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## GROUNDWATER FOR RESILIENCE PROJECT (GW4R) PROJECT

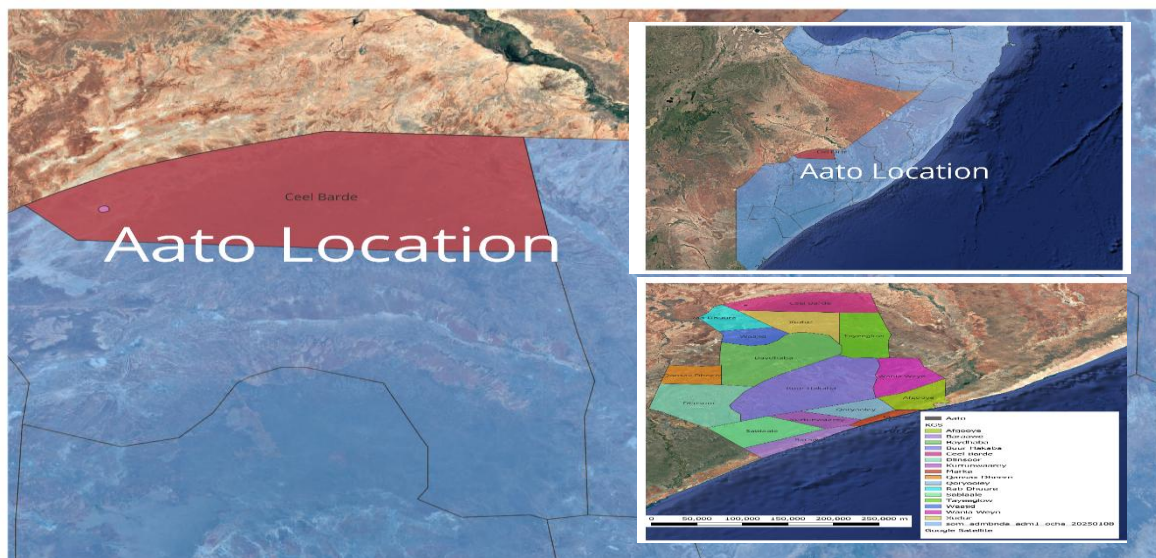
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**Ministry of Energy and Water Resources- Southwest state of  
Somalia.**

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### ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP) FOR BOREHOLE REHABILITATION WORKS

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*Aato, Elberde, Bakool, Southwest State of Somalia*

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**Date: 2<sup>nd</sup> sept 2025**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Scope of the project and activity**

The GW4R Project aims to improve groundwater access and management in the borders of the Horn of Africa in an environmentally conscious way. The project consists of three main components: (1) inclusive groundwater services to priority areas (2) groundwater data generation and national and regional groundwater institution improvement and (3) project management, knowledge-sharing, and operations support. There are sub-components and related actions for every component. Project beneficiaries will be communities that suffer from poor water conditions and that face increasingly future difficult conditions relating to climate change, a rapidly growing population, and increasing conflicts over scarce resources. The total number of beneficiaries in Somalia is estimated at 350,000. They will include rural communities, livestock owners, women and girl-children, and urban populations of Somalia.

As part of the southwest State Groundwater for Resilience (GW4R) project, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources is planning to rehabilitate five strategic boreholes throughout southwest State including Aato in Elberde district. Before rehabilitation begins, it is essential to have the required documentation in place. In accordance with World Bank standards, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is mandatory. The ESMP is a crucial document designed to identify and mitigate potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the construction. An ESMP identifies and mitigates potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with construction activities. Furthermore, the following reasons make this plan crucial:

1. **Identifying and Mitigating Environmental and Social Impacts:** The ESMP helps identify potential environmental and social impacts that the construction may have on its surroundings. The ESMP ensures that appropriate mitigation measures are in place to minimize any negative effects.
2. **Compliance with World Bank Safeguard Standards:** The World Bank requires projects it funds to adhere to specific safeguard standards aimed at protecting the environment and local communities. The ESMP ensures that the site rehabilitation aligns with these policies and standards, making the project eligible for financial support from the World Bank if required.
3. **Worker Safety and Health (OHS):** Construction activities inherently pose health and safety risks to workers. The ESMP helps identify potential Occupational Health and

Safety (OHS) risks and establishes measures to safeguard the well-being of workers involved in the project.

4. **Stakeholder Engagement and Transparency:** The ESMP emphasizes stakeholder engagement and communication. It ensures that local communities and relevant stakeholders are consulted about the project's potential impacts and help shape the mitigation measures as well as have a chance to voice their concerns or grievances. This fosters transparency and builds trust among stakeholders.
5. **Project Success and Sustainability:** Addressing environmental and social considerations through the ESMP contributes to the overall success and sustainability of the project. By minimizing negative impacts and engaging with stakeholders, the project is more likely to progress smoothly, avoiding conflicts and delays that may arise from unaddressed issues.
6. **Legal and Regulatory Compliance:** An ESMP ensures that the project complies with relevant national environmental and social laws and regulations. Non-compliance can lead to legal complications and project disruptions.
7. **Long-term Environmental and Social Performance:** The ESMP lays the groundwork for ongoing monitoring and reporting on the project's environmental and social performance. This helps in making necessary adjustments and improvements throughout the project's lifecycle.

## **1.2 Site Description**

Aato village, located in the southeastern part of Elberde district (**Latitude: 4.616032° N, Longitude: 43.362789° E**) and 6 km from the Ethiopian border, is a semi-rural community, comprising 600 households, with a total of 3,600 beneficiaries. The rehabilitated borehole is projected to serve approximately 600 households (about 3,600 individuals), 2.1km from the borehole, comprising: 300 host community households (permanent residents), 200 IDP households (settled on the outskirts, approx. 3 km from the borehole), 100 nomadic pastoralist households (seasonally migrating from Somalia and Ethiopia).

The water point also supports substantial numbers of livestock: 1,500 goats/sheep, 250 cattle, 500 camels and 60 donkeys as well as local water transport systems including donkeys, bull camels, wheelbarrows, jirgans (traditional containers), and vehicle tankers.

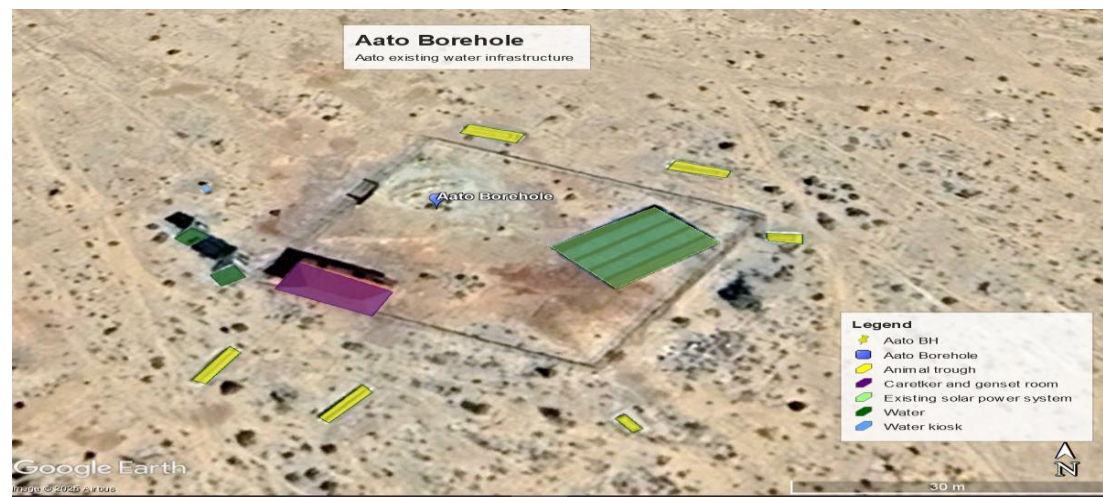
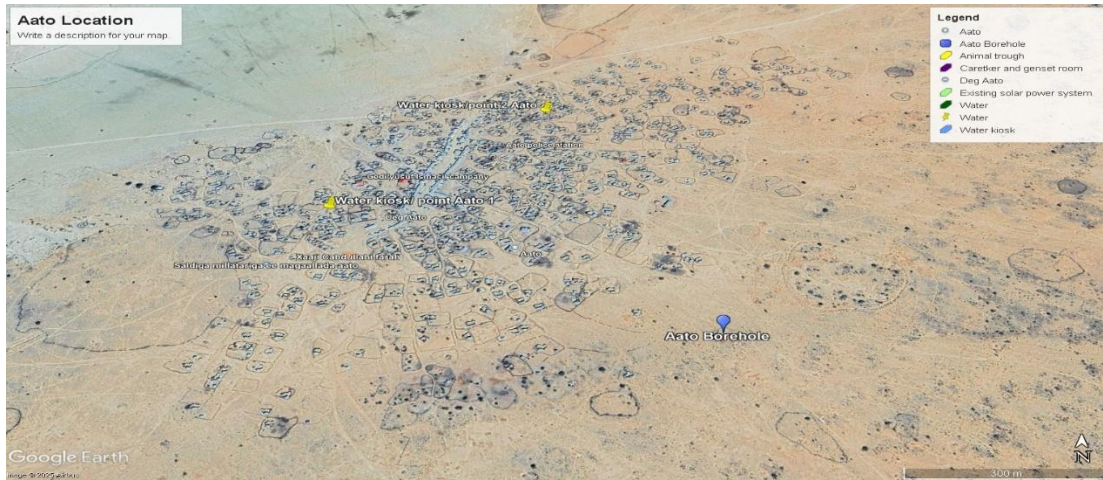
The area has key public amenities, including Aato Police Station for security, Aato Primary and Secondary School for education and Aato Health Centre for medical services that are under the control of the government and national NGOs operating in the region. The project is intended to connect water to the institutions.

The existing water facility at the Aato borehole comprises a water kiosk, two storage tanks (8 m<sup>3</sup> and 5 m<sup>3</sup>), two camel troughs, four shoat troughs (serving sheep, cattle and donkeys), a generator and a caretaker room.

At present, both the water kiosk and the livestock troughs are non-functional. All associated infrastructure components require urgent repair and rehabilitation to restore full operational capacity. the borehole is situated approximately 2.1 kilometers from the main residential area, creating access challenges. To address this, it is recommended that the water pipeline be extended with a distance of 2.1 KM closer to the village to ensure safer, more convenient access to clean water.

The borehole is currently affected by several critical issues, including declining water yield due to aging infrastructure and an inefficient pumping system. Mechanical failures are frequent. The current storage and distribution infrastructure is inadequate. Addressing these deficiencies is vital to restoring the facility's full functionality and ensuring a reliable and sustainable water supply for both domestic and livestock use.













## PART A: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE	
Country	Somalia
Project title	<b>GW4R Project: Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Aato Borehole in Elberde district of SW State</b>
Scope of project and activity	<p>Aato village, located in the southeastern part of Elberde district (<b>Latitude: 4.616032° N, Longitude: 43.362789° E</b>) and 6 k.m from the Ethiopian border, is a semi-rural community, comprising 600 households, with a total of 3,600 beneficiaries.</p> <p>The proposed investment is subdivided into components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Electromechanical system of the borehole which includes 11kw submersible pump to replace the old one that is in place, 45 KVA Diesel Generator to replace the old existing one and replacement of 15 nonfunctional and broken solar panels rated 480 watts.</li><li>ii. Rehabilitation of 2 elevated tanks (8 m<sup>3</sup> and 5 m<sup>3</sup>), rehabilitation of one existing water kiosk, Construction of 3 water kiosk with a tap stand fitted with 6 taps (3 taps on each side of the water kiosk) with chain link fencing and rehabilitation of 6 animal troughs</li><li>iii. Construction of 12m high 40m<sup>3</sup> concrete elevated water tank</li><li>iv. Construction of 2 twin disable friendly latrines, (for the beneficiaries that are gender segregated)</li><li>v. Construction of a pipeline connection of 2.1kms to the village.</li><li>vi. Repair of a section of the fencing that is damaged (50m).</li><li>vii. Provision and installation of borehole supplies-replacement of suction, delivery and distribution pipes.</li></ul>



Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	<p><b>Project Management PIU</b> – at Ministry of Energy and Water Resource of SW State of Somalia.</p> <p>Mohammed Omar-Operation Manager SWS. Ground Water for Resilience SWS state operation manager</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:momarow@gmail.com">momarow@gmail.com</a></p>	<p><b>Project Owner</b></p> <p>Southwest state Ministry of Energy &amp; Water Resource MOEWR.</p>
<b>SITE DESCRIPTION</b>		
Name of site	<b>Site Name:</b> Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Aato Borehole in Elberde district, SW State	
Describe site location	<p><b>GPS location</b></p> <p><b>Latitude:</b> 4.616032</p> <p><b>Longitude:</b> 43.362789</p>	
Attach evidence of government ownership of land or land acquisition process and RAP	The land designated for the Aato Borehole is Community Land, as verified by Voluntary Land donation VLD. This designation was made in consultation with, and with the agreement of, the Aato local community, and is documented and included as part of the ESMP and Social Summary.	
Has a site been visited by the social specialist to confirm that there will be no physical or economic displacement or disturbance including of squatters or informal traders? (when and conclusion)	<p>Yes, the Environmental specialist has visited the site to confirm that there will be no physical or economic displacement or disturbance, including squatters or informal traders; the team visited the site on 3<sup>rd</sup> January-2024.</p> <p>In conclusion, the Environmental specialist has taken a number of steps to ensure that the project will not have any negative social impacts. These steps include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Conducted a thorough site visit to verify and confirm that there will be no physical or economic displacement or disturbance.</li> <li>ii. Implementing targeted mitigation measures, including compensation and resettlement assistance, to address any potential risks associated with displacement or disturbance.</li> <li>iii. Formulating a comprehensive monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures in place.</li> <li>iv. Establishing a robust grievance mechanism that enables affected communities to voice their concerns and seek resolution in a transparent and accessible manner.</li> </ul>	

	<p>v. Shared GRM postures including call center number, which they can communicate us during and after the implementation/rehabilitation stage</p> <p>vi. To facilitate effective communication during and after the implementation/rehabilitation stage, it was essential to share the community GRM postures. This includes providing a dedicated call center number that stakeholders can utilize to reach out to both NPCU and PIU social teams.</p>
<p>Description of geographic, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic context</p>	<p><b>Geographic Context</b> The sites is located in the Bakool Region of Southwest State, Somalia, close to the border with Ethiopia. Its position along cross-border routes makes it strategically important for trade, pastoral mobility, and humanitarian access.</p> <p><b>Physical Context</b>  The physical environment of site is characterized by flat to gently undulating terrain The region has a hot and dry climate with two main rainy seasons: Gu (April–June) and Deyr (October–December).</p> <p><b>Biological Context</b> The site has no significant plants and animal species present at the rehabilitation site and the surrounding areas.</p> <p><b>Geological Context</b> The site underlying geological formations include sedimentary and metamorphic rock systems, influencing soil composition, mineral availability, and groundwater potential. Seismic activity is minimal, with occasional fault-related movements.</p> <p><b>Hydrographic Context</b> The site is a water-scarce zone with no permanent rivers. Surface water is largely seasonal, collected in natural depressions, berkads (water reservoirs), and shallow catchments during the rainy seasons.</p> <p><b>Socio-Economic Context</b> Aato is a semi-rural settlement in Elberde District, Bakool Region, South West State (SWS), located about 6 km from the Ethiopian border. It lies 38 km east of Yeed and 41 km west of El-Barde. The settlement benefits from a functional local authority that plays a strong role in conflict resolution, water access, education, and health service coordination. The security risk is assessed as medium, with no major recent incidents reported. Its proximity to Rabdhure and the Ethiopian border limits the ability of Al-Shabaab to operate openly, providing a relatively conducive environment for development interventions.</p> <p><b>Population and Beneficiaries</b></p>

	<p>The rehabilitated borehole is projected to serve approximately 600 households (about 3,600 individuals), comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 300 host community households (permanent residents)</li> <li>✓ 200 IDP households (settled on the outskirts, approx. 3 km from the borehole)</li> <li>✓ 100 nomadic pastoralist households (seasonally migrating from Somalia and Ethiopia)</li> </ul> <p>The water point also supports substantial numbers of livestock 1,500 goats/sheep, 250 cattle, 500 camel, and 60 donkeys as well as local water transport systems including donkeys, bull camels, wheelbarrows, jirgans (traditional containers), and vehicle tankers</p> <p><b>Livelihoods and Vulnerabilities</b></p> <p>The community is predominantly agro-pastoralist, reliant on livestock rearing and small-scale farming. Seasonal droughts severely disrupt these livelihoods, making the borehole a critical dry-season water source. Women and girls, responsible for water collection, face long travel distances and heavy workloads, exacerbating physical burdens and safety risks. IDPs face particular vulnerabilities due to distance from the borehole and tariff affordability, while nomadic groups risk exclusion during peak demand periods.</p> <p>As discussed and agreed during the consultation process , Standard tariff: USD 1.4 per 1m<sup>3</sup> of water. Vulnerable groups (IDPs, women-headed households, minority families) are eligible for targeted subsidies, agreed by WMC and MoEWR, to ensure equitable access.</p> <p>The will addressed SWS PIU SWS PIU to conduct regular assessments of water abstraction rates and recharge levels to monitor usage trends and identify risks of overuse early.</p> <p>The SWS PIU will conduct periodic assessments of household ability to pay, ensuring that tariffs are aligned with local socio-economic conditions and subsidiary to vulnerable house holds</p>
<p>Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?</p>	<p><b>Distance for Material Sourcing:</b> The distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, and stones is acceptable from the village of AATO, sand harvested from the dry rivers, water from existing wells. Construction materials are locally available in the neighboring towns like Elberde and Barey of Ethiopia side. Ideally, the project should aim to source materials as locally as possible to reduce transportation costs and environmental impact.</p>
	<p>The following table summarizes the locations and distances for material sourcing for the Aato Village–Elberde District Wells rehabilitation project:</p>



	<b>Material</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Distance from the borehole site</b>
	Aggregates	Quarry	9 kilometers
	Water	Well	1kilometer
	Stones	Nearby Quarry hills	11 kilometers
<b>LEGISLATION</b>			
Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity	<div>1. Somalia National Gender Policy (2016)</div> <div>2. National Climate Change Policy, 2020</div> <div>3. National Environmental Policy (2020)</div> <div>4. The Federal Republic of Somalia Provisional Constitution, 2012</div> <div>5. National Water Resource Strategy (2021 – 2025)</div> <div>6. National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA) 2013</div> <div>7. The Labour Code of 2025</div> <div>8. The Somali Penal Code of 1962</div> <div>9. The Urban Land Distribution Law of 1973</div> <div>10. Environmental Act Management FGS</div> <div>11. Environmental Management Policy of FGS.</div> <div>12. Environmental Impact Assessment Law of Somalia</div> <div>13. Environmental Management Law in Somalia</div> <div>14. Civil laws of FGS</div> <div>15. SWS Water Law</div> <div>16. Other laws by Ministries of Public works at South west State.</div>		
<b>PUBLIC CONSULTATION</b>			
When / where did the public consultation process take place (attach minutes describing how many people attended, what was discussed (including plans and potential social and economic impacts, GM and GBV) and categories and photos of the meeting)	<div>On January 3rd, and 1<sup>st</sup> September 2024. The public consultation for the Aato borehole rehabilitation was conducted during community meetings held in Aato town, facilitated by the SWS PIU. Meetings included representatives from host households, IDPs, nomadic pastoralists, elders, women, youth, and local authorities and was discussed below key points.</div> <div><div>✓</div>The proposed design includes a 2.1 km distribution pipeline to the IDP settlement, three kiosks closer to households, a 40 m<sup>3</sup> elevated tank, livestock troughs, and gender-segregated latrines,</div> <div><div>✓</div>Community members emphasized the importance of hygiene and sanitation, which was addressed through inclusion of improved facilities and awareness campaigns.</div> <div><div>✓</div>Minor past disputes were acknowledged, but all groups confirmed no major issue or resource conflicts. To prevent future tensions, water-sharing bylaws were agreed and formalized through a joint meeting, prioritizing households first, then livestock, and institutions last during scarcity</div> <div><div>✓</div>Concerns from IDPs about distance and tariffs were addressed by the planned pipeline extension and targeted subsidies for vulnerable households.</div>		

- ✓ Women requested reduced queuing times and safer access, leading to design adjustments (closer kiosks, ergonomic tap stands, segregated latrines. Recommendations included that the design should have adequate gates for children, women, and elderly users; ramps for latrines; and kiosk taps designed at dual heights (1m and 0.7m) to serve both adults and children, women/elderly users.
- ✓
- ✓ Nomadic representatives raised concerns about peak-season demand. This was mitigated by adopting a rotation system for livestock watering and scheduled slots during the dry season agreed by By the established water management committee representative from host communities and nomadic pastoralist with the presence of village administration.
- ✓
- ✓ Roles in governance, oversight, dispute resolution, and grievance handling were clearly discussed during the Aato public consultation.
- ✓ IDPs expressed concern over affording tariffs, fearing exclusion if fees were too high. The community agreed on a USD 1.4/m<sup>3</sup> tariff, with subsidies for vulnerable groups (IDPs, women-headed households, minorities, elderly). Yes, this covers minor and small daily cost but will not sufficient and cover major maintenance and breakdown of the bore hole. The standard water trucking unit is measured in barrel, with each barrel equivalent to 200 liters (0.2 m<sup>3</sup>) of water. Based on this standard.
- ✓ The unit cost per barrel is \$0.28.
- ✓ Therefore, the total cost of standard trucking \$1.4 m<sup>3</sup> and \$0.28 per parcel
- ✓ The same calculation also applies to water delivered by tankers.
- ✓
- ✓ Elders emphasized safeguarding customary bylaws and traditional dispute resolution. They requested integration of customary structures into the WMC, ensuring continuity of local legitimacy.
- ✓ Participant's highlighted previous delays experienced in past development projects and stressed the need for timely implementation.

#### **Outcomes of the community consultation meeting**

- ✓ Activities should be designed and implemented in line with the community's identified needs and interests, as outlined above.
- ✓ Agreement to formalize the Water Management Committee (WMC) with inclusive representation: elders, women, youth, IDPs, and nomads
- ✓ Elders' role in customary conflict mediation will continue but be balanced with the WMC's transparent bylaws and MoEWR oversight
- ✓ a 2.1 km distribution pipeline to IDPs, 40 m<sup>3</sup> storage tank, kiosks near households, livestock troughs, and gender-segregated latrines should be considered in the design and proposed activity
- ✓ Seasonal migration pressures mitigated through rotation systems and abstraction monitoring.
- ✓ Participants highlighted past delays in development projects and emphasized the importance of timely implementation and enhanced community engagement throughout the process.
- ✓ Construct a 2.1 km pipeline connection to the village to serve both permanent residents and IDPs HHs.

- ✓ Conduct hygiene awareness campaigns targeting both IDPs and host communities, focusing on key practices such as handwashing, safe water storage, and proper latrine use at the water point.

Finally, during the consultation process, several Environment and Social (E&S) activities and tools were completed. This included screening checklist, community consultation minutes, safeguard summary, and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) specifically designed for the borehole rehabilitation project. These tools aimed to assess potential E&S impacts, as well as put in place measures to mitigate any adverse effects.

### **Separate Women meeting**

On January 3rd, 2024, a targeted consultation session was organized by the GBV Specialist in Southwest State with local women community members residing in Aato site. The session aimed to explore the intersection between water resource management and gender-based violence (GBV), and to identify practical strategies to enhance women's safety and participation in local water-related decision-making processes.

### **Objectives of the Consultation**

- ✓ To assess the current water access and management challenges faced by women in Aato site.
- ✓ To identify GBV risks associated with water collection and use.
- ✓ To gather women's perspectives on possible mitigation strategies and opportunities for their involvement in decision-making.

### **Key Issues Discussed**

#### **Water Access Challenges**

- Women reported limited access to clean and safe water.
- The long distance to water points was highlighted as a key burden, particularly for women and girls who bear the primary responsibility for water collection.

#### **Decision-Making Process**

- During the consultation process, a total of 11 women participated, including representatives from IDP households. Recognizing that IDP women face distinct challenges compared to host community women, but SWS the PIU GBV focal point facilitated this sessions, and also additional key informant discussions were held with IDP female representatives separately. During the meetings, IDP representatives ensured that their specific concerns—such as longer travel distances to the borehole, affordability challenges, and heightened protection risks— were clearly articulated and addressed.



- During the consultation, female representatives highlighted their exclusion from local decision-making structures related to water resource management and planning.
- Recommendations included that the design should have adequate gates for children, women, and elderly users; ramps for latrines; and kiosk taps designed at dual heights (1m and 0.7m) to serve both adults and children, women/elderly users.
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#### GBV Risks Identified

- Increased risk of harassment and assault, especially when collecting water from remote or isolated water points during early morning or late evening hours.
- Lack of lighting and security around water collection points was identified as a serious concern.
- Limited community awareness about GBV risks and the availability of support services was also noted.

#### Recommendations and Mitigation Measures Proposed

- ✓ Design improvements to enable ergonomic lifting of jerricans.
- ✓ Installation of water kiosks closer to residences.
- ✓ Expand the water distribution network.
- ✓ Gender-segregated latrines have been incorporated to the design and proposed activity to meet women's expressed needs.
- ✓ The Water Management Committee (WMC), with women representatives included, will apply rotational water use arrangements when necessary, particularly during dry seasons.
- ✓ Tap stands will be fitted at ergonomic heights, making it easier and safer for women to fill and lift jerricans.
- ✓ A new 40 m<sup>3</sup> elevated storage tank is included in the design, significantly expanding water holding capacity. This will help absorb peak demand and reduce long queues during high-use periods.
- ✓ Three new kiosks will be constructed closer to residential areas, reducing travel distance for women and children

The consultation highlighted critical links between water access and GBV risks for women in Aato site. It reinforced the urgent need for infrastructure upgrades, inclusive governance, and community-level GBV awareness to promote safer, more equitable access to water resources. The outcomes of this meeting will inform future planning, advocacy, and program interventions in the region.



### E&S management

Who will orient and monitor E&S requirements of the project?

The project E&S unit together with the coordinator and monitoring and evaluation specialist will orient & monitor the E&S requirements of the project.

Who will be the onsite focal point for grievances with the contractor?

The contractor will have his own grievance focal point who will be closely working with the GW4R project grievance focal person.

Project's main hotline number **(9992)**

Southwest state has the following FMS GW4R GM and GBV emails:

GM Email: [sws.gw4r.grm@gmail.com](mailto:sws.gw4r.grm@gmail.com)

GBV Email: [sw.gw4r.gbv@gmail.com](mailto:sw.gw4r.gbv@gmail.com)

Will GM, GBV and Code of conduct posters be provided before works start?

Yes, GM, GBV and Code of conduct posters will be posted at site throughout construction.

Fatima Barre, the Social Safeguard Specialist for Southwest State, also serves as the Grievance Focal Point

When will the contractor be oriented on the Geo-enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Surveillance (GEMS) form for monthly submission

Before the rehabilitation activity start or during the induction training for E&S Instruments.

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
<b>ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessments</b>								
ESS1	<p>Social conflict:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During dry seasons, high demand from host communities, IDPs, and nomadic pastoralists could create tensions, particularly around queuing, priority use, and livestock watering.</li> <li>Without inclusive representation, the Water Management Committee (WMC) could risk favoritism, lack of transparency, or dominance by host community interests.</li> <li>Elders, while respected mediators, sometimes prioritize host community needs over nomadic or IDP concerns, which could heighten</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular meetings on process and progress with VDC and elders.</li> <li>Transparency and neutrality and prompt resolution of concerns.</li> <li>Increased awareness and adherence to the measures outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the community and the PIU.</li> <li>Reinforcing customary regulations.</li> </ul>	PIU	During construction	<p>Number of conflict incidents</p> <p>Meetings minutes and sent with ESMP report</p>	No additional costs	FGS	Monthly



Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	perceptions of unfairness.							
	Non- permanent settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure elders, VDC and local government have robust measures in place to mitigate and limit impact of influx of people and livestock including strengthening of bylaws, agreements and penalties. They are:</li> </ul> <p><b>Strengthening Community Bylaws</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversight of the borehole infrastructure remains with the MoEWR–South West State.</li> <li>The Water Management Committee (WMC) will oversee service delivery, represent the community, and monitor fairness, quality, and dispute resolution.</li> <li>The committee will conduct periodic and thorough inspections of the entire water infrastructure, including the animal troughs and latrine facilities. These inspections will be essential for identifying any potential weaknesses or areas of concern in the system, allowing for the timely identification and rectification of issues to maintain the system's overall efficiency and</li> </ul>	PIU	Preparation and operation	No large scale influx of people or livestock	No additional costs	Contractor/ PIU	Monthly

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		<p>reliability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the community representatives and SWS PIU to formalize roles and responsibilities in project execution and post-rehabilitation operation. Furthermore.</li> <li>• Standard tariff: USD 1.4 per 1m<sup>3</sup> of water. Vulnerable groups (IDPs, women-headed households, minority families) are eligible for targeted subsidies, agreed by WMC and MoEWR, to ensure equitable access.</li> <li>• During peak demand (dry season), priority will be given to, Household consumption (host, IDPs, nomads).</li> <li>• Complaints related to general GM issues can be submitted through the WMC's GM focal point, while GBV/SEAH-related concerns will be specifically handled by the designated female focal person within the WMC</li> <li>• Major disputes or conflicts between host communities, IDPs, and nomadic pastoralists will first be addressed and mediated by the local elders together WMC level</li> <li>•</li> </ul>						

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		<p><b>Controlled Livestock Access and Mobility Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock Quotas example, introduce rotational access schedules and livestock quotas during peak periods to avoid overcrowding.</li> <li>• Nomadic Route Preservation like Maintain traditional migratory routes and avoid fencing or structures that hinder pastoral mobility.</li> </ul> <p><b>Penalty and Enforcement Mechanisms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graduated Sanctions like Implement a tiered system of fines or sanctions for individuals or groups violating bylaws, with community consensus on enforcement.</li> <li>• Conflict Resolution Committees e.g., reactivate or support existing customary institutions to handle disputes and violations efficiently.</li> </ul>						
	Groundwater contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed pit latrine at the Rehabilitation will be completely lined and carefully emptied on a regular basis utilizing a fully equipped vacuum truck designated for this purpose. The pit latrines will be gender segregated for both male and females.</li> </ul>	Contractor	During construction and operation	Record of appropriate measures taken	No additional costs	/ PIU	Monthly

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Disturbance of land or assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit the vehicle movement and disturbance of areas.</li> <li>Use the appropriate roads and not create irregular paths during the rehabilitation.</li> <li>Make good any disturbance of soil, vegetation and assets</li> </ul>	Contractor	During the implementation	<p>All disturbance is rectified by the end of construction.</p> <p>No additional roads created during the rehabilitation works</p>	No additional costs	PIU	Weekly
	Risk of vegetation clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid unnecessary clearance of vegetation</li> <li>Landscaping/greening of site following the construction works</li> </ul>	Contractor	During construction	Reduction of vegetation/unattractive landscape	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly
<b>ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions</b>								
	Lack of occupational health and safety (OHS) for workers deployed at construction sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out a safety risk assessment and management plan and implement</li> <li>Provide OHS training/ Orientation for all the workers every week and visitors</li> <li>Train all workers in safe handling of equipment and use of PPE</li> <li>Limit extended work under direct sunlight, especially during excavation works and installation of solar panels.</li> <li>Provide necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) to all workers</li> <li>Posters displayed on key OHS hazards</li> <li>Implement procedure of dealing with accidents and exposures</li> <li>Record all incidents and corresponding Root Cause Analysis</li> </ul>	Contractor	Before construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety risk assessment and management plan and implementation record</li> <li>Training of workers on OHS including safe handling of equipment, traffic safety, security measures and use of PPEs</li> <li>Daily toolbox meetings reinforce key safety protocols;</li> <li>All incidents recorded</li> <li>PPE issuance register</li> <li>Monitoring reports</li> </ul>	TBD	PIU	<p>Daily by the contractor site supervisor</p> <p>Monthly visits from PIU</p>

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow WBG environmental Health and Safety guidelines</li> <li>Implement and monitor LMP in accordance with national law and international standards</li> <li>Comply with Somalia OHS related laws and procedures.</li> <li>Evacuation, medical treatment and compensation of all injuries sustained during construction activities are met by contractor.</li> <li>Ensure that all site personnel are provided with an adequate supply of safe drinking water at all times</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pictures of posters displayed</li> </ul>			
ESS2	Security risk for Project Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement and monitor the Security Management Plan (Sec MP). The Site SMP has been developed, and contractors are required to adhere it. The SMP/SRA will be shared with contractors as they are on boarded.</li> <li>Contractor's security orientation by the Security Specialist/SRMC before Commencement of any activity.</li> </ul>	Contractor	During construction	Number of security incidents reported and impacts	TBD	PIU/security officer	Weekly
	Traffic accidents cause injury or death of workers or community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drivers undergo safe driving checks.</li> <li>Traffic safety protocols are closely adhered to.</li> </ul>	Contractor	During construction	Checks on drivers documented; Traffic safety awareness raising and monitoring are documented.	TBD	PIU	Weekly



Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Risks of child and forced labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict age verification process and documentation for all workers</li> <li>• Ensure that all contracts have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age requirements including penalties for non-compliance</li> <li>• Include minimum age (18 years) in procurement documents.</li> <li>• Raise awareness on child protection with contractors and in the communities.</li> <li>• Posters prohibiting child labour at all sites</li> </ul>	site supervisor	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labor register showing age and sex of persons engaged</li> <li>• Worker's GRM in place</li> <li>• Provisions in the contracts</li> <li>• Records of awareness sessions</li> <li>• Pictures of posters displayed</li> </ul>	TBD	PIU	Weekly
	Unfair employment practices and discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment of project workers under the project will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment,</li> <li>• No discrimination based on personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, terms of employment (including wages and benefits), termination and access to training/promotion.</li> <li>• Awareness raising of all project implementers, contractors and primary suppliers on the requirements for equal opportunity and fair treatment.</li> </ul>	Contractor	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records of workers and recruitment processes and criteria.</li> <li>• All employment related grievances and resolution times are logged.</li> </ul>	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of maternity leave and nursing breaks</li> <li>Provision of sufficient and suitable toilet and washing facilities, separate for men and women workers.</li> </ul>						
	Delayed payment of workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement and monitor payment of workers as per contracts.</li> <li>Communication/awareness campaign of payment mechanisms</li> <li>Disseminate and orient the rights of workers</li> <li>Comply with Somaliland employment laws and procedures.</li> </ul>	Contractor/ PIU	During implementation	Record of appropriate measures taken	No additional costs	PIU	As and when occurs
	Lack of proper grievances channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All workers have access to an impartial and functional grievance mechanism and there is an appeals process</li> <li>Channels for complaints and grievances are convenient for workers. To enable this, the project will have several channels for complaints and grievances including email, phone calls, texts, blogs, hotline and letter writing that will also be accessible to all workers.</li> <li>Information on the project GM will be made available to workers at all facilities.</li> <li>Posters on GM mechanism and channel displayed at all sites</li> </ul>	Contractor/ PIU	During implementation	All grievances and resolution times are logged. GEM E&S monitoring form is filled every month Picture of posters displayed on GM	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Workers are not observing safety requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitize workers on importance of adherence to site safety protocols</li> <li>All workers sign a code of conduct including responsibilities and rights regarding GBV, Grievances, observing OHS and security protocols etc.</li> </ul>	Contractor	Before implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper records of all signed forms</li> <li>Training records</li> </ul>	No additional costs, posters will be provided by the project	PIU	Periodically
<b>ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management</b>								
<b>ESS3</b>	Generation of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement site solid waste management plan to include measures to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reuse and recycling of the waste generated</li> <li>Provide on-site or off-site transportation of waste to prevent or minimize spills, releases and exposure to employees and public</li> <li>Appropriate designation of areas for disposal of solid waste consistent with the local and international requirements</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Contractor	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste management plan</li> <li>Records of amount of solid waste re-used, recycled, and disposed of</li> </ul>	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly
	Generation of dust and noise  Decreased air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where feasible, construction sites, diversions and materials handling sites to be water-sprayed on dry and windy days to contain dust;</li> </ul>	Contractor	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sound machinery and equipment</li> <li>Frequency of watering of</li> </ul>	No additional cost	PIU •Project Engineer /supervising consultant	Weekly

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Increased levels of vibration from construction machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cordon off construction sites to minimize dust migration to nearby facilities by wind;</li> <li>• Staff working in dust generating activities shall be provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</li> <li>• Use equipment with lower noise emissions</li> <li>• Routine maintenance of the vehicles to reduce noise and air pollution</li> <li>• Installing suitable mufflers on engine exhausts and compressor components</li> <li>• Installing acoustic enclosures for equipment casing</li> <li>• Planning activities in consultation with local communities so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are planned during periods of the day that will result in least disturbance</li> </ul>			<p>surfaces to reduce dust related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequency &amp; maintenance plan</li> </ul>		•Environmental Specialist	
	Oil and lubricant contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Properly store oil and lubricants</li> <li>• Avoid irregular dumping of used oil and lubricants.</li> <li>• All machinery and equipment be regularly maintained and serviced to avoid leak oils</li> <li>• Designate a garage or workshop for oil change far from the water source.</li> </ul>	Contractor	During the implementation	<p>Proper records of oil &amp; lubricant change.</p> <p>Proper dumping</p>	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Project Engineer /supervising consultant</li> <li>•Environmental Specialist</li> </ul>	Monthly

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
ESS4	Increased GBV/SEAH cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of all workers on GBV/SEAH</li> <li>• Enforce total adherence to the code of conduct</li> <li>• Confidential reporting measures for SEA/SH</li> </ul>	Contractor / PIU/ SPTs/ MDAs	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audit report in place</li> <li>• Records in place</li> </ul>	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly
	Exposure of community members to physical/biological hazards on the project site, including unauthorized access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake safety precautions to address safety hazards for the nearby community, including, safety/warning signage, safety barrier around the construction site, and safe driving practices</li> <li>• Restrict access to construction and allow only authorized personnel</li> <li>• Safety barrier around the construction site</li> <li>• Safe driving practices</li> <li>• Proper use &amp; regular cleaning of the pit latrines</li> </ul>	Contractor	Prior to and during implementation	Records to show community sensitization on safety, in place	TBD	PIU	Prior to start of works, monthly during implementation
	Exposure of risk of communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit open defecation in the borehole area.</li> <li>• Awareness raising &amp; promotion of hygiene practices in the community and communicable diseases.</li> </ul>	Contractor/ VDC	During implementation and post construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records to shows the awareness raising and sanitation, hygiene promotion</li> </ul>	TBD	PIU	Whenever there is work onsite
	Use of waste by community may cause harm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure all waste is properly recorded, sorted and segregated, proper handling and disposal, and health and safety measures</li> </ul>	Contractor	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste management procedure in place</li> <li>• Records of amount of waste disposed available</li> </ul>	No additional cost	PIU	Weekly



[illegible]

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
ESS10	Inadequate, ineffective, and inappropriate stakeholder and community engagements and disclosure of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep community leaders informed of progress/delays or activities that may impact community.</li> <li>Conduct regular community consultations as necessary</li> <li>Consultation to be held in culturally appropriate means and language</li> </ul>	PIU and contractor	Before and during construction	No outstanding complaints. Complaints resolved within 7 days	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly
	Poor access or low trust in GM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poster of GM and contacts displayed outside site at all times.</li> <li>All complaints are logged and resolved within 21days and anonymised logs sent to the PIU every month</li> <li>Undertake consultations on the effectiveness of the GM</li> </ul>	PIU and contractor	Prior to and during implementation	Availability of posters Number of GRM cases addressed within 21days Minutes of meetings discussing GM issues with the community	No additional cost	PIU	Weekly

### GM Contacts and awareness raising

SWS has the following FMS GW4R GM and GBV emails,

- GM Email: [sw.gw4r.grm@gmail.com](mailto:sw.gw4r.grm@gmail.com)
- GBV Email: [sw.gw4r.gbv@gmail.com](mailto:sw.gw4r.gbv@gmail.com)

<b><u>GW4R GRM &amp; GBV EMAILS</u></b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
<b>E-mails</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>State</b>
<a href="mailto:sw.gw4r.grm@gmail.com">sw.gw4r.grm@gmail.com</a>	Main GRM email	State Level
<a href="mailto:sw.gw4r.gbv@gmail.com">sw.gw4r.gbv@gmail.com</a>	GBV/SEAH complaints	<b>State Level</b>

HOTLINE NUMBER (FREE)	9992	National Level
		The free hotline number functions within 24 hours of the Project

These emails are managed by the PIU Social Safeguard and GBV specialists of the Ministry. Any complaints related to the SWS GW4R project implementation issues will be handled and registered according to GM procedures and regulations.

Additionally, SWS MOEWR plans to establish a state-level toll-free number for stakeholders and individuals with complaints to contact. Until this toll-free line is operational, clients will be able to access the national toll-free number at the FGs level **(9992)**.

### Code of Conduct Obligations of the Project Contractors

Under the Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience Project failure to follow Environmental, Social and healthy Safety **(ESHS)** and Occupational and healthy Safety Standards **(OHS)**, or partaking in **GBV or VAC** activities, constitutes acts of gross misconduct and is therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties, or potential termination of employment. Prosecution of those who commit Sexual harassment **(SH)** or Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment **(SEAH)** or other types of GBV, or Violence against children **(VAC)** may be pursued if appropriate.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ acknowledge that adhering to environmental, social, health and safety **(ESHS)** standards, following the project's occupational health and safety **(OHS)** requirements, and preventing gender-based violence **(GBV) ESHS (VAC)** is important. All forms of **GBV or VAC** are unacceptable in the workplace or when interacting with communities.

Under the Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience Project failure to follow Environmental, Social and healthy Safety **(ESHS)** and Occupational and healthy Safety Standards **(OHS)**, or partaking in **GBV or VAC** activities, constitutes acts of gross misconduct and is therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties, or potential termination of employment. Prosecution of those who commit Sexual harassment **(SH)** or Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment **(SEAH)** or other types of GBV, or Violence against children **(VAC)** may be pursued if appropriate.

**I agree that while working on the Project I will:**

- a. Attend an orientation training session related **to ESHS, OHS, HIV/AIDS, GBV and VAC** as requested by my employer.
- b. Follow my employers' guidance on prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.
- c. Follow my employers' guidance on security and safety including not causing conflict or exposing myself, other colleagues, stakeholders including community members, project facilities or assets to risks.
- d. Treat women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.
- e. Not use language or behavior towards women, children or men that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.
- f. Not participate in sexual contact or activity with children (anyone age 18 or under)– including grooming or contact through digital media. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defense. Consent from the child is also not a defense or excuse.
- g. Not engage in any form of sexual harassment to a co-worker - for instance, making unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct, of a sexual nature, including subtle acts of such behavior e.g., looking somebody up and down; kissing, howling or smacking sounds; hanging around somebody; whistling and catcalls; giving personal gifts; making comments about somebody's sex life etc. Sexual harassment constitutes acts of serious misconduct and are therefore grounds for disciplinary measures, including summary dismissal
- h. Not engage in any form of sexual exploitation or abuse – for instance, exchanging money, employment, goods or services for sex or sexual favors, or making promises or favorable treatment dependent on sexual acts – or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behavior. This includes any project-related assistance due to community members. Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse constitute acts of serious misconduct and are therefore grounds for disciplinary measures, including summary dismissal.
- i. Report through the Reporting Mechanism to any suspected or actual GBV or VAC to company management and employer, or any breaches of this Code of Conduct.
- j. The standards set out above are not intended to be an exhaustive list. Other types of sexually exploitive or sexually abusive behavior may be grounds for administrative action.

With regard to children under the age of 18, I will:

- a. Wherever possible, ensure that another adult is present when working in the proximity of children.

- b. Not invite unaccompanied children unrelated to my family into my home, unless they are at immediate risk of injury or in physical danger.
- c. Not use any computers, mobile phones, video and digital cameras to exploit or harass children or access child pornographic material (see also “Use of children's images for work related purposes” below).
- d. Refrain from physical punishment or discipline of children.
- e. Refrain from hiring children for domestic or other labor which is inappropriate given their age or developmental stage, or places them at significant risk of injury.
- f. Comply with all relevant local legislation, including Somali national labor laws in relation to child labor.

#### Use of children’s images for work related purposes

When photographing or filming a child for work related purposes, I will:

- a. Before photographing or filming a child, assess and endeavor to comply with local traditions or restrictions for reproducing personal images;
- b. Before photographing or filming a child, obtain informed consent from the child and a parent or guardian of the child. As part of this, I must explain how the photograph or film will be used;
- c. Ensure photographs, films and videos present children in a dignified and respectful manner and not in a vulnerable or submissive manner. Children should be adequately clothed and not be seen as sexually suggestive;
- d. Ensure images are honest representations of the context and the facts.
- e. Ensure file labels do not reveal identifying information about a child when sending images electronically.

#### **THE NEAREST GBV SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR HEALTH, PSYCHO-SOCIAL AND LEGAL SUPPORT IN THE AREA OF AATO SITE:**

##### Availability and Gaps in GBV Services in Aato Site (Elberde District)

The closest Gender-Based Violence (GBV) support services accessible to the Aato project site, located under Elberde district, are provided through a local Maternal and Child Health (MCH) center. This facility offers essential GBV prevention and response services, including psychosocial support and community awareness-raising initiatives.

The MCH is supported by Action Against Hunger (ACF) and Action Africa Help (AAH) through funding channeled via the Ministry of Health in Southwest State.

While these services represent an important step toward addressing GBV in the area, several critical gaps remain. These include:



- Limited community awareness about available GBV services and rights.
- Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.
- Cultural stigma and social taboos that discourage survivors from seeking help.
- Insufficient resources and capacity to meet the needs of affected populations.
- Geographical isolation of project sites in borderland areas, which further restricts service delivery and outreach.

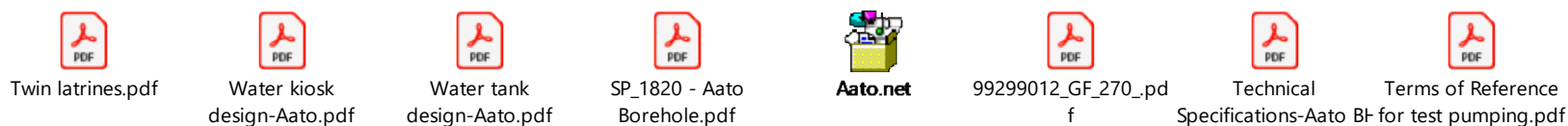
Addressing these challenges is essential to ensuring that women and girls in Aato and surrounding areas have equitable access to timely and comprehensive GBV support services.

#### Annex-1 Attachments

- ✓ Land Certificate and Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)
- ✓ Community Consultation minutes
- ✓ Attendance Sheet of Participants
- ✓ MOU
- ✓ WMC/VDC appointment letter



#### APPENDIX B: ENGINEERING INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGNS AND SPECIFICATIONS



**END**