THE WORLD BANK

Federal Government of Somalia, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources

GROUNDWATER FOR RESILIENCE PROJECT (GW4R) PROJECT

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Marjicleey, Xeraale district, Galmudug State of Somalia



Date: 25th October 2026

Official Use Only

INTRODUCTION

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 Galmudug State Groundwater for Resilience (GW4R) project, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources is planning to rehabilitate five strategic boreholes throughout Galmudug State including Marjicleay site in Xeraale district. This site is located in Marjicleey village within Xeraale district Location. Before the 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 rehabilitation of the borehole. 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 bore hole rehabilitation workers 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 d Standards: The World Bank requires projects it funds to adhere to environmental and social standards aimed at protecting the environment and local communities. The ESMP ensures that the site rehabilitation aligns with these standards, making the project eligible for financial support from the World Bank.
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

Marjiicleey is a rural community located in Galgaduud Region, Galmudug State, Somalia, with an estimated population of 3,000 people (approximately 500 households). The livelihoods of the community primarily depend on pastoralism and small-scale farming, making reliable access to water essential for both human consumption and livestock. Currently, the community relies on a borehole powered by solar energy, but the system is under severe strain due to deteriorating infrastructure. Key deficits include broken solar panels, insufficient water storage capacity, lack of protective fencing, and inadequate livestock troughs. The damage of the borehole comes from lack of regular maintenance and caused by cracked solar panels, and a failed pump, non-functional kiosks and troughs, vandalism, and contamination risks. This will be prevented in future through four measures.

- ✓ A professional management model. The site will move from community-based management, which limits the technical and financial capacity to maintain the system, to a private operator model. A private operator will run day-to-day operations and maintenance under a performance-based contract with MoEWR, and the WMC will keep its oversight role.
- ✓ Preventive maintenance. A planned maintenance schedule will be paid for through cost-reflective tariffs and fenced maintenance.
- ✓ Quality Rehabilitation. The rehabilitation works will be built to the approved designs and supervised by the site Engineer and MoEWR.
- ✓ Site protection. A new perimeter fence, a site guard will protect the facilities. The WMC and elders will enforce by-laws against misuse

Livestock type	Permanent (host community)	Seasonal (nomadic households)	Total
Camels	650	1,850	2,500
Goats/Sheep	500	2,000	3,000
Cattle	70	30	100
Donkeys	30	20	50

	Community (Households)	Nomadic families	Camel	Goats/Sheep	Cattle	Donkeys
	500HHs	250	2500	3000	100	50

The main source of water for the community is a borehole drilled in 2015 through an investment by the Somali diaspora and equipped with a solar-powered pumping system. However, the borehole is currently only partially functional due to damaged solar panels and outdated pumping equipment. The existing equipment has undergone several repairs but has not been replaced because of financial constraints. Consequently, the water supply system currently serves only part of the village.

Water is distributed through an existing pipeline network supplying a portion of the village, public water kiosks, and livestock watering troughs used by local and nomadic communities. However, much of the existing distribution infrastructure is in poor condition, limiting the reliability and coverage of water supply services.

The existing water storage capacity is insufficient to support the expansion of the distribution network to the remaining households. Therefore, the construction of additional water storage tanks is recommended to increase storage capacity, improve the reliability of water supply, and facilitate pipeline extensions to currently unserved households. Rehabilitation or replacement of the existing pumping equipment, repair of the damaged solar panels, and improvement of the distribution network will also be necessary to ensure a reliable and sustainable water supply for the community.

At Marjicleey, water tariff collection is practiced through payments made by households, livestock owners, and water trucks collecting water from the borehole. However, the existing tariff collection system requires improvement to ensure adequate revenue generation for the operation, maintenance, and long-term sustainability of the water supply system. Strengthening the collection mechanism, maintaining transparent financial records, and establishing clear tariff arrangements for different user categories are essential to ensure that the revenue collected adequately supports routine maintenance, minor repairs, and operational expenses.

Current tariff for household connections (per m^3 or per month of household connections is US $1.50per m^3 (i.e., each cubic meter of water costs roughly this amount). Also tariff at public standpipes and water tracking delivery (per 45 parrel truck/$6).

In terms of livestock use Camel/Cow: (USD 10 cents) per head (per watering round).Goats/shoots have been watered Free of charge under a long-standing, but currently they have agreed as per the O&M plan. A shoat tariff of USD 2 per 100 head per watering round (USD 0.02/head).

Site photo.









PART A: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE	
Country	**Somalia -Galmudug state-Marjicleey Xeraale District.**
Project title	**GW4R Project: Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Marjecleey Borehole in xeraale district of Galmudug State.**
Scope of project and activity	Marjiicleey is a rural community located in Galgaduud Region, Galmudug State, Somalia, with an estimated population of 500 HH, 250 nomadic family, 3,000 shoats, 2500 camel and 100 cattle and 50 Donkeys **Proposed Activities** 1. Replacement of 40% non-functional solar panels to restore full renewable power capacity. 2. Replacement of borehole pump (11 kW) and raiser pipes to restore optimal pumping efficiency. 3. Construction of a new 40 m³ elevated storage tank and rehabilitation of the existing one to increase capacity. 4. Rehabilitation of three animal troughs (two for camels and one for shoats) and rehabilitation of existing troughs. 5. Rehabilitation of two new water kiosks for household access. 6. Installation and laying 2.5 pipeline extension.

	7. Rehabilitation of the two existing water tanks 8. Installation of perimeter fencing to protect facilities from vandalism	
Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	**Project Management PIU** – at Ministry of Energy and Water Resource Mohamed Abdirahman Ground Water for Resilience Galmudug state operation manager. Email: hanadsom@gmail.com	**Project Owner** Ministry of Energy and Water Resource
SITE DESCRIPTION		
Name of site	**Site Name:** Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Marjicleey Borehole in Xeraale district, Galmudug State.	
Describe site location	GPS Coordinats: 5.986606, 46.362629	
Attach evidence of government ownership of land or land acquisition process and RAP	**Government Land/Ministry Energy and Water Resource of Galmudug's Land.** The land certificate, duly approved by the Marjicleey District Commissioner, is attached and included as part of the ESMP. The land designated for the Marjicleey Borehole rehabilitation is owned by the Marjicleey community, with the DC certification letter issued in line with the signed MoU, as well as the VLD form agreed by the community. The signed VLD form is attached as Annex 1. The water point was originally served by an existing pipeline of about 1.5 km from the borehole. Following the community consultations, and in response to the community's request, the network is being extended by a further 2.5 km, so that water reaches the main Marjicleey settlement, the MCH, the school and other key public areas. The extension is needed because the borehole is some distance from the main settlement, and bringing water closer will reduce walking distances and queuing times, especially for women and children The new HDPE pipeline leaves the compound at the west side and runs along Main Street, the main access route through the village, to the new elevated tank. Because the village sits on higher ground, the existing 1.5 km line cannot deliver enough pressure. Raising the storage to 12 m on the high ground allows water to flow by gravity to the two new kiosks	

	(K3 and K4) in the northern and central settlement. Laying the pipe along Main Street keeps it on community land and makes it easy to inspect and maintain
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)	✓ Yes, The E&S team including the Social/ CDD specialist, Environmental specialist, have visited the site to confirm that there will be no physical or economic displacement or disturbance including of residents or informal traders. ✓ The visit occurred two times on (03 January and 13th August 2024). In conclusion, the ES has implemented several measures to ensure that the project will not cause any significant or major social impacts. These measures include: ✓ Conducted a thorough site visit and verified ES screening checklist and confirmed that there will be no major physical or economic displacement or disturbance. ✓ Formulating a comprehensive monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures in place. ✓ Establishing a robust grievance mechanism that enables affected communities to voice their concerns and seek resolution in a transparent and accessible manner. ✓ Shared GRM postures including hotline number, which they can communicate us during and after the implementation/rehabilitation stage ✓ To facilitate effective communication during and after the implementation/rehabilitation stage, PIU GM focal points will regularly monitor and register any concerns/complaints regarding Marjicleey Water Point.
Description of geographic, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic context	**Geographic Context** The site is located in a remote, semi-arid area within Dhabbad District of Galmudug State, Somalia an area that receives approximately 50–75 mm of rainfall annually. **Physical Context** The site is largely arid to semi-arid, characterized by flat terrain with sparse vegetation. It has a dry climate with occasional seasonal rainfall during the Gu and Deyr rainy seasons. **Biological Context** The site has no significant plants and animal species present at the rehabilitation site and the surrounding areas. **Geological Context** The site lies on sedimentary basins with underlying limestone and sandstone formations. **Socio-Economic Context** Marjicleey is a rural pastoral village located in Xeraale District of Galgaduud Region, Galmudug State, Somalia. The village is home to approximately 500 permanent

	households, representing around 3,000 residents, and it receives an additional influx of about 250 seasonal nomadic households during drought periods who migrate in search of water and grazing resources. The community's livelihood is predominantly pastoral, with households relying heavily on camels, goats, sheep, cattle, and donkeys. A smaller proportion of families also practice subsistence farming when seasonal rains allow it, although recurrent droughts and lack of water and irrigation infrastructure limit agricultural productivity. Water scarcity is the most defining socio-economic challenge in Marjicleey. The village depends almost entirely on a single borehole for domestic and livestock use, as traditional rain-fed water sources and pans dry up during the long dry season. When the borehole system fails or produces insufficient water, households resort to expensive and unreliable water trucking services. Women and girls are primarily responsible for collecting water and often walk long distances or wait in lengthy queues due to limited kiosks, insufficient storage capacity, and degraded infrastructure. The social structure of Marjicleey is largely clan-based, with the permanent residents belonging to a single sub-clan of the Dir clan family. The permanent residents of Marjicley Site belong to a Dir clan, the seasonal/nomadic users who access the borehole during the dry season originate from different sub-clans, while the access to the water point is governed through customary (xeer) agreements rather than shared sub-clan membership. The water agreement, as outlined in the SSR, comprises water-sharing by-laws that apply equally regardless of sub-clan affiliation or settlement status, and are enforced by community elders through customary xeer mechanisms. Women also contribute significantly to household welfare and water management, cultural norms often discourage them from speaking during mixed community meetings. However, separate women-only consultations led by the PIU's GBV focal point ensured that women's voices were included in the design of the borehole rehabilitation project.
Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?	Distance for Material Sourcing: Construction material, especially aggregate, water and stones will be sourced from approximately 160 KM Galkacyo town. Further details are outlined in the below table below. The project should aim to source materials as locally as possible to reduce transport costs and environmental impact.

The locations and distances for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones, for the Marjicleey Borehole Rehabilitation will be:

- **Aggregates**: The aggregates for the project will be sourced from a quarry located about 50 kilometers from the wells site. The quarry is open to public and has been operating for several years. The aggregates from the quarry are of good quality and are suitable for use in the construction of the well. To mitigate against child labor of these sites, the project will ensure that all material sourcing sites, particularly the quarry and the stonemason, are verified for compliance with child labor requirements.
- **Water:** The water for the project will be sourced from the borehole.
- **Stones:** The stones for the project will be sourced from a local stonemason. The stonemason has been in business for many years and has a good reputation for providing quality stones. The stones will be used to rehabilitate the top protection of the well. The stonemason's operations will be reviewed as part of the due diligence process. Verification will be done in coordination with local authorities and civil society actors to ensure the absence of child labor.

Material	Location	Distance from the borehole site
Aggregates	Quarry	50 kilometers
Water	Well	Water point
Stones	Stonemason	25 kilometers
Pipelines	Galkayo	160KM

The project team will need to obtain permits from the local government to source materials from these locations. The team will also need to ensure that the materials are sourced sustainably, are free from legal disputes, and that extraction activities comply with national environmental regulations and do not lead to land degradation, biodiversity loss, or community conflict.

LEGISLATION

Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity

1. Somalia National Gender Policy (2016)
2. National Climate Change Policy, 2020
3. National Environmental Policy (2020)
4. The Federal Republic of Somalia Provisional Constitution, 2012
5. National Water Resource Strategy (2021 – 2025)
6. Environmental Protection and Management Act (2024)
7. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (ESIA) 2024
8. National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA) 2013

	9. The Labour Code of 2025 10. The Somali Penal Code of 1962 11. The Urban Land Distribution Law of 1973 12. Draft Environmental Management Policy of FGS. 13. Environmental Impact Assessment Law of Somalia. 14. Civil laws of FGS 15. Galmudug Water Law 16. Other laws by Ministries of Public works at Galmudug state.
PUBLIC CONSULTATION	
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)	During the Community consultation Meeting for the Marjicleey borehole Rehabilitation in Xeraale District, Galguduud region, Somalia, various representatives came together to discuss the rehabilitation needs. The meeting aimed to gather input and support from the community, ensuring the project's success and sustainability. The community engagement meetings were conducted on (13th August 2024) **<u>Key points discussed</u>** Based on consultations held with a wide range of stakeholders—including women, elders, and youth from both the host community and seasonal users, as well as the local authority and WMC the following key issues were discussed in relation to the rehabilitation of the Marjicleey borehole: The Water Management Committee for Mirjiicley village was formally nominated on 3rd January 2024, comprising five members, three men and two women. In addition, This WMC is distinct from the Village Development Committee (VDC) and was most recently elected by the community in 2024. The private operator has not yet been formally procured; selection will be conducted through a competitive process coordinated by MoEWR prior to commissioning. Prospective operators are required to demonstrate prior experience in rural WASH operation and maintenance. Before handover, the selected operator will receive structured training in financial management, record-keeping, and technical O&M, with ongoing MoEWR supervisory support thereafter. ✓ Community members highlighted that the borehole is a critical dry-season water source ✓ Need for stronger capacity in financial management, O&M, and structured tariff setting. ✓ The current water infrastructure (solar panels, generator, storage, kiosks, and troughs) is degraded, causing frequent breakdowns and unreliable water supply. ✓ Women are forced to walk long distances to fetch water, often carrying heavy jerry cans on their heads. This strenuous task not only places a physical burden on them

but also consumes many hours each day due to the absence of efficient water transportation systems.

- ✓ Due to the above situation, women and elderly in particular raised concerns about long waiting queues, distance to water points, and heavy burdens of water collection, especially given the lack of adequate pipeline extensions.
- ✓ Stakeholders highlighted the need to make at least one latrine accessible for both women and men.
- ✓
- ✓ Communities strongly requested rehabilitation and upgrading, including installation of a hybrid solar-generator system, fencing for security, new water kiosks, and expanded livestock troughs.
- ✓ The existing storage tank was considered inadequate to meet household demand, particularly in the dry season.
- ✓ Participants strongly supported the construction of a new 40m³ elevated storage tank and the rehabilitation of the existing one.
- ✓ They proposed approximately 2.5km pipeline extension and two new kiosks to reduce long queuing times and walking distances, especially for elder, women and children.

Outcomes of the meeting

- ✓ The community reaffirmed their commitment to managing the borehole through a Water Management Committee, supported technically by the MoEWR
- ✓ The Water Committee requested training in financial management, record-keeping, conflict resolution, and O&M practices to ensure sustainability.
- ✓ Participants emphasized the importance of ensuring separate latrines for men and women to promote dignity, privacy, and cultural appropriateness.
- ✓ A cleaning Rota, supported by women's groups and youth volunteers, was proposed to ensure hygiene and sustainability.
- ✓ Community members endorsed the addition of two new kiosks, rehabilitation of existing ones, and a 2.5km pipeline extension, which will reduce long queuing times, ease the burden on women and children, and expand service coverage.
- ✓ Agreement was reached on constructing three animal troughs (two for camels and one for shoots) and rehabilitating the old troughs. This measure is expected to reduce congestion and conflict between herders, while ensuring better livestock access.
- ✓ Community members stressed the urgency of constructing a perimeter fence around the borehole to prevent vandalism, protect infrastructure, and control livestock access.

Separate Women's Consultation Meeting – Marjiecley Borehole Site

Date: 15th December 2025

Facilitator: GBV Specialist, Galmudug State

Purpose of the Meeting:

A separate consultation session was organized for women community members residing around the Marjiecleey borehole site. The meeting aimed to assess existing challenges in

water management, identify gender-based violence (GBV) risks linked to water access and explore practical mitigation strategies to enhance women's safety and participation in water-related decision-making processes.

Key Discussion Points:

Women shared their daily experiences and challenges in accessing water including long distances to water points and the physical burden associated with collection.

The session highlighted the connection between poor water access and heightened GBV risks particularly for women and girls traveling during early or late hours. women have been informed/consulted on the heights of the taps in the kiosks or the proximity of the water troughs for goats as well as having a lockable doors for the female latrines and sufficient separation to the male ones.

Participants discussed the importance of ensuring gender-responsive planning in all stages of the rehabilitation process including the design of safe water collection points.

Awareness was raised on available Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) and confidential GBV reporting channels at the community level.

Outcomes of the Meeting:

Women demonstrated a strong willingness to participate in project activities and decision-making related to water management.

Key recommendations included relocating at least one water kiosk closer to the main village settlement to improve safety and reduce travel time as well as having a lockable doors for the female latrines and sufficient separation to the male ones.

Participants called for ongoing community sensitization on GBV prevention and the establishment of clear reporting and response pathways.

The meeting strengthened trust and open communication between women and project representatives ensuring their perspectives are incorporated into future rehabilitation planning.

Conclusion:

The women's consultation served as an effective platform for capturing women's voices, identifying critical safety and access concerns and reinforcing their role in sustainable water management.

Continued engagement with women's groups throughout the project cycle was strongly recommended to promote inclusivity, accountability, and long-term community ownership.

Photos



E&S management		
Who will orient and monitor E&S requirements of the project?	The project E&S unit together with the NPCU safeguard team specialists 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.	PIU grievances focal Person Hotline number **(9992)** Galmudug has the following FMS GW4R GM and GBV emails: GM Email: gm.gw4r.grm@gmail.com GBV Email: gm.gw4r.gbv@gmail.com GBV grievances focal person Fatima Abdullahi Ahmed
Will GM, GBV and Code of conduct posters be provided before works start?	Yes, GM, GBV and Code of conduct posters will be provided before work start.	
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	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessments								
ESS1	Social conflict	Seasonal pastoralist groups are allowed to use the water point during the dry season but are expected to return to their original areas once the rains begin. While this arrangement helps prevent long-term pressure on resources and land expansion, it may also create social tension if: ✓ Seasonal users feel unfairly pressured to leave, especially during late or weak rainy seasons. ✓ Host communities fear that seasonal users might attempt to settle permanently, leading to concerns over land encroachment or resource competition. ✓ There is no clear enforcement mechanism or agreed timeline for departure, which may result in misunderstandings or disputes. Clear by-laws and mutual agreements between host communities and	PIU	During and after construction	Number of conflict incidents Meetings minutes and sent with ESMP report	No additional costs	FGS	Monthly

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		pastoralist groups outlining when seasonal users must leave. Continued involvement of elders and Water Management Committee to resolve disputes peacefully. Awareness-raising to ensure that both groups understand the temporary nature of access rights and conditions for use. Marjicleey elders will continue to apply traditional conflict-resolution mechanisms, with penalties for misconduct such as overuse, illegal connections, or disputes at the borehole. Agreed elders with the WMC if needed resolve the conflicts (usually within 3-5 days). Escalation Procedure – If unresolved, the matter goes up to the village and then to District Water Office or a local peace committee at district level. At Marjicley, water costs remain fragmented and largely depend on the affordability of both host households and seasonal migrants. The elders, together with the local community, has contributed efforts toward sustaining the						

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		functionality of the borehole, particularly by collecting fuel and daily operational costs from the community.						
	Non- permanent settlement or Seasonal pastoralist	- 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: **Strengthening Community Bylaws** The Marjicleey Water Management Committee (WMC) is composed of five members, including one woman and four men, with one representative from the seasonal user groups. The ministry will provide oversight and regulations role is supported and supervised by the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) The community elects among them trusted individuals that manages operations: collecting fees, coordinating	PIU	Preparation and operation	No large scale influx of people or livestock	No additional costs	Contractor/ PIU	Monthly

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		repairs/maintenance, and overseeing the system. The current operator can carry out minor maintenance but has had no formal training of Major breakdowns. For major repairs, the borehole management calls in a local technician, and spare parts are ordered from Dhusamareb or Galkayo. User Fee Structure set how much households, pastoralists, and small businesses pay; fees are used for maintenance and paying operators. Sure, the community reported that local businesses and the diaspora have supported the water point for years, and that it would already have stopped working without them. The WMC will keep this support for future repairs. Maintenance & Operations – Roles and responsibilities are clearly spelled out: the operator, the schedule for preventive maintenance, the protocol for breakdowns.						

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		Livestock Access and Mobility Management - Livestock Quotas example, introduce rotational access schedules and livestock quotas during peak periods to avoid overcrowding. - Nomadic Route Preservation like Maintain traditional migratory routes and avoid fencing or structures that hinder pastoral mobility. **Penalty and Enforcement Mechanisms** - In the event of disputes between the two groups, elders from both the host community and the seasonal users must be engaged. Local elders are responsible for ensuring that representatives of the seasonal users are fully involved in the resolution process. - Graduated Sanctions like implement a tiered system of fines or sanctions for individuals or groups violating bylaws, with community consensus on enforcement. - Agreed elders with the WMC						

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		if needed resolve the water point conflicts (usually within 3-5 days). -						
	Groundwater contamination	• The proposed pit latrine at the drilling site 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. During consultations, the community was told that under the new management model the water tariff must cover latrine emptying, as well , operator fees and minor repairs. The community agreed to this while the costs will be paid from the revised tariffs in the O&M.	Contractor	During construction and operation	Record of appropriate measures taken	No additional costs	/ PIU	Monthly
	Disturbance of land or assets	• Limit the vehicle movement and disturbance of areas. • Use the appropriate roads and not create irregular paths during the rehabilitation. • Make good any disturbance of soil, vegetation and assets	Contractor	During the implementation	All disturbance is rectified by the end of construction.	No additional costs	PIU	Weekly

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
					No additional roads created during the rehabilitation works			
	Risk of vegetation clearance	• Avoid unnecessary clearance of vegetation • Limit vegetation clearing strictly to the footprint of the borehole, pipelines, water troughs, water kiosks and other project related infrastructure. • Landscaping/greening of site following the construction works	Contractor	During construction	Reduction of vegetation/unattractive landscape	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions								
	Lack of occupational health and safety (OHS) for workers deployed at construction sites	• Carry out a safety risk assessment and management plan and implement • Provide OHS training/ Orientation for all the workers every week and visitors • Train all workers in safe handling of equipment and use of PPE • Limit extended work under direct sunlight, especially during excavation works and installation of solar panels.	Contractor	Before construction	• Safety risk assessment and management plan and implementation record • Training of workers on OHS including safe handling of equipment, traffic safety, security measures and use of PPEs	TBD	PIU	Daily by the contractor site supervisor Monthly visits from PIU

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		• Provide necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) to all workers • Provide necessary PPE for workers working at height during construction of elevated water tank • Posters displayed on key OHS hazards • Implement procedure of dealing with accidents and exposures • Record all incidents and corresponding Root Cause Analysis • Follow WBG environmental Health and Safety guidelines • Implement and monitor LMP in accordance with national law and international standards • Comply with Somalia OHS related laws and procedures. • Evacuation, medical treatment and compensation of all injuries sustained during construction activities are met by contractor. • Ensure that all site personnel are provided with an adequate			• Daily toolbox meetings reinforce key safety protocols; • All incidents recorded • PPE issuance register • Monitoring reports • Pictures of posters displayed			

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		supply of safe drinking water at all times						
ESS2	Security risk for Project Workers	• 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. • Contractor's security orientation by the Security Specialist/SRMC before Commencement of any activity.	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	• All drivers undergo safe driving checks. • Traffic safety protocols are closely adhered to.	Contractor	During construction	Checks on drivers documented; Traffic safety awareness raising and monitoring are documented.	TBD	PIU	Weekly
	Risks of child and forced labour	• Strict age verification process and documentation for all workers • Ensure that all contracts have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age	site supervisor	During implementation	• Labor register showing age and sex of persons engaged • Worker's GRM in place	TBD	PIU	Weekly

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		requirements including penalties for non-compliance • Include minimum age (18 years) in procurement documents. • Raise awareness on child protection with contractors and in the communities. • Posters prohibiting child labour at all sites			• Provisions in the contracts • Records of awareness sessions • Pictures of posters displayed			
	Unfair employment practices and discrimination	• Employment of project workers under the project will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, • 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. • Awareness raising of all project implementers, contractors and primary suppliers on the requirements for equal opportunity and fair treatment.	Contractor	During implementation	• Records of workers and recruitment processes and criteria. • All employment related grievances and resolution times are logged.	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		• Provision of maternity leave and nursing breaks • Provision of sufficient and suitable toilet and washing facilities, separate for men and women workers.						
	Delayed payment of workers	• Implement and monitor payment of workers as per contracts. • Communication/awareness campaign of payment mechanisms • Disseminate and orient the rights of workers • Comply with Somaliland employment laws and procedures.	Contractor/ PIU	During implementation	Record of appropriate measures taken	No additional costs	PIU	As and when occurs
	Lack of proper grievances channels	• All workers have access to an impartial and functional grievance mechanism and there is an appeals process • 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.	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	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		• Information on the project GM will be made available to workers at all facilities. • Posters on GM mechanism and channel displayed at all sites						
	Workers are not observing safety requirements	• Sensitize workers on importance of adherence to site safety protocols • All workers sign a code of conduct including responsibilities and rights regarding GBV, Grievances, observing OHS and security protocols etc.	Contractor	Before implementation	• Proper records of all signed forms • Training records	No additional costs, posters will be provided by the project	PIU	Periodically
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management								
ESS3	Generation of solid waste	• Implement site solid waste management plan to include measures to: ○ Reuse and recycling of the waste generated ○ Provide on-site or off-site transportation of waste to prevent or minimize spills, releases and exposure to employees and public	Contractor	During implementation	• Waste management plan • Records of amount of solid waste re-used, recycled, and disposed of	TBD	PIU	Monthly

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		○ Appropriate designation of areas for disposal of solid waste consistent with the local and international requirements						
	Generation of dust and noise Decreased air quality Increased levels of vibration from construction machinery	• Where feasible, construction sites, diversions and materials handling sites to be water-sprayed on dry and windy days to contain dust; • Cordon off construction sites to minimize dust migration to nearby facilities by wind; • Staff working in dust generating activities shall be provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) • Use equipment with lower noise emissions • Routine maintenance of the vehicles to reduce noise and air pollution • Installing suitable mufflers on engine exhausts and compressor components • Installing acoustic enclosures for equipment casing	Contractor	During implementation	• Number of sound machinery and equipment • Frequency of watering of surfaces to reduce dust related • Frequency & maintenance plan	TBD	PIU •Project Engineer /supervising consultant •Environmental Specialist	Weekly

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
		• 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						
	Oil and lubricant contamination	• Properly store oil and lubricants • Avoid irregular dumping of used oil and lubricants. • All machinery and equipment be regularly maintained and serviced to avoid leak oils • Designate a garage or workshop for oil change far from the water source.	Contractor	During the implementation	Proper records of oil & lubricant change. Proper dumping	TBD	Project Engineer/supervising consultant Environmental Specialist	Monthly
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety								
ESS4	Increased GBV/SEAH cases	• Training of all workers on GBV/SEAH • Enforce total adherence to the code of conduct • Confidential reporting measures for SEA/SH	Contractor / PIU/ SPTs/ MDAs	During implementation	• Audit report in place • Records in place	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly
	Exposure of community members to physical/biological	• Undertake safety precautions to address safety hazards for the nearby community, including,	Contractor	Prior to and during	Records to show community sensitization on safety, in place	TBD	PIU	Prior to start of works, monthly

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	hazards on the project site, including unauthorized access	safety/warning signage, safety barrier around the construction site, and safe driving practices • Restrict access to construction and allow only authorized personnel • Safety barrier around the construction site • Safe driving practices • Proper use & regular cleaning of the pit latrines • Limit open defecation in the borehole area. • Awareness raising & promotion of hygiene practices in the community and communicable diseases.		implementation				during implementation
	Exposure of risk of communicable diseases		Contractor/ VDC	During implementation and post construction	• Records to shows the awareness raising and sanitation, hygiene promotion	TBD	PIU	Whenever there is work onsite
	Use of waste by community may cause harm	• Ensure all waste is properly recorded, sorted and segregated, proper handling and disposal, and health and safety measures	Contractor	During implementation	• Waste management procedure in place • Records of amount of waste disposed available	No additional cost	PIU	Weekly

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Heat related illness	• Limit the direct sun exposure during the mid time • Advise the community members to stay hydrated • Availability of potable water on site	PIU	During the summer months	• Awareness raising records	No additional costs	PIU	Weekly
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement								
	Physical or economic displacement of legal and illegal residents or traders in or around the construction sites	• Physical visit by social specialist before construction and confirmation during community meeting and ongoing monitoring and development of RAP/resettlement audit	PIU	Before construction starts	Documentation by social specialist	Costed as per RAP and not paid for by project funds	PIU	monthly
ESS5	Blocked access to people in the area	• Ensure that the local routes, drainage and community access are not blocked by construction	Contractor	During construction	There have been no complaints on blocked access to the people in the area	No additional cost	PIU	Weekly
	Conflict over land	• Before signing land agreements, consult all owners (private land) or users and residents (community land) and ensure that agreements and certificates are in place	PIU	Before construction starts	Land agreements and certificates. Records of consultations with land owners and users	No additional budget is required.	PIU	Whenever necessary
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure								

Associated Project Activity	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	• Keep community leaders informed of progress/delays or activities that may impact community. • Conduct regular community consultations as necessary • Consultation to be held in culturally appropriate means and language	PIU and contractor	Before and during construction	No outstanding complaints. Complaints resolved within 7 days	TBD	PIU	Monthly
	Poor access or low trust in GM	• Poster of GM and contacts displayed outside site at all times. • All complaints are logged and resolved within 21days • Undertake consultations on the effectiveness of the GM and log sheets	PIU and contractor	Prior to and during implementation	Availability of posters Number of GRM cases addressed within 21 days Minutes of meetings discussing GM issues with the community	No additional cost	PIU	Weekly

Standard Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Required at a Construction Site

S/N	**Description and Minimum Specification**	**Qty**	**Unit Rate (USD)**	**Amount (USD)**
1	Safety helmet with chin strap; steel-toed safety boots; heavy-duty work gloves; high-visibility reflective vest; dust mask; safety glasses	15		
2	Cut-resistant gloves; safety helmet; steel-toed safety boots	15		
3	Chemical-resistant gloves; rubber boots; dust mask	10		
4	Welding helmet or welding goggles; welding gloves; flame-resistant clothing; steel-toed safety boots	5		
5	Hearing protection (earplugs or earmuffs); safety glasses; safety helmet; high-visibility vest.	10		
6	Insulated rubber gloves; dielectric (non-conducting) safety boots; arc-rated PPE where required.	10		
7	Chemical-resistant gloves; chemical splash goggles; full face shield; chemical-resistant apron or coverall; respiratory protection (respirator mask) as required	5		
8	Respirator mask; chemical-resistant gloves; chemical splash goggles	10		
9	Hearing protection; dust respirator; full face shield; safety glasses	10		
10	Full-body safety harness with lanyard and certified fall-arrest system; safety helmet with chin strap; safety boots	10		
11	Respiratory protection (air-supplied or appropriate respirator); full-body harness with retrieval system; safety helmet with chin strap	10		
12	First aid kits. Complete first aid kit for at least 10 persons working at the site.	2		

GM Contacts and awareness raising

Galmudug has the following FMS GW4R GM and GBV emails,

- GM Email: gm.gw4r@gmial.com mailto:
- GBV Email: gm..gw4r.gbv@gmail.com

GW4R GRM & GBV EMAILS	LOCATION	REMARKS
E-mails	**Category**	**State**
gm.gw4r.grm@gmail.com	Main GRM email	State Level
gm.gw4r.gbv@gmail.com	GBV/SEAH complaints	**State Level**
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 Galmudug GW4R project implementation issues will be handled and registered according to GM procedures and regulations.

Additionally, Galmudug 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 Marjicleey site :

Availability of GBV Services and Support Mechanisms:

At the Marjiecleey site in Galmudug, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) response and support services are readily available to community members. These include access to health services, psychosocial support (PSS), provision of Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits and legal assistance for survivors.

The services are implemented by EPC and Takulo organizations in close coordination with the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) of Galmudug State.

This collaboration has significantly enhanced community protection, strengthened referral pathways, and improved the overall response capacity to GBV incidents.

The nearest health facility offering these services is located within the Marjiecleey site ensuring accessibility for affected individuals seeking timely support.

APPENDIX A: ENGINEERING INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGNS AND SPECIFICATIONS.


Animal Troughs.pdf


Elevated water tank.pdf


water kiosks.pdf


Twin Laterine.pdf

APPENDIX B: WATER QUALITY RESULT


Miirjeecley Water Quality_Report.pdf

APPENDIX C: SOLAR PANEL STATUS AND URGENT INTERVENTION REQUEST


Solar Panel Status and Urgent Interventic


VDC (Marjicley).pdf


Updated_Land_Certificate (Marjicleey)-1.pd


MOU (Marjicley.pdf


LAND AGREEMENT (Marjicleey).pdf


Atendance Sheet (Marjicley).pdf


Atendance Sheet-2.pdf


Mayor Letter Marjiicleey.pdf


Voluntary Land Agreement Form (VLC