	400	700	13.2	24	Building Roof
39.	Suq Dda'am Health Center	16.330570,44.459968	Al-Jawf	Al-Zaher	1	1	350	400	750	6.6	12	Building Roof
40.	Amin Nasher Health Center	16.772968,44.358232	Al-Jawf	Baret	9	3	150	250	400	6.6	12	Building Roof
41.	Bart Rajouza Health Center	16.698978,44.413548	Al-Jawf	Rojuzah	7	10	550	750	1300	17.6	32	Building Roof
42.	Daris Center for Maternity and Childhood	16.760778,44.338839	Al-Jawf	Baret	6	7	150	250	400	6.6	12	Building Roof
43.	Rahooob Health Centre	16.910284,44.455371	Al-Jawf	Baret	7	2	600	1050	1650	13.2	24	Building Roof
44.	Al-Yatimah Health Center	16.997230,45.044525	Al-Jawf	Khib AL-Sha'ath	6	3	474	751	1225	13.2	24	Building Roof



No	Facility Name	Coordinates	Governorate	District	Number of workers		Number of patients / months <sup>3</sup>			System capacity kW	Number of PV panels	Panels installation location
					M	F	M	F	Total			
45.	Al-Gheel Health Center	16.105967,44.677782	Al-Jawf	Al-Ghaeel	5	2	350	550	900	22.0	40	Building Roof
46.	Al-Muton Hospital	16.233374,44.587034	Al-Jawf	Al-Mutoon	12	13	550	1050	1600	22.0	40	Building Roof
47.	Al-Abraq Health Center	16.711636,44.833424	Al-Jawf	Khib AL-Sha'ath	6	3	400	620	1020	17.6	32	Building Roof
48.	Al-Zaher Health Center	16.316517, 44.496649	Al-Jawf	Al-Zaher	6	3	320	450	770	6.6	12	Building Roof
49.	Dr. Riyadh Al Jariri Hospital Falak	14.614741,49.256744	Hadhrumout	Al-Mukala	91	61	150	200	350	41.8	76	Building Roof
50.	Mawla Aydeed Health Center	16.054218,48.981149	Hadhrumout	Tarim	12	3	340	420	760	6.6	12	Building Roof
51.	Obstertic Emergency Center	16.051418,49.003806	Hadhrumout	Tarim	12	37	0	1500	1500	41.8	76	Building Roof
52.	Ghail Bin Yamin Hospital	15.546263,49.350587	Hadhrumout	Ghail Bin Yamin	44	10	809	543	1352	22.0	40	Building Roof
53.	Habban Hospital	14.357013,47.066284	Shabwah	Habban	27	30	1410	1800	3210	8.8	16	Building Roof
54.	Jamal Abdul Naser Hospital	14.327271,46.873817	Shabwah	Al-Sa'eed	12	7	1100	1210	2310	8.8	16	Building Roof
55.	Osaylan Hospital	15.037083, 45.848412	Shabwah	Osaylan	16	9	935	1356	2291	13.2	24	Building Roof
56.	Khorah Health Center	14.436395,46.144904	Shabwah	Markhah	17	0	512	602	1114	6.6	12	Building Roof
57.	Al-Kaud Maternity Center	13.086385, 45.366191	Abyan	Ja'ar	20	2	2970	2700	5670	8.8	16	Building Roof
58.	Qawqab Health Center	13.926986, 46.184748	Abyan	Mudiyah	12	10	750	800	1550	8.8	16	Building Roof
59.	Bataees Health Center	13.340667, 45.298848	Abyan	Ja'ar	4	25	2100	3000	5100	8.8	16	Building Roof
60.	Al-Akmah Health Center	13.741290,44.669910	Ad-Dhale'e	Jahaf	4	2	337	479	816	6.6	12	Building Roof
61.	Al-Ozlah Health Center	13.701712, 44.682809	Ad-Dhale'e	Jahaf	6	4	525	619	1144	6.6	12	Building Roof
62.	Ma'ashar Health Center	13.27224,44.32125	Taiz	Hayfan	4	11	244	484	728	4.4	8	Building Roof
63.	Al-Nawbah Health Center	13.2992038,44.3101067	Taiz	Hayfan	4	14	106	307	413	6.6	12	Building Roof

No	Facility Name	Coordinates	Governorate	District	Number of workers		Number of patients / months <sup>3</sup>			System capacity kW	Number of PV panels	Panels installation location
					M	F	M	F	Total			
64.	Al-Ashrooh Health Center	13.26078,44.10291	Taiz	Al-Mawast	11	12	454	526	980	17.6	32	Building Roof
65.	Al-Ojall Health Center	13.32244,44.14604	Taiz	Al-Mawast	6	5	38	72	110	8.8	16	Building Roof
66.	22-May Health Center	13.34883,44.05156	Taiz	Al-Ma'afer	4	7	852	1324	2176	6.6	12	Building Roof
67.	Ash-Shaheed Al-Durah Health Center	13.47432,43.87916	Taiz	Jabal Habashi	10	14	654	784	1438	41.8	76	Building Roof
68.	Al-Aroos Rural Hospital	13.51832,44.04748	Taiz	Saber	27	30	1271	1800	3071	41.8	76	Building Roof
69.	Al-Fateh Health Center	13.52838,43.9917	Taiz	Mashra'ah wa Hadnan	5	7	2308	2820	5128	8.8	16	Building Roof
70.	Bani Omar Health Center	13.18934,43.93403	Taiz	Ash-Shamayatin	6	7	20	28	48	17.6	32	Building Roof
71.	Halimayn Hospital	13.64258,44.85971	Lahj	Halimayn Hospital	40	8	171	113	284	6.6	12	Building Roof
72.	Habeel Jaber Hospital	13.60144,44.98431	Lahj	Habeel Jaber	56	13	1138	759	1897	41.8	76	Building Roof
73.	Al-Farshah Health Center	13.13205,44.4187	Lahj	Tur Al-Baha	4	7	228	348	576	17.6	32	Building Roof
74.	Al-Nasfah Hospital	14.039174,45.399844	Al-Baydha	Al-Zaher	6	2	359	648	1007	41.8	76	Building Roof
75.	Al-Wafa-Health Center	14.310021,45.02506	Al-Baydha	AL-Shariah	3	1	215	357	572	52.8	96	Building Roof
76.	Al-Wahdah Hospital	14.12086,45.450872	Al-Baydha	Thi-Naem	12	6	925	1330	2255	41.8	76	Building Roof
77.	Sare'a Al-Ghneem Hospital	14.400001,45.141378	Al-Baydha	Al-Shariah	6	3	398	717	1115	52.8	96	Building Roof
78.	Maternity Center and Childhood Health Center	14.418948,44.836313	Al-Baydha	Rada'a	10	17	0	2514	2514	17.6	32	Building Roof
	<b>Total</b>				<b>1,101</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>55,371</b>	<b>76,476</b>	<b>131,847</b>	<b>1329.35</b>	<b>2,417</b>	

### 2.2.2. Schools summary

Total number of schools under the subproject is 2; 1 primary school and 1 primary and secondary. The supported schools are distributed across 1 governorate and 2 districts. The total number of students and workers<sup>4</sup> in each facility, as obtained from the facilities management, are detailed in the below table. Total number of workers across all facilities is 46 (1 male and 45 females) and the total number of students is 1,728 (139 males and 1,589 females).

The planned power generation capacity in each facility is meant to cover all facility premises and the all power consumption requirements. The system capacity and components details that will be installed in each facility as extracted from the relevant drawings and BOQ are included in the below table. Total number of solar panels that will be installed in all facilities is approximately 36 with 550 W each, with an approximate total power generation capacity of 19.8 kW.

Table 3 Schools summary

No	Facility Name	Gender	Coordinates	Governorate	District	Number of workers		Number of students		System capacity kW	Number of PV panels	Panels installation location
						M	F	M	F			
1.	Raydan School	Girls School	14.798502,45.713770	Shabwah	Bayhan	0	30	0	1464	24	13.20	Building Roof
2.	Qaflah School	Mixed	14.230890,47.195360	Shabwah	Habban	1	15	139	125	12	6.60	Building Roof
<b>Total</b>						<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19.8</b>	

<sup>4</sup> The numbers in the table represent the total number of students and workers in the targeted schools.

### 2.3. Scope of Work

Contractor scope of work under the subproject include the following main elements, full details are available in the BoQ that is prepared for each facility. The number of contractors that will be involved in the subproject implementation is not known at this stage and it will depend on the tender evaluation results. BoQ includes the complete specification, capacity, number, cables work and related electrical work Moreover, detailed design and contractor work requirements references were used by UNOPS during the assessment and subproject documents preparation.

Once system components arrive in the targeted facilities, it will be immediately installed by the contractors.

#### 2.3.1. Electrical Works

- Solar PV Module; supply, install, test, and commission of solar panels High efficiency not less than 550 W.
- Solar Off-Grid Inverter Supply; install, test, and commissioning of single-phase inverter.
- Charge Controller Supply; install, test, and commissioning of charge controller.
- Solar Battery Supply; install, test, and commissioning of Battery bank voltage 48 volts with built in battery rack. Batteries shall be Gel type; the rating shall be calculated @ 10 hours discharge rate.
- Ventilation system; supply, install, test and commissioning for the battery room ventilation system which includes exhaust/inlet fans and Air Conditioning system, battery rooms are part of the existing facilities buildings and the location is selected during the assessment stage of facilities in coordination with the facilities managements.
- Earthing system; supply, install, test and commissioning earthing for all system components.
- Equipment expected to be used includes; small electrical generator, drill, grinder and electrical hand tools.

#### 2.3.2. Fire Alarm System

- Supply and install 4 Zones Conventional Fire alarm system panel including all requirements from fire resistant cable, testing and proper labeling with complete diagrams & documentation. This includes the provision of smoke detectors, heat detectors, and alarm systems.
- Supply and install of 9 kg CO2 and Powder fire extinguishers.

#### 2.3.3. Structural Works

- Solar panels steel structure mounting supplying, fabricating, delivering at site, hoisting and fixing in position, including all temporary staging and supporting work in accordance with the design, drawing prepared for each facility.
- Equipment expected to be used includes; mobile crane/hiab for lifting, mobile concrete mixer (rarely used for concrete mixing that is needed to support the solar panels steel mounting structure on the facilities rooftop), drill, and hand tools.

#### 2.3.4. Capacity Building and Training

The training program by contractor shall be provided to the facility workers including those in charge of the system operation and light maintenance. Training should include the following elements:

- System safety and Operation: System description including system features, components and their functions, system software and interface; Running PV system safely; System operating procedures; System operating characteristics; System limitations; On-site system operation.
- System Maintenance: System and components and simple troubleshooting; On-site inspection and operation and maintenance; Schedule of maintenance, safety checks and procedures; Types of alarms and notifications.
- Energy Efficiency: Energy efficiency best practices and energy efficient alternatives; Customized

basic energy management session for each site to all users on which appliances they can run using the solar system; Printed leaflet should be available in Arabic presenting system on/off operation, simple troubleshooting and basic maintenance.

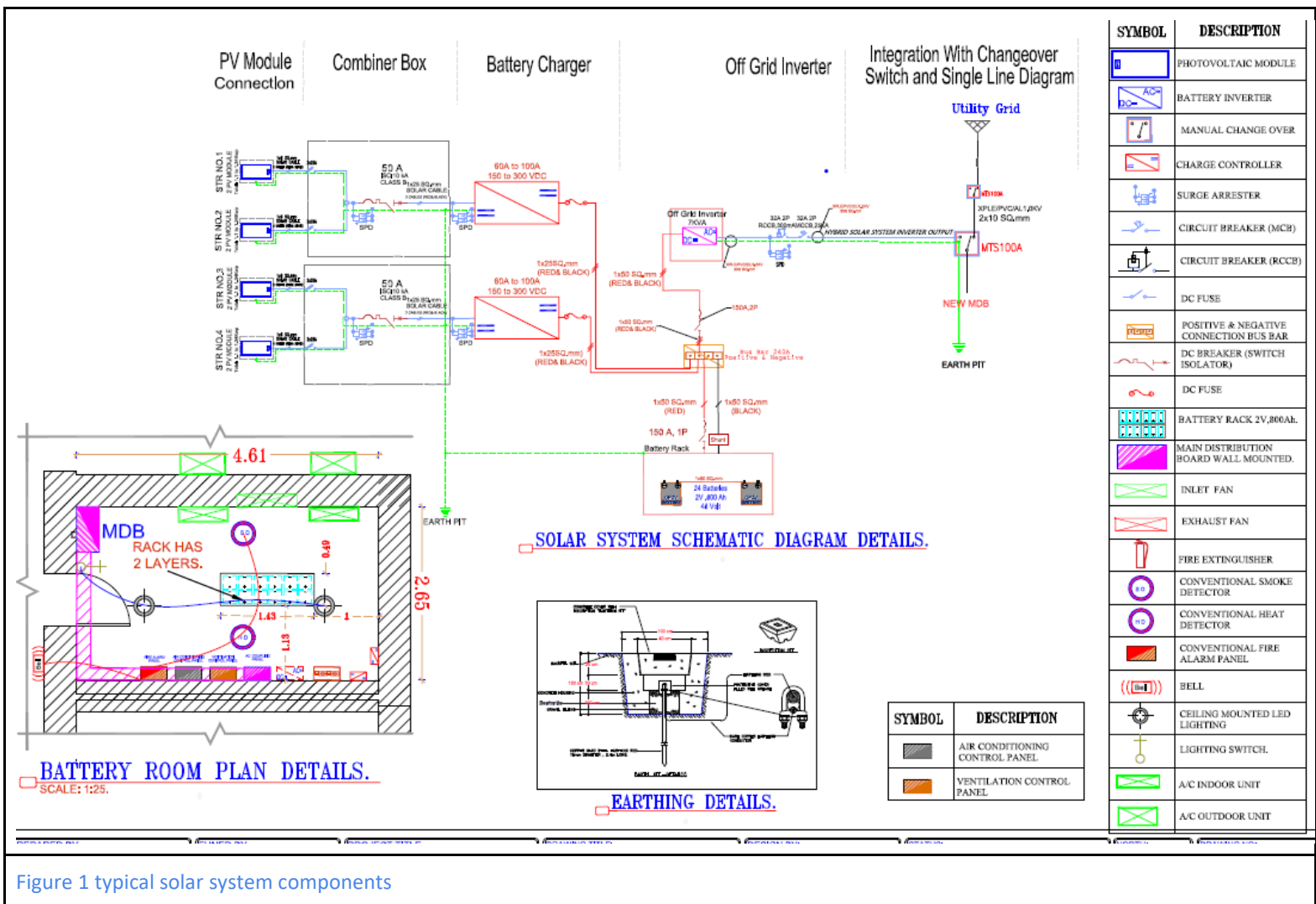
- Management of the waste generated at the systems end of life including the batteries and other waste.

**2.3.5. System Warranty**

- System maintenance and after sales services for 1 year including the provision of necessary equipment and components to run the system safely.
- Troubleshooting for the solar system for any malfunction during the maintenance period and performing the maintenance visit or for any emergency request by the end users.

**2.3.6. Typical System Components**

Figure 1 below illustrates a simplified diagram on the typical system components that include the main elements. Detailed drawings have been prepared for each facility including all system components and installation locations.



**2.3.7. Work Implementation Arrangements**

The contractor work and system installation will be entirely performed within the targeted facilities boundaries, public facilities. The solar panels will be installed at the roofs of the buildings and battery

rooms' locations, existing within the current buildings, have been already identified by UNOPS engineers in coordination with the facilities managements.

The installation period and actual work within each facility under the subproject is between 10 to 14 working days. Estimated number of contractor workers in each facility that will be involved in system installation, testing, commissioning and start-up is 10 workers, work will take place in stages in each facility. Moreover, the work will not take place simultaneously in all facilities under this subproject. Approximately 3 workers required for system installation in each facility are unskilled and semiskilled responsible for the manual handling, installation and transportation of materials. Approximately 7 skilled workers are required in each facility responsible for the supervision, electrical work, training and maintenance activities. It is expected that women workers will not be involved in the contractor's works at the facility level as the work is taking place mainly in rural areas.

It is expected that contractor workers will leave the work areas at the end of each workday to their residency, for those living in the same districts / sub districts, rest of the workers will be accommodated in the nearest hotels at the districts centers. Contractor will be responsible for managing and providing the workers with such arrangements. Following UNOPS guidance, workers accommodation design and equipment should strive to offer workers a maximum of privacy with a minimum area of 4 square meter per person should be provided<sup>5</sup>. In coordination with the facilities management the contractor and UNOPS engineer shall arrange for workers to use existing latrine facilities that should be solely allocated for contractor workers and totally separated from other facilities allocated for facilities workers or users.

### 3. Environmental and Social Baseline

In 2014, before the conflict erupted, only about 66 percent of the population in the Republic of Yemen had access to public electricity (another 12 percent had access to private electricity solutions), the lowest level in the region. Rural and peri-urban areas, which account for approximately two-thirds of Yemen's estimated 30 million population, suffered disproportionately from a lack of access to modern energy, with rural electricity access rates of only 53 percent.

The collapse of electricity and fuel supplies has also severely affected employment and household incomes in rural and peri-urban areas, due to the dependence on agriculture and energy-intensive groundwater extraction for irrigation. It has also increased dependency on scarcely available and expensive liquid fuels. Where the electricity cost in the northern governorates of Yemen is relatively high where such power supply and generation is commercial with no support from the government, the electricity cost in southern governorates remain supported by the government with affordable prices. Considering the governmental support cannot fully cover the operation cost due to the limited resources, this resulted in intermittent supply of electricity in the southern governorates with stable and continuous electrical supply in northern governorates.

On 2 October 2022, the UN-mediated truce in Yemen came to an end despite the efforts made to reach an extension agreement. The overall security condition within the country remains stable without conflict escalation post the truce end. The truce had first come into effect on 2 April 2022 and was renewed twice for two-month periods, in June and August. Among other things, it provided for a halt to offensive military operations. Overall, the 1 year and half of truce brought several tangible benefits to the Yemeni population, including improved access to humanitarian aid, greater economic opportunities, and a significant reduction in violence and casualties countrywide. The selected facilities under this subproject are located in safe locations away from any conflict areas with safe access for contractors and workers in place.

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<sup>5</sup> The requirements are aligned with the [Guidance Note by IFC and the EBRD on Workers' Accommodation](#) in which the following is stated for minimum requirement per person: Usual standards range from 10 to 12.5 cubic meters (volume) or 4 to 5.5 square meters (surface).

In case the security situation in the subprojects targeted areas deteriorates, UNOPS will use the Security Management Plan (SMP) developed for YEEAP II as a guidance document to be followed. UNOPS will closely follow the security conditions across the targeted facilities before and during implementation.

### **Healthcare Sector in Yemen<sup>6</sup>**

Availability of functioning health infrastructure, such as hospitals and primary care centers, has dwindled under the weight of conflict, with a significant share of the population having challenges with access to health care. Currently, only 50% of health facilities are fully functional and over 80% of the population faces significant challenges in reaching food, drinking water and access to health care services. Shortages of human resources, equipment, and supplies are severely hindering healthcare provision. Furthermore, conflict has exacerbated health challenges and resulted in weak governance for the healthcare sector.

Difficulties in the provision of health service are reflected through worsening health outcomes. Reporting on the health status of Yemenis points to deteriorating health conditions as a result of years of conflict. These include high levels of child malnutrition, low immunization rates and outbreaks of communicable diseases. Maternal and child health are particularly affected by the worsening situation, with latest estimates pointing to one mother and six newborns dying every two hours. Additionally, conflict has also taken a direct toll on the health of the population and is now estimated to be the third main cause of death in Yemen, following ischemic heart disease and neonatal disorders.

Decreased external funding for health, coupled with unprecedented challenges such as COVID-19, raise uncertainty about the future of health services in Yemen. Yemen's health system is extremely reliant on external funding and the provision of health services is primarily done through implementing organizations, with a weak health system and an overreliance on development partners executing vertical health programs.

### **Solar PV in Yemen<sup>7</sup>**

With more than 8 years of conflict in the country, the crisis resulted in boosting the PV market in Yemen where PV has penetrated the market with a high growth rate, with access to PV systems reaching around 50% of households in rural areas and 75% in urban areas, translating to over one billion USD private sector driven investment in PV systems for residential sector alone over the past five years, with huge untapped potential in many other sectors. This has a positive impact on Yemeni society, not only by improving energy access during the conflict time but also by enhancing socio-economic conditions in both urban and rural areas. PV technology has reached many houses and farms, as well as some health centers and schools. This situation coupled with the dramatic reduction in PV technology prices have opened the doors for a newly emerging market with unique experiences in how the growth occurred and how the labor skills were gained and developed to serve the market needs.

PV systems have been installed for several essential public services. For example:

1. **Healthcare Facilities:** The health facilities have suffered from partial or complete blackouts during recent periods. Several large hospitals have minimized their dependence on the national grid by installing diesel generators where the fuel was supplied by the government or international organizations. Other hospitals have installed solar PV systems for lighting, especially for the emergency departments. There are cases where health facilities have installed solar PV systems for their necessary loads such as keeping vaccinations and medicines when low temperature storage is needed.
2. **Schools:** The total number of schools in Yemen is around 17 thousand schools (16,961 schools in 2011 records). Scattered information has revealed some initiatives to build schools in many areas around Yemen, however data about most of them are neither available nor organized. The number of schools that use solar energy is estimated to be less than 10% of the total schools in Yemen. In the Sana'a city that

<sup>6</sup> [Yemen-Health-Sector-Policy-Note-Sep2021](#)

<sup>7</sup> Majority of this content extracted from Project ESMF page 25 and 26

contains 370 schools, UNICEF has the largest initiatives for the solar electrification of schools. The reported project is to install solar PV in 100 schools; the first phase of the project has accomplished 70 of them (Ministry of Education, 2016). Other PV-implementing schools in Sana'a are either supported by individual initiatives from the school staff or the community served by the school.

### **Subproject supported facilities**

The total targeted facilities under this subproject are 80 facilities, 2 schools and 78 healthcare facilities, distributed across 14 governorates as detailed in table 1 and illustrated in figure 2. All facilities are public and located in 63 districts in which summary on the location, coordinates, estimated number of beneficiaries<sup>8</sup> (as per facilities management data) and system capacity are available under section 2.2.1 for healthcare facilities and section 2.2.2 for schools. The planned support and solar system installation under this subproject shall meet the required power consumption within the targeted facilities.

Total number of workers in the targeted facilities is 1,782 (1,101 males and 681 females). Accumulative average number of patients / month in all targeted facilities is 131,847 in which 55,371 are males and 76,476 are females.

Total number of workers across all facilities is 46 (1 male and 45 females) and the total number of students is 1,728 (139 males and 1,589 females).

While no related GBV/SEA/SH issues came to the Project attention within the targeted facilities and minor potential risk level is expected, included below the environmental and social details across the subproject targeted areas categorized by governorate. The estimated population at the governorate level is indicated along with the estimated populations at the districts targeted under the subproject. The population indicated below is 2023 estimation based on the Yemen Central Statistical Office (CSO) 2004 census, while the IDP is determined based on 2021 estimated figures, estimated beneficiaries includes is based on the facilities records.

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<sup>8</sup> Beneficiaries are those who are directly provided with the health and education services by the facilities as included under section 2.2.1 and section 2.2.2 and those resident in the geographical areas served by the targeted facilities as explained under section 3 of this ESAP, subsections A to N. Both figures are obtained from the facilities management data and records.



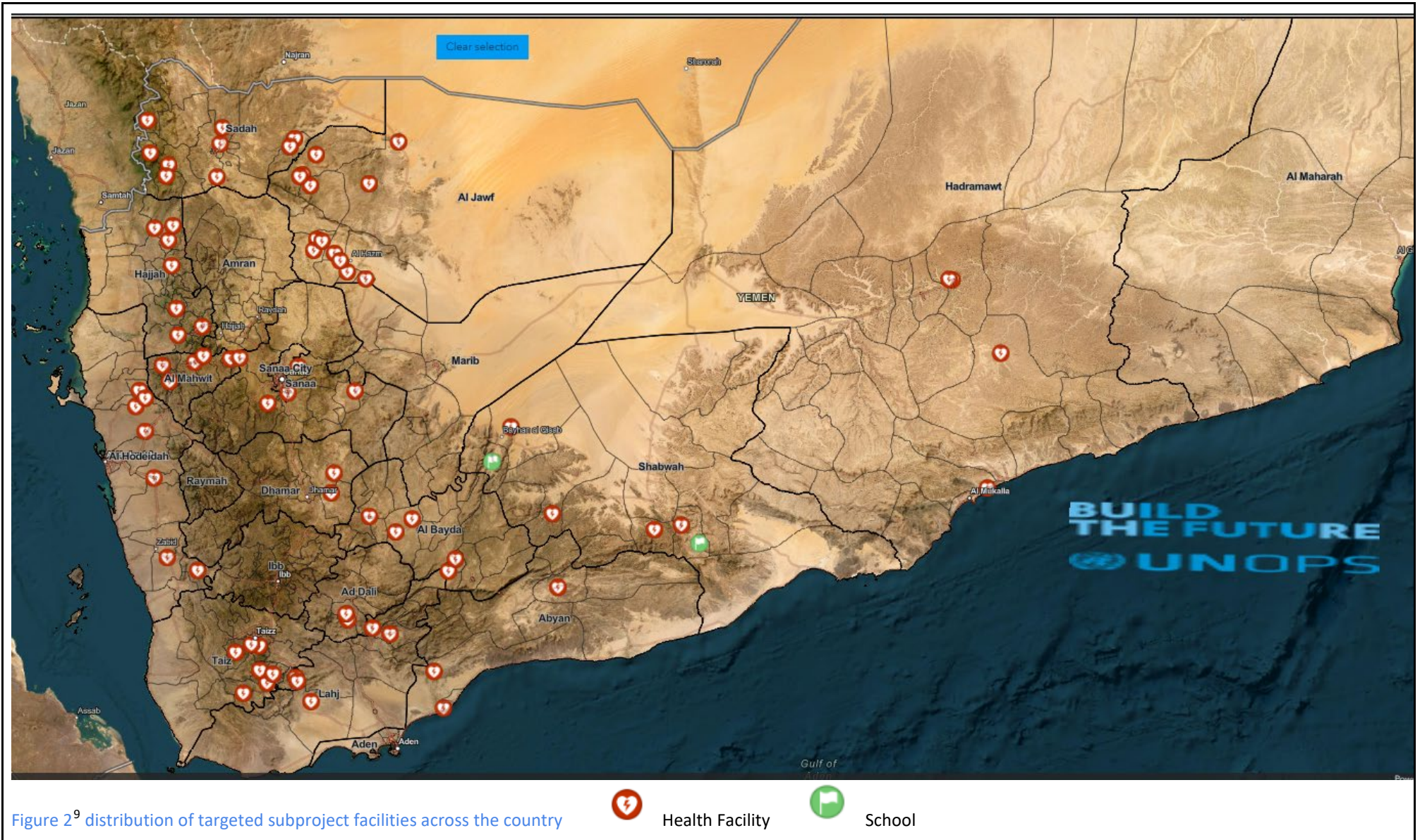




Figure 2<sup>9</sup> distribution of targeted subproject facilities across the country

 Health Facility  School

<sup>9</sup> Online link to the map: <https://unops-yemen.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/charts/index.html?appid=9d7e42178f8c43dcabedfa1cb6ae2f3a>

## A. Abyan

Abyan Governorate is located in the southern part of the country and borders Aden. It is 427 kilometers south of Sana'a. The governorate is located on the coast of the Arabian Sea and consists of 11 districts. Zinjibar is the governorate capital.

Agriculture and fishing are the main economic activities in the Governorate of Abyan. Agricultural production from Abyan constitutes approximately 5% of the total agricultural production of the Republic of Yemen. The most important crops produced in the governorate are cotton, vegetables, and fruits.

According to OCHA (Humanitarian Response Plan for Yemen 2018), there are nearly 500,000 people in need of assistance in Abyan. Fifty-eight percent of them are in dire need. Health services in the governorate are available through healthcare facilities that rely mainly on support from international organizations. The services provided are very limited and insufficient to meet the needs of the population. With regard to education, 69 schools have been damaged in the war in Abyan, according to OCHA (An Overview of the Humanitarian Needs in Yemen 2018). However, teachers were being paid regularly, as Abyan was one of the governorates receiving regular salary payments. Overall, education in Abyan appears to be stable and continues to function, with funding from local authorities and a number of donors.

3 health centers will be supported under this subproject in the governorate. The supported facilities are distributed across 2 districts namely Ja'ar and Mudiyah.

### Population

2023-Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
Abyan governorate	62,009	664,732	326,466	338,266
Districts (Ja'ar and Mudiyah)	21,387	226,006	110,636	115,370
Estimated beneficiaries	-	63,579	31,079	32,500

### Temperature <sup>10</sup>

In the targeted districts under the subproject, the summers are long, hot, , arid, and mostly cloudy and the winters are warm, muggy, windy, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 24°C to 36°C and is rarely below 22°C or above 37°C.

### Rainfall

The sliding 31-day quantity of rainfall in subproject areas does not vary significantly over the course of the year, staying within 3 to 5 millimeters on a monthly average throughout the year.

### Wind

The average hourly wind speed in targeted districts experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 6.6 months, from October 10 to April 29, with average wind speeds of more than 4.1 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is January, with an average hourly wind speed of 5.4 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 5.4 months, from April 29 to October 10. The calmest month of the year is June, with an average hourly wind speed of 2.9 meters per second.

<sup>10</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from <https://weatherspark.com/y/103679/Average-Weather-in-Zinjibar%20Yemen-Year-Round>

## Solar Energy

The brighter period of the year in Abyan lasts for 2.5 months, from February 22 to May 4, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 6.7 kWh. The brightest month of the year is March, with an average of 7.1 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 2.8 months, from June 14 to September 6, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 5.2 kWh. The darkest month of the year is July, with an average of 4.8 kWh.

### B. AdDhalea

AdDhalea governorate is one of the governorates established after Yemeni unification in 1990. It is located between Ibb and Lahj in the south-central part of the Republic of Yemen and is 250 kilometers from the capital Sana'a. The governorate is divided into nine administrative districts, and the city of AdDhalea is the governorate capital.

Agriculture is the main economic activity for most of the population in the governorate. Livestock, poultry breeding, and beekeeping are also important economic activities. In addition, artisanal and handicraft production of traditional textiles, ornate glass making, and other traditional crafts remain important for the governorate's economy. The governorate also holds some mineral deposits such as talc, which is used to manufacture paper, paints, beauty products, and pesticides, among other things.

According to OCHA's 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan for Yemen, there are nearly 500,000 people in need of assistance in the governorate; 53% of them are in dire need. Health services, for example, are provided by the main public hospital in the city of AdDhalea and a number of hospitals and health centers in the districts supported by the central government, the local authority, and some international donors. However, the services provided do not meet the increasing needs of the population in light of internal displacement and associated crowding and malnutrition. Recently, the government built a new hospital in the governorate and efforts are ongoing to furnish and operate it in cooperation with donors. With regard to education, 83 schools have been damaged by the war. Teachers were being paid regularly as AdDhalea is in the list of governorates receiving regular salary payments. Education in AdDhalea was generally stable and continuing in those schools left intact by fighting, but has been disrupted by displacement and destruction elsewhere. A number of schools damaged by fighting have been rehabilitated, yet overall, the governorate is experiencing overcrowding in classrooms caused by the loss of facilities coupled with ongoing displacement.

2 health centers will be supported under this subproject in the governorate distributed across 1 district namely Jahaf.

### Population

2023-Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
AdDhalea governorate	180,548	894,975	423,957	471,018
District Jahaf	4,547	42,910	20,136	22,774
Estimated beneficiaries	-	10,528	5,437	5,055

### Temperature <sup>11</sup>

In AdDhalea the summers are long, hot, and overcast; the winters are short, cool, and mostly clear; and it is dry year-round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 11°C to 31°C and is

<sup>11</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/103127/Average-Weather-in-Dhale-Yemen-Year-Round>

rarely below 9°C or above 34°C. The hot season lasts for 3.9 months, from May 13 to September 10, with an average daily high temperature above 30°C. The hottest month of the year in Dhale is June, with an average high of 31°C and low of 20°C.

### Rainfall

The rainy period of the year lasts for 1.5 months, from July 25 to September 9, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 13 millimeters. The month with the most rain in AdDhalea is August, with an average rainfall of 15 millimeters. The rainless period of the year lasts for 10 months, from September 9 to July 25. The month with the least rain is November, with an average rainfall of 3 millimeters.

### Wind

The average hourly wind speed experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 7.3 months, from October 4 to May 12, with average wind speeds of more than 2.8 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is March, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.3 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 4.7 months, from May 12 to October 4. The calmest month of the year is August, with an average hourly wind speed of 2.4 meters per second.

### Solar Energy

The brighter period of the year in AlDahalea lasts for 2.9 months, from February 19 to May 16, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 6.8 kWh. The brightest month of the year is March, with an average of 7.2 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 1.7 months, from July 3 to August 26, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 5.5 kWh. The darkest month of the year is July, with an average of 5.3 kWh.

## C. Al-Baydha

Al-Baydha is located in central Yemen and is 267 kilometers south of Sana'a. The governorate has 20 districts. The city of Al-Baydha is the governorate capital. The governorate has special significance for its location in the center of Yemen. It has shared borders with eight other Yemeni governorates: Marib, Shabwah, Abyan, Lahj, Al-Dhalea, Ibb, Dhamar, and Sana'a.

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the governorate. Al-Baydha produces about 2.6% of the total agricultural output of Yemen. The most important products are vegetables and cash crops. Al-Baydha governorate produces handicrafts, such as agricultural tools, Janbiyas, textiles, wool, and silver.

According to the 2014 Household Budget Survey, the poverty rate in Al-Baydha was 39.2%. With the economic downturn the governorate has faced due to the war, it is likely that the current rate is far higher.

5 healthcare facilities will be supported under this subproject in Al-Baydha governorate, and they are distributed across 4 districts namely ALShariah, AlZaher, Rada'a, ThiNaem.

### Population

2023 Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
Al-Baydha governorate	72,957	828,535	415,716	412,819
Districts (ALShariah, AlZaher, Rada'a, ThiNaem)	21,866	191,643	94,204	97,439
Estimated beneficiaries	-	184,826	110,749	74,077

**Temperature**<sup>12</sup>

The summers are warm, arid, and overcast and the winters are cool, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 7°C to 29°C and is rarely below 4°C or above 31°C. The warm season lasts for 3.6 months, from May 18 to September 5, with an average daily high temperature above 27°C. The hottest month of the year is June, with an average high of 29°C and low of 16°C. The cool season lasts for 3.2 months, from November 17 to February 22, with an average daily high temperature below 22°C. The coldest month of the year is January, with an average low of 7°C and high of 21°C.

**Rainfall**

The quantity of rainfall does not vary significantly over the course of the year, staying within 3 to 4 millimeters throughout the year.

**Wind**

The average hourly wind speed experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 4.6 months, from December 31 to May 18, with average wind speeds of more than 3.1 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is March, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.5 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 7.4 months, from May 18 to December 31. The calmest month of the year is September, with an average hourly wind speed of 2.8 meters per second.

**Solar Energy**

The brighter period of the year lasts for 3.0 months, from February 23 to May 24, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 7.0 kWh. The brightest month of the year is April, with an average of 7.3 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 1.5 months, from July 5 to August 21, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 5.9 kWh. The darkest month of the year is July, with an average of 5.7 kWh.

**D. Al-Hudaydah**

AlHudaydah governorate is located in the far west of the Republic of Yemen along the Red Sea coast. It is 226 kilometers west of the capital city of Sana'a. The governorate is divided into 26 districts, and the city of AlHudaydah is the governorate's capital. Al-Hodeidah port, alongside Aden port, is one of the main commercial ports of the country.

The governorate is the biggest agricultural producer in the country, accounting approximately 28.6% of total agricultural production. The most important crops produced are vegetables, fruits, and fodder. In addition, the Red Sea fisheries provide an important source of income to the governorate's inhabitants. Al-Hudaydah is a transportation and trading hub, and import and export businesses belong to the governorate's most important economic actors. The governorate also hosts a number of industries, including the Bajil Cement Factory and food and drinks manufacturing. The governorate is famous for its historic, heritage, and tourism sites, in addition to sea tourism.

According to OCHA 2.65 million people are in need of assistance in the governorate in 2019. Eleven health facilities in the governorate have closed, and large numbers of doctors have left the governorate due to lack of salary payments and the deteriorating security situation. Even nominally functioning health facilities were working at minimum capacity. Health services provided in hospitals and health centers rely mainly on support by donor organizations. AlHudaydah is one of the governorates where teachers' salaries were not being paid regularly for several years, though some salary payments resumed in 2019. In addition, at least 21 schools have been damaged by the war.

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<sup>12</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/103689/Average-Weather-in-Al-Bay%E1%B8%91%C4%81%E2%80%99-Yemen-Year-Round>

7 healthcare facilities will be supported under this subproject in the governorate. The facilities are distributed across 6 districts namely Al Dhahi, Al Mansoriah, Al Mighlaf, Bajil, Jabal Ras and Zabid.

### Population

2023 Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is included below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
AlHudaydah governorate	562,957	3,244,192	1,584,780	1,659,412
Districts Al Dhahi, Al Mansoriah, Al Mighlaf, Bajil, Jabal Ras and Zabid	148,809	972,207	478,288	493,919
Estimated beneficiaries	-	61,805	36,770	25,035

### Temperature <sup>13</sup>

The summers are long, hot, and partly cloudy; the winters are warm and mostly clear; and it is oppressive and dry year-round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 22°C to 35°C and is rarely below 20°C or above 37°C.

The hot season lasts for 4.7 months, from May 18 to October 8, with an average daily high temperature above 34°C. The hottest month of the year is July, with an average high of 35°C and low of 31°C. The cool season lasts for 3.3 months, from December 3 to March 12, with an average daily high temperature below 30°C. The coldest month of the year is January, with an average low of 22°C and high of 28°C.

### Rainfall

The rainy period of the year lasts for 3.7 months, from July 1 to October 24, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 13 millimeters. The month with the most rain is August, with an average rainfall of 30 millimeters. The rainless period of the year lasts for 8.3 months, from October 24 to July 1. The month with the least rain is December, with an average rainfall of 2 millimeters.

### Wind

The windier part of the year lasts for 6.6 months, from October 13 to May 1, with average wind speeds of more than 3.3 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is March, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.7 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 5.4 months, from May 1 to October 13. The calmest month of the year is May, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.0 meters per second.

### Solar Energy

The brighter period of the year lasts for 2.0 months, from March 6 to May 5, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 6.6 kWh. The brightest month of the year is April, with an average of 6.8 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 2.1 months, from November 21 to January 25, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 5.7 kWh. The darkest month of the year is December, with an average of 5.4 kWh.

### E. Al-jawf

Al-Jawf Governorate is located 143 kilometers to the northeast of the capital Sana'a along the Yemeni-Saudi border. Al-Jawf is divided into 12 administrative districts, and the city of Al-Hazm is the governorate's capital.

<sup>13</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/102289/Average-Weather-in-Al-%E1%B8%A8udaydah-Yemen-Year-Round>

Agriculture and livestock breeding are the main economic activities in Al-Jawf. The governorate is the sixth largest producer of crops in Yemen, accounting for 5.8% of total agricultural production, with cereals, vegetables, fruits, and fodder being the most important crops. It hosts a number of tourist sites, including important historic sites. The Al-Jabali mine in Al-Jawf exploits the governorate’s silver and zinc deposits.

OCHA estimates that there are approximately 500,000 people, approximately 85% of the population, in need of assistance. OCHA classifies 70% of those in need as being in dire need.

13 health facilities will be supported under this subproject in the governorate. The targeted facilities are distributed across 9 districts namely AlGhaeel, AlKhalq, AlMaslob, AlMatmah, AlMutoon, AlZaher, Baret, Khib ALSha'ath and Rojuzah.

**Population**

2023 Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
Al-Jawf governorate	633,773	820,590	277,488	356,285
Districts (AlGhaeel, AlKhalq, AlMaslob, AlMatmah, AlMutoon, AlZaher, Baret, Khib ALSha'ath and Rojuzah )	113,025	453,719	198,927	254,791
Estimated Beneficiaries	-	187,934	112,762	75,172

**Temperature <sup>14</sup>**

The summers are long, sweltering, arid, and partly cloudy and the winters are comfortable, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 11°C to 38°C and is rarely below 7°C or above 39°C.

The hot season lasts for 3.9 months, from May 17 to September 14, with an average daily high temperature above 36°C. The hottest month of the year is July, with an average high of 38°C and low of 25°C. The cool season lasts for 3.0 months, from November 8 to February 9, with an average daily high temperature below 29°C. The coldest month of the year is December, with an average low of 11°C and high of 27°C.

**Rainfall**

The sliding 31-day quantity of rainfall does not vary significantly over the course of the year, staying within 2 millimeters average throughout the year.

**Wind**

The average hourly wind speed experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 2.3 months, from June 21 to August 30, with average wind speeds of more than 3.7 meters per second. The windiest month is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.7 meters per second.

**Solar Energy**

The average daily incident shortwave solar energy experiences some seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brighter period of the year lasts for 2.0 months, from May 2 to July 3, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 7.4 kWh. The brightest month of the year is June, with an average of 7.7 kWh.

<sup>14</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/103186/Average-Weather-in-Al-Mat%C5%ABn-Yemen-Year-Round>

## F. Al-Mahwit

AlMahwit Governorate is located 113 kilometers to the northwest of the capital Sana'a, between Sana'a and Al-Hodeidah governorates. It is divided into nine administrative districts, with Mahweet City as the capital.

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the governorate, which produces about 2.2% of Yemen's total agricultural production. Crops include cereals, cash crops, and fruits. The governorate also produces honey and is home to artisanal pottery, glass, marble, and granite production. There are a number of tourist attractions and historic landmarks, such as the cities of Shibam and Kawkaban.

According to OCHA's 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan for Yemen, there are nearly 500,000 people in need of assistance in the governorate. Forty-nine percent of them are in dire need. Most hospitals and health centers in the governorate are still operational, but are reduced to providing services at a minimum level due to the absence of sufficient local and central funding. Health facilities now rely heavily on donor support, yet funding is very limited and the services provided are insufficient to meet the needs of the population. According to OCHA, 33 schools in the governorate were damaged by the war. Salaries of teachers are not being paid regularly in the governorate.

6 facilities will be supported under this subproject in the governorate, 5 health centers and 1 district hospital. The supported facilities are distributed across 5 districts namely AlKhabt, ArRujum, Hufash, Shibam.

### Population

2023 Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
AlMahwit governorate	40,481	820,590	402,680	417,910
Districts (AlKhabt, ArRujum, Hufash, Shibam)	22,968	387,479	192,626	194,853
Estimated Beneficiaries	-	41,838	22,464	19,374

### Temperature <sup>15</sup>

The summers are short, warm, arid, and mostly cloudy and the winters are cold, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 5°C to 27°C and is rarely below 2°C or above 29°C.

The warm season lasts for 2.1 months, from May 16 to July 20, with an average daily high temperature above 25°C. The hottest month of the year is June, with an average high of 27°C and low of 14°C. The cool season lasts for 3.0 months, from November 19 to February 20, with an average daily high temperature below 21°C. The coldest month of the year is December, with an average low of 5°C and high of 20°C.

### Rainfall

The sliding 31-day quantity of rainfall does not vary significantly over the course of the year, staying within 2 to 3 millimeters monthly average throughout the year.

### Wind

The average hourly wind speed experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 2.1 months, from June 18 to August 20, with average wind speeds of more than 2.8 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is July, with an average hourly wind

<sup>15</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/102672/Average-Weather-in-A%20C5%A3-C5%A2aw%C4%ABlah-Yemen-Year-Round>



speed of 3.2 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 9.9 months, from August 20 to June 18. The calmest month of the year is May, with an average hourly wind speed of 2.4 meters per second.

### Solar Energy

The brighter period of the year lasts for 1.4 months, from May 22 to July 1, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 7.0 kWh. The brightest month of the year is June, with an average of 7.2 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 2.1 months, from November 19 to January 22, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 6.1 kWh. The darkest month of the year is December, with an average of 5.8 kWh.

### G. Dhamar

Dhamar governorate is located 100 kilometers to the south of the capital Sana'a and shares borders with Sana'a and Raymah governorates in its north, Al-Hodeidah in its west, and Ibb and Al-Dhalea in its south. The governorate is divided into 12 administrative districts, with Dhamar City as the capital of the governorate.

Agriculture is the main economic activity in Dhamar, which is the fifth largest agricultural producer in Yemen, accounting for 5.3% of total production. The most important crops are vegetables, cereals, and fodder. Dhamar is one of the main sources for construction stones and minerals in Yemen, and quarrying and mining of ascoria, zeolite, and agate make it a center of Yemen's small and largely artisanal mining sector.

With regard to the humanitarian situation, there are nearly 400,000 people in need of assistance in Dhamar. Forty-eight percent of them are in dire need. Health services are provided by public hospitals and health centers. However, these facilities provide only basic services and they are insufficient to meet the needs of the population. International donors make their work possible. With respect to education, 192 schools in Dhamar have been damaged by the war, a relatively high number compared to other governorates. Dhamar is also one of the governorates where teachers' salaries are not being paid regularly, which has disrupted education.

2 healthcare facilities will be supported under this subproject in the governorate distributed across 2 districts namely Al Hada'a, and Mayfa Ans.

### Population

2023 Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
Dhamar governorate	196,242	2,351,203	1,180,436	1,170,767
Districts (Al Hada'a, and Mayfa Ans)	8,952	314,039	152,996	161,043
Estimated Beneficiaries	-	45,451	25,000	20,451

### Temperature <sup>16</sup>

The summers are short, warm, arid, and mostly cloudy and the winters are cool, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 4°C to 27°C and is rarely below 1°C or above 29°C.

The warm season lasts for 1.8 months, from May 20 to July 14, with an average daily high temperature above 26°C. The hottest month of the year is June, with an average high of 27°C and low of 12°C. The cool

<sup>16</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/103142/Average-Weather-in-Dham%C4%81r-Yemen-Year-Round>

season lasts for 3.3 months, from October 28 to February 9, with an average daily high temperature below 22°C. The coldest month of the year is December, with an average low of 4°C and high of 21°C.

### Rainfall

Rain falls throughout the year in Dhamar. The month with the most rain is August, with an average rainfall of 10 millimeters. The month with the least rain is November, with an average rainfall of 2 millimeters.

### Wind

The windier part of the year lasts for 5.6 months, from May 20 to November 6, with average wind speeds of more than 2.9 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.2 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 6.4 months, from November 6 to May 20. The calmest month of the year is December, with an average hourly wind speed of 2.6 meters per second.

### Solar Energy

The brighter period of the year lasts for 3.8 months, from February 25 to June 20, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 7.1 kWh. The brightest month of the year is May, with an average of 7.3 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 1.1 months, from July 15 to August 18, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 6.3 kWh. The darkest month of the year is December, with an average of 6.2 kWh.

## H. Hadhramout

Hadhramout governorate is located in the southeastern part of the Republic of Yemen, 794 kilometers east of the capital of Sana'a, between Al-Mahra to the east and Al-Jawf, Marib, and Shabwah to the west. The governorate is divided administratively into 28 districts, with the city of Mukalla as its capital. Hadhramout is the largest governorate of Yemen by area. It borders the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the north.

Most of the economically active population in Hadhramout is engaged in agriculture, fishing, or livestock rearing. The governorate produces around 5% of Yemen's total agricultural production, notably dates, cereals, and cash crops. Hadhramout's coast includes rich fisheries in the Arabian Sea. Alongside Marib and Shabwah, the governorate is home to the main oil-producing region of Yemen. Other mineral resources, such as gold, are present, but not currently exploited in large quantities.

According to the 2014 Household Budget Survey, the poverty rate in Hadhramout was 60% of the total population. This number has likely increased since. Despite the absence of open conflict in the governorate, rapid inflation has eroded purchasing power among the population.

4 healthcare facilities will be supported under this subproject in Hadhramout, and they are distributed across 3 districts namely AlMukala, Tarim, Ghail Bin Yamin.

### Population

2023 Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
Hardhramout governorate	42,555	1,684,663	782,818	901,845
Districts AlMukala, Tarim, Ghail Bin Yamin	6,400	245,840	114,200	131,640
Estimated Beneficiaries	-	101,448	67,296	34,152

**Temperature** <sup>17</sup>

In the Wadi areas of Hadhramout, the summers are long, sweltering, arid, and partly cloudy and the winters are short, comfortable, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 12°C to 39°C and is rarely below 8°C or above 40°C. The hot season lasts for 5.0 months, from April 20 to September 22, with an average daily high temperature above 37°C. The hottest month of the year is July, with an average high of 38°C and low of 26°C. The cool season lasts for 2.3 months, from November 22 to January 31, with an average daily high temperature below 31°C. The coldest month of the year is January, with an average low of 13°C and high of 29°C.

**Rainfall**

The quantity of rainfall does not vary significantly over the course of the year both in Wadi and Coastal areas of Hadhramout, staying within 1 to 2 millimeters monthly average throughout the year.

**Wind**

In the Wadi areas of Hadhramout, the average hourly wind speed experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 3.4 months, from February 13 to May 25, with average wind speeds of more than 3.7 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is March, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.1 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 8.6 months, from May 25 to February 13. The calmest month of the year is September, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.3 meters per second.

**Solar Energy**

In the Wadi areas of Hadhramout, the brighter period of the year lasts for 2.6 months, from March 18 to June 6, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 7.4 kWh. The brightest month of the year is May, with an average of 7.7 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 2.3 months, from November 17 to January 26, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 6.2 kWh. The darkest month of the year is December, with an average of 5.8 kWh.

**I. Hajjah**

Hajjah governorate is located 123 kilometers northwest of Sana’a, north of Al-Hodeidah, between Amran to the east and the Red Sea to the west. It borders the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and is divided into 31 administrative districts.

Agriculture and grazing are the key economic activities in Hajjah. The governorate produces 4.6% of the total agricultural production of the country. The most important crops are fruits, cash crops, vegetables, and cereal. Beekeeping and fishing in the coastal areas are also important economic activities.

With regard to the humanitarian situation and according to OCHA (Humanitarian Response Plan for Yemen 2018), there are nearly 1.9 million people in need of assistance in Hajjah. Sixty-three percent of them are in dire need.

7 health centers will be supported under this subproject in the governorates are distributed across 7 districts namely AlQarah, AlShahel, Bakeel Mayr, Hajjah City, Kushar, Sharsh, Wahsha.

**Population**

2023 Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males

<sup>17</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/104568/Average-Weather-in-Su%E1%B8%A9ayl-Shib%C4%81m-Yemen-Year-Round>  
<https://weatherspark.com/y/104783/Average-Weather-in-Ghayl-B%C4%81-Waz%C4%ABr-Yemen-Year-Round>

Hajjah governorate	577,960	2,480,486	1,212,872	1,267,614
Districts (AlQarah, AlShahel, Bakeel Mayr, Hajjah City, Kushar, Sharsh, Wahsha)	106,689	478,527	232,100	246,427
Estimated Beneficiaries	-	51,797	30,910	20,887

### Temperature <sup>18</sup>

The summers are long, sweltering, humid, arid, and partly cloudy and the winters are short, warm, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 17°C to 39°C and is rarely below 15°C or above 40°C.

The hot season lasts for 4.7 months, from May 12 to October 3, with an average daily high temperature above 37°C. The hottest month of the year is June, with an average high of 39°C and low of 27°C. The cool season lasts for 2.9 months, from November 27 to February 25, with an average daily high temperature below 32°C. The coldest month of the year is January, with an average low of 18°C and high of 30°C.

### Rainfall

The quantity of rainfall does not vary significantly over the course of the year, staying within 2 to 3 millimeters monthly average throughout the year.

### Wind

The average hourly wind speed experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 2.0 months, from June 23 to August 24, with average wind speeds of more than 2.8 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.1 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 10 months, from August 24 to June 23. The calmest month of the year is October, with an average hourly wind speed of 2.4 meters per second.

### Solar Energy

The brighter period of the year lasts for 1.6 months, from May 26 to July 12, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 6.9 kWh. The brightest month of the year is June, with an average of 7.1 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 2.2 months, from November 18 to January 25, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 5.8 kWh. The darkest month of the year is December, with an average of 5.5 kWh.

## J. Lahj

Lahj governorate is located on the southwestern coast of the Republic of Yemen, north and west of Aden. It is 337 kilometers from the capital city of Sana'a. The governorate is divided into 15 administrative districts with the city of Al-Houta as its capital.

Lahj is an agricultural governorate and produces about 4% of the total agricultural production of the country. Most important crops are vegetables and feed crops. Lahj produces construction materials for neighboring Aden and other parts of Yemen.

There are nearly 900,000 people in need of assistance in Lahj, 62% of whom are in dire need. Hospitals and health centers provide health services in the governorate, but the services are insufficient to meet the needs of the population. The health facilities are working on a very low budget provided by the local authority and with support from international donors. Education has also been disrupted by the conflict, with 50 schools in Lahj damaged in the war. Teachers, however, were being paid regularly. The local

<sup>18</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/102706/Average-Weather-in-Khayr%C4%81n-Yemen-Year-Round>

authority and international organizations are supporting education in Lahj, ensuring a measure of stability and continuity.

3 health facilities will be supported under this subproject in the governorate. The supported facilities are distributed across 3 districts namely Halimayn, Habeel Jaber, Tur AlBaha.

### Population

2023 Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
Lahj governorate	79,163	1,150,474	564,161	586,313
Districts Halimayn, Habeel Jaber, Tur AlBaha)	5,277	180,594	86,177	94,417
Estimated Beneficiaries	-	73,061	35,798	37,263

### Temperature <sup>19</sup>

The summers are long, sweltering, arid, and overcast and the winters are short, comfortable, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 16°C to 36°C and is rarely below 14°C or above 38°C.

The hot season lasts for 4.1 months, from May 12 to September 17, with an average daily high temperature above 34°C. The hottest month of the year is June, with an average high of 36°C and low of 25°C. The cool season lasts for 2.8 months, from November 29 to February 21, with an average daily high temperature below 29°C. The coldest month of the year is January, with an average low of 16°C and high of 28°C.

### Rainfall

The quantity of rainfall does not vary significantly over the course of the year, staying within 3 to 6 millimeters monthly average throughout the year.

### Wind

The average hourly wind speed experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 7.3 months, from October 3 to May 13, with average wind speeds of more than 3.1 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is November, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.5 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 4.7 months, from May 13 to October 3. The calmest month of the year is August, with an average hourly wind speed of 2.8 meters per second.

### Solar Energy

The brighter period of the year lasts for 2.9 months, from February 20 to May 15, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 6.8 kWh. The brightest month of the year is March, with an average of 7.2 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 1.8 months, from July 1 to August 27, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 5.4 kWh. The darkest month of the year is July, with an average of 5.1 kWh.

### K. Sa'ada

<sup>19</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/103115/Average-Weather-in-%E1%B8%A8ab%C4%ABl-al-Jabr-Yemen-Year-Round>

Sa'ada Governorate is located in the far north of the Republic of Yemen, 242 kilometers from the capital city of Sana'a along the border with Saudi Arabia. The governorate is divided into 15 administrative districts, with Sa'ada as the capital city.

Agriculture and animal husbandry are the main economic activities in the governorate. Before the war, Sa'ada produced 3.5% of the total crop production in Yemen. The main crops are cereals, vegetables, and fruits. Traditional handicrafts and stone quarrying for construction also make up part of the economy. Historically, trade and smuggling across the border to Saudi Arabia were an important source of commercial activity in the governorate, but the border is now heavily militarized.

More than 800,000 people in Sa'ada are in need of assistance, amounting to at least 83% of the population. Ninety percent of those in need are in dire need.

9 health centers will be supported under this subproject in the governorate. The facilities are distributed across 6 districts namely Haydan, Ketaf, Munabeh, Razih, Sadain, Sehar.

### Population

2023 Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
Sa'ada governorate	107,989	1,037,389	498,289	539,100
Districts (Haydan, Ketaf, Munabeh, Razih, Sadain, Sehar)	57,162	595,986	287,423	308,563
Estimated Beneficiaries	-	123,013	63,814	59,199

### Temperature <sup>20</sup>

In Sa'da the summers are long, hot, arid, and partly cloudy and the winters are cool, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 7°C to 32°C and is rarely below 4°C or above 34°C.

### Rainfall

The rainfall quantity does not vary significantly over the course of the year, staying within 2 to 3 millimeters per month throughout the year.

### Wind

The average hourly wind speed experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 3.4 months, from December 29 to April 11, with average wind speeds of more than 3.3 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is March, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.8 meters per second.

### Solar Energy

The brighter period of the year lasts for 1.5 months, from May 20 to July 3, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 7.3 kWh. The brightest month of the year is June, with an average of 7.6 kWh.

The darker period of the year lasts for 2.4 months, from November 16 to January 27, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 6.1 kWh. The darkest month of the year is December, with an average of 5.8 kWh.

<sup>20</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/102713/Average-Weather-in-Sa'dah-Yemen-Year-Round>

## L. Sana'a

Sana'a governorate surrounds the capital city of Sana'a and is divided into 16 administrative districts.

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the governorate of Sana'a. Coffee, fruits, and vegetables are the main crops. Sana'a is the second most important agricultural producer, accounting for 16% of total agricultural production in Yemen. Quarrying for construction materials and mining for industrial minerals takes place Sana'a.

According to OCHA's 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan for Yemen, there are nearly 1.1 million people in need of assistance in Sana'a governorate. Thirty percent of them are in dire need. There are 12 public hospitals and a number of health centers in the governorate. These health facilities continue to operate, relying on support from international donors, with a small portion of their expenses covered by local government support. The services provided by health facilities are accessible to all people free of charge, but available capacities are not sufficient to meet the growing needs. With regard to education, 93 schools in Sana'a governorate were damaged by the war and Sana'a is one of the governorates where teachers are not receiving their salaries regularly. This has disrupted education in most districts of the governorate.

4 health facilities will be supported under this subproject in the governorate. The supported facilities are distributed across 4 districts namely Bani Hushaish, Bani Matar, Khawlan, Sanhan.

### Population

2023 Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
Sana'a governorate	107,522	1,522,586	745,373	777,214
Districts (Bani Hushaish, Bani Matar, Khawlan, Sanhan)	43,842	666,241	320,215	346,026
Estimated Beneficiaries	-	741,500	322,000	419,500

### Temperature <sup>21</sup>

The summers are short, hot, arid, and mostly cloudy and the winters are cool, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 10°C to 32°C and is rarely below 7°C or above 34°C.

The hot season lasts for 2.1 months, from May 18 to July 20, with an average daily high temperature above 31°C. The hottest month of the year is June, with an average high of 32°C and low of 20°C. The cool season lasts for 3.0 months, from November 17 to February 18, with an average daily high temperature below 26°C. The coldest month of the year is December, with an average low of 10°C and high of 25°C.

### Rainfall

The quantity of rainfall does not vary significantly over the course of the year, staying within 2 to 4 millimeters on a monthly average throughout the year.

### Wind

The average hourly wind speed experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 2.0 months, from June 20 to August 20, with average wind speeds of more than 2.5 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is July, with an average hourly wind

<sup>21</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/102676/Average-Weather-in-Maf%E1%B8%A9aq-Yemen-Year-Round>

speed of 2.9 meters per second. The calmer time of the year lasts for 10 months, from August 20 to June 20. The calmest month of the year is May, with an average hourly wind speed of 2.0 meters per second.

### Solar Energy

The average daily incident shortwave solar energy experiences some seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brighter period of the year lasts for 1.5 months, from May 12 to June 27, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 6.9 kWh. The brightest month of the year is June, with an average of 7.1 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 2.0 months, from November 21 to January 20, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 6.1 kWh. The darkest month of the year is December, with an average of 5.9 kWh.

### M. Shabwah

Shabwah governorate is located in the southeastern part of the Republic of Yemen, along the Arabian Sea coast between Abyan and Hadhramout. It is 474 kilometers southeast of the capital city of Sana'a. The governorate is divided into 17 administrative districts with the city of Ataq as its capital.

Agriculture, beekeeping, fishing, and fish canning are the most important economic activities in the governorate. Shabwah produces about 2% of the total crops of Yemen, notably fruits and vegetables. The governorate is home to several of Yemen's active oil fields and commercial oil exploitation takes place in the governorate, as does refining in Safer and Bayhan, and oil export from the governorate's Bir Ali terminal. Production is below pre-war levels as some oil companies have suspended production, but it continues. The governorate is a domestic tourist destination thanks to its picturesque coastline

According to the 2014 Household Budget Survey, the poverty rate in Shabwah was 42%. By 2018, the poverty rate in the governorate may have surpassed 80%.

2 schools and 4 healthcare facilities will be supported under this subproject in Shabwah, facilities are distributed across 5 districts namely Habban, AlSa'eed, Osaylan, Markhah Al Sofla'a and Bayhan

### Population

2023 Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
Shabwah governorate	47,316	720,756	347,211	373,545
Districts (Habban, AlSa'eed, Osaylan, Markhah Al Sofla'a and Bayhan)	17,918	277,767	135,045	142,721
Estimated Beneficiaries	-	49,843	29,903	19,580

### Temperature <sup>22</sup>

The summers are long, hot, arid, and mostly cloudy and the winters are short, comfortable, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 13°C to 36°C and is rarely below 10°C or above 38°C.

The hot season lasts for 4.6 months, from May 8 to September 27, with an average daily high temperature above 34°C. The hottest month of the year is June, with an average high of 36°C and low of 23°C. The cool season lasts for 2.7 months, from November 28 to February 19, with an average daily high temperature below 29°C. The coldest month of the year is January, with an average low of 13°C and high of 27°C.

<sup>22</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/104319/Average-Weather-in-%E1%B8%A8abb%C4%81n-Yemen-Year-Round>



### Rainfall

The quantity of rainfall does not vary significantly over the course of the year, staying within 1 to 2 millimeters throughout the year.

### Wind

The average hourly wind speed experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 1.9 months, from July 4 to September 1, with average wind speeds of more than 3.3 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is August, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.8 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 10 months, from September 1 to July 4. The calmest month of the year is October, with an average hourly wind speed of 2.7 meters per second.

### Solar Energy

The average daily incident shortwave solar energy experiences some seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brighter period of the year lasts for 2.5 months, from March 6 to May 20, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 7.2 kWh. The brightest month of the year is April, with an average of 7.6 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 2.1 months, from November 20 to January 23, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 6.2 kWh. The darkest month of the year is December, with an average of 5.9 kWh.

### N. Taiz

Taiz governorate is located in the central and southwestern part of Yemen, 256 kilometers south of the capital city Sana'a along the Red Sea coast overlooking the Bab Al-Mandab. The governorate is the most populous in Yemen and divided into 23 administrative districts, with the city of Taiz as the capital.

Taiz has a more diversified economy than most Yemeni governorates. While agriculture and animal husbandry are key economic activities, a significant part of the workforce is engaged in fishing along the Red Sea coast. In addition, there are a number of industrial plants in the governorate, including Al-Barih Cement Factory and a range of light industries. There are also a number of stone, marble, sand, and salt quarries. Taiz is also home to traditional crafts, such as metalsmithing, jewelry making, stonemasonry, and textile and leather production.

According to OCHA's 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan for Yemen, there were nearly 600,000 people in need of assistance in Taiz, 65% of whom were in dire need. In the health sector, the war, the disruption of salaries, and cuts to the operational budget of the governorate have been a source of major challenges to the provision of health services. Many healthcare centers have been closed. There are still a number of hospitals and health centers in operation, but the services they provide are insufficient and do not meet the needs of the population. Most rely on donor support. Due to the decline in health services and a scarcity of clean drinking water, there have been major epidemics of infectious diseases such as cholera threatening the lives of many in the governorate.

8 facilities will be supported under this subproject in the governorate; 6 health centers, 2 hospitals. The supported facilities are distributed across 7 districts namely AlMa'afar, AlMawast, AshShamayatin, Hayfan, Jabal Habashi, Mashra'ah wa Hadnan, Saber AlMawadem.

### Population

2023 Estimated population in the governorate and the targeted districts under the subproject is below:

	Total IDP	Estimated Population	Total Females	Total Males
Taiz governorate	444,740	3,262,271	1,780,917	1,481,754

Districts (AlMa'afer, AlMawast, AshShamayatin, Hayfan, Jabal Habashi, Mashra'ah wa Hadnan, Saber AlMawadem)	123,478	892,941	518,085	374,857
Estimated Beneficiaries	-	164,308	86,820	77,488

### Temperature <sup>23</sup>

The summers are long, warm, and overcast; the winters are short, cool, windy, and mostly clear; and it is dry year-round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 12°C to 29°C and is rarely below 9°C or above 31°C.

The warm season lasts for 4.1 months, from May 7 to September 10, with an average daily high temperature above 27°C. The hottest month of the year is June, with an average high of 29°C and low of 19°C. The cool season lasts for 2.6 months, from November 30 to February 17, with an average daily high temperature below 22°C. The coldest month of the year is January, with an average low of 12°C and high of 21°C.

### Rainfall

The rainy period of the year lasts for 5.8 months, from April 5 to September 29, with rainfall of at least 13 millimeters. The month with the most rain is August, with an average rainfall of 29 millimeters. The rainless period of the year lasts for 6.2 months, from September 29 to April 5. The month with the least rain is December, with an average rainfall of 4 millimeters.

### Wind

The average hourly wind speed experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 1.8 months, from June 30 to August 24, with average wind speeds of more than 3.8 meters per second. The windiest month of the year is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.6 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 10 months, from August 24 to June 30. The calmest month of the year is September, with an average hourly wind speed of 2.8 meters per second.

### Solar Energy

The average daily incident shortwave solar energy experiences some seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brighter period of the year lasts for 2.4 months, from February 22 to May 2, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 6.8 kWh. The brightest month of the year is March, with an average of 7.1 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 2.3 months, from June 29 to September 9, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 5.5 kWh. The darkest month of the year is July, with an average of 5.1 kWh.

## 4. Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

While significant positive environmental and social impacts will result from this subproject, there are also minor and temporary negative risks and impacts. Such negative risks and impacts can be included under two main categories as explained in sections 4.1 and 4.2 below. The first category is related to the facilities status, system design and operation while the second category is related to the contractors' works and systems installation at the targeted facilities. The estimated risk level of the subproject is moderate and it involves temporary and minor impacts resulting from the contractor works and system installation and operation, list of risks and impacts are detailed in sections 4.1 and 4.2 below. Such moderate risks level is mainly linked with the workers occupational health and safety in which workers injuries might be resulted

<sup>23</sup> Temperature, rainfall, wind and solar energy sourced from: <https://weatherspark.com/y/103129/Average-Weather-in-Al-%E2%80%98Ayn-Yemen-Year-Round>

from the implementation activities such as risks from working at height and electrical shocks. Temporary impacts are related to the potential temporary nuisance to the hospital patients and workers as well as the schools' students and teachers that could be resulted from the contractor activities.

#### **4.1. Facility Status, System Design and Operation**

Potential risks and impacts associated with the facilities selection, system design and operation include:

- Facilities existing condition and electrical connection.
- Potential noncompliance of facilities structures with the building local regulations.
- Buildings' structures that might be affected and overloaded by the solar panel structure.
- Roof capacity and adequacy to withstand the solar panel structures.
- Inadequate electrical network connection within the targeted facilities that might be overloaded with the planned power supply.
- System generation capacity and potential inadequacy to meet the power consumption requirements in the targeted facilities.
- Solar system components including PV panels and structure capacity to withstand the weather conditions such as wind and rain.
- Although rare, design flaws, component defects, and faulty installation can cause solar rooftop or battery fires.
- Poor solar system components.
- Generated waste at the end of system components lifetime and improper handling or disposal.
- Fires within the different solar system components, wirings and equipment.
- Electrocution and personnel injuries during the system operation.

#### **4.2. Contractor Work and System Installation**

##### **Environmental Risk and Impacts**

- Solid waste production during contractor work that could pollute the environment including domestic waste from workers and waste from installation works.
- Hazardous substances that could be used and improperly disposed of such as the e-waste, battery waste, and hydrocarbons used for electrical generator/vehicles that could cause soil pollution.
- Dust generation and ambient air pollution resulted from drilling, concrete mixing and minor excavations.
- Noise resulted from the contractor activities and powered tools operations.

##### **Social Risk and Impacts**

- Forced labor at the solar system components supply chain and production.
- Damage of existing installation as a result of contractor work.
- Security risks and social conflicts.
- Restricted access of local communities and beneficiaries to the facilities due to contractor work.
- Lack of worker's awareness and knowledge on social issues on gender, SEA/SH and GBV.
- Child labor during the contractor work at targeted facilities.
- Community health and safety and exposure to critical activities by the contractor (lifting, excavation, electrical work, work at height).

##### **Occupational Health and Safety Risks and Impacts**

- Improper working conditions for contractor workers such as lack of insurance, improper workers GM system, lack of training, inadequate competencies and lack of sanitation/hygiene premises.
- Poor emergency response system and risks of fires. Absence of proper emergency response

arrangements such as the first aid equipment, transportation means and firefighting means.

- Working at height impacts including injuries caused by falling from heights or falling objects during
- Lifting operations impacts resulted in personnel injuries from failure of lifting equipment during the lifting of structures and equipment. Mounting structures and other equipment need to be lifted to the roofs including the solar panels. Lifting using mobile crane or hiab.
- Road accidents during workers and materials transportation.
- Slip, trip and fall as a result of poor site housekeeping and inadequate management of work area.
- Electricity work impacts including electrocution/electric shock, fire and burns.
- Exposure to dust resulted from the minor civil work, drilling and minor excavations.
- Workers exposure to hazardous substances and wastes (E-waste) such as batteries, cables etc.
- Manual handling that could result in serious injuries.
- Workers infected by diseases.
- Exposure to sharp objects and heat.
- Working in extreme weather conditions such as wind, cold or hot weather.

## 5. Risks and Impacts Management and Monitoring

Detailed under this section the risks management and monitoring measures that is/will take place during the intervention and implementation different stages. Moreover, the included in the table below the key roles and responsibilities for implementing the management measures.

Role	Responsibilities
UNOPS ESSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Perform the subprojects screenings and evaluating the risks levels.</li> <li>● Develop the subprojects environmental and social plans, ESAPs or ESMPs, ensuring the requirements included in the safeguards instruments are reflected and adequately covered.</li> <li>● Oversight the implementation of safeguards requirements and prepare the regular reports.</li> <li>● Ensure appropriate stakeholders engagement is implemented both at central and facilities level.</li> <li>● Follow up the project grievances and ensure systematic/timely resolution of all cases.</li> <li>● Evaluate the overall contractors’ performance ensuring all gaps are identified and rectified, conducting site visits where needed.</li> </ul>
UNOPS Site HSSE Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Follow up the contractor work at targeted facilities and day to day compliance with the OHS, environmental and social requirements.</li> <li>● Closely monitoring the non-compliances and ensure timely implementation of the corrective/preventive actions.</li> <li>● Conduct regular inspections and issuance of the reports with the required actions.</li> <li>● Conduct regular training for the contractors’ workers and supervisors.</li> <li>● Review contractor documents and ensure all requirements are met.</li> </ul>
UNOPS Site Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conduct detailed assessment of facilities to ensure integrity and readiness for the system installation and operation.</li> <li>● Closely follow up the contractors’ work and systems installation and ensure all design parameters are adequately implemented.</li> </ul>
UNOPS Gender Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ensure the implementation of GBV/SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan across the Project and subprojects level</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct training and awareness on the subject targeting UNOPS and contractors personnel</li> </ul>
UNOPS GM Focal Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handle all grievances received through the multiple Project channels and communicate it to the responsible parties in addition to follow and document the resolution.</li> </ul>
UNOPS Social Facilitators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the implementation of stakeholder engagement at facilities level by communicating with the different groups utilizing the content of annex 5 surveys.</li> </ul>
Contractor Supervisor / Safety Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure all E&amp;S requirements and contractors obligations included in the contracts and the UNOPS plans are adequately implemented at facilities level.</li> </ul>

## 5.1. Facilities Status, System Design and Operation

### 5.1.1. Life and Fire Safety Measures

Life and Fire Safety Measures have been considered by UNOPS during the various stages of this subproject as below:

#### Life and Fire Safety Measures - Assessment Stage and Facilities Selection

**This stage has been already completed by UNOPS for all facilities under this subproject in which the following took place:**

- Appropriate selection and determination of the system capacity, components and accessories required for the facilities considering the estimated power consumption.
- Identify the location of system components in safe and adequate areas in coordination with facilities management.
- Detailed assessment of facilities conducted by UNOPS engineers to ensure integrity and readiness for the system installation and operation.
- Location of panels, batteries and associated system components selected by UNOPS engineers after detailed evaluation of the facility premises in coordination with the facility management and workers.

#### Life and Fire Safety Measures - System Specifications and Design

**This stage has been completed by UNOPS for all facilities under this subproject in which the following took place:**

- UNOPS ensured that high quality equipment and cables standard outdoor and indoor provided.
- Ensure that high quality circuit breakers, cables, and alarm systems are included in the system.
- Ensure that the system design and capacity is compatible with the facility consumptions and expected needs.
- Include in the design the safety aspects and protection including overload, short circuits, alarm and ventilation systems.
- Mounting structure designed to withstand the expected weather conditions and the building's structure capable of being loaded with the mounting structures and panels.
- The system design includes various safety aspects including the selection of materials, appropriate load and equipment specification following the international standards.

#### Life and Fire Safety Measures - System Installation and Operation

**UNOPS will ensure the following will take place during the contractor work, system installation, test, commissioning, startup and handover:**

- Ensure all components are meeting the design criteria.
- Close monitoring of the contractor work and ensure the system specifications and installation are meeting the subproject requirements.
- Earthing system testing and installation.
- Ventilation system provision, installation and operation within the battery compartment rooms.

- Detection and fire alarm system installation, test and operation within the battery rooms.
- Fire extinguishers to be delivered and installed as part of the subproject scope.
- Compartmentation to prevent or slow down the spread of fire and smoke will be applied in the battery room.
- Emergency response actions to be developed and introduced to facilities management.
- Solar System Monitoring Unit installation to detect any malfunction and shut down the solar system and record the system faults log.
- Access to system components and battery areas will be restricted to authorized personnel only.
- Conduct comprehensive training by the contractor for the staff and technicians responsible for the operation on the safety aspects including OHS as well as the appropriate operation and maintenance. Contractor work includes detailed training to be conducted to the facilities workers on the safe operation and maintenance as explained in the **section 2.3** with close follow up monitoring and evaluation by UNOPS. All training materials and trainers qualifications shall be reviewed and approved by UNOPS
- Training sessions that will be conducted with the facilities include detailed explanation on the system components waste generation and recycling requirements. Continued support will be maintained to the facilities by UNOPS during the Project lifetime.
- Complete set of the system documentations, as built drawings with detailed information on the various operation and maintenance activities as well as the waste management process will be handed over to the facilities management.
- PV solar system code of practice (CoP) is available in annex 2 in which the various aspects related to the system operation and management of batteries is included.
- The system will be fully handed over to the facilities management and local authorities once the system is installed, commissioned, started and tested. Facilities management will be fully responsible for the system operation and assignment of staff responsible for system operation. Support including preventive maintenance will be continued during the system 1 year warranty.
- Product warranty of the system components vary between 1 to 10 years in which the facilities management will be provided with detailed information on the recycling/disposal options at each components end of life.

### 5.1.2. Management of System Generated Waste

The main components of an off-grid solar product include PV solar modules, batteries (lithium-based or lead acid), lamps (mainly LED), control units with circuit-board-mounted electronic controls, cables, metal frames and fixtures, and appliances (TVs, radios, fans, etc.) (GOGLA, 2019).<sup>24, 25</sup> After becoming waste, the components of the off-grid solar products are grouped according to fractions such as metal, glass, plastics, paper and cardboard, and cables. Figure 3 provides an overview of fractions of off-grid solar products and the waste components (GOGLA, 2019)<sup>26</sup>.

Detailed explanation on the actions needed to manage the various solar system components will be included in the training and awareness sessions that will be provided to the facilities by the contractors as detailed in table 4 hereinafter with continuous support from the UNOPS during the Project lifetime. Explanation on the various waste management procedures is included within table 4 subsection 1.3 Waste

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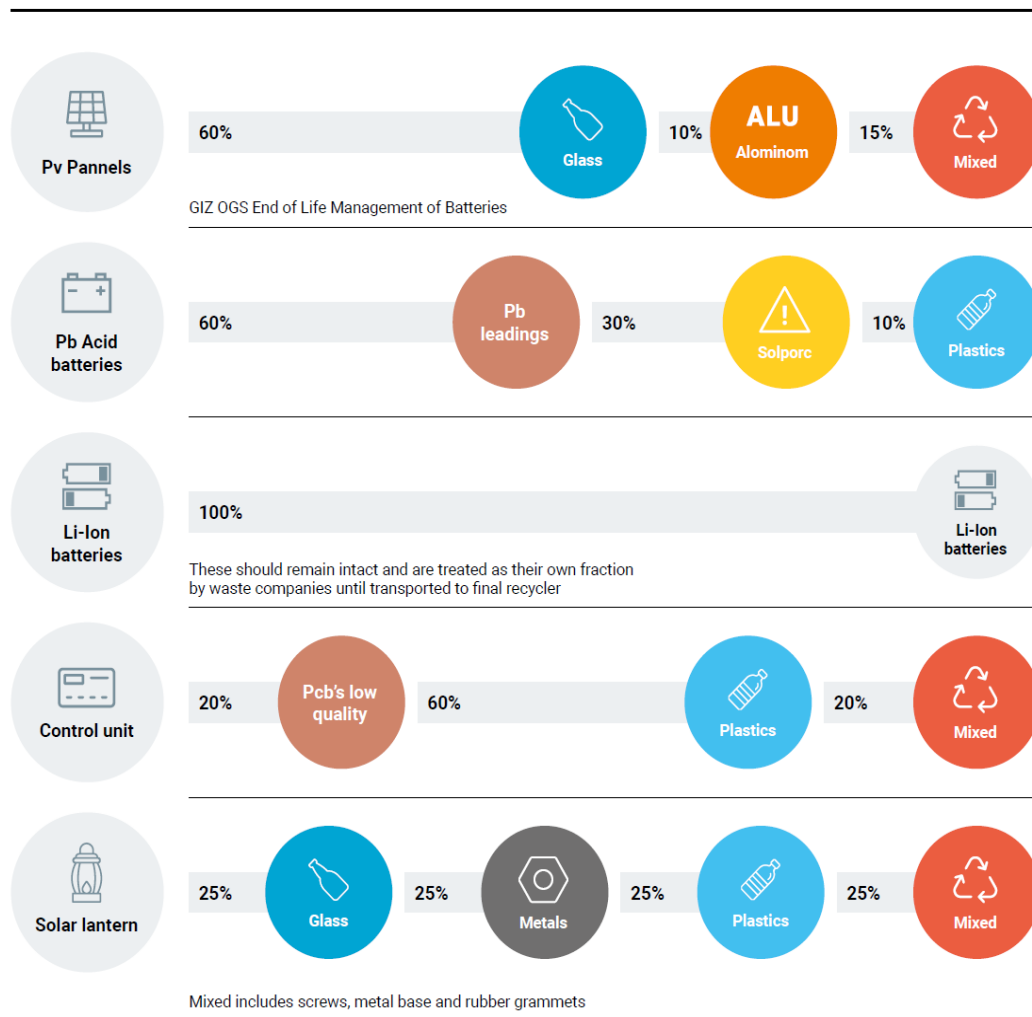
<sup>24</sup> GOGLA (2019a). E-waste Toolkit Module 1 Briefing Note: Technical introduction to recycling of off-grid products. [www.gogla.org/e-waste/introductionto-recycling](http://www.gogla.org/e-waste/introductionto-recycling)

<sup>25</sup> GOGLA is a global association for the off-grid solar energy industry. It chairs an E-waste Circularity Working Group with GOGLA members, companies, investors, manufacturers, universities, and research institutes, which acts as a consultation group for developing learning output and sector guidance, through particular themes (reparability, standardized product labelling for disposal), and sharing best practices, problems, and solutions.

<sup>26</sup> The text and figure 3 are extracted from the Project ESMF page 35.

from contractor activities, subsection 1.4 Hazardous substances handling including batteries, hydrocarbons, cement and e-waste and subsection 4. Solar system management

Figure 3 the waste components of off-grid solar (GOGLA, 2019)



### 5.1.3. Project Grievance Mechanism

UNOPS has established a GM system for the YEEAP 2 to enable beneficiaries to communicate their concerns regarding the planned activities and what improvement is needed in the scope.

Multiple access points to the GM system are provided for beneficiaries to voice their concerns. These access points will be advertised in Arabic at all supported facilities under this subproject. Such information will be put on the sign boards on each facility, and include GM contact information including toll free number, landline, mobile SMS, email and website:

Address: Haddah Street, former European Union Office Building, Sana'a  
 Toll Free Number: 8000190  
 Landline: 01 504914 and 01 504915  
 SMS and WhatsApp: 739888388  
 Email: [grm-yemen@unops.org](mailto:grm-yemen@unops.org)  
 Website: [www.unops.org](http://www.unops.org)

Grievances received by UNOPS will be registered by gender, age, and location in a dedicated register. Grievances will be tracked, investigated and promptly resolved within 28 days of its submission. When a

complaint requires an urgent response, as in the case of an emergency, UNOPS will address as quickly as logistically possible. Further details of the project GM are included in the Project SEP.

#### **5.1.4. GBV/SEA/SH**

Although with low magnitude and occurrence probability due to the cultural aspects in the country as well as the limited work intervention under the subproject, UNOPS has already taken the following steps in regards the GBV/SEA/SH issues as guided by the Project GBV/SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan in which it will be maintained and closely followed by the Project Gender Officer during the subproject implementation:

- UNOPS has developed visibility materials to promote awareness for SEA/SH in local language (Arabic) the materials and messages used are adapted to be suitable for the Yemen context and sensitivity of the subject.
- Project GM focal point received specialized training about SEA/SH cases and the way to deal with it using Victim centered approach
- UNOPS has in place protocol for GM in how to deal with SEA/SH cases with a referral pathway as included in the GBV prevention and response action plan. Any SEA/SH complaint will be handled following the survivor-centered approach and principles of confidentiality of which service providers might be engaged upon the acceptance and willingness of the survivor.
- UNOPS is conducting regular refresher awareness sessions for Project Personnel and retainers' sites engineers on the GBV/SEA/SH.
- UNOPS has prepared risk assessment tools for GBV and will require contractors to fill out a checklist on GBV/SEA/SH and to prepare a code of conduct for their workers/staff.
- As part of the YEEAP GBV SEA/SH prevention and response action plan UNOPS rolled out SEA/SH prevention and response plans for contractors, where the contractors need to prepare the action plan as part of the tender documents. UNOPS will enhance the contractors' capacity in this area through the development of a contractors' action plan template, which covers key priority areas. Moreover, UNOPS conducted an induction session where contractors were guided on how to prepare their own GBV SEA/SH prevention and response plans (GBV Action Plans) using the developed template. In addition, in depth training sessions will follow and will continue during the project life cycle for the contractors involved in the activities implementation.

#### **5.2. Forced Labor in the System Components Supply Chain**

Reference to the Project LMP and Forced Labor Action Plan (FLAP) where specific actions are included to prevent any forms of forced labor during the Project implementation, the following will be included in the bidding and contracting documents of this subproject:

- (i) The bidders applying to any of UNOPS tenders under YEEAP 2 shall provide UNOPS with a declaration form on forced labor prevention, declaration form is available in annex 3. Such a declaration form will be requested from the bidders who will apply for the bid, UNOPS will not deal with any supplier or manufacturer unless they apply for the bids.
- (ii) The Contractor shall comply with all applicable laws concerning terms of employment and conditions of work, and any collective agreements to which it is party.
- (iii) The Contractor shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in "Forced Labor," i.e., by exacting work or service from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily.
- (iv) The Contractor shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in "Trafficking in Persons," i.e., by recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring or receiving persons by threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or abuse of power.
- (v) Whenever Forced Labor or Human Trafficking occur in the Contractor's operations, including in its supply chain, the Contractor shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, take all reasonable action to



address or remove these occurrences, including where relevant, by addressing any practices of other entities in its supply chain.

- (vi) Failure by the Contractor to abide by the provisions of these requirements shall entitle the UNOPS to terminate the Contract or any other contract with the United Nations immediately upon notice to the Contractor, without any liability for termination charges or any other liability of any kind.

### **5.3. Contractor Works and System Installation in Targeted Facilities**

The bidders for this subproject will be requested as part of their offers to outline the principles and the methodology that they will use to meet the E&S requirements available in this ESAP and included in the tendering documents. The quality of the provided data, as well as past environmental and social performance, and capacity to meet requirements, will be considered when selecting contractors.

Once the contract is awarded, the Contractor shall prepare and submit to UNOPS for approval a Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP), including the following sections:

- ESHS training
- Site management
- Occupational Safety and Health
- Road safety and Traffic Safety
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Labor force management, Workers Grievance Mechanism and Code of Conduct
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Contractor Environmental and Social Reporting
- Solar PV System Management and Users Awareness

#### **Contractor Shall**

- Include in the C-ESMP a detailed explanation of how the contractor's performance will meet the ESHS requirements as defined in the contract bidding documents.
- Include in the C-ESMP an organization chart of the personnel assigned to environmental and social.
- Ensure that sufficient funds are budgeted to meet the ESHS requirements, and that sufficient capacity is in place to oversee, monitor and report on C-ESMP performance.
- Put in place controls and procedures to manage their ESHS performance.
- Prepare GBV/SEA/SH prevention and response action plan.
- Fully implement the requirements of solar system CoP available in annex 2.

Within the bidding and contracting documents, UNOPS will require that contractor to:

- Inspect existing facilities and apply all safety measures to reduce the risk of any injury to the workers during installation or the users during operation, subject to written approval by the UNOPS engineer provided before implementation of work.
- Contractor work and implementation period in the schools and healthcare facilities to be arranged in coordination with the facilities managements and UNOPS engineers.
- Workers' presence and site work in the supported schools to be performed during the schools and students off days (vacations, official holidays, summer breaks, etc.).
- Install ladders, scaffolds or external access points at the facilities require such additional access points following the design and BoQ requirements.
- Conduct risk assessment for solar system installation, evaluate the risk, and put the appropriate safety measures in place and submit it for review and approval.
- Fully implement UNOPS permit to work system (Permit to Work is a system used to ensure the activities are performed safely. Any planned activities by the contractor shall be detailed in a dedicated form that will allow the associated hazards and mitigation measures to be identified and analyzed prior any approval of such activities), method of statement to ensure all tasks are well prepared to follow all necessary safety mitigation and prevention measures.

- Ensure proper use of ladders and scaffolds by trained employees, apply regular inspection and testing, use of fall prevention devices, including safety belt and lanyard travel limiting devices to prevent access to fall hazard area, or fall protection devices such as full body harnesses.
- The contractor shall sign the UN/UNOPS CoC and all contractor personnel shall sign and comply with the personnel CoC, annex 4 includes a sample personnel CoC. The contractors must also comply with the project LMP, including the establishment and maintenance of a grievance redress mechanism for workers.

### **Grievance Mechanism for Workers**

The Contractor shall put in place a Grievance Mechanism for its workers and the workers of its subcontractors that is proportionate to its workforce. Once the tendering process has been completed and contract is awarded, the selected contractor shall develop its own GM for workers as provided under ESS2 and as outlined in the YEEAP'S LMP and it will be distinct from the Project level Grievance Mechanism provided under ESS 10 and YEEAP's SEP for affected individuals and communities. The GM for workers shall adhere to the following principles:

- *Provision of information.* All workers should be informed about the grievance mechanism at the time they are hired, and details about how it operates should be easily available.
- *Transparency of the process.* Workers must know to whom they can turn in the event of a grievance and the support and sources of advice that are available to them;
- *Keeping it up to date.* The process should be regularly reviewed and kept up to date, for example, by referencing any new statutory guidelines, changes in contracts or representation.
- *Confidentiality.* The process should ensure that a complaint is dealt with confidentially. While procedures may specify that complaints should first be made to the workers' line manager, there should also be the option of raising a grievance first with an alternative manager.
- *Non-retribution.* Procedures should guarantee that any worker raising a complaint will not be subject to any reprisal.
- *Reasonable timescales.* Procedures should allow for time to investigate grievances fully, but should aim for swift resolutions.
- *Right of appeal.* A worker should have the right to appeal to the UNOPS or national courts if he or she is not happy with the initial finding.
- *Right to be accompanied.* In any meetings or hearings, the worker should have the right to be accompanied by a colleague, friend or union representative.
- *Keeping records.* Written records should be kept at all stages. The initial complaint should be in writing, if possible, along with the response, notes of any meetings and the findings and the reasons for the findings.
- Any records on SEA shall be registered separately and under the strictest confidentiality.

Table below provides the actions and mitigation measures that should take place by the contractor at each facility during the solar system installation. Estimated cost of mitigation measures implementation in each facility is included in section 5.5 which should be fully covered by the contractor as part of their implementation cost.

Table 4 Contractor work risks mitigations and monitoring plan

Risks Management Measures and Contractor Obligations	Monitoring	
	Parameters and indicators	Responsibility
<b>Part 1 Environmental and Social Aspects</b>		
<b>1. Working Site Management</b>		
<b>1.1. Access, and implementation arrangement</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the safety and security of the site and maintain safe workers’ access.</li> <li>- Contractor shall inspect existing facilities and apply all safety measures to reduce the risk of any injury to the workers during installation or the users during operation, subject to written approval by the UNOPS engineer provided before implementation of work.</li> <li>- Contractor work and implementation period in the schools and healthcare facilities to be arranged in coordination with the facilities managements and UNOPS engineers to ensure no interruption of the services.</li> <li>- Workers presence and site work in the supported schools to be performed during the schools and students off days.</li> <li>- Appropriate and totally separated access for workers to the work areas to be maintained.</li> <li>- Install warning signs in Arabic language.</li> <li>- Limit work sites with safety tape, fencing or barricades, as appropriate, to prevent unauthorized access to the working sites and to avoid any impacts on the facilities users and workers</li> <li>- Safeguard public safety by covering holes and by installing guardrails along temporary pathways or ground areas that is located under the buildings roofs or work areas</li> <li>- Coordinate working hours and arrangements with the facility management to avoid/limit any disturbance to the facility operation.</li> <li>- Maintain safe access to public and private properties that might be affected by Project activities. If necessary, provide acceptable alternative means of passage or access to the satisfaction of the persons affected.</li> <li>- Working at night is not allowed. Work during the peak of services provisions needs to be avoided.</li> <li>- Provide regular awareness to the contractor workers on the measures required to protect facilities workers and users with close supervision of the implementation.</li> <li>- Widely deploy signs and marks in Arabic languages on the work area boundaries as well as the precautions needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safety and security of work location</li> <li>- Unauthorized personnel presence in or around the work areas</li> <li>- Separate access for workers is available and maintained.</li> <li>- Public access availability</li> <li>- Number of public grievances on the facility work disturbance</li> <li>- Presence of signs and barriers around the work area and Cranes and Hiab</li> <li>- Site management is detailed in the C-ESMP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS ESSO (throughout)</li> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (daily)</li> </ul>
<b>1.2. Protection of existing installations</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safeguard all existing buildings, structures, works, pipes, cables, sewers, or other services or installations from harm, disturbance or deterioration during activities.</li> <li>- Coordinate with facilities management to identify existing infrastructure that might not be visible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of incompliances reported</li> <li>- Separate access for workers is available and maintained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS ESSO (throughout)</li> <li>- UNOPS engineer /</li> </ul>

Risks Management Measures and Contractor Obligations	Monitoring	
	Parameters and indicators	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Repair any damage caused by the Contractor’s activities, in coordination with concerned authorities.</li> <li>- Install retaining nets to hold falling debris during activities where needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facility operation is continued</li> <li>- Number of grievances received</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (Daily)</li> </ul>
<b>1.3. Waste from contractor activities</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collect and properly manage all solid waste resulting from subproject activities.</li> <li>- Perform waste segregation and the generated waste from the activities shall not be mixed with the facility generated waste.</li> <li>- Reduce waste generation and recycle all waste that can be recycled.</li> <li>- Properly dispose of solid waste and debris at designated permitted waste disposal sites allocated by the local authorities.</li> <li>- Remove all debris and waste after work completion.</li> <li>- Separate wastes per type (solid, hazardous and E-wastes) and properly handle, store and dispose E-wastes and hazardous wastes according to their material safety data sheets (MSDSs) in addition to properly store solid waste in designated areas and regularly collect them and dispose them in authorized areas.</li> <li>- Where applicable, ensure all recyclable waste components are separated and transferred to the authorized firms in the cities and districts for internal or external recycling.</li> <li>- All types of wastes must be properly labelled.</li> <li>- Minimize littering of roads by ensuring that vehicles are licensed and loaded in such a manner as to prevent falling off or spilling of materials, and by sheeting the sides and tops of all vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waste accumulation in and around the work area</li> <li>- Lack of waste bins and segregation means</li> <li>- Public grievances and complaints on waste accumulation</li> <li>- Presence of a receipt of waste from the authorized landfill authority</li> <li>- Waste is properly labelled by type</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS ESSO (throughout)</li> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (daily)</li> </ul>
<b>1.4. Hazardous substances handling including batteries, hydrocarbons, cement and e-waste</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train workers regarding the handling of hazardous materials</li> <li>- Label using easily understandable symbols, and provide material safety data sheets, for chemical substances and mixtures according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of classification and labeling of chemicals</li> <li>- Store, handle and dispose hazardous materials as per the statutory provisions of the Manufacturer's guidelines and materials safety data sheets (MSDSs)</li> <li>- Treat hazardous waste separately from other waste</li> <li>- Keep absorbent materials or compounds on Site in sufficient quantities corresponding to the extent of possible spills</li> <li>- Ensure the generator is installed along with its fuel in a well-ventilated area, insulated from the soil/concrete base and away from any runoff zones.</li> <li>- Ensure batteries are stored away from soil in insulated areas and well ventilated to avoid soil and potential groundwater and surface water contamination</li> <li>- Install fire extinguishers in batteries room.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workers training records</li> <li>- Appropriate storage is maintained for hazardous substances</li> <li>- Batteries are not installed directly on the ground and is stored in ventilated room</li> <li>- Fire extinguisher present in battery room</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (daily)</li> </ul>

Risks Management Measures and Contractor Obligations	Monitoring	
	Parameters and indicators	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the generator is installed along with its fuel in a well ventilated area, insulated from the soil/concrete base and away from any runoff zones.</li> <li>- Select disposal sites of solid waste in coordination with the relevant authorities</li> </ul>		
<b>2. Labor Force Management</b>		
<b>2.1. Labor and working conditions</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide all workers with terms and conditions that comply with Yemeni labor legislation, LMP and applicable regulations.</li> <li>- Hire workers through transparent process and recruitment offices, where feasible, and avoid hiring “at the gate” to discourage spontaneous influx of job seekers</li> <li>- Put in place workplace processes for workers to report work situations that they believe are not safe or healthy</li> <li>- Ensure that children and minors are not employed directly or indirectly on the subproject, and keep registration and proof of age for all employees on-site.</li> <li>- Avoid all forms of forced or compulsory labor, i.e., all work or service which is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily.</li> <li>- Potential risk of forced labor associated with polysilicon suppliers and related to primary supply workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workers grievances mechanism availability</li> <li>- Number of grievances from workers and type and number of solved complaints</li> <li>- Appropriate working conditions are provided</li> <li>- Adopt Code-of-Conduct</li> <li>- Training sessions conducted and number of workers trained</li> <li>- Labor force management, Workers Grievance Mechanism and Code of Conduct are included in the C-ESMP</li> <li>- UNOPS will require project primary suppliers to demonstrate that they are meeting the relevant requirements of ESS2. Prior to beginning the procurement process, the UNOPS will undertake market analysis to identify the possible sellers of solar panels to the project. The bidding documents will emphasize forced labor risks in solar panels and will require that sellers of solar panels to the project will not engage or employ any forced labor among their work force.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ESSO (throughout)</li> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (daily)</li> </ul>

Risks Management Measures and Contractor Obligations	Monitoring	
	Parameters and indicators	Responsibility
<b>2.2. Insurance</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide medical insurance for all employees involved in the subproject as indicated by Yemen’s Labor Law</li> <li>- Contractor shall provide all workers with insurance cover and compensation for any death or injury.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workers insurance record</li> <li>- Number of workers grievances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer / ESSO, HSSE officer (at the start of the work)</li> </ul>
<b>2.3. Grievance mechanism for workers</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Contractor shall put in place a Grievance Mechanism for its workers and the workers of its subcontractors that is proportionate to its workforce.</li> <li>- The workers shall be provided with sufficient details on the contractors GM channels as well as the YEEAP GM system upon their employment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visible mechanism channels</li> <li>- Register of grievances with the resolutions</li> <li>- Number of grievances received, resolved or pending solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS ESSO / GM Focal Point (throughout)</li> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSSE officer (daily)</li> </ul>
<b>2.4. Child labor prevention</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Verify that workers are older than 18 when hiring and exclude all persons under the age of 18.</li> <li>- Review and retain copies of verifiable documentation concerning the workers age</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of child labors cases</li> <li>- Workers register with age documentary records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS ESSO (throughout)</li> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSSE officer (daily)</li> </ul>
<b>2.5. Sexual harassment, abuse, gender-based violence, and discrimination</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide regular training and awareness raising to the workforce about refraining from unacceptable conduct toward local community members, specifically women</li> <li>- Inform workers about national laws that make sexual harassment and gender-based violence a punishable offence which is prosecuted</li> <li>- Prohibit its employees from exchanging any money, goods, services, or other things of value, for sexual favors or activities, or from engaging in any sexual activities that are exploitative or degrading to any person.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training records on the GBV/SEA/SH</li> <li>- grievances received through the project GM system</li> <li>- Facility users complaints</li> <li>- Contractor GBV/SEA/SH prevention and response action plan is in place and implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS Gender officer (throughout)</li> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSSE officer (daily)</li> </ul>
<b>2.6. Code of Conduct</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Contractor shall ensure that all workers, including those of subcontractors, are informed about and sign the personnel Code of Conduct.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of workers trained on CoC</li> <li>- Percentage of workers signed CoC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSSE officer (daily)</li> </ul>

Risks Management Measures and Contractor Obligations	Monitoring	
	Parameters and indicators	Responsibility
<b>3. Stakeholders Engagement</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As part of the overall Project Stakeholder Engagement, the Contractor shall undertake a process of stakeholder engagement before and during the work execution with facilities representative persons and communities directly affected by the activities it undertakes.</li> <li>- The Contractor shall also maintain throughout the implementation good relations with local communities and will give these communities prior notice of plans and schedules as they might affect local people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholders engagement activities records, outcomes</li> <li>- Stakeholder engagement activities are integrated in the C-ESMP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS ESSO (throughout)</li> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSSE officer (daily)</li> </ul>
<b>4. Solar System Management</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that solar PV systems are installed by qualified and experienced trades people, in order to avoid or minimize electrocution and other health and safety issues associated with working with hazardous materials</li> <li>- The Contractor shall build awareness and provide training to beneficiaries and users of facilities with the aim of improving their understanding of the environmental and health issues associated with the battery life cycle, including end-of-life management; most particularly:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The safe handling of batteries including installation, removal, transport, storage and disposal</li> <li>o The environmental and health aspects of poor battery disposal</li> <li>o Information on the environmental and health issues associated with the highly toxic content of batteries and explanation as to why they must be stored, transported and disposed of</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The Contractor shall train beneficiaries on the following measures before they handle batteries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prohibit unauthorized access to battery areas</li> <li>- Consult battery owners’ manuals for instructions on battery handling and hazard identification</li> <li>- Wear personal protective equipment (PPE) such as chemical splash goggles and a face shield</li> <li>- Place protective rubber boots on battery cable connections to prevent sparking</li> <li>- Clean the battery terminals with a plastic brush because wire brushes can create static and sparks</li> <li>- Cover maintenance tools with several layers of electrical tape to avoid sparking</li> <li>- Replace batteries with a new one if they show signs of damage to the terminals, case or cover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of qualified staff among the contractors</li> <li>- Effectiveness and implementation of training sessions the facility workers</li> <li>- Facility workers awareness and knowledge on the system operation, maintenance and applicable precautions</li> <li>- Solar PV System Management and Users Awareness measures are integrated in the C-ESMP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS ESSO (throughout)</li> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSSE officer (daily) and after work completion</li> </ul>
<b>Part 2 Occupational Health and Safety</b>		
<b>5. Work Related Activities</b>		
<b>5.1. Working at heights</b>		
<p>The contractor shall implement fall prevention and protection measures whenever a worker is exposed to the hazard of falling more than two meters, or through an opening in a work surface. The Contractor shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Install guardrails with mid-rails and toe boards at the edge of any fall hazard area and around rooftops</li> <li>- Train workers on the proper use of ladders and scaffolds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workers training records</li> <li>- Workers awareness</li> <li>- Near misses or injuries resulted from work at height</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (daily)</li> </ul>

Risks Management Measures and Contractor Obligations	Monitoring	
	Parameters and indicators	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Install fall prevention devices, including safety belt and lanyard travel limiting devices to prevent access to fall hazard area, or fall protection devices such as full body harnesses used in conjunction with shock absorbing lanyards or self-retracting inertial fall arrest devices attached to fixed anchor point or horizontal life-lines</li> <li>- Train workers in the use, serviceability, and integrity of the necessary PPE</li> <li>- Workers at height must wear head helmets</li> <li>- Include rescue and recovery plans, and equipment to respond to workers after an arrested fall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of incompliances related to work at height areas protection</li> <li>- Availability of PPE related to work at height</li> <li>- Number of injuries/fall accidents</li> <li>- ESHS trainings are included in the C-ESMP</li> <li>- Occupational Safety and Health measures are included in the C-ESMP</li> </ul>	
<b>5.2. Slip, trip and fall</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement good house-keeping practices, such as the sorting and placing loose materials or debris in established areas away from footpaths</li> <li>- Clean up excessive waste debris and liquid spills regularly</li> <li>- Locate electrical cords and ropes in common areas and marked corridors</li> <li>- Ensure that workers use slip retardant footwear</li> <li>- Restrict access, barricade or implement any equivalent measure to limit workers access to areas where sharp or hard objects exist</li> </ul> <p>The excavation activities are limited to earthing pits preparation, manual excavation, with maximum depth of 50 cm, for such work the contractor shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protect any excavation area with adequate barriers and signs</li> <li>- Ensure any excavation activities are coordinated with the facilities management</li> <li>- Ensure no underground installation under any excavated area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Site cleanliness, tidiness and overall condition</li> <li>- Access restriction maintained to authorized personnel</li> <li>- Record of worker injuries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (Daily)</li> </ul>
<b>5.3. Manual handling and transportation of materials</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid manual handling activities to the extent possible.</li> <li>- Reduce the load risk by using lighter weights or more stable containers.</li> <li>- Inform workers on proper lifting techniques to avoid back injuries</li> <li>- Reorganize the activity to further reduce the risk on the individual(s).</li> <li>- Utilize mechanical lifting aids or equipment as appropriate.</li> <li>- Ensure appropriate rest breaks with water provision during the working day and training for workers.</li> <li>- Provide PPE to the workers, free of charge, on a regular basis (e.g. gloves, foot protection, and non-slip footwear)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability and implementation of the mechanical lifting</li> <li>- Number of workers injured due to manual handling</li> <li>- Percentage of workers complying with the required PPE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (Daily)</li> </ul>
<b>5.4. Lifting activities that might result in injuries or equipment damage</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Usage of certified and inspected equipment that is capable of handling the loads. Ensure that loads are well secured</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certified lifting devices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer /</li> </ul>



Risks Management Measures and Contractor Obligations	Monitoring	
	Parameters and indicators	Responsibility
during lifting operation - Lifting equipment to be mounted on stable and protected ground - Ensure the areas around lifting operation are free of personnel, obstacles with restricted access - Ensure all appliances used during lifting operation are in good condition without any defect - Ensure the qualified personnel are carrying out the lifting operations - Properly inspect lifting devices and cranes and ensure the lifted load is properly attached - Arrange the operation with the UNOPS area engineer and the facilities management - Avoid working in extreme weather conditions and at high wind speed - Ensure workers are standing at a safe distance from the lifting equipment and load	- Presence of qualified personnel - Number and details of incidents that resulted from lifting activities. - Number of near misses	HSE officer (daily) - Contractor Supervisor (Daily)
<b>5.5. Working on electrical appliances and equipment</b>		
- Apply electrical isolation prior to the work on any electrical equipment - Workers shall use electrical PPE including the appropriate gloves and face protection. - Carry out tests prior the implementation of any work on electrical equipment - Ensure all equipment or tools used in the activities implementation are maintained, certified and in good condition. - Ensure all connections and equipment are secured. - Apply earthing when using the portable electrical equipment. - Only authorized and certified workers shall implement electrical related activities. - Provision of training to all workers on the electrical risks, impacts and mitigation measures. - Avoid working in rainy seasons.	- Workers qualification - Workers training on electrical hazards, risks and impacts - Number of incidents related to the work on electrical appliances. - Electrical PPE distribution record	- UNOPS engineer / HSE officer (daily) - Contractor Supervisor (Daily)
<b>5.6. Equipment and machines operation resulted in injuries or damage</b>		
- All equipment, machines and tools used for contractor work shall be tested and certified prior to any use or installation at sites. - All equipment, machinery and vehicles introduced by the contractor shall be fully checked, inspected and tested in addition to be provided with the necessary safety requirements. - Daily checklist shall be performed for all equipment, machinery, tools and vehicles - Drivers and operators need to be experienced, licensed and certified. Regular training, Tool Box talks and awareness shall be provided	- Number and type of Incidents and injuries related to equipment/machinery - Maintenance records - Workers qualification - Training / awareness records - Equipment checks records	- UNOPS engineer / HSE officer (daily) - Contractor Supervisor (Daily)
<b>5.7. Noise and air pollution exposure (Drilling, electrical generations, grindings are all source of noise)</b>		
- The use of hearing protection should be enforced actively for any noisy work. - Rotate staff to limit individual exposure to high levels of noise or dust. - Use low noise generation air compressors and power generators where needed. - Post signs in all areas where the noisy work is implemented. - Shut down equipment when not directly in use	- Nuisance environment - Number of Public and facility users complains - Number of Workers grievances - Ear protection availability and	- UNOPS engineer / HSE officer (daily) - Contractor Supervisor (daily)

Risks Management Measures and Contractor Obligations	Monitoring	
	Parameters and indicators	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide advance notice to occupants if an activity involves high-level impact noise is in close proximity to buildings.</li> <li>- Dust generation to be controlled using water spraying or physical barriers where feasible</li> <li>- Ensure work is conducted during daytime.</li> <li>- Ensure equipment used is properly maintained</li> <li>- Avoid working during bad weather conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>workers adherence</li> <li>- Medical records</li> </ul>	
<b>5.8. Hot work</b>		
<p>For any works that involve hot work such as grinding, drilling or any related electrical work, the contractor shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide proper eye protection such as goggles and/or a full-face eye shield, heat resistant gloves, for all personnel involved in any hot work operations. Additional methods may include the use of barrier screens around the specific workstation (a solid piece of light metal, canvas, or plywood)</li> <li>- Work area to be restricted to authorized personnel.</li> <li>- All equipment and tools shall be tested and certified in addition to be inspected prior any workday.</li> <li>- Workers on the powered tools or equipment need to be competent and well trained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of incidents and injuries related to hot work</li> <li>- Powered tools inspection</li> <li>- Workers qualification</li> <li>- Percentage of workers complying with the PPE requirements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (daily)</li> </ul>
<b>5.9. Lack of or adequate personal protective equipment use / provision</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify and provide at no cost appropriate PPE to workers, the workers of subcontractors, as well as to visitors, which gives adequate protection without incurring unnecessary inconvenience to the individual, including helmets, safety boots, gloves, goggles, safety jackets, and masks, as well as body coverall, gloves, respirators with filters, and goggles where necessary.</li> <li>- Ensure that the use of PPE is compulsory and all PPE items are provided to the workers on no cost.</li> <li>- Provide sufficient training in the use, storage and maintenance of PPE to its workers and workers of its subcontractors</li> <li>- Properly maintain PPE, including cleaning when dirty and replacement when damaged or worn.</li> <li>- Determine requirements for standard and/or task-specific PPE based on specific Safety Analysis.</li> <li>- Consider the use of PPE as a last resort when it comes to hazard control and prevention, and always refer to the hierarchy of hazard controls when planning a safety process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of workers not complying with the PPE requirements</li> <li>- PPE distribution records</li> <li>- Training records on the PPE usage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (daily)</li> </ul>
<b>5.10. Disease transmission among workers and communities</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure face masks are available and used by all workers.</li> <li>- Ensure awareness sessions are conducted on COVID-19 with all workers.</li> <li>- Ensure availability of hygiene kits, soap, clean water</li> <li>- Isolate and properly treat any workers developing any symptoms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of awareness session on the COVID-19</li> <li>- Number of workers with COVID-19 infections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSE officer (weekly)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (daily)</li> </ul>

Risks Management Measures and Contractor Obligations	Monitoring	
	Parameters and indicators	Responsibility
<b>5.11. Provision of water and sanitation premises for the workers</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate with the facilities management to ensure the availability of adequate lavatory facilities (toilets) with running water and soap for the number of people expected to work at the sites.</li> <li>- Workers are not allowed to use the sanitation premises of the facilities without prior agreement and approval of the facility management and users.</li> <li>- Ensure that water supplied meets drinking water quality standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sanitation premises availability</li> <li>- Number of complaints from the facilities and workers on the hygiene and sanitation conditions</li> <li>- Drinking water quality tests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (daily)</li> </ul>
<b>6. Road safety and traffic safety</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure all work activities are not affecting the traffic and vehicles movement in the facility</li> <li>- Emphasize safety aspects among drivers including maintaining speed limit</li> <li>- Improve driving skills and requiring licensing of drivers</li> <li>- Institute defensive driving training for all drivers prior to starting their job</li> <li>- Avoid dangerous routes and times of day to reduce the risk of accidents</li> <li>- Require that drivers and co-passengers wear seatbelts, and duly sanction defaulters.</li> <li>- Regularly maintain vehicles and use manufacturer-approved parts to minimize potentially serious accidents caused by equipment malfunction or premature failure.</li> <li>- Ensure coverage of the trucks to prevent materials from falling</li> </ul>	<p>Vehicle maintenance records. Drivers qualification evaluated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of training and trainees on the traffic management</li> <li>- Traffic incidents at the work area</li> <li>- Road safety and Traffic Safety measures are included in the C-ESMP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (Daily)</li> </ul>
<b>7. Emergency Preparedness and Response</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that qualified first aid by qualified personnel is always available. Appropriately, equipped first-aid stations should be easily accessible throughout the place of work.</li> <li>- Details of nearest hospital is present on site for the subprojects located at schools premises</li> <li>- Provide workers with rescue and first aid duties with dedicated training so as not to inadvertently aggravate exposures and health hazards to themselves or their co- workers.</li> <li>- Reporting any major incidents injuries to UNOPS Immediately, incident report to the WBG within 48 hours</li> <li>- Ensure the first aid stations and rooms in schools or health facilities are equipped with gloves, gowns, and masks for protection against direct contact with blood and other body fluids.</li> <li>- Make widely available written emergency procedures for dealing with cases of trauma or serious illness, including procedures for transferring patient care to proper medical facilities.</li> <li>- Immediately report all accidental occurrences with serious accident potential such as major equipment failures, exposure to hazardous materials, slides, to UNOPS.</li> <li>- Immediately investigate any serious or fatal injury or disease caused by the progress of work by the Contractor, and submit a comprehensive report to UNOPS.</li> <li>- Report any major accidents and injuries to the WB within 48 hours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First aid kits distribution records</li> <li>- Emergency response plan availability</li> <li>- Drills records</li> <li>- Training records on the emergency preparedness</li> <li>- Emergency Preparedness and Response measures are included in the C-ESMP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS engineer / HSSE officer (daily)</li> <li>- Contractor Supervisor (Daily)</li> </ul>

#### 5.4. Contractor Environmental and Social Reporting

The Contractor shall report major work-related incidents, accidents or loss of life to UNOPS **within 24 hours** of their occurrence. Incidents to be reported by UNOPS to WBG within 48 of occurrence.

The Contractor shall monitor, keep records and report to UNOPS on weekly and monthly basis on the following environmental and social issues:

- Safety: first aid cases, high potential near misses, and remedial and preventive activities required (for example, revised job safety analysis, new or different equipment, skills training,).
- Environmental incidents and near misses: environmental incidents and high potential near misses and how they have been addressed, what is outstanding, and lessons learned.
- Major activities: those undertaken and completed, progress against implementation schedule, and key work fronts (work areas).
- ESHS requirements: noncompliance incidents with permits and national law (legal noncompliance), commitments, or other ESHS requirements.
- ESHS inspections and audits: by the Contractor—to include date, inspector or auditor name, sites visited and records reviewed, major findings, and actions taken.
- Workers: list of workers at each site, confirmation of ESHS training, indication of origin (local, nonlocal nationals), gender, age with evidence that no child labor is involved, and skill level (unskilled, skilled, supervisory, professional, management). Contractor to monitor, keep records and report on labor conditions including wage, insurance, etc.
- Training on ESHS issues: including dates, number of trainees, and topics.
- Footprint management: details of any work outside boundaries or major off-site impacts caused by ongoing activities—to include date, location, impacts, and actions taken.
- Stakeholder engagement: highlights, including formal and informal meetings, and information disclosure and dissemination—to include a breakdown of women and men consulted and themes coming from various stakeholder groups, including vulnerable groups (e.g., disabled, elderly, youth, etc.).
- Details of any security risks: details of risks the Contractor may be exposed to while performing its work—the threats may come from third parties external to the project.
- Worker grievances: details including occurrence date, grievance, and date submitted; actions taken and dates; resolution (if any) and date; and follow-up yet to be taken grievances listed should include those received since the preceding report and those that were unresolved at the time of that report.

#### 5.5. ESMP Implementation Budget

The contractors shall fully cover the cost of their workers, training, and PPE provision and mitigation measures implementation as part of the overall subproject implementation cost. Estimated budget is available below and it might vary during the implementation.

Table 5 Estimated budget

Item	Cost per facility US\$	Cost for all facilities US\$
Travel of UNOPS team to the subproject areas for monitoring and supervisory (covered by UNOPS)	300	24,000
Mitigation measures implementation estimated cost (to be fully covered by the contractor during the subproject implementation)	1,000	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>104,000</b>

## 6. Consultation Details

Various levels of consultations were conducted under the subproject and it includes the local authorities, facilities management and other stakeholders including workers, community leaders and communities neighboring the facilities. The consultation on the system components, installation process, requirements and timeframe took place with the facilities management and involved workers by the Project Engineers during the assessment stage. Moreover, further consultations conducted by the Project Female Social Facilitators in July and August 2023 targeting the workers, neighboring communities and facilities users in which the feedback was collected by questionnaires in which a brief explanation provided on the nature and objective of the subproject and potential impacts with proposed mitigation measures.

The consultation process carried out via meetings, one to one discussions, phone interviews within the targeted health and educational facilities. Available in sections 6.1 and 6.2 the consultation participants' breakdown across the facilities while the participants' summary is available in table 6 below. Annex 5 includes the list of questionnaires used along with samples of the consultation records.

Table 6 Consultation Participants Summary

Facility Type	Management / Workers		Patients / Visitors		Neighbors / Communities		Total Consulted		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
<b>Healthcare facilities (78)</b>	172	107	65	40	33	18	270	165	435
<b>Schools (2)</b>	1	5	-	-	6	2	7	7	14
<b>Total</b>	173	112	65	40	39	20	277	172	449

Close coordination was made with the facilities management, local officials and community leaders to ensure all affected parties are involved in the consultation including women and neighboring communities. The topics covered during the various consultation activities include:

- Inform participants about the activities to be undertaken and the subproject timetable.
- Document and address local beneficiaries' concerns, expectations and feedback.
- Ensure full participation of subproject beneficiaries both females and males and provide them with awareness on the GM contact channels, anonymous complaints and escalation of grievances if not satisfied with the resolution and action taken.
- Discuss the subproject positive impacts that the subprojects will have and the potential negative impacts and proposed prevention and mitigation measures.
- Explore the participants feedback on potential negative impacts.
- Provide awareness to the participants on their rights to raise any concerns related to the subproject' implementation during the various phases.

The participants have emphasized the importance of providing high quality system components in addition to maintaining the operation of services during the system installation. The participants appreciated the support of supplying and installing solar systems in their facilities that will result in a sustainable and clean source of energy and help in the improvement of health and educational services quality. All safety mitigation measures were discussed in detail with the consulted persons.

Summary of the main outcomes from the consultation activities at health facilities and schools are below. The participants in the consultation including the facilities management were assured that all their concerns and requests were taken in consideration and will be closely followed during the subproject implementation and system installation.

- The importance of accelerating the implementation process of the solar system installation to serve the communities.
- The solar power generation capacity needs to meet the facilities consumption to ensure full operation of the equipment/devices within the facilities to better serve the communities.
- The system and generation capacity need to meet the maximum power consumption rates at the facility during the various seasons with consideration of the future requirements.
- It will be necessary to select appropriate and high quality system components including the solar panels and batteries that can operate for a long time with minimum malfunction.
- Close coordination needs to be maintained between contractors, UNOPS and the facility management during the various stages of subproject implementation.
- All contractor work and workers' access need to be authorized by the facilities management.
- Importance of providing after sales services and technical support to the facilities on the system operation and maintenance.
- Training is needed for facilities workers on safe operation and maintenance of the solar system.
- The system installation will provide psychological comfort for the workers and users and will improve the cleanliness and sanitation level.
- The installation of solar power would allow the introduction of new equipment and services within the health facilities.
- The power availability would allow the schools to use advanced learning technologies.

### 6.1. Consultation Participants Breakdown - Health Facilities<sup>27</sup>

No	Facility Name	Governorate	Management / Workers		Patients / Visitors		Neighbors / Communities		Total Consulted		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1.	Kadaf Zumailah Health Center	Al-Hudaydah	2	2	1	2	2	-	5	4	9
2.	Al-Hawaz Health Center	Al-Hudaydah	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	8
3.	Al-Qabiah Health Center	Al-Hudaydah	3	2	-	2	1	-	4	4	8
4.	Al Sarh Health Center	Al-Hudaydah	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
5.	Al Mighlaf Health Center	Al-Hudaydah	3	2	1	-	-	-	4	2	6
6.	Al Mansoriah Hospital	Al-Hudaydah	3	2	1	-	1	-	5	2	7
7.	Al Hitar Health Center	Al-Hudaydah	2	2	1	1	-	-	3	3	6
8.	Bait Al Bishari Health Center	Al-Mahwit	1	2	1	-	-	1	2	3	5
9.	Wadi Aba'ar Al Hajr Health Center	Al-Mahwit	1	1	2	-	1	1	4	2	6
10.	Al Wasitah Health Center	Al-Mahwit	2	1	1	-	-	1	3	2	5
11.	Brwad Health Center	Al-Mahwit	2	1	1	1	1	0	4	2	6
12.	Wadi Ghaswan Health Center	Al Mahwit	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	8
13.	Shibam Hospital	Al Mahwit	2	2	1	1	-	-	3	3	6
14.	Al-A'roosh Rural Hospital	Sana'a	2	1	2	-	-	1	4	2	6

<sup>27</sup> Consultations conducted in July and August 2023

No	Facility Name	Governorate	Management / Workers		Patients / Visitors		Neighbors / Communities		Total Consulted		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
15.	Abu Harb Al Mulsi Hospital	Sana'a	3	2	-	-	2	-	5	2	7
16.	Bait AL Henami Health Center	Sana'a	2	2	1	1	-	1	3	4	7
17.	Ladan Health Center	Sana'a	3	-	1	1	1	-	5	1	6
18.	Al Baradoon Rural Hospital	Dhamar	2	2	-	2	-	1	2	5	7
19.	Al Garashah Health Center	Dhamar	2	2	-	-	1	1	3	3	6
20.	Fas Health Center - Bakil Al-Mair	Hajjah	1	2	1	-	-	1	2	3	5
21.	Al-Kobra Health Center	Hajjah	2	1	1	-	-	1	3	2	5
22.	Khawlan Health Center	Hajjah	3	1	1	1	1	-	5	2	7
23.	Al-Rabo'a Health Center	Hajjah	2	2	-	1	-	-	2	3	5
24.	Bani Omar Health Center	Hajjah	2	2	-	1	1	1	3	4	7
25.	Al-Qa'eda Health Center	Hajjah	2	3	1	-	-	-	3	3	6
26.	Al-Majame'e Health Center	Hajjah	1	1	2	1	1	-	4	2	6
27.	Al-Juma'a Health Center	Sa'ada	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	0	3
28.	Al-Fawt Health Center	Sa'ada	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	0	4
29.	Al-Ozd Health Center	Sa'ada	2	2	1	1	-	-	3	3	6
30.	Nayd Bareq Health Center	Sa'ada	2	-	2	1	-	-	4	1	5
31.	Henodahan Health Center	Sa'ada	2	1	2	-	1	-	5	1	6
32.	Al-Atoor Health Center	Sa'ada	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	4
33.	Al-Rabe'a Health Center	Sa'ada	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	4
34.	Hamazat Health Center	Sa'ada	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	2	4
35.	Bani Owaeer Al-Sharqi Health Center	Sa'ada	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	0	3
36.	Al-Khalq General Health Center	Al-Jawf	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
37.	Al-Muslob General Health Center	Al-Jawf	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	4
38.	Aal- Shanan Health Center	Al-Jawf	2	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	5
39.	Suq Dda'am Health Center	Al-Jawf	3	2	-	-	1	-	4	2	6
40.	Amin Nasher Health Center	Al-Jawf	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	3	4
41.	Bart Rajouza Health Center	Al-Jawf	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	0	3

No	Facility Name	Governorate	Management / Workers		Patients / Visitors		Neighbors / Communities		Total Consulted		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
42.	Daris Center for Maternity and Childhood	Al-Jawf	2	1	-	1	1	-	3	2	5
43.	Rahooob Health Centre	Al-Jawf	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	4
44.	Al-Yatimah Health Center	Al-Jawf	2	2	-	2	1	-	3	4	7
45.	Al-Gheel Health Center	Al-Jawf	2	1	2	-	-	-	4	1	5
46.	Al-Muton Hospital	Al-Jawf	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
47.	Al-Abraq Health Center	Al-Jawf	2	2	-	-	1	-	3	2	5
48.	Al-Zaher Health Center	Al-Jawf	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	0	4
49.	Dr. Riyadh Al Jariri Hospital Falak	Hadhramout	3	2	1	1	1	-	5	3	8
50.	Mawla Aydeed Health Center	Hadhramout	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
51.	Obstertic Emergency Center	Hadhramout	2	2	1	-	-	1	3	3	6
52.	Ghail Bin Yamin Hospital	Hadhramout	3	-	1	-	-	-	4	0	4
53.	Habban Hospital	Shabwah	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	4
54.	Jamal Abdul Naser Hospital	Shabwah	3	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	5
55.	Osaylan Hospital	Shabwah	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	0	4
56.	Khorah Health Center	Shabwah	2	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	5
57.	Al-Kaud Maternity Center	Abyan	2	2	1	2	-	-	3	4	7
58.	Qawqab Health Center	Abyan	2	1	1	1	1	-	4	2	6
59.	Bataees Health Center	Abyan	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	4
60.	Al-Akmah Health Center	Ad-Dhale'e	3	1	1	1	-	-	4	2	6
61.	Al-Ozlah Health Center	Ad-Dhale'e	2	2	1	1	1	-	4	3	7
62.	Ma'ashar Health Center	Taiz	2	1	1	2	-	-	3	3	6
63.	Al-Nawbah Health Center	Taiz	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	5	8
64.	Al-Ashrooh Health Center	Taiz	3	2	1	-	-	-	4	2	6
65.	Al-Ojall Health Center	Taiz	2	1	2	-	1	-	5	1	6
66.	22-May Health Center	Taiz	3	1	1	-	-	1	4	2	6
67.	Ash-Shaheed Al-Durah Health Center	Taiz	2	2	1	2	-	-	3	4	7



No	Facility Name	Governorate	Management / Workers		Patients / Visitors		Neighbors / Communities		Total Consulted		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
68.	Al-Aroos Rural Hospital	Taiz	3	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	5
69.	Al-Fateh Health Center	Taiz	2	2	1	1	1	-	4	3	7
70.	Bani Omar Health Center	Taiz	1	2	1	-	1	-	3	2	5
71.	Halimayn Hospital	Lahj	2	1	1	1	-	1	3	3	6
72.	Habeel Jaber Hospital	Lahj	3	1	1	-	1	1	5	2	7
73.	Al-Farshah Health Center	Lahj	2	2	1	1	-	1	3	4	7
74.	Al-Nasfah Hospital	Al-Baydha	3	1	1	1	-	-	4	2	6
75.	Al-Wafa-Health Center	Al-Baydha	5	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	6
76.	Al-Wahdah Hospital	Al-Baydha	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
77.	Sare'a Al-Ghneem Hospital	Al-Baydha	2	1	-	-	1	-	3	1	4
78.	Maternity Center and Childhood Health Center	Al-Baydha	4	-	1	1	-	-	5	1	6
	Total		172	107	65	40	33	18	270	165	435

## 6.2. Consultation Participants Breakdown - Schools<sup>28</sup>

No	Facility Name	Governorate	Management / Workers		Communities / Neighbors		Total Consulted		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1.	Raydan School	Shabwah	-	3	5	1	5	4	9
2.	Qafalah School	Shabwah	1	2	2	1	2	3	5
Total			1	5	6	2	7	7	14

<sup>28</sup> Consultations carried out in July and August 2023

## Annex 1 Subproject Environmental and Social Screening Form

<b>Subproject name</b>	Supply and Installation of Solar Power Systems to 80 Facility – Fourth Package
<b>Subproject location</b>	78 Healthcare facilities and 2 schools located in 63 districts across 14 governorates
<b>Subproject Risk Level</b>	Low to Moderate
<b>Was the site visited beforehand</b>	Yes
<b>Estimated Start/Completion Date</b>	1 December 2023 to 31 March 2024
<b>Observations/Comments</b>	Indicated in the conclusion below
<b>ESSO Name</b>	Ayad Omar
<b>Project Manager Name</b>	Ziad Jaber

Questions	Answer		Due Diligence / Action
	Yes	No	
Is the subproject likely to generate large to medium scale adverse risks and impacts on human populations or the environment?		X	An ESIA and ESMP must be prepared
What is the nature of these risks and impacts and what standards must an ESIA and ESMP would have to take into account	NA		
Does the subproject involve civil works including the rehabilitation of buildings?		X	
Is the subproject located in the vicinity of any known cultural heritage sites?		X	
Does the subproject have adverse risks and impacts on human populations or the environment that are not likely to be significant, do not involve activities that have a high potential for harming people or the environment, and are located away from environmentally or socially sensitive areas.	X		A proportionate ESMP must be prepared
Does the subproject have potential adverse risks to and impacts on human populations or the environment that are likely to be minimal or negligible?	X		The SEP, LMP, and the GBV SEA/SH Prevention and Response Plan

### Conclusion

- **Minor work will be implemented within the existing facilities.**
- **Estimated risk associated with the subproject implementation is moderate.**
- **The ESAP preparation is required for the subproject as agreed between UNOPS and WB team during the E&S Thematic Review Mission conducted in June 2023. Project SEP, LMP, FLAP<sup>29</sup>, GBV/SEA/SH Action plan are applicable on this intervention.**

<sup>29</sup> Initially the FLAP created, negotiated and approved as standalone document but then its requirements were integrated into the Project LMP.

FLAP was not disclosed as standalone document, however the LMP with the FLAP content can be found in the link <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099350009192212710/p17834704f6087050aeba096999f0fa17a>

## Annex 2 Solar PV Systems (Code of Practice)

### Installation

The contractor shall:

- Ensure that solar PV systems are installed by qualified and experienced trades people, in order to avoid or minimize electrocution and other health and safety issues associated with working with hazardous materials

### Life and Fire Safety

The Contractor shall install life and fire safety measures as instructed by UNOPS following the BoQ and technical specifications.

### Beneficiary and User Awareness

The Contractor shall build awareness and provide training to beneficiaries and users of facilities with the aim of improving their understanding of the environmental and health issues associated with the battery life cycle, including end-of-life management; most particularly:

- The safe handling of batteries including installation, removal, transport, storage and disposal
- The environmental and health aspects of poor battery disposal
- Information on the environmental and health issues associated with the highly toxic content of batteries and explanation as to why they must be stored, transported and disposed of in specific ways

### Safe Handling of Batteries

The Contractor shall train beneficiaries on the following measures before they handle batteries:

- Prohibit unauthorized access to battery areas
- Consult battery owners' manuals for instructions on battery handling and hazard identification
- Wear personal protective equipment (PPE) such as chemical splash goggles and a face shield
- Wear acid-resistant equipment such as gauntlet style gloves, an apron, and boots
- Do not tuck pant legs into boots because spilled acid can pool in the bottom of your boots and burn your feet
- Place protective rubber boots on battery cable connections to prevent sparking on impact if a tool does accidentally hit a terminal
- Ensure that all metal tools (spanners, socket wrench drivers, etc.) that will come in contact with the battery terminals have metal handles taped with electrical tape or are protected by other means to help prevent inadvertent short circuits
- Clean the battery terminals with a plastic brush because wire brushes can create static and sparks
- Cover maintenance tools with several layers of electrical tape to avoid sparking
- Replace batteries with a new one if they show signs of damage to the terminals, case or cover

### Chemical Hazards

Lead Acid: Sulfuric acid (electrolyte) in lead-acid batteries<sup>30</sup> is highly corrosive and acid exposure can lead to skin irritation, eye damage, respiratory irritation, and tooth enamel erosion. The Contractor shall train beneficiaries to follow the following measures to minimize risk:

- Never lean over a battery while boosting, testing or charging it
- If acid splashes on your skin or eyes, immediately flood the area with cool running water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention immediately.

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<sup>30</sup> UNOPS will use gel lead-acid batteries, which are significantly safer than traditional lead-acid batteries, because they are sealed in a plastic encasement with a valve that removes excess pressure.

- Always practice good hygiene and wash your hands after handling a battery and before eating.
- Wash your hands properly if you handle the lead plates in a battery to avoid exposure to lead. Signs of lead exposure include mood swings, loss of appetite, abdominal pain, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches and loss of motor coordination.
- The chemical reaction by-products from a battery include oxygen and hydrogen gas. These can be explosive at high levels. Overcharging batteries can also create flammable gasses. For this reason, it is very important to store and maintain batteries in a well-ventilated work area away from all ignition sources and incompatible materials. Cigarettes, flames or sparks could cause a battery to explode.
- Disconnect the battery cables before working on a battery. Be careful with flammable fluids when working on a battery-powered system. The electrical voltage created by batteries can ignite flammable materials and cause severe burns. Workers have been injured and killed when loose or sparking battery connections ignited gasoline and solvent fumes during system maintenance.
- Before making wiring changes to the system, disconnect the battery, either through opening the circuit breaker or over-current device, or by disconnecting the cables. Adding distilled water or cleaning terminals can be done without disconnecting.

### **Safe Movement of Batteries**

The Contractor shall inform beneficiaries of the following measures regarding the safe movement of batteries:

- Lifting and moving batteries must be undertaken with care to avoid personal and environmental harm.
- Proper lifting techniques must be used to avoid back injuries.
- Because battery casings can be brittle and break easily, they must be handled carefully to avoid an acid spill.
- Batteries must be properly secured and upright when handled or transported in a vehicle.

### **Management and Disposal of Used Batteries**

The Contractor will be requested to propose to UNOPS a Battery Management Plan that details the options on how batteries can be collected, transported, stored, recycled or disposed of. More specifically it can include:

- Arrangements can be made with after sales service centers for the maintenance and reconditioning of batteries.
- Identify potential centers or dealers authorized by local authorities to safely collect, store, transport and re-export used and end-of-life batteries from beneficiary facilities.
- Outline how the contractor will include the end-user in the reverse-supply-chain management through training.

**Annex 3 Forced Labor Declaration Form**

**Part 1 - Forced Labor Performance Declaration**

*The following table shall be filled in by the Bidder, each member of a Joint Venture, each Subcontractor providing solar panels proposed by the Bidder*

**Bidder's Name:** *[insert full name]*

**Date:** *[insert day, month, year]*

**Joint Venture Member's or Subcontractor's Name:** *[insert full name]*

**RFQ No. and title:** *[insert RFQ number and title]*

**Page** *[insert page number]* **of** *[insert total number]* **pages**

<b>Forced Labor Performance Declaration Evaluation and Qualification Criteria</b>			
<b>We:</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> (a) have not been suspended or terminated, and/or other contractual remedies applied including calling of performance security by an employer, for reasons of breach of forced labor obligations in the past five years. <i>[ if (a) is declared, state N/A for (b) below]</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/> (b) have been suspended or terminated, and/or other contractual remedies applied including calling of performance security by an employer, for reasons of breach of forced labor obligations in the past five years. Details are provided below:			
Year	Contract identification calling	Name of Employer	Reasons for suspension or, termination, and/or other contractual remedies applied including performance security
-	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> (c) <i>[If (b) above is applicable, attach evidence demonstrating that adequate capacity and commitment to comply with Forced Labor obligations.]</i>			

**We declare that all the information and statements made in this Form are true, and we accept that any misrepresentation contained in this Form may lead to our disqualification by the Employer and/or sanctions by the UNOPS.**

Name of the Bidder/ JV member/ Subcontractor \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the Bidder/ JV member/ Subcontractor \_\_\_\_\_

Title of the person signing on behalf of the Bidder/ JV member/ Subcontractor \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the person named above \_\_\_\_\_

Date signed \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Countersignature of authorized representative of the Bidder (for forms submitted by a JV member, Subcontractor):

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date signed \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 2 - Forced Labor Declaration

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

RFQ No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Alternative No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Contract Title:  
\_\_\_\_\_

To:

**We, the undersigned, declare that, if awarded the Contract, we, including our Subcontractors and suppliers/ manufacturers, are required to comply with the contractual Forced Labor obligations. In this regard, we:**

- (a) accept that there will be no Forced Labor among the staff, employees, workers and any other persons employed or engaged by us;
- (b) accept that staff, employees, workers and any other persons employed or engaged, will be hired under employment conditions that meet the contractual obligations set out in the Contract;
- (c) will include in our contracts with Subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers of *[solar panels]* obligations to prevent Forced Labor among the staff, employees, workers and any other person employed or engaged by the Subcontractor/ supplier/ manufacturer;
- (d) will include in our contracts with Subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers of *[solar panels]* that the Subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers include an obligation to prevent Forced Labor in all contracts that they execute with their suppliers/ manufacturers of *[solar panel]*;
- (e) will monitor our Subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers of *[solar panels]* on implementation of obligations to prevent Forced Labor among the staff, employees, workers and any other person employed or engaged by them;
- (f) will require our Subcontractors to monitor their suppliers/ manufacturers of *[solar panels]* on implementation of obligations to prevent Forced Labor among the staff, employees, workers and any other person employed or engaged by them;
- (g) will require our Subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers to immediately notify us of any incidents of Forced Labor;
- (h) will immediately notify the Employer any incident of Forced labor on the site, or premises of Subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers of *[solar panels]*;
- (i) will include in periodic progress reports submitted in accordance with the contract sufficient details on our, including our Subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers , compliance with Forced Labor obligations; and we
- (j) confirm that the Subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers for *[solar panels]* for this contract are (or likely to be):

**[Provide each firm's name, address, primary contact, e-mail address, and the link to the firm's website]**

**OR**

confirm that you have not yet finalized the Subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers of solar panels, but when known the firm/s name(s), address(es), primary contact(s), e-mail address(es) and website link(s) will be provided to the Employer, prior to signing the contract, with documentation demonstrating compliance with forced labor obligations to the Employer for approval].

**THEN**

**If (c) above is applicable,** evidence on how these contract obligations are/will be made shall be provided to UNOPS upon request.

**If (d) above is applicable,** evidence on how these contract obligations are/will be made shall be provided to UNOPS upon request.

**If (e) above is applicable,** evidence on how this monitoring/due diligence is/will be undertaken shall be provided to UNOPS upon request (such as your inspection protocols, use of inspection agents, frequency of inspections, examples of previous factory/labor inspection reports etc.).

**If (f) above is applicable,** evidence on how this monitoring/due diligence is/will be undertaken by Subcontractors shall be provided to UNOPS upon request (such as their inspection protocols, use of inspection agents, frequency of inspections, examples of previous factory/labor inspection reports etc.).

**We declare all the information and statements made in this Form are true, and we accept that any misrepresentation contained in this Form may lead to our disqualification by the Employer and/or sanctions by the UNOPS.**

Name of the Bidder\* \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the person duly authorized to sign the Bid on behalf of the Bidder\*\* \_\_\_\_\_

Title of the person signing the Bid \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the person named above \_\_\_\_\_

Date signed \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

\*: In the case of the Bid submitted by joint venture specify the name of the Joint Venture as Bidder

\*\* : Person signing the Bid shall have the power of attorney given by the Bidder attached to the Bid

*[Note: In case of a Joint Venture, the Forced Labor Declaration must be in the name of all members to the Joint Venture that submits the Bid.]*

## Annex 4 Personnel Code of Conduct Sample Form

Contractors shall ensure that all employees, including those of subcontractors, are informed about and sign Code of Conduct.

Code of Conduct sample is available below in which the contractor shall adopt and include all provisions in their own Code of Conduct:

We the Contractor [enter name of Contractor] have signed a contract with UNOPS for [enter description of the activities]. These activities will be carried out at [enter the Site and other locations where the activities will be carried out]. Our contract requires us to implement measures to address environmental and social risks related to the activities, including the risks of sexual exploitation and assault and gender-based violence.

This Code of Conduct is part of our measures to deal with environmental and social risks related to the activities. It applies to all our staff, including laborers and other employees at all the places where the activities are being carried out. It also applies to the personnel of every subcontractor and any other personnel assisting us in the execution of the activities. All such persons are referred to as “Contractor’s Personnel” and are subject to this Code of Conduct.

***This Code of Conduct identifies the behavior that we require from all Contractor’s Personnel.***

Our workplace is an environment where unsafe, offensive, abusive or violent behavior will not be tolerated and where all persons should feel comfortable raising issues or concerns without fear of retaliation.

### Required Conduct

Contractor’s Personnel shall:

1. carry out his/her duties competently and diligently;
2. comply with this Code of Conduct and all applicable laws, regulations and other requirements, including requirements to protect the health, safety and well-being of other Contractor’s Personnel and any other person;
3. maintain a safe working environment including by:
4. ensuring that workplaces, machinery, equipment and processes under each person’s control are safe and without risk to health;
5. wearing required personal protective equipment;
6. using appropriate measures relating to chemical, physical and biological substances and agents;
7. following applicable emergency operating procedures.
8. report work situations that he/she believes are not safe or healthy and remove himself/herself from a work situation which he/she reasonably believes presents an imminent and serious danger to his/her life or health;
9. treat other people with respect, and not discriminate against specific groups such as women, people with disabilities, migrant workers or youth;
10. not engage in any form of sexual harassment including unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature with other Contractor’s or Employer’s Personnel;
11. not engage in Sexual Exploitation, which means any actual or attempted abuse of position of vulnerability, differential power or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. In Bank financed projects, sexual exploitation occurs when access to or benefit from Bank financed Goods, Works, Consulting or Non-consulting services is used to extract sexual gain;
12. not engage in Sexual Assault, which means sexual activity with another person who does not



consent. It is a violation of bodily integrity and sexual autonomy and is broader than narrower conceptions of “rape”, especially because (a) it may be committed by other means than force or violence, and (b) it does not necessarily entail penetration.

13. not engage in any form of sexual activity with individuals under the age of 18, except in case of pre-existing marriage;
14. complete relevant training courses that will be provided related to the environmental and social aspects of the Contract, including on health and safety matters, and Sexual Exploitation and Assault (SEA);
15. report violations of this Code of Conduct; and
16. Not retaliate against any person who reports violations of this Code of Conduct, whether to us or the Employer, or who makes use of the Grievance mechanism for Contractor’s Personnel or the project’s Grievance Mechanism.

### **Raising Concerns**

If any person observes behavior that he/she believes may represent a violation of this Code of Conduct, or that otherwise concerns him/her, he/she should raise the issue promptly. This can be done in either of the following ways:

1. Contacting the Individual designated by the Contractor [enter name of Contact]
2. In writing at this address [ ]
3. By telephone at [ ]
4. In person at [ ]
5. Calling [ ] to reach the Contractor’s hotline and leave a message (if available)

The person’s identity will be kept confidential, unless reporting of allegations is mandated by the country law. Anonymous complaints or allegations may also be submitted and will be given all due and appropriate consideration. We take all reports of possible misconduct and will investigate and take appropriate action. We will provide warm referrals to service providers that may help support the person who experienced the alleged incident, as appropriate.

There will be no retaliation against any person who raises a concern in good faith about any behavior prohibited by this Code of Conduct. Such retaliation would be a violation of this Code of Conduct.

### **Consequences of Violating the Code of Conduct**

Any violation of this Code of Conduct by Contractor’s Personnel may result in serious consequences, up to and including termination and possible referral to legal authorities.

### **For Contractor’s Personnel**

I have received a copy of this Code of Conduct written in a language that I comprehend. I understand that if I have any questions about this Code of Conduct, I can contact [enter name of Contractor’s contact person with relevant experience in handling gender-based violence] requesting an explanation.

Name of Contractor’s Personnel: [insert name]

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: (day month year): \_\_\_\_\_

Countersignature of authorized representative of the Contractor:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: (day month year): \_\_\_\_\_

A copy of the code shall be displayed in a location easily accessible to the community and affected people. It shall be provided in languages comprehensible to the local community, Contractor’s personnel (including subcontractors and day workers), and affected persons.

## Annex 5 Consultation and Records Samples

The questionnaire lists used during consultation in healthcare facilities and schools are available in points 1 and 2 of this annex. Samples of consultation questionnaires and records filled are included hereinafter.

### 1. Healthcare Facilities Questionnaire

المشروع الطارئ لتوفير الطاقة في اليمن - المرحلة الثانية استبيان حول تزويد المراكز الصحية والمستشفيات بالطاقة الشمسية			
اسم الباحثة		التاريخ	
اسم المنشأة الصحية		المديرية	
		المحافظة	

يجري تنفيذ المشروع الممول من البنك الدولي في اليمن عبر مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع (يونوبس). من أهداف المشروع الرئيسية توفير الطاقة المطلوبة لتشغيل المستشفيات والمراكز الصحية الحكومية في المناطق الريفية وشبه الحضرية في اليمن واستخدام الطاقة الشمسية كمصدر مستدام للطاقة وتقليل استخدام الوقود التقليدي وبالتالي تخفيف التأثيرات المناخية الناجمة عن استخدامه. سينتج عن هذا التدخل تحسين الخدمات الصحية في المرافق وتوفير الكهرباء بشكل مستمر والتغلب على العوائق المتعلقة بتوفر الوقود و تذبذب أسعاره.

وعلى ضوء ما تقدم تم ترشيح المرفق الصحي المذكور تفصيله أعلاه كأحد المشاريع الفرعية والتي سيتم فيها توفير منظومة طاقة شمسية بغرض توفير الكهرباء وخدمة سكان المنطقة.

وعليه يرجى إكمال الاستبيان أدناه لما فيه المصلحة العامة ويمكن عدم كتابة أي بيانات غير مرغوب في تضمينها.

بيانات الشخص المشارك في الاستبيان (جميع البيانات اختيارية)			
الاسم			
الجنس		الفئة العمرية	
<input type="checkbox"/> ذكر	<input type="checkbox"/> انثى	<input type="checkbox"/> أقل من 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 15 إلى 24
<input type="checkbox"/> أكثر من 46	<input type="checkbox"/> 25 إلى 46		
العنوان			
القرية.....العزلة.....المديرية.....			
المهنة			
رقم الهاتف (اختياري)			

رقم	الآثار الإيجابية المتوقعة من تنفيذ التدخل المخطط، ما مدى موافقتك على ما يلي:	موافق	غير موافق	لا أعرف
1.	استخدام الطاقة الشمسية سيقفل من الكلفة المادية المستخدمة لتوفير الكهرباء المتمثلة في قيمة الوقود (الديزل) أو قيمة فاتورة الكهرباء			
2.	يساعد استخدام الطاقة الشمسية في ديمومة توفير الطاقة الكهربائية أثناء انقطاع المشتقات النفطية أو ارتفاع أسعارها وبالتالي يساهم في تقديم الخدمات الصحية في جميع الأوقات			
3.	يساعد استخدام الطاقة الشمسية كمصدر للكهرباء في الحفاظ على البيئة والحد من التلوث			
4.	تساهم الطاقة الكهربائية في توفير الخدمات الصحية بشكل آمن وتشغيل الأجهزة وتوفير الإضاءة المطلوبة			
5.	توفير الطاقة الكهربائية عبر منظومات الطاقة الشمسية يساعد في تشغيل المنشأة بشكل كامل بكافة معداتها المتواجدة وكذلك سيساهم في إدخال أجهزة وخدمات جديدة			
6.	سيساهم المشروع في التخفيف من معاناة المرضى والسكان بشكل عام في المنطقة وكذلك تخفيف المعاناة المتمثلة في التنقل لمسافات كبيرة من أجل الحصول على الخدمات الصحية			
7.	تنفيذ المشروع سيساهم في رضا المجتمع بشكل عام وبالتالي يجري دعمه من كافة فئات المجتمع			
8.	أي آثار إيجابية أخرى تتوقعها.....			

رقم	المخاوف المتوقعة من تنفيذ التدخل المخطط، ما مدى موافقتك على ما يلي:	نعم	لا	لا أعرف
1.	من الممكن أن ينتج عن أعمال المقاول وحركة العمال ازعاج المستخدمين للمرفق أو تقييد حركة الموظفين والمرضى والنساء وبالتالي يجب وضع مداخل منفصلة لعمال المقاول وترتيب الأعمال مع إدارة المرفق			
2.	من الممكن عدم كفاية المنظومة لتشغيل المرفق بشكل كامل وكذلك قد تنخفض القدرة الكهربائية خلال أوقات المساء أو أثناء وجود عوامل مناخية تمنع شحن البطاريات بشكل كامل			
3.	قد تتلف البطاريات المستخدمة وتؤدي الى تقليل القدرة الكهربائية المطلوبة لتشغيل الأجهزة في المرفق			
4.	قد تتلف أحد مكونات منظومة الطاقة الشمسية وبالتالي يجب توفير صيانة مناسبة ودورية			
5.	يجب توفير التدريب المناسب للكادر في المرفق على الاستخدام الآمن للمنظومة لتجنب أي أخطاء أثناء فترة التشغيل			
6.	عدم التخلص الآمن من البطاريات والمعدات الإلكترونية التالفة قد يؤدي إلى الإضرار بالبيئة المحيطة			
7.	قد تنتج حوادث بسبب عدم اتخاذ إجراءات السلامة المطلوبة وبالتالي يجب إضافة معدات مناسبة وتوفير التدريب اللازم لموظفي المرفق			
8.	أي مخاوف أخرى يمكن إضافتها.....			

## 2. Schools Questionnaire

المشروع الطارئ لتوفير الطاقة في اليمن - المرحلة الثانية استبيان حول تزويد المدارس بالطاقة الشمسية			
اسم الباحثة	التاريخ	المحافظة	اسم المدرسة

يجري تنفيذ المشروع الممول من البنك الدولي في اليمن عبر مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع (يونيس). من أهداف المشروع الرئيسية توفير الطاقة الكهربائية المطلوبة للمدارس في المناطق الريفية وشبه الحضرية في اليمن واستخدام الطاقة الشمسية كمصدر مستدام للطاقة وتقليل استخدام الوقود التقليدي وبالتالي تخفيف التأثيرات المناخية الناجمة عنه. سينتج عن هذا التدخل تحسين الخدمات في المرافق وتوفير الكهرباء بشكل مستمر والتغلب على العوائق المتعلقة بتوفر الوقود وتذبذب أسعاره.

وعلى ضوء ما تقدم تم ترشيح المرفق المذكور تفاصيله أعلاه كأحد المشاريع الفرعية والتي سيتم فيها توفير منظومة طاقة شمسية بغرض توفير الكهرباء وخدمة سكان المنطقة.

وعليه يرجى إكمال الاستبيان أدناه لما فيه المصلحة العامة ويمكن عدم كتابة أي بيانات غير مرغوب في تضمينها

بيانات الشخص المشارك في الاستبيان (جمع البيانات اختيارية)							
الاسم							
الجنس	<input type="checkbox"/> ذكر	<input type="checkbox"/> انثى	الفئة العمرية	<input type="checkbox"/> أقل من 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 15 إلى 24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25 إلى 46	<input type="checkbox"/> أكثر من 46
العنوان	القرية.....العزلة.....المديرية.....						
المهنة	رقم الهاتف (اختياري)						

رقم	الأثار الإيجابية المتوقعة من تنفيذ التدخل المخطط، ما مدى موافقتك على ما يلي:	موافق	غير موافق	لا أعرف
1.	استخدام الطاقة الشمسية سيقال من الكلفة المادية المستخدمة لتوفير الكهرباء المتمثلة في قيمة الوقود (الديزل) أو قيمة فاتورة الكهرباء			

رقم	الآثار الإيجابية المتوقعة من تنفيذ التدخل المخطط ما مدى موافقتك على ما يلي:	موافق	غير موافق	لا أعرف
2.	يساعد استخدام الطاقة الشمسية في ديمومة توفير الطاقة الكهربائية أثناء انقطاع المشتقات النفطية وارتفاع أسعارها وبالتالي يساهم في تقديم الخدمات التعليمية في جميع الأوقات			
3.	يساعد استخدام الطاقة الشمسية كمصدر للكهرباء في الحفاظ على البيئة والحد من التلوث			
4.	تساهم الطاقة الكهربائية في توفير الخدمات التعليمية العصرية ومن ضمنها الحاسوب وتشغيل الأجهزة المختلفة وتوفير الإضاءة المطلوبة في المرافق المختلفة			
5.	تساهم الطاقة الكهربائية في توفير مناخ تعليمي صحي للطلبة والمدرسين وبالتالي تحسين التحصيل العلمي			
6.	وجود الطاقة الكهربائية يشكل عامل جذب لاستقطاب الطلبة ويشجع على استمرارية التعليم وتوسيع الخدمات المقدمة			
7.	تنفيذ المشروع سيساهم في رضا المجتمع بشكل عام وبالتالي يجري دعمه من كافة فئات المجتمع			
8.	أي آثار إيجابية أخرى تتوقعها.....			

رقم	المخاوف المتوقعة من تنفيذ التدخل المخطط ما مدى موافقتك على ما يلي:	نعم	لا	لا أعرف
1.	من الممكن أن ينتج عن أعمال المقاول وحركة العمال إعاقة العملية التعليمية وبالتالي يجب ترتيب توقيت الأعمال وأماكنها مع إدارة المدرسة			
2.	من الممكن عدم كفاية المنظومة لتشغيل المدرسة بشكل كامل وكذلك قد تنخفض القدرة الكهربائية أثناء وجود عوامل مناخية قد تمنع شحن البطاريات بشكل كامل			
3.	قد تتلف البطاريات المستخدمة وتؤدي إلى تقليل القدرة الكهربائية المطلوبة لتشغيل الأجهزة في المدرسة			
4.	قد تتلف أحد مكونات منظومة الطاقة الشمسية وبالتالي يجب توفير صيانة مناسبة ودورية			
5.	يجب توفير التدريب المناسب للكادر في المرفق على الاستخدام الآمن للمنظومة لتجنب أي أخطاء أثناء فترة التشغيل			
6.	عدم التخلص الآمن من البطاريات والمعدات الإلكترونية التالفة قد يؤدي إلى الإضرار بالبيئة المحيطة			
7.	قد تنتج حوادث بسبب عدم اتخاذ إجراءات السلامة المطلوبة وبالتالي يجب إضافة معدات مناسبة وتوفير التدريب اللازم لموظفي المرفق			
8.	أي مخاوف أخرى يمكن إضافتها.....			

أي ملاحظات أو احتياجات أخرى يمكن تضمينها

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

يمكن إرسال الملاحظات والاستفسارات بخصوص هذا المشروع (المشروع الطارئ لتوفير الطاقة في اليمن - المرحلة الثانية) عبر القنوات التالية والتي تقع تحت مسؤولية مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع (يونوبس):

**Toll Free Number**  
**Landline**  
**SMS and WhatsApp**  
**Email**

**8000190**  
**01 504914 and 01 504915**  
**739888388**  
[grm-yemen@unops.org](mailto:grm-yemen@unops.org)

رقم مجاني  
رقم هاتف أرضي  
رسائل نصية أو واتساب  
بريد إلكتروني