



**REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT**

HORN OF AFRICA GROUND WATER FOR RESILIENCE PROJECT

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)
FINAL DRAFT**

March, 2023
REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|---|
| ASAL | Arid and Semi-Arid Lands |
| AWD | Acute Watery Diarrhoea |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CDD | Community Driven Development |
| CIM | Capacity Injection Manual |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DG | Director General |
| EHSG | Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines |
| ESCP | Environmental and Social Commitment Plan |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| ESF | Environmental and Social Framework |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| ESIRT | Environmental and Social Incident Reporting Toolkit |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| ESS | Environmental and Social Standards |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FCV | Fragility, Conflict & Violence |
| GoSL | Government of Somaliland |
| FLID | Farmer Led Irrigation Development |
| GIIP | Global International Industry Practice |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GM | Grievance Mechanism |
| GRS | Grievance Redress Service |

| | |
|--------|--|
| GW4R | Groundwater For Resilience |
| HOAGWR | Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience |
| IA | Implementing Agency |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| IDMC | Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre |
| IDP | Internal Displacement people |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| IGAD | Intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| ILO | International Labor organization |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change |
| IPF | Investment Project Financing |
| ITCZ | Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone |
| LMP | Labor Management Plan |
| MDA | Ministries Departments and Agencies |
| MoECC | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| MoWRD | Ministry of Water Resource Development |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Program of Action |
| NDC | National Determined Contribution |
| NDP | National Development Plan |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared by the Government of Somaliland as one of a set of instruments required to address and manage environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts associated with the Horn of Africa (HOA) Groundwater for Resilience Project (GW4R). The GW4R project is being processed as a regional project whose aim is to strength resilience to climate change through groundwater management and exploitation. The project is planned to be implemented in six countries comprising of Kenya, Somalia, Somaliland, Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti. The HOA region is characterised by under-development, resource scarcity, conflict and violence, economic shocks, food insecurity and climate change impacts. The climate is characterized by short rainy seasons and recurrent droughts and about 30% of the region is Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). Approximately 70% of the population live in rural areas and exhibit high levels of poverty (from 69.4% in Somalia to 22.5% in Djibouti) and high unemployment rates. Most of the population depends on rain fed agriculture and pastoralism for their livelihoods. The HoA region is also home to a large number of displaced people scattered across the region. In Somaliland there is a significant number of IDPs in so many parts of the country as the result of prolonged droughts in Somaliland, and the deterioration of the livelihood in some areas which resulted migration of large groups into the urban settings to seek a better life there.

Project Description

2. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to *increase the sustainable access and management of groundwater in the Horn of Africa's borderlands*. The project consists of three main components: (1) delivery of inclusive groundwater services to priority areas; (2) generating groundwater information and strengthening regional and national groundwater institutions; and (3) support for project management, knowledge, and operations. Each component is subdivided into sub-components and linked activities. **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 Somaliland is estimated at 50,000. They will include rural communities, livestock owners, women and girl-children, and urban populations.

Objectives and rationale of ESMF

3. The objectives of the ESMF are to clarify E&S Standards, processes, prevention and mitigation measures, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects, which are to be prepared during project implementation. ESMF is an instrument that examines the risks and impacts when a project consists of a program and/or series of subprojects, and the risks and impacts cannot be determined until the program or subproject details have been identified. This ESMF was prepared through information generated through extensive literature review including review of environmental and social frameworks including World Bank Environmental and Social Framework and Standards (ESF & ESSs), other relevant international environmental and social covenants and protocols, and Somaliland environmental and social policies, laws and regulations. Stakeholder consultations were carried out on 11th December 2022, including water sector representatives from government agencies, MoWRD bilateral partners, NGOs (both local and international), and various community and civil society organizations, including minorities and people with disabilities. 17 participants attended including 5 women.

Environmental Baseline

3. This ESF provides some details of E&S baseline of Somaliland relevant to the PDO. The analysis of environmental baselines focuses on climate and physical environment, water resources, ecosystem and current and projected climate change and variability. Somaliland terrain consists mainly of arid and semi-arid plateaus, plains, and highlands. The northern highlands are characterized by rugged mountain ranges that rise from the Guban region and contains the country's highest peak (2407m). Somaliland landmass is about 80% Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), which is more prone to extreme weather conditions including high mean surface temperatures, periods of extended drought, highly erratic

rainfall and strong winds. Approximately 98.6% of Somaliland land area can be considered permanent pasture while 1.4% is suitable for cultivation (NIWMI 2019).

4. Somaliland climate is typically hot and semi-arid and arid, with two annual rainy seasons - Gu', which spans from April to June, and Deyr, which takes place from October to November. Average annual rainfall is of about 200 mm (NIWMI 2019). There are spatial and temporal variations in distributions of rainfall, with about 500 mm recorded annually in the northern highlands and between 300 and 500 mm in the southern regions. The coastal plains register only between 50 and 150 mm. A few small areas along the coastal strip of Somaliland are classified as sub humid. Annual Potential Evapotranspiration (PET) is high, exceeding 2,000mm in the Somaliland basins and can be as high as 3,000mm in the Gulf of Aden. The mean annual temperatures are projected to increase by around 3°C across all areas of Somaliland by the end of the century. Precipitation projections indicate a general increase in annual rainfall by the end of the century with increase in variability, extreme precipitation and frequent low precipitation leading to increased droughts and floods.
5. Somaliland is a water scarce country. The country has four major water basins namely: Main types of aquifer in Somaliland include unconsolidated, Volcanic, Sedimentary - Intergranular and Fracture Flow, Sedimentary - Fracture Flow, Sedimentary – Karstic, and basement.
6. The majority of the population depend on groundwater resources (especially berkads, hand-dug shallow wells, springs and boreholes) for domestic water supply, livestock and small-scale irrigation. However, many of these water sources are unprotected, poorly managed and are prone to pollution causing water borne diseases. Water prices in are one of the highest in Africa (up to \$9 per cubic meter), making it difficult for the most vulnerable to access safe water. Water scarcity has also led to a high mortality rate amongst livestock and failed crop production, essential elements of household survival. Many households, usually women and girls, walk long distances to access water, increasing their exposure to risks of gender-based violence (GBV). In the areas covered by the Gulf of Aden, groundwater movements start in the mountainous areas and move in two directions. The second is from the north to the south towards the Haud and Sool plateaus. The hydro-geological divide also mostly coincides with the surface drainage divide.

Biodiversity

7. Somaliland has a rich and very interesting flora and fauna with many endemic species. In particular, it has an exceptionally rich assembly of species adapted to the arid and hyper-arid zones. The percentage of endemic species of its flora and fauna are very high. It is a part of geographic region of plant endemism (savannas and shrub lands) and has 24 important bird areas. Generally, fauna has been depleted due to hunting and culling to protect livestock. Invasive species (e.g., *Prosopis* spp. and the Indian House crow, *Corvus splendens*) have widespread effects on local fauna and flora and important to address, although *Prosopis* could be used to substitute endemic trees for charcoal production.

Social Baseline

8. The population is predominantly young with 75% of it estimated to be under the age of 30, and almost 50% under the age of 15. It is also rapidly urbanizing, 40% of the population reside in urban areas, while nomadic pastoralists make up 2%, and agro-pastoralist communities, 23% of the population has more than 570,000 internally displaced persons who continue to face serious risks of marginalization, forced eviction and exclusion. Drought conditions, conflict and other climatic shocks are contributing to already pronounced rates of acute and protracted displacement. According to the latest World Bank economic updates, Somaliland economy is rebounding from the “triple shock” of drought/floods, Covid-19 and locust infestation experienced in 2019 -2020. Protracted conflict and frequent natural disasters have also contributed to sustained poverty.
9. Clans and clannism determine one's origin, social standing and access to territory, property, and, to a large extent, power at the societal, economic and state level. Clannism has been source of conflict but clan elders help conflict mediation and clan-based customary laws used for negotiated settlement and clan-based blood-payment serve as a deterrent to armed violence.

10. Minority groups (occupational groups such as Midgan/Gaboye, Tumul, Yibiro), generally excluded from political participation, have limited access to justice, are denied multiple rights and are disproportionately affected by natural hazards and conflicts.
11. Although, Somaliland constitution gave the right for every citizen to elect and to be elected yet there are some challenges which the minority groups face such as lack of representation in the main government positions¹.
12. Minority groups (occupational groups such as Midgan/Gaboye, Tumul, Yibiro), generally excluded from political participation, have limited access to justice, are denied multiple rights and are disproportionately affected by natural hazards and conflicts.
13. UNDP reports that Somaliland has one of the highest levels of gender inequality in the world, at 0.776 (with a maximum of 1 denoting complete inequality), which ranks it fourth in the world (UNDP 2014, p.3). The country has extremely high maternal mortality, rape, female genital mutilation and child marriage rates, and violence against women and girls is common. The participation and roles of women in politics and decision-making is minimal, and although this is improving, it limits female roles and perpetuates inequality. The gender gap is deeply linked to water insecurity. There is a vast literature on the role of women and girls in Somaliland, and the underlying factors contributing to the gender gaps. Women make up 57% of the workforce in agriculture and pastoralism (both of which constitute nearly 70% of the local economy). They are significantly involved in trading and commerce, from micro-enterprises to large-scale businesses.
14. In relation to child labor and trafficking, in Somali culture, girls and boys are expected to take part in household chores from around the age of five years, especially in rural areas. The distribution of such tasks is highly gendered and the burden skewed towards girls.

Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

15. While the proposed individual works may be small in terms of footprint and with limited impact, when aggregated and coupled with the limited institutional capacity challenges and difficulty of monitoring given the remoteness, access to project subproject implementation locations, the Environmental risk is assessed as Substantial. Proposed project activities under component 1 and 2 around Infrastructure development and community-level management and use of groundwater could lead to impacts on the environment, for example: limit access, or decrease water throughput to users downstream, safety risks, exposure to natural disasters and potential biodiversity impacts. Potential activities around development of multiple water sources, activities around food security and livelihoods development around water points through provision of small-scale irrigation activities and water lifting via solar units may present environmental risks around disposal and improper management of batteries; the project's small scale irrigation activities may use pesticides that potentially generate waste, and cause pollution and can cause erosion and excessive water consumption. Potential risks also present around water resources including impacts due to ground water extraction (including on surface waters, e.g., groundwater fed rivers), conflicts and impacts on other water users, and potential impacts from use of water extracted in terms of contamination (e.g., discharge of wastewater from community systems, discharges and waste from livestock, impacts from irrigation).
16. The social risk rating is considered High. The use of Community Driven Development (CDD) approaches will help mitigate risks, by promoting community buy-in, conflict mitigation and sustainability. There is the potential for exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (e.g. minority groups, women, persons with disabilities, Internally Displaced People (IDPs) who are often left out of community decision making structures and project benefits (with associated elite capture). The project will require land to develop water infrastructure, in locations where land is likely to be subject to communal ownership and usage rights, with overlapping claims and historic tensions. Developing agreements over rights to land and water use may be challenging but possible given the need for water.

¹ Abdihakim Barre Warsame, 'Ethnic Prejudice and Discrimination of the Somali Minority Groups: The Image Of The Other As An Enemy', 2020 <<https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1465450/FULLTEXT01.pdf>>.

17. There are a range of contextual risks of operating in insecure areas with complex social contexts where effective and inclusive community consultations and meaningful stakeholder engagement is challenging. Furthermore, developing effective and trusted grievance mechanisms is difficult due to low literacy and access of rural locations, traditional decision-making structures and fear of retribution. The extent of any labour influx will be determined during preparation. However, the presence of even relatively small numbers of external workers can result in social tensions, increased risk of transmission of diseases and the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH), and other forms of GBV. The project will be subject to a range of labour risks including OHS risks, safety and security risks and the potential use of forced and child labour. Local contracting arrangements may also mean that project workers do not have contracts or are subject to unfair conditions (lack of breaks, irregular pay, etc.). Female workers may be discriminated against in terms of employment but are also at higher risk of SEAH.

Environmental and Social Assessment Process

18. **Procedures of the ESMF implementation:** The following steps summarize procedures for ESMF implementation.

Step 1: Determination of subproject locations: Identification of subproject locations will be initially done through technical considerations for water points and combined with susceptibility to drought and essential water need and equity considerations (in line with the inclusion plan in the SEP), this will also include analysis of alternatives to select the feasible project option including environmental and social considerations to avoid significant impacts. This will be based the WET tool combined with data and studies on drought need and then ensuring that subprojects include different clans and minority groups and avoid elite capture.

Step 2: Subproject identification will be carried through an inclusive community consultation process involving women, persons with disabilities, and marginalised groups including minorities (in line with the inclusion plan), with the aim of promoting resilient and sustainable community livelihoods for all. Local authorities in the beneficiary districts will ensure that the activities fall with integrated land use plans and rationale use of resources. PIU will facilitate smooth communication between the project affected communities and themselves during subproject identification and implementation.

Step 3: Screening/scoping: The ESMF requires that all Ground Water for Resilience (GW4R) subprojects shall be scoped/screened for E&S impacts. The PIU E&S staff will initiate the scoping/screening process by completing the form contained in Annex I. The aim of the screening/scoping form is to assist in identifying potential environmental and social impacts based on field investigations in the area of the subproject site. The completed scoping/screening report will be submitted to the E&S team for internal checking and approval. The E&S team will review the Scoping/Screening Report and will accept the document - with conditions relating to implementation; accept the documents with required and/or recommended amendments; or reject the document with comments as to what is required to submit an acceptable Scoping/Screening Report. Following the approval of the subproject E&S screening/scoping report, the subproject will be fed into one of the following processes based on its approved categorization of high, substantial, moderate and low risk. If the outcome of the E&S screening/scoping results categories the subproject as low risk activities, no further actions to carry E&S will be needed. However, for moderate risk categorized subprojects, an ESMP shall be prepared and ESHS conditions shall be included in subprojects procurement and contract documents.

Step 4: The PIU will consult with the World Bank and if the activity is considered to be substantial risk to decide on the type of E&S assessments to be undertaken. Moderate risk activities will use ESMP templates provided in the annex (including the social summary report, evidence of consultations and community land agreements, and site-specific security management plan/evacuation plan). High risk projects are excluded from financing. Substantial risk projects will require ESIA that will entail a systematic investigation of all risks and impact areas as identified in the screening report. For

subprojects involving land acquisition, ESS5 requires the development of resettlement plans (RAP) proportionate to the scale and magnitude of the land acquisition impacts, regardless of the number of affected parties and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) if livelihoods are affected as a result of the subprojects including impacts on downstream users. Following review by the E&S specialists on the project, the ESIA/ESMP, RAP, LRP and SMP will be sent to the World Bank for review and clearance before project activities are initiated.

Step 5: Implementation and Supervision: Once the ESF documents have been cleared, the ESMP and security management requirements will be included in the contractors' contracts. E&S specialists and the supervisory engineer will be required to orient and closely monitor the implementation of the ESMPs and sign off on the ESMP completion reports before payments are made. Internal monitoring to ensure the compliance of GW4R Components 1, 2 and 3 subproject implementation activities against the mitigation measures set out in its ESMP, RAP and LRP, will be carried out by the E&S risk management staff of the PIU E&S teams who are responsible for environmental and social management and the supervisory engineer at the construction sites. The VDC will also help monitor the contractor and raise any concerns with the SL Ground Water for Resilience Project E&S specialists.

Step 6: E&S Risk Management and Monitoring Reports: During the course of ESMF implementation, the PIU E&S teams will prepare and submit regular quarterly, biannual and annual E&S monitoring and performance reports for all subprojects carried under components 1, 2, and 3 including the identification and mitigation measures for unanticipated environmental and social risks and a summary of the grievances received and resolved. The environmental and social risk management (SRM) monitoring reports should be submitted internally to the World Bank for review.

Step 7: Annual Reviews: ESMF implementation will also be supported by conducting annual E&S performance audit that will be carried out by a third party (i.e. Registered and licensed independent consultancy firm). The third-party annual E&S performance audits will be conducted on Ground Water for Resilience project to evaluate the overall implementation of the ESMF.

Institutional Arrangements for the Implementation of ESMF and other ESF instruments

19. The units will be staffed with environmental specialist with OHS skills, social/CDD and GBV/gender specialists, who will ensure the ESF/ESS are implemented as required. To enhance intergovernmental coordination, project steering committees will be established at ministerial levels.

Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

20. As guided by ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the government/implementing agencies are required to provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information. Consultations should be conducted in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. A stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed for this project. The key stakeholders for this project include communities where subprojects will be implemented (including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups), downstream or neighboring communities who may be affected by the project, government institutions and individuals who will benefit from capacity strengthening, contractors who will be contracted for civil works. The stakeholders will be analyzed to understand their interest and influence on the project. They will be engaged and information disclosed at all stages of project lifecycle. Appropriate tools and methods will be used, such as community meetings, stakeholder workshops (including by virtual means); audio-visual messages on project information (radio, TV in different local languages), printed materials on project information, social media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Whats App), emails, websites and press releases among others. During preparation of this ESMF, stakeholders were consulted and their views taken on board. Stakeholder engagement will be continued throughout the project implementation and monitored and reported back to the stakeholder groups, and they will also be involved in monitoring stakeholder engagement.

Grievance Mechanism (GM)

21. GM structures and processes will be established for this project drawing from lessons from other World Bank financed projects and other GM mechanisms in the area. Grievance focal points and grievance redress committees will be present at community levels. At project level, the focal point will be the social and GBV/gender specialists, in order to ensure confidentiality in line with SEAH complaints protocols. Social/CDD specialists and environment specialists will support resolution with guidance from the Project Coordinator and managers who will review complaints at least every 2 months in conjunction with the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Training in complaints handling will be carried out for all staff and contractors including drivers, as anyone may be approached with a complaint. The GM aims to strengthen accountability and ensure transparency to beneficiaries, and to provide channels and structures for project stakeholders to provide feedback and/or raise grievances related to project supported activities. The GM is designed in a culturally appropriate way and is able to respond to all questions, concerns and complaints of project-affected parties.
22. All contractors and suppliers will be expected to have an internal GM for their workers and sensitize them on the Project GM. The contractors will have a focal person to receive complaints regarding the construction and their workers. GMs specific to the workers will be detailed in Labor Management Procedures (LMP). GBV/SEAH cases will be reported through the general Project GM, SEAH-sensitive channels as per the SEAH Prevention and Response Plan. The availability of these GMs does not prevent recourse to judicial and other administrative resolution mechanisms. The World Bank Grievance Redress Service is also available for concerns to be raised on WB financed activities.
23. In Somaliland, women are significantly disadvantaged in all four measured domains, according to the gender gap index of 0.45, ranging from less economic prospects to de facto non-representation in political decision-making processes to lower educational attainment. They have limited access to the labor market, where there is widespread clannism in job distribution, or partiality over qualifications, which is a major barrier to employment for both men and women. However, the impact on women is made worse by the fact that they have lower literacy and education levels than their male counterparts, a poorer social network, a perception that they cannot perform physically demanding tasks, and tight sociocultural norms that restrict women to the home. On the other hand, there are currently just nine local council representatives, no female members of parliament, and three female ministers who represent women in decision-making bodies (one full and two deputy). This contrasts sharply with the high levels of community receptivity to political involvement that have been noted².
24. UNDP reports that Somaliland has one of the highest levels of gender inequality in the world, at 0.776 (with a maximum of 1 denoting complete inequality), which ranks it fourth in the world (UNDP 2014, p.3). The country has extremely high maternal mortality, rape, female genital mutilation and child marriage rates, and violence against women and girls is common. The participation and roles of women in politics and decision-making is minimal, and although this is improving, it limits female roles and perpetuates inequality. The gender gap is deeply linked to water insecurity. There is a vast literature on the role of women and girls in Somaliland, and the underlying factors contributing to the gender gaps. Women make up 57% of the workforce in agriculture and pastoralism (both of which constitute nearly 70% of the local economy). They are significantly involved in trading and commerce, from micro-enterprises to large-scale businesses.
25. In relation to child labor and trafficking, in Somali culture, girls and boys are expected to take part in household chores from around the age of five years, especially in rural areas. The distribution of such tasks is highly gendered and the burden skewed towards girls.

² NAGAAD, *Somaliland Gender Gap Assessment*, 2019 <https://cng-cdn.oxfam.org/heca.oxfam.org/s3fs-public/file_attachments/NAGAAD_Somaliland_Gender_Gap_Assessment_FINAL.pdf>.

Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

26. The Program's environmental and social risks have been classified as high. The environmental risk rating is Substantial as the direct environmental risks of the Program are expected to be predictable, reversible, and site-specific and are not likely to be highly significant. The social risk rating is high given the contextual risks including the security situation in the HOA, the risk of conflict which can be unpredictable and factors such as access to land and inclusion. The SEAH risk is also categorized as Substantial since SEA/SH may occur as a result of the program activities notably those associated with labor influx where even relatively small numbers can lead to increased risks and towards female workers who may be at risk of SEA or SH in the workplace.

27. Based on learning from other water projects, the subprojects will most likely consist of construction and rehabilitation of boreholes, shallow wells, solar pumping for water supply for human and livestock consumption, water for small scale agricultural activities/irrigation, and ground water recharge using appropriate technologies. The potential environmental risks and impacts linked to drilling and rehabilitation works may include: (i) loss of vegetation leading to soil erosion and land degradation; (ii) disposal and management of liquid and solid waste; (iii) disposal and management of hazardous wastes from and fertilizers; (iv) impact on ecosystem (fauna and flora) disturbance leading to loss of habitats due to land clearance as well as loss of livelihood and ecosystem services; (v) decreased air quality; (iv) noise pollution; and (v) health and safety of employees and communities including those associated with operation of vehicles, risk of drowning, traffic, contaminations/pollution of water sources by pesticides and waste water, among others. Some of the main mitigation measures include re-vegetation, maintenance of machineries, waste management training, provision of waste bins, erection of road signage, wetting of loose soil to contain dust to mention but a few.

28. Key social risks and impacts include: (i) labour influx increasing the risk of GBV and HIV, disease transmission and other public health issues; (ii) communal conflict and conflict between pastoralist and farmers; (iii) inequality in accessing water; (iv) GBV/Sexual exploitation abuse and harassment; (v) increased irrigated agriculture affecting availability of land and water for livestock and changes in livelihoods and roles and responsibilities; (vi) land acquisition and access to land; and (vii) security issues for workers and communities. Possible mitigation measures for the potential social risks include ensuring local workers are given priority in employment, development of water sharing agreements to avoid conflicts and agree priorities for water use, awareness and sensitization on community health and safety among others.

Environmental and Social Assessment Process

29. Key steps in E&S assessments are subproject screening, assigning risks levels to determine whether it's eligible for funding and which type of assessment is to be conducted once subproject location is known. The next step is to undertake Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and development of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), review and approval of ESIA/ESMPs, implementation, monitoring and reporting and disclosure of information. An environmental and social screening form is provided in Annex 1 and sample TOR for ESIA/ESMP is provided in Annex 2.

Institutional Arrangements for the Implementation of ESMF and other ESF instruments

30. The project will be implemented by: (i) The MoWRD, Republic of Somaliland in Hargeisa in close coordination and collaboration with the other stakeholders. The project implementation unit will be staffed with environmental, social and GBV specialists, who will ensure the ESF/ESS are implemented as required. Contractors will also be responsible for ensuring E&S risks and impacts are avoided and mitigated and reported on. This will be included in contractor's bidding documents and contracts. At community level, Village Development Committees (VDC) will be instituted and trained on the ESF/ESS and they will have a role in implementation and monitoring of E&S risks and impacts and implementation of mitigation measures. The World Bank will also provide training, review and approve ESF instruments, monitor ESF/ESS implementation

and provide quality assurance. A third-party monitoring agent and capacity strengthening firm will be hired to provide additional capacity.

31. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

32. As guided by ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the government/implementing agencies are required to provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information. Consultations should be conducted in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. A stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed for this project. Project stakeholders are project affected persons (PAPs), those who have interest in the project; and disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals and groups. The key stakeholders for this project include communities (rural communities including pastoralists, farmers, agro-pastoralists and urban communities) where subprojects will be implemented, government institutions and individuals who will benefit from capacity strengthening, contractors who will be contracted for civil works. The stakeholders will be analyzed to understand their interest and influence on the project. They will be engaged and information disclosed at all stages of project life cycle. Appropriate tools and methods will be used, such as stakeholder workshops (in person or virtual); audio-visual messages on project information (radio, TV in different local languages), printed materials on project information, social media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp), emails, websites and press releases among others. During preparation of this ESMF, stakeholders were consulted within the confines of Covid-19 protocols and their views taken on board. Stakeholder engagement will be monitored and reported back to the stakeholder groups and they will also be involved in monitoring stakeholder engagement.

Grievance Mechanism (GM)

33. GM structures and processes will be established for this project drawing from lessons from other World Bank financed projects. Grievance focal points and grievance redress committees will be present at community levels. At project levels, these are likely to be the GBV/gender specialists, in order to ensure confidentiality in line with SEAH complaints protocols. Social/CDD specialists and environment specialists will support resolution with guidance from the Project Coordinator and managers who will review complaints at least every 2 months in conjunction with the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Training in complaints handling will be carried out for all staff and contractors including drivers, as anyone may be approached with a complaint. The GM aims to strengthen accountability and ensure transparency to beneficiaries, and to provide channels and structures for project stakeholders to provide feedback and/or raise grievances related to project supported activities. The GM is designed in a culturally appropriate way and is able to respond to all questions, concerns and complaints of project-affected parties.
34. All contractors and suppliers will be expected to have an internal GM for their workers and sensitize them on the Project GM. The contractors will have a focal person to receive complaints regarding the construction and their workers. GMs specific to the workers will be detailed in Labor Management Procedures (LMP). GBV/SEAH cases will be reported through the general Project GM, SEAH sensitive channel, as outlined in the SEAH Prevention and Response Plan. The availability of these GMs does not prevent recourse to judicial and other administrative resolution mechanisms. The World Bank Grievance Redress Service is also available for concerns to be raised on WB financed activities.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1. The World Bank, in consultation and collaboration with Horn of Africa (HoA) target countries and regional authority–Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), is preparing a regional project aimed at strengthening resilience to climate through groundwater (GW) management and exploitation. The project, ***Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience Project*** (GW4R), is planned to be implemented in Kenya, Somaliland, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti. The HOA is characterised by under-development, resource scarcity, conflict and violence, economic shocks, food insecurity and climate change impacts. The climate is characterized by short, rainy seasons and recurrent droughts and about 30% of the region is Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). Approximately 70% of the population live in rural areas and exhibit high levels of poverty (from 69.4% in Somaliland and Somalia to 22.5% in Djibouti) and high unemployment rates.
2. The economy of Somaliland is largely natural resources dependent, with agriculture, livestock and fisheries contributing over 70 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). Somaliland encompasses large areas suitable for livestock grazing, browsing, and fodder production; fertile alluvial soils for staple cereals, oil seeds, legumes, and horticulture crops; forests that provide prized gums and resins, as well as charcoal for cooking. The agriculture and livestock sectors are dependent on water of sufficient quantity, quality, and affordability. Many rural pastoral and agro-pastoral earn their living from agriculture (notably animal husbandry and crop farming). However, water scarcity has led to widespread crop devastation as well as livestock and human deaths.
3. Somaliland, one of the target countries, is generally arid with limited surface water resources and with no permanent rivers, all rivers are ephemeral, flowing only for hours or days at best after the rains. Somaliland is a water scarce country. Renewable fresh water per capita has declined dramatically over time from 2,087m³ in 1962 to 411m³ as of 2017 (World Bank, 2020), which is far below the UN recommended threshold of 1,000m³ per capita per year. This continuous decline in freshwater availability has resulted in fierce competition over water resources and has resulted in conflicts in some regions. The deteriorating quality of GW resources as a result of over-exploitation, increasing population and pollution is another challenge. Furthermore, these challenges have been exacerbated by climate change which has been manifested through recurrent floods and droughts.
4. Groundwater is the most important and available water resource for most of the country. However, accessing it is difficult and expensive. Somaliland has insecure areas, with potential conflict over water and land use, between agriculturalists, pastoralists, and domestic water users including IDPs, minority groups and castes. There are gender and age dynamics in water access and management with women focused on access for domestic use, men are decision makers in water resource management and water use and the youth are represented in customary water sharing management arrangements. Land is generally under communal ownership and land rights and access to land can be complex, with women having less say on land matters. The project will be implemented taking cognizance of these social and environmental challenges.

1.2 Project Description

5. The Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience Project (P174867) for Somaliland is part of a regional, multi-phased initiative project planned to be implemented by Kenya, Ethiopia, Somaliland, Somalia, Djibouti, Sudan and the Intergovernmental Authority in Development (IGAD). The project will benefit from regional cooperation and is designed to initially focus on borderland needs for improved water supply and transboundary cooperation, before addressing the numerous urgent needs that exist for improved water supply in inland areas,

as identified by GoSL MoWRD and project management. Investments in borderland areas, which a potential transboundary effect on deep GWs, requires careful discussions and cooperation across borders. These investments will benefit from services provided by IGAD as a regional actor and facilitator. Shallow GW, however, is local water, as such it lacks similar hydrological implications and can be developed across a larger area.³

6. The project gives emphasis to community level use and engagement in the management, operation and maintenance of Ground Water (GW), cost-effective infrastructure interventions, GW information and knowledge, as well as institutional capacity building to ensure inclusive access and sustainability of the resource. This is intended to strengthen the sustainable management of GW in Somaliland, so as to ensure that the resource continues to be used by people and communities, and to foster economic growth over time, long after the project is concluded. This project will be coordinated and monitored by the Somaliland government and implemented by the Ministry of Water Resource Development.

7. The project implementation consists of an initial period focused on preparatory activities in order to strengthen the country's GW supply and pilot field investments, followed by activities focused on delivering improved governance, management and monitoring, build knowledge and capacity. All the activities will be implemented within a five-year period. Investments in improved water conditions in the initial stages will focus on so-called "low-hanging fruits", i.e. interventions that are easy to initiate, manage and can deliver tangible results to people as well as preparing the project for the subsequent main investment period. The subsequent investments will be based on the experience gained in early activities.

8. The project focuses on GW development, the sustainable management of investments, and improved water usage. It is important to note that although the project focuses on the identification of GW and wells to construct and rehabilitate, it also includes community mobilization and management of new water schemes and improved water use. Engaging communities in managing and maintaining new water schemes is critical to the project at large. An appropriate community engagement approach will be developed, based on the Biyoole guidelines and lessons learned and how to best strengthen community engagement to ensure their participation in decisions. The project will exclude activities that may cause long-term and irreversible impact on the community and those that can have significant adverse E&S effects.

1.2.1 Project Development Objective (PDO)

9. The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to *increase the sustainable access and management of groundwater in the Horn of Africa's borderlands*. The project consists of three main components: (1) delivery of inclusive groundwater services to priority areas; (2) generating groundwater information and strengthening regional and national groundwater institutions; and (3) support for project management, knowledge, and operations. Each component is subdivided into sub-components and linked activities.

10. While project activities focus on the identification of GW resources and water points to construct and rehabilitate, sustainable GW management, and improved water usage, it also includes community mobilization and management of new water schemes. Engaging communities in managing and maintaining new water schemes is critical to the project at large. An appropriate community engagement approach will be developed,

³Please reference the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for activities to be implemented in the other countries – Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Sudan.

based on the Biyoole guidelines and lessons learned⁴ and how to best strengthen community engagement⁵ to ensure their participation in decisions about GW investment needs, ownership and maintenance and the gradual transition of responsibilities from implementing partner to community organizations.

11. Productive, efficient and sustainable water usage is of equal importance for the country's GW development. New water sources will only remain sustainable if the user side is adequately addressed. Systems for water allocation and use, balancing water recharge and discharge, and establishing conflict resolution mechanisms will be developed, disseminated and supported. Issues include small-scale distribution schemes, support to local water utilities, and enhanced WASH conditions in rural areas. Altogether, this requires cooperation and coordination between different types of professionals, including e.g., GW hydrologists, economists, engineers, local leaders, and planners. All stated investments – like drilling new or rehabilitating old wells – include both supply and use side activities.

12. Gender is a key factor determining the current and future of water management in Somaliland and is given much attention in project implementation. Somali women routinely allocate a significant amount of time fetching water while their corresponding role in water decision-making is limited. In order to improve access to and utilization of clean water, women's participation must change. Women and girls spend a significant portion of their time on water collection activities, which take longer than 30 minutes in 42.2% of households in northeast Somaliland⁶. At the national level, gender inequality is evident in women's low participation in leadership/ decision-making roles.^{7 8} The project contributes to that by shortening the walking distances to improved water sources and by arranging water committees where women are both included and empowered to take part in planning and decision making. A project also ensures the activities include community mobilization – of all type of citizens, both women and men, leaders and the public – and training, gender balanced capacity development of water professionals and vocational training of field-level technicians, and the establishment of village centers in each location where an improved water sources are arranged.

13. Project activities address drought and climate change issues in many ways. First, the collection of surface runoff, stored underground, and used in times of water scarcity is a very sound strategy to manage scarce water resources sustainably. Second, the walking distance for women and girls to collect water increases in times of droughts. The project will establish water points closer to where people live. Third, project activities focusing on community management, conflict resolution, and improved water use efficiency are all highly relevant in periods of drought and enhanced water scarcity. It is also at such periods that the importance of communication, cooperation and shared solutions are particularly important.

14. Investment plans - a learning approach. Investment plans for new water infrastructure will be based on a thorough assessment of the status of existing systems needing rehabilitation. This may be due a variety of technical and social reasons including poor siting, design and construction, and/or poor operation and maintenance due to insufficient ownership by the users, lack of finance, poor technical knowledge and lack of spare parts. The learnings from the assessment will be used to introduce measures and guidelines to promote

⁴ Biyoole Water for Agro-Pastoral Productivity and Resilience Project Manual; Assessing Potential for Small Dam Developments in Somalia, March 2019.

⁵ Community Engagement Operational Guidelines Somalia, 5 September 2020; Community Engagement Operational Guidelines Somalia, 5 September 2020, WB Final Report

⁶UNICEF Somalia and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (2014). *Northeast Zone Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011, Final Report*. UNICEF: Nairobi.

⁷Gender inequality is alarmingly high in Somalia at 0.776 out of a value of 1 (complete inequality), with Somalia at the fourth lowest position globally on the Gender Inequality Index, if internationally comparable data were available. Women suffer severe exclusion and inequality in all dimensions of the index—health, employment, and labor market participation (UNDP 2015).

⁸ UN Mission in Somalia, 2018. Somalia Gender Equality Strategy. UN Mission in Somalia.

sustainability. Improved systems design provides an opportunity to invest in solar-powered systems and other low-carbon activities and mitigate project effects on climate change.

15. **Regionality, borderlands and border districts.** Due to the regional character of the project, and benefiting from regional cooperation, the Somaliland GW4R project is designed to initiate implementation in the borderlands meeting needs for improved water supply and transboundary cooperation, before addressing the many urgent needs that exist for improved water supply in inland areas and as identified by the governments and project management. Investments in borderlands will consist of developing new, deep wells, delivering GW that have potential transboundary implication and thus requiring careful discussions and cooperation across borders. These investments will benefit from services provided by IGAD as a regional actor and facilitator. Shallow GW, however, is local water and as such lacks similar hydrological implications and can therefore be developed across a larger area. The project's strong regional focus is shown in the Figure 1, where deep wells are located in borderlands (green) and shallow wells mainly located in border districts (red and blue), albeit, as mentioned above, carrying limited transboundary implication. The World Bank Somaliland Economics of Water Study highlighted opportunities for piloting manual shallow well drilling in coastal areas. As the project progresses a few trials will be done with the intention of scaling this technology in the MPA phase two if it works.

16. Alignment with IGAD regional planning. Given the GW4R's regional approach, engaging several countries on the HoA and the central role played by IGAD in facilitating transboundary cooperation, capacity development, and data and information sharing, the Somaliland subproject is closely aligned with overarching IGAD plans.

1.3 Project Beneficiaries

17. Project beneficiaries will be communities that suffer from poor water conditions in Somaliland, 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 is estimated at 50,000 including:

- i. Rural communities - lacking enough clean water to maintain healthy living conditions;
- ii. Livestock owners - delivering about half of Somaliland food security and a very large share of the countries' export value;
- iii. Women and girl-children - traditionally being responsible for collecting household water, often from very far distances from the household; and
- iv. Urban populations - depending on rural GW sources and trucked into cities by private operators, sold at often exceedingly high prices.

18. The Program's environmental and social risks have been classified as High. The environmental risk rating is Substantial as the direct environmental risks of the Program are expected to be predictable, reversible, site-specific and are not likely to be highly significant. The social risk rating is high given the contextual risks including the security situation in the HOA, the risk of conflict which can be unpredictable and factors such as access to land and inclusion. The SEAH risk is also categorized as Substantial since SEA/SH may occur as a result of the program activities notably those associated with labor influx where even relatively small numbers can lead to increased risks and towards female workers who may be at risk of SEA or SH in the workplace.

a. Project Implementation Arrangements

19. All project interventions will be led by Somaliland Ministry of Water Resource Development (MoWRD), and overall coordination, tracking and reporting of project progress will happen at the national MoWRD level. The project will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at national level.

20. The project will build on the engagement developed over the five years of implementing the Groundwater Water for Resilience (GW4R). The Groundwater Water for Resilience (GW4R) project will enable to create the framework for the provision of water to Somaliland pastoral and agro-pastoral communities and is helping to the building of country systems and promoting inter-governmental coordination and collaboration.

21. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) headed by the Project Coordinator will be housed in the GoSL Ministry of Water Resources Development. The National Project Coordinator will be selected through a competitive process. The Project Coordinator will work closely with counterparts in the World Bank.

22. The National Project Coordinator will be supported by a team of water engineers, senior GW specialist, fiduciary specialists (procurement and finance), one full time environmental specialist, one full time social/GBV specialists, and a Community Development specialist from the MoWRD. All supporting staff will be selected on a competitive basis and receive a responsibility allowance. If qualified staff cannot be found within government, then consultants may be contracted following the World Bank procurement policies and Capacity Injection Manual (CIM). Other specialists required for medium and short-term inputs will be appointed on an ad hoc basis.

23. The objective of the PIU will be to manage implementation of project activities. The PIU will be staffed with civil servants who will receive responsibility allowances. Specialists will be contracted as needed depending on the state level mix of activities selected from the three components of the HoA GW4R results framework. The specialists will include, but are not limited to, project management personnel, fiduciary specialists, one full time environmental specialist and one full time social/GBV specialist. Drawing from prior WB projects where improved project implementation outcomes were realized due to increased key roles for women in PIU, the GW4R PIUs will aim to be gender balanced. This will also help to develop a cadre of women engineers or water experts for Somaliland.

24. **Community level institutions and mobilization:** Project activities that are implemented at the community level will work through representative community institutions-the Village Development Committees (VDC) supported by the District Authorities (the district water officers). These community level units should include representatives from various stakeholder groups within the village/community. The main role of these community level units will be to provide oversight to the GW4R activities implemented in their respective communities. The GW4R will channel community level project activities through existing Village Development Committees where possible. The GW4R project will draw significantly from the World Bank financed Biyoole project which is enabling government to pioneer country led community driven development.

25. **Community mobilization and planning:** Community level institutions will lead the identification and prioritization of water sector investments which fall under the scope of the GW4R. These local and district level committees will be in charge of operating, managing, and maintaining infrastructure in their respective district/community levels, this will include construction of infrastructure (hand dug and manual drilled wells by local entrepreneurs).

26. The community institutions through VDC will be sensitized and trained on the basics of ESS implementation. Their roles will, among others, include active participation during screening of projects, ESIA/ESMP development and implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures and GM. In addition, the project contractors will be required to implement an Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) plan which will outline procedures for avoiding health and safety incidents and for emergency medical treatment. This will be achieved by making it a component of the contractual agreement.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

2.1 Purpose and Scope of the ESMF

27. This document presents the ESMF for the proposed GW4R Somaliland component. This ESMF is a management tool to assist in managing potential adverse E&S impacts associated with activities of GW4R project in line with the requirements of country and World Bank ESS. The implementing partners of the Project and the PIU will follow this ESMF to ensure the E&S risks and impacts are fully assessed and management measures are in place prior to the implementation of the relevant Project activities.

28. The ESMF identifies the steps for detailed screening and assessment for the project's potential E&S risks, and for preparing and approving the required management plans for avoiding, and where avoidance is not possible, reducing, mitigating and managing these potential adverse impacts.

2.2 ESMF Rationale

29. The ESMF clarifies appropriate E&S management policies, processes, and mitigation principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects, which are to be prepared during project implementation by the Somaliland MoWRD, PIU team and private sector companies participating in the GW4R project. The PIU will use and refer to this ESMF during implementation of the project. Where appropriate, Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared during project implementation following guidelines in the ESMF. It remains the responsibility of the E&S specialists of PIU to ensure that the necessary mitigation plans are developed, implemented and adhered to by the project implementing agencies.

2.3 Objectives of ESMF

30. The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the E&S risks and impacts of the proposed project. The ESMF only applies to those activities that will be financed, either directly or indirectly, by GW4R, and not to any other activities that supported beneficiary entities may be otherwise involved in. All language in this ESMF should be interpreted in this light. Specifically, this ESMF covers many aspects including:

- i. Identifies World Bank Environmental and Social Standards applicable to the project;
- ii. Provides for potential risks and impacts that may occur;
- iii. It proposes measures and plans to avoid, reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse risks and impacts;
- iv. Make provisions for estimating and budgeting the costs of such measures;
- v. Provides information on the agency or agencies responsible for addressing project risks and impacts, including on its capacity to manage environmental and social risks and impacts;
- vi. Includes adequate information on the general area/locations in which subprojects are expected to be sited, including any potential environmental and social vulnerabilities of the area;
- vii. Provides the project implementers with an E&S screening process and risk management procedures that will enable them to identify, assess and mitigate potential E&S impacts of subproject activities, including through the preparation of a site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and/or ESMP where applicable;
- viii. Identifies relevant laws, policies, regulations that may be applicable and that the project activities scheduled for implementation are compliant with as well as the World Bank's Environmental and Social Frameworks and standards; and
- ix. Provides for how stakeholders will be engaged and consulted, how information will be disclosed and how project related grievances will be received and addressed.

2.4 ESMF Development Methodology and Consultations

31. The ESMF was prepared through information generated through extensive literature review and stakeholder discussions. The main reference documents included World Bank ESF documents and guidelines, draft Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for the GW4R project and the Somaliland PAD which is annexed to the overall project PAD, ESMFs of similar projects implemented in Somaliland and the region, relevant national legislation, policies, and guidelines, international covenants and treaties, among others. Input was received from a stakeholder consultation meeting conducted in December 2022, involving 17 participants attended including 5 women representatives from government agencies, MoWRD bilateral partners, NGOs (both local and international), and various parts of the community and civil society organizations, including minorities and people with disabilities. (see Annex 1).

3. POLICY, LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

32. This section describes the existing policy, legislative, administrative and institutional frameworks that will be important for consideration in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the GW4R project and ESF documents. It is instructive to note that the general policy and legislative environment in Somaliland is nascent and some of the existing policies are not comprehensive. It was only after 1991 that the state formation process started. Most of the existing policies, legislative, administrative and institutional frameworks are still evolving and it is embryonic state. It is for this reason that one of the project components will focus on investment in institutional capacity including policy development. Where national policies and legislations is non-existent, World Bank ESS and other relevant International Agreements and Covenants will guide the implementation of the project.

3.1. Somaliland Government Laws, Policies, Regulations and Institutional Frameworks.

33. There are laws, policies, administrative and institutional frameworks that are relevant to the GW4R project generally and for ESMF in particular.

3.2. The Republic of Somaliland Constitution, 2001:

34. The overarching legal document is the Somaliland Constitution, which was adopted on June 13th, 2001. There are several provisions that are relevant for this project as summarized below⁹.

- i. **Article 8 (1 & 2) Equality of Citizens:** All citizens of Somaliland shall enjoy equal rights and obligations before the law, and shall not be accorded precedence on grounds of colour, clan, birth, language, gender, property, status, opinion etc. Precedence and discrimination on grounds of ethnicity, clan affiliation, birth and residence is prohibited; and at the same time programs aimed at eradicating long lasting bad practices shall be a national obligation. Save for the political rights reserved for citizens, foreigners lawfully resident in Somaliland shall enjoy rights and obligations before the law equal to those enjoyed by citizens.
- ii. **Article 18 (1&2): The Environment and the Relief of Disaster.**
 - a) The state shall give a special priority to the protection and safeguarding of the environment, which is essential for the wellbeing of the society, and to the care of the natural resources. Therefore, the care of and (the combating of) the damage to the environment shall be determined by law.
 - b) The state shall undertake relief in disasters such as famine, storms, epidemics, earthquakes, and war.
- iii. **Article 20: Work, Trade, and the Welfare of Employees (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &6):**
 - a) All able citizens have a right and a duty to work. The state shall, therefore, be responsible for the creation of work and the facilitating of the skills training of employees.
 - b) The conditions of work of the young and women, night working and working establishments shall be regulated by the Labour Law.
 - c) All employees have a right to payment appropriate to the work they undertake, and are free to enter into agreements with their employers on an individual or collective basis. Forced labour is prohibited.
 - d) The state shall endeavor to create understanding and clear rights between employees and employers and shall accordingly introduce a law (in this respect).
 - e) The state employees and members of the armed forces shall be entitled remuneration for their duties and to payments for sickness, injury, or disability in accordance with the law.

⁹ The Republic of Somaliland, *The Constitution of Somaliland* (Hargeisa, Somaliland, 2001) <http://www.somalilandlaw.com/body_somaliland_constitution.htm#>.

- f) The state shall promote the support systems, insurance and safety of employees and shall strengthen the relevant responsible bodies.
- iv. **Article 25: The Right to Liberty, Guarantees and the Conditions of Rights and Freedoms (1, 2, 3 & 4):**
 - a) According to Somaliland constitution, no person shall be deprived of his liberty except in accordance with the law.
 - b) No person may be arrested, searched, or detained, except when caught in flagrante delicto, or on the issue of a reasoned arrest warrant by a competent judge.
 - c) The state shall guarantee to all citizens their rights and freedoms and the punishment for any of their infringements shall be determined by law.
 - d) The freedoms of the person shall not override the laws protecting the public morals, the security of the country or the rights of other individuals.
- v. **Article 31: The Right to Own Private Property (1, 2, & 3):**
 - a) Every person shall have the right to own private property, provided that it is acquired lawfully.
 - b) Private property acquired lawfully shall not be expropriated except for reasons of public interest and provided that proper compensation is paid.
 - c) The law shall determine matters that are within the public interest, which may bring about the expropriation of private property.
- vi. **Article 36 The Rights of Women (1, 2, 3 &4):** The rights, freedoms and duties laid down in the Constitution are to be enjoyed equally by men and women save for matters which are specifically ordained in Islamic Sharia. The Government shall encourage, and shall legislate for, the right of women to be free of practices which are contrary to Sharia and which are injurious to their person and dignity. Women have the right to own, manage, oversee, trade in, or pass on property in accordance with the law. In order to raise the level of education and income of women, and also the welfare of the family, women shall have the right to have extended to them education in home economics and to have opened for them vocational, special skills and adult education Schools.
- vii. **Article 12: Public Assets, Natural Resources and Indigenous Production (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6):** The land is a public property commonly owned by the nation, and the state is responsible for it. The care and safeguarding of property, endowments and public assets is the responsibility of the state and all citizens; and shall be determined by law. The Government shall have the power to own and possess movable and immovable property; and to purchase, sell, rent, lease, and exchange on equivalent value, or otherwise expend that property in any way which is in accordance with the law. The central state is responsible for the natural resources of the country, and shall take all possible steps to explore and exploit all these resources which are available in the nation's land or sea. The protection and the best means of the exploitation of these natural resources shall be determined by law. Where it is necessary to transfer the ownership or the benefits of a public asset, the transfer shall be effected in accordance with the law. The state shall encourage indigenous economic production such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, minerals, production of frankincense and myrrh and gum etc., and manufacture based on indigenous products.

3.2.1. Somaliland National Water Resource Strategy (2020 – 2024)

The National Water Sector Strategy establishes a framework for the development and management of water resources of Somaliland on a cost-effective, efficient, equitable and sustainable basis. The linkage of this strategic plan to the National Water Strategy sets out the approaches and modalities for implementation of the strategic plan and other relevant sector policies and regulations. The strategic plan is designed to streamline institutional roles in the water sector pursuant to the execution of the National Water Act 2017 (Law No. 49/ 2010). The Act mandates that the Ministry of Water

Resources Development is solely responsible for the development and management of the national water resources in Somaliland. The National Water Sector Strategic Plan has the following strategic objectives:

- a. To improve water governance and sustainable management with the development and reinforcement of water sector regulatory frameworks.
- b. To develop sustainable underground water and surface water harvesting resources in urban and rural settlements.
- c. To provide adequate, safe and affordable water to urban and pre-urban (23 districts) in Somaliland.
- d. To develop adequate sustainable water supply for livestock and agricultural farming sectors which are the economic backbone of Somaliland.
- e. Increase the capacity of national water sector institutions to effectively manage and develop water resources through enhancement of internal human resource skills, expertise, technical systems and institutional resources.
- f. To develop drought mitigation programs to improve resilience of national water resources to climatic and environmental changes.
- g. To undertake a full hydro-geological study of the four different aquifer basins identified in the NERAS underground water study to further explore the full underground water resource potential of each of the Basins¹⁰.

3.2.2. National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA), 2013

35. In 2013, Somaliland developed NAPA. The NAPA has helped the Government and development partners address climate risks and increase the resilience of the economy and livelihoods of the nation. Droughts, floods, extreme high temperatures and strong winds were identified as the major climate related hazards experienced in Somaliland. However, floods and droughts represent the most severe climate risks and a priority in the NAPA. Water sector was identified as the one of the most vulnerable sectors to climate change. The proposed project is thus in line with the needs identified in the NAPA for adaptation activities.

3.2.3. National Environment Policy (2015)

Governance of the Environmental Sector

Legislation

a) Objective

To create a legal framework for the implementation of the National Policy on environment and sustainable environmental management.

b) Guiding Principles

The laws that require amendment or new laws that require promulgation will:

- Be formulated within the political, social, cultural and economic situation prevailing in the country and will not compromise the principles of sustainable development.
- Ensure that all people living in the country have the fundamental right to an environment suitable for their health and well-being.
- Provide a framework for formulating, review, updating sectoral laws and reforming institutions on the management of the environment to ensure harmony.
- Provide a broad framework for both enforcement and incentive measures.
- Foster regional and international cooperation through agreements, conventions and treaties on sustainable utilization of natural resources and environmental management.

¹⁰ MoWRD, *Water Sector Strategic Plan 5 Years* (Hargeisa, Somaliland, 2020).

- Develop a forum to achieve maximum participation of individuals, communities and the private sector in the development of policies, laws and plans for the management of the environment.

3.4.2. Environmental Planning

a) Objective

To ensure that national, regional and local development plans integrate environmental concerns, in order to improve environmental management and ensure sensitivity to local concerns and needs.

b. Guiding Principles

- A National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) should be prepared and to be formally recognized by all government ministries as the key instrument for national environmental planning and the implementation of development programs.
- Regional Environmental Action Plans shall take into consideration local concerns and needs and be disseminated to the public.
- Ensure that the Regional Environmental Action Plans are prepared and are consistent with the NEAP.
- Ensure that Community Environment Action Plans are prepared and are consistent with the NEAP.
- Identify and zone environmentally critical areas in a national network to facilitate planning and investment prioritization.

3.4.3. Environmental Impact Assessment, Audits and Monitoring

a) Objective

To develop a system and guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), approval, audits, monitoring, and evaluation so that adverse environmental impacts can be eliminated or mitigated and environmental benefits enhanced.

b. Guiding Principles

- EIAs will be required as deemed necessary to ensure that public and private sector development options are environmentally sound and sustainable and that any environmental consequences are recognized early and taken into account in project design, and implementation.
- Obligatory IEE screening will precede EIAs to determine whether full EIAs are required for the specific site in question.
- EIAs will consider not only biophysical impact but will also address environmental impact in terms of existing social, economic, political and cultural conditions.
- Environmental Mitigation Plans for social and environmental impacts will be required for all activities where the EIA has determined a negative environmental threshold.
- Environmental Audits, including inspections, record-keeping and monitoring will be required for activities as determined by the mitigation plans or otherwise.
- Environmental Impact Assessments and Statements shall be made public and public comments on them invited and taken into consideration.
- EIA procedures should be cost effective, appropriate, reasonable and commensurate with the size, scope and relative impacts of the project or program in question.
- Obligatory decommissioning plans are required for mining operations and major industrial undertakings for specific locations.

3.4.4. Environmental Education and Public Awareness

a) Objective

To increase public and political awareness and understanding of the need for environmental protection, sustainable natural resource utilization, conservation and management as essential partners in development.

b. Guiding Principles

- Environmental protection requires political and public support and understanding of its importance and relevance to daily life.
- Promote the establishment of a central integrated database for storage and retrieval of all environmental data in an iterative manner within the MoWRD and with links to all relevant agencies and to all development projects in the provinces.
- Environmental education shall be taught on a multi-disciplinary basis and integrated into on-going curricula at all levels and on a continuous basis.
- Environmental education and awareness need to be promoted through formal and non-formal education channels by all government institutions, NGOs, and the private sector.
- An environmental information, education and communication program to enhance public understanding and awareness shall be targeted to all those in public and private sectors whose activities affect the environment in one way or another.

3.4.3. Private Sector and Community Participation

a) Objectives

To mobilize initiatives and resources in the private sector, NGOs and CBOs to achieve sustainable environmental management. To involve civil society in general and local communities in particular, in environmental planning and actions at all levels and empower them to protect, conserve and sustainably utilize and benefit from the Nation's natural resources.

b) Guiding Principles

- Natural resource conservation, protection and sustainable utilization can only be promoted if local authority and community participation, empowerment and social and economic benefits from natural resources are guaranteed.
- Government Ministries and Departments shall move towards becoming supervisory and regulatory bodies which provide enabling policy and legislative frameworks, for sustainable resource management activities.
- Implementation strategies will focus more on establishing an enabling environment to promote community-based sustainable natural resource use and less on traditional government managed development projects.
- Significant tangible benefits should remain with local communities when there is utilization of natural resources on public and customary land.

3.4.5. Environmental Human Resource Development and Research

a) Objectives

To provide training needed to implement a national program of environmental protection, conservation and management.

To carry out the basic and applied research needed to support sustainable management of the environment.

b. Guiding Principles

- Pure and applied environmentally-related research will be promoted and shall be demand-driven and prioritized.
- Adequate capacity building is critical in environmental management, planning, assessment of impacts, monitoring, evaluation and capacity for these should be reviewed in the core ministry (MoWRD) line ministries and other relevant sector stakeholders.

3.4.6. Gender, Youth and Children

a) Objective

To integrate gender, youth and children concerns in environmental planning decisions at all levels to ensure sustainable social and economic development as an integral component in gender and development policy.

b. Guiding Principles

- Both women and men including the youth should play a key role in the sustainable utilization of renewable natural resources and other development programs.
- Basic training in environmental and natural resource management will include analysis, methodologies and tools for gender mainstreaming
- Training, research and program implementation should incorporate techniques for finding solutions to gender issues.
- Developing an environmental awareness among youth and children is critical to environmental sustainability now and in the future.

3.4.7. Demographic Planning

a. Objective

To ensure that the growth of the country's population does not lead to environmental degradation

b. Guiding Principles

- While it is the right of each individual and couple to decide for themselves the number of children they wish to bear, child spacing should be encouraged.
- The annual growth rate of the Somaliland population should be reduced substantially so that the growth of the population is more consistent with that of the economy.
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is vital in creating increased demand for family planning services and therefore IEC activities must be well coordinated to ensure that the messages of all agencies involved are synchronized.
- Population education in schools and colleges will make a major contribution to the implementation of the national population program that fully comprehends the relationships between national demography, the economy and the environment.
- In order to ensure effective family planning delivery, it is also necessary to improve maternal and child health, provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, educational services, opportunities of productive employment and increased agricultural productivity.
- Success in achieving the objective of population policy crucially depends on changing negative traditional attitudes and practices as they impinge on the present disadvantaged status of women in Somaliland.
- It is essential that responsibility for coordinating population policies and programs be entrusted to a high-powered body.

3.4.8 Human Settlements and Health

a. Objective

To improve the settlement conditions of the urban and rural population with a view to boosting the implementation of health, environmental conservation and poverty reduction strategies.

To promote urban and rural housing planning services that provide all inhabitants with a healthy living environment and strengthen existing strategies to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS upon the people, the economy and the national development process.

b. Guiding Principles

- Urban, district and rural planning and development activities should incorporate human settlement and health concerns.
- Human settlements should incorporate environmental concerns as well as disaster preparedness.
- Temporary settlements for refugees and other displaced people are managed using the same guidelines for environmental, pollution and health concerns as for all other human settlements including environmental impact assessment and monitoring.
- Development and improvement of human settlements should incorporate the concept of community development with focus upon social services, particularly water supply, schools, health facilities, recreation

facilities, communications, transport and security which is difficult to maintain and tend to be environmentally unfriendly

- Every person has the obligation to bring an action against any person whose activities or omissions have or are likely to have an adverse impact on the environment.

3.4.9. Air Quality and Climate Change

a. Objective

To minimize the adverse impact of climate change and to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and to ensure that all citizens should have access to outdoor air without significant risk to their health.

b. Guiding Principles

- The climate is a fundamental natural resource which, if not well managed, can become a major constraint to socio-economic development.
- Air pollution should be reduced in order to provide a healthy and sustainable environment for social and economic development.
- Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced and greenhouse gas sinks must be enhanced in order to prevent interference with the climate system.
- It is necessary to control localized air pollution, especially in the urban environment, so as to reduce incidences of airborne diseases.
- Bush fires must be controlled to reduce air pollution and environmental hazards.

3.4.10. Conservation of Biological Diversity and Biosafety

a. Objective

To conserve, manage and utilize sustainably the country's biological diversity, ecosystems, natural and anthropic habitats, genetic resources and plant and animal species by preservation of the Nation's natural heritage for the present and posterity.

To ensure an appropriate level of protection of human, animal and plant health and habitat, while ensuring the well-being of the country

b. Guiding Principles

- Recognizing the importance of protecting its people, environment and biodiversity while promoting sustainable social and economic development of Somaliland
- Conservation of biological diversity is a form of natural resource management which has as its primary goal the maintenance of Somaliland biological resources to meet the needs and aspirations of both present and future generations.
- Biodiversity has an intrinsic value and is vital for agricultural, medicinal, scientific, research, tourism and other socio-economic developments.
- The conservation of biodiversity both within and outside protected areas is critical to environmental sustainability together with other policies such as land use policy and sustainable agriculture policies.

3.4.11. Land Tenure and Land Use

a. Objective

To promote sustainable use of the land resources of Somaliland, primarily, but not exclusively, for agricultural purposes by strengthening and clearly defining security of tenure over land resources including State Land, Reserves and Trust land in the process and

To establish a land tenure system conducive to increasing long term investment in the environment and natural resources sector and ensure the continuity of activities that guarantee sustainable resources use

b. Guiding Principles

- The provision of security of tenure for smallholder farmers against estate or ranch land expansion is important for sustainable use resource-based production systems.
- Empowering CBOs to regulate resource management on common property in their respective areas should be given high priority.
- Customary rights to land and resource use will be recognized and protected, or alternatives provided, including the opportunity to convert to leasehold.
- A comprehensive land tenure and land use policy shall encompass not only property rights to land but also other natural resources.
- Inappropriate land management that results in adverse environmental impacts on the environment and damage to natural resources would be used a basis for re-entry and revocation land lease.

3.2.1 Land Acquisition

4. In Somaliland there is no specific written law on land acquisition. Land disputes are managed by the traditional law of *Xeer*¹¹

3.2.2 The Constitution Article 12: Public Assets, Natural Resources and Indigenous Production states:

1. The land is public property commonly owned by the nation, and the state is responsible for it.
2. The care and safeguarding of property, endowments and public assets is the responsibility of the state and all citizens; **and shall be determined by law**¹².
3. The Government shall have the power to own and possess movable and immovable property; and to purchase, sell, rent, lease, and exchange on equivalent value, or otherwise expend that property in any way which is in accordance with the law.

3.3. Draft Land Tenure Policy

Overall Land Tenure Principles

5. A key constituent in the process of formulation of this law, the principles that will guide tenure policy include secure equitable access to land for use and ownership, sustainable land use and effective and efficient regulation. The Policy recognizes the following as cross-cutting issues; ministerial cooperation and co-facilitation and equal distribution of land rights. The Government acknowledges the basic need of tenure security. As a result, it shall be guided by and implement the following principles:
 - a) Designate all urban and rural land as well as natural resources in Somaliland as common property of the nation, upon which control, administration and management is exclusively vested in the state;
 - b) Facilitate the right to obtain land without payment for Somaliland farmers and protect against eviction from their possession;
 - c) Enforce the legal rights of access of pastoralists to free land grazing and cultivation as well as the right not to be displaced from their own lands;
 - d) Regulate land tenure and ensure tenure security for all socioeconomic groups, and that members of the different clans, genders, class origins, and religious and political affiliations have equal access to land for production processes under a decentralized system;
 - e) Protect individual property rights and communal rights in urban and rural settlements, particularly for

¹¹ See Annex 14.

¹² The Law referred to is the traditional *Xeer*.

- displaced populations and those undergoing livelihood crisis;
- f) Ensure compensation for populations whose habitat or livelihoods have been affected by government programming;
 - g) Endeavor to ensure that all land is put into productive use within an environmentally and economically sustainable framework;
 - h) Protect the right of pastoralists to free access to their traditional grazing lands and promote rural livelihoods;
 - i) Protection and utilization of national water resources is the responsibility of the Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources. The ministry shall determine conditions and methods required for the optimum allocation and utilization of water. The ministry shall issue permits to construct and operate hydraulic water works;
 - j) The Ministry of Public Works and Housing shall draft laws to create town-planning area with a view to promote the development of towns in an economically sound manner. The draft law shall fix in a precise manner the limits of town area;
 - k) Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Pastoral Development, Water and Natural Resources, shall collectively prepare a national plan which shall demarcate between agricultural land, forest reserve and water or mineral resource areas;
 - l) Facilitate the right to participate in all decision-making process and activities relating to land for local communities and the civil society that work to represent them.
6. In all instances where involuntary land acquisition results in involuntary loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets or means of livelihood the procedures for Involuntary Resettlement will be applied. The allocation and leasing of any and all communal land for all construction will require an "Allocation Note" (**Annex 9 - Contribution of Assets**) endorsed by the impacted community evidenced by a written protocol of the consultation between the traditional authorities and their communities¹³ and signed by the local government and traditional authority.

3.3.1. Land Categories¹⁴

7. The land in the Republic of Somaliland may be classified into the following categories:
- A. **Grazing land;** a field covered with grass or herbage and suitable for grazing by livestock.
 - B. **Pastureland;** is an area with lush herbaceous vegetation cover used for the grazing of ungulate livestock as part of a farm or ranch.
 - C. **Agricultural land;** refers to areas of land in which agriculture is recognized as the priority use. Farming is encouraged and non-agricultural uses are controlled.
 - D. **Rangeland;** a large, mostly unimproved section of land that is predominantly used for livestock grazing. This is land on which the natural vegetation is dominated by native grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, and shrubs. Rangeland also consists of areas seeded to native or adapted introduced species that are managed like native vegetation.
 - E. **Conservation land;** an area that is fenced-off or closed-off from common use for the protection and conservation of particular endemic and endangered natural resources (e.g. plants, animals, land, energy, minerals) or of historical/archaeological artefacts (e.g. paintings, monuments, etc) for the future. (see 7.1)
 - F. **Mining land;** a natural deposit of ores, coal, precious stones where such minerals are extracted or obtained either by excavation or by washing the soil
 - G. **Urban land;** is an area with a relatively higher population density of humans in comparison to the areas surrounding it known as rural areas. As such, urban areas also constitute increased density of human-created structures than rural areas.

¹³ This protocol is to be written by a clerk of the court of traditional authorities and supplemented by an observatory report made by any neutral persons selected to be present at the consultation. A time frame shall be set for when and how and for how long the consultation takes place.

¹⁴ Draft Land Tenure Policy

- H. **National Parks;** land that is set aside for the preservation of unique landscapes for the pleasure of the people. The land may vary in sizes and natural characteristics as well as the usage for which it is particularly preserved.
- I. **Graveyards;** an area that is specifically designated as burying ground where dead bodies or remains are buried. Shall be respected and protected by the state;
 - a) Graveyards of all religions shall be equally respected and protected;
 - b) Specific land shall be allocated for graveyards in all urban settlements;
 - c) The Minister of Religious Affairs and local municipalities shall be responsible for the protection of graveyards and the use of land allocated for graveyards;
 - d) The Minister of Religious Affairs shall issue regulations on protection of graveyards and use of land designated for graveyards.
- J. **Public works land;** an area where public buildings, roads, bridges, dams, housing developments are constructed or engineered by the state on behalf of the community.
- K. **Leisure and recreational land;** areas of open space provided for recreational use and resembling open woodlands where trees are chosen for their beauty and shade.
- L. **Religious, historical and archaeological sites;**
 - a) Shall be under the direct preservation and protection of the Government;
 - b) The Minister of Tourism and Heritage shall be mandated to declare any new sight of historical, archaeological or cultural value as a protected area.
- M. **Hazardous land;** an area that is designated as unsafe by appropriate authorities for the settlement or subsistence of humans as a result of either human-made causes such as the disposal of toxic substances that contaminate or pollute the environment or natural threats such as earthquakes, volcanoes and landslides that threaten human safety.

3.3.2. Land tenure

- 8. Land is a basic resource for livestock development hence the need to encourage its optimal use. A large proportion of the land is under communal ownership. Lack of guaranteed security of land tenure and appropriate mechanisms for land ownership for livestock production has increased social conflicts between livestock farmers and other land users. In addition, there is no incentive for rational rangeland management and this discourages investments in improved pastures and water supplies.
- 9. Expansion of illegal enclosures in rangelands has resulted into reduction of grazing areas and concentration of large numbers of animals in the marginal lands leading to overgrazing and environmental degradation. Furthermore, there is scarcity of land use planners for demarcation of land for various uses.

3.4. Strategic Goal (4): Promote Sustainable Natural Resource Management

10. Similar to the other east African countries, Somaliland is experiencing enormous environmental problems which have a harmful impact on agricultural production. Among them are the degradation of arable land, loss of vegetation cover and biodiversity and scarcity of water resources which consequently reduces the yield of both subsistence and commercial farms.

The aim of this goal is to promote sustainable natural resource (land, water and vegetation) management for effective and efficient natural resource utilization and sustaining increase of sector productivity.

3.4.1. Strategic objectives of Goal (4):

- To promote development and sustainable utilization of agricultural land resources
- To promote development and efficient use of water resources

3.5. To promote development and sustainable utilization of agricultural land resources

11. In Somaliland, it is estimated approximately 10% of the total land is suitable for cultivation but currently only 3% are cultivated. Rain fed farming accounts for 90% while the remaining 10% is irrigated. The sector is poorly developed and characterized by low productivity. This is due number of factors including land degradation and loss of top fertile soil through soil erosion and poor agriculture practices. Therefore, the interventions of this objective will aim at reducing degradations, soil conservation and sustainable utilization of agricultural land.

Interventions

- Agricultural land registration and issuance of land ownership deeds
- Arbitration and resolution of agriculture land disputes
- Creating sustainable agricultural land use and management of environment through development, amendment and implementation of legal and policy framework.
- Establishment and strengthening coordination among implementation agencies.
- Promotion of community involvement and participatory approaches in land use planning for sustainable land resource management to prevent land degradation.
- Conservation of land resources and restoration of land productivity through soil conservation mechanisms and good agricultural practices.
- Increasing land resource development and management budget allocations.
- Conducting survey for mapping agricultural potential land, currently cultivated land and degraded arable land.

3.6. To Promote Development and Efficient Use of Water Resources

12. Somaliland is mainly an arid and semi-arid country with insufficient and erratic rainfall making rainfed agriculture unreliable. On the other hand, the country is not gifted any perennial rivers that flow round the year. It rather is endowed with seasonal rivers that bring flash floods from upstream mountainous watersheds during the rainy seasons.

In order to increase and sustain country's agriculture productivity, the ministry will improve productivity and sustainability of agricultural water management.

Interventions

- Creation of a conducive environment for effective water resource development and management through formulation of needed policy framework and amending and implementation of existing legal framework.
- Promotion of appropriate dry land water-efficient management technologies such as irrigation technologies, and on farm integrated water conservation to maximize water use efficiency.
- Conducting irrigation potential assessment and development of a comprehensive irrigation development plan.
- Promote rehabilitation and development of irrigation water sources (canals, shallow-wells, water reservoirs and dams) and protect water catchments areas.
- Promote rainwater-harvesting technologies for domestic and agricultural purposes e.g. roof water harvesting.
- Conducting detailed flood-based farming potential assessment and mapping.
- Design and implement community participatory re-forestation and agro-forestry programs to reclaim and protect the environment.
- Exposure visits of decision makers, experts, community leaders and agro-pastoralists.

3.7. The Agricultural Land Law (8/1998).

13. The law transfers all land from traditional authorities to the government. Individuals desiring land were to register their holdings within a 6 months' period. The law does not recognize customary land holdings. In Somaliland the Authority of the agricultural permission laws give mandate ministry of agricultural developments.

14. From November 14, 2019, the new National Policy, National Eviction Guidelines and the Interim Protocol on Land Distribution for Housing to Eligible Refugee-Returnees and IDP. The policy codifies the roles and responsibilities between the Governments. The National Eviction Guidelines address the human rights implications of evictions in

urban and rural areas by preventing arbitrary and forced eviction of occupiers of public and private properties, from homes, encampments and other lands.

3.8. The Land Management Act 17/2001,

Gives local council cities in Somaliland their mandate:

3.8.1. Article 1 Power of Land Administration

15. In addition to God, the entire territory of the Republic of Somaliland belongs to the Government of Somaliland (as stipulated in Article 12, Clause 1 of the Constitution) and therefore its administrative powers, transfers and legislative proposals belong to the Council of Ministers.
16. The President of the Republic of Somaliland, upon hearing the advice of the Council of Ministers and the National Urban Design Commission of the Republic of Somaliland, shall issue a Presidential Decree on the acquisition of land or buildings for the common good. Public purpose means: construction sites, New Roads, Broadway, bridges, power lines, telecommunications, government offices and other public buildings and shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Government.

3.8.2. Article 2 Land Power

17. The administration and provision of construction positions in the cities (districts) of the Republic of Somaliland, is owned by the local government (Executive Committee of the local government).
18. The management of any public interest such as; The land of government offices, houses, diplomats, factories and all the former public places (public area) is owned by the central government.
- 18.2. There shall be an office representing the National Commission for General Designs, located at the headquarters of the Ministry of Public Works at the District, Regional, and National.
- 18.3. The office referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall verify that the land deeds completed by the land administration of the municipality are in accordance with the general design of the city.
- 18.4. It is prohibited for the Armed Forces and other government agencies other than those mentioned in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article to interfere in any way with the administration of land matters.

3.8.3. Other articles

19. Article 20 declares that any structures, whether permanent or temporarily constructed without being in accordance with the land allocation process will be considered to be illegal.
20. Article 21 addresses eviction and demolition of illegal property. Section 1 of this article indicates “The Municipal government while implementing the city urban plan will have the authority to demolish illegally constructed structures be, they temporary or permanent”. In Section 2 of this article eviction from temporary structures can arise if the said land is part of a plan in which it is set aside and it is needed for purposes other than residential use and in which case the evicted parties will be settled in a suitable land and their eviction and settlement costs will be covered by the local government. As per Section 3 “Illegal structures cannot be constructed for the purpose of acquiring land and eviction of such structures will not be due for compensation”. Section 4 mentions that “Parties affected by eviction or demolition of single structures or whole estates will have priority in any land allocation resulting from such activity”.
21. Article 22 addresses demolition of legal property stating “When the demolition of a legal property results from needs arising due to City Planning, the following will apply: a) The affected party will be compensated for the value of their property. b) The affected party will be allocated with land not less than size to his evicted land and will be offered legal documents”.

22. Article 23 addresses expropriation of land for the purpose of common good pointing out: a) Following consultation with the permanent national planning committee and having gained their approval, the Mayor will have the authority to issue an order to take over legally allocated built land or otherwise for the purpose of common good. b) Any party affected by section 1 above will have a right to the following: I) compensation in value similar to the said property and II) be provided with similar property that is equal in value and size to the said property.
23. Article 28 of Law No. 17 establishes the Land Dispute Tribunals: quasi- judicial administrative bodies composed of seven members with knowledge and experience in land issues nominated by various ministries and appointed by the Minister of Interior.

3.8.4. Article 31: The Right to Own Private Property

1. Every person shall have the right to own private property, provided that it is acquired lawfully
 2. Private property acquired lawfully shall not be expropriated except for reasons of public interest and provided that proper compensation is paid.
 3. The law shall determine matters that are within the public interest, which may bring about the expropriation of private property.
24. Somaliland Urban Land Management Act covers all matters related to urban land and provides guidelines on the governance, and management of urban land. Chapter Four of this law covers land right and obligations.
25. Article 38 confirms the right to own land and property stating: “Every person has the right to legally own land and property in accordance with Article 17 of the Constitution of the Somaliland and no property can be repossessed without legal justification unless it is in the public interest, in which case appropriate compensation must be made at the earliest opportunity”.
26. Article 22 of this law deals with the repossession of private land for public interest whereby the mayor of a town is vested with powers to repose previously allotted land, subject to approval from local councilors, and the Ministry of Public Works. This law states that those affected by this order will have the right to the following: a) Compensation to the value of the structure on the site. b) The right to an alternative and equivalent (in value and size) to the repossessed parcel of land. Although compensation is to be granted under this law, it is also limited to legal structures, as indicated “The compensation will be paid if the structure was lawful”. In addition to this, relocation costs will be borne by the affected party. The law also states that the process to be followed during repossession will be in accordance with the Land Laws and the Somaliland Constitution. This law strictly limits the use of such repossessed land for public use only. This Article has a grievance redressal mechanism “Any individual affected by the repossession, who does not receive compensation proposed under this article, has the right to request the court for compensation arising from the repossession and the damages related to it”.
27. Article 35 of this law covers relocation or demolition of illegal property stating: The local authority, in fulfillment of the urban plan, has power to demolish illegal structures, whether permanent or temporary. This law permits “Relocation of a settlement when an emerging public interest need arises or when the development of the settlement does not comply with the urban plan or when a specific location has been zoned for a different purpose”. The law also states that the inhabitants must be relocated to a suitable alternative and the costs will be borne by the local authority. Although the above is very clear in relation to compensation for illegal structures there is some lack of clarity as the next section seems to be contradictory indicating: “Actions taken against illegal construction do not allow the individual to claim allotment of another parcel and relocation (of inhabitants of illegal structures) does not include

any compensation. Only inhabitants of settlements that are relocated will have a rightful claim to allotment of land that may arise from the relocation.”

28. Article 36 addresses the demolition of lawful structures indicating: “When a lawfully constructed structure is recommended for demolition during the review of a town’s urban master plan, the owner of the structure will have a right to: a) receive compensation equivalent to the value of the demolished structure and to be relieved of the ownership certificate for this parcel; and b) be allocated land whose size is equivalent to the previous parcel and to be provided with an ownership certificate”.

29. Resettlement is also addressed by Somaliland Urban Regulatory Framework passed by cabinet as policy in November 2016. Section 3.9.13 covers involuntary relocation beginning with the need to avoid or minimize resettlement. This Policy indicates: “When direct economic and social impacts are caused by taking of land resulting in involuntary relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected persons must move to another location or the restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas result in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons, the following guidelines shall be required:

30. Where relocation cannot be avoided, displaced persons shall be meaningfully consulted throughout the entire project cycle individually and collectively, with a right to appeal, and receive the opportunity to participate in the project activities, and share the project benefits;

31. The property or use rights of owners and users shall be registered;

32. Compensation for any loss of private property, such as built structures, crops and trees, and for the type of any use rights, shall be determined at the time of relocation and paid before relocation commences;

Compensation shall be according to the market value of the land and the property, or the interest therein of the claimant at the valuation date. The assessment of compensation is by an independent evaluator appointed by the Local Council or the General Works Sub-Committee; and the relocated persons shall be assisted in restoring their livelihoods and standards of living.

3.9. National Water Act for the Somaliland (2011)

33. The purpose of this Water Act shall be to improve availability and access to water in a sustainable and equitable way for all different types of uses, in a manner that is environmentally safe. The specific objectives therefore are:

- To recognize, legitimize, empower, and endorse the Somaliland customary laws and institutions and Somaliland traditional leaders in water-related administrative, fiscal, and judicial affairs;
- To govern the management of water resources and the provision of water services through the implementation and enforcement of the Water Code, its laws and regulations;
- To provide coordination among the government Ministries and autonomous agencies which are concerned with the development and administration of water resources and their uses;
- To define the rights and obligations of persons, concerning socially wise and economically beneficial uses of water, and harmonize them with the general welfare.
- MOWR is responsible to develop and enforce technical and non-technical means and standards to conserve water such as the utilization of efficient and appropriate technology and techniques for use of natural water resources, as well as of education, information, economic, and ethical means and measures;

34. Article 14 Settlement of Disputes Relating to Water Rights

- In case of disputes related to water rights the community mechanism shall be empowered to resolve the issues according to customary law.

- In the event of failure to settle the dispute under Article 14.1, the dispute shall be referred to the competent Court.

35. The National Policy on Environment is aligned with the eight UN Millennium Development Goals. The two that are of the greatest importance to the National Policy on Environment Are Goal No 1, "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger" and Goal No 7, take measures to "Ensure environmental sustainability".

36. The worsening environmental situation in Somaliland prompted the need to create a National Policy on Environment, with the following provisions: To support the worsening environmental situation and that in relation to the economic sectors the following issues of prime importance should provide the baseline for formulation of the National Policy on Environment:

- Agricultural Sector:** Land degradation through inappropriate use of chemical agents and improper agricultural practices. Lack of attention to an integrated water resource management policy in agricultural policy and developments.
- Water Sector:** A high percentage of the population does not have access to safe water supply, and access to satisfactory sanitation facilities. Pollution and resultant changes in local biodiversity through soil erosion, industrial and household effluents.

37. Some provisions of the labour code are relevant to the World Bank's ESS2:

- It stipulates that all contracts of employment must include a) the nature and duration of the contract; b) the hours and place of work; c) the remuneration payable to the worker; and c) the procedure for suspension or termination of contract. Furthermore, all contracts must be submitted to the competent labor inspector for pre-approval.
- In regards to OHS, the employer is obligated to provide adequate measures for health and safety for protecting staff against related risks, including the provisions of a safe and clean work environment and of well-equipped, constructed and managed workplaces that provide sanitary facilities, water and other basic tools and appliances ensuring workers' health and safety.
- The Code further stipulates that workers have the right to submit complaints and the employer must give the complaints due consideration. Remuneration must be adequate in view of the quality and quantity of the work delivered, and must be non-discriminatory with regards to age, gender and other aspects. Maximum number of working hours per week are 8 hours per day and 6 days per week.
- Some work is considered dangerous and unhealthy and forbidden for women and youth (defined as 15-18 years of age). This includes the carrying of heavy weights or working at night.
- The Labor Code further forbids work for children below the age of 15.
- The Code also recognizes freedom of association. Employers are prohibited from engaging in any kind of discrimination or restriction of the right of freedom of association. Workers are allowed to join trade unions.
- The Labor Code stipulates the right to equal pay for women for the same work as men and paid maternity leave. Women are entitled to 4 months of maternity leave at half pay

Table 1: Summary of Somaliland Laws, Policies, Strategies, Regulations and Institutional Frameworks

| S/N | Laws, policies, strategies, plans, regulations, institutions | Key provisions relevant for this project and ESMF |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | Somaliland Constitution | In Article 18, the importance and protection of the environment. Among the key features include combating deforestation, soil erosion and pollution. The constitution of Somaliland clearly states that the state shall give a special priority to the protection and safeguarding of the environment, which is essential for the wellbeing of the society, and to the care of the natural resources. Following this, the Somaliland legislative organs passed/ratified number of environmental and habitat conservation acts to better regulate, and protect Somaliland environment. |
| 2. | The Somaliland Environmental Management Law No.79/2018 | <p>Art 25 articulates the need to undertake the Environmental impact assessment studies and it should be prepared respectively by individual experts or a firm of experts authorized in that behalf by the Authority. The Authority shall maintain a register of all individual experts or firms of all experts duly authorized by it to conduct or prepare.</p> <p>The Act in detailed way explains the project shall undertake or cause to be undertaken at his own expense an environmental impact assessment study and prepare a report thereof where the Authority, being satisfied, after studying the project report submitted under subsection (1), that the intended project may or is likely to have or will have a significant impact on the environment.</p> |
| 3. | Ministry for Environment, and Climate Change (MoECC) | The MoECC has responsibility for climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, supported by a five-year plan (2017-2021). The Ministry collaborates with the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) in the development of climate change, early warning and drought resilience strategies. |
| 4. | Ministry of Water Somaliland Water Resource Development (MoWRD) | Ministry of Water Somaliland Water Resource Development (MoWRD) is the key institution responsible for policy, planning, coordination, and development of available water resources in Somaliland. |
| 5. | Environmental Management Policy 2015, and Environmental Management | Provides guidance on environmental management, conservation and preservation and standards. |
| 6. | Somaliland Law on the Prevention of Deforestation and Desertification (Law No: 04/1998) | This Law consisting of 19 articles aims at curbing environmental problems of Somaliland, in particular, those related to tree destruction and consequent risks, and restoring land erosion. In particular (i) article 1 lists the non-prohibited plant that can be cut without a permit from the Ministry of Environment; (ii) article 2 lists the plants that it is not possible to cut or burn; (iii) article 3 lists the forest reserves of the region and prohibited actions within these areas are listed in article 4. In Article 7; hunting, trading, and export of all kinds of games and birds are prohibited. The Ministry may take some steps (a) to reclaim the land for grazing, agriculture, reforestation, soil conservation, or deforestation; or (b) to control pasture, vegetation, and related forests and wildlife and utilize water. |
| 7. | Somaliland National Employment Policy | This policy is anchoring on the values and principles of strong social dialogue and effective tripartism. The policy give much emphasis the rights of workers as prescribed by the Constitution of Somaliland. These rights will be safeguarded at all times. These include but not limited that every person has the right to work under satisfactory, safe and healthy conditions, and to receive equal rights |

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| | | without discrimination of any kind and the State shall protect the health, safety and welfare of all persons in employment. The State encourage the participation of workers in the decision- making process at the workplace. |
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3.3 Applicable International Conventions and Agreements

38. There are a number of international treaties, agreements and conventions that have been signed or ratified by Somaliland, which are relevant for the GW4R project. These conventions and agreements are aimed at halting environmental degradation and improving the sustainable use of natural resources, climate change adaptation and mitigation, labour management, among others. Among the relevant conventions that Somaliland is a signatory are the:

- i. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- ii. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;
- iii. Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden Environment;
- iv. Protocol concerning Regional cooperation in Combating Pollution by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency;
- v. UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;
- vi. Protocol concerning Co-operation on Combating Marine Pollution in cases of Emergency in the Eastern African region;
- vii. Convention for the protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention);
- viii. Somaliland ratified both the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Convention on Biodiversity in 2009;
- ix. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 – 2030);
- x. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2010;
- xi. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in 2010;
- xii. In February, 2021 Somaliland ratified Convention 190 and six other International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, to improve labour standards, and will promote gender equality at the workplace and will prohibit sexual and gender-based violence which is adversely affecting women and girls. The Convention will also assist unions in their campaigns for the introduction of a sexual offences bill in the Somaliland parliament;
- xiii. Convention 144 on tripartite consultation will promote better industrial relations and improve stakeholder relations with government, employers, and trade unions;
- xiv. Further, Conventions 187 and 155 on health and safety and protect workers’ rights and will help to end unsafe working conditions and improve workers well-being; and
- xv. Conventions 97 on migration for employment, Convention 143 on migrant workers and Convention 181 on private employment agencies seek to address the abuse and exploitation faced by Somali migrant workers abroad. by providing legal protection.

3.4 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

39. The Project E&S risk rating is high. Seven of the Bank’s ESSs are deemed applicable. Compliance with these ESSs is required to, among others, to avoid, minimize, and mitigate the adverse effects of projects it is financing and to assure that the Project is eligible for World Bank support. To ensure total compliance with the World Bank ESS, the following documents have been prepared at this appraisal stage: (i) an Environmental and Social Management Framework (presented herein); (ii) a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). During implementation, subproject instruments will be developed and implemented

including ESMP, Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) Prevention and Response Plan; and Labor Management Procedures (LMP). The table below provides details of the ESS and polices applicable to the project.

Table 2: WB Environmental and Social Standards applicable under GW4R project

| ESF standards | Applicable | Description and application |
|---|------------|--|
| ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts | Yes | The primary objective of the ESS1 is to identify, evaluate and manage environmental and social risk and impacts of the projects at each stage of the project to achieve outcomes consistent with the environmental and social standards. There will be GW infrastructure activities to be funded under the component two of the project which means land will be acquired, workers will be recruited, pest control measures will be undertaken in the irrigated land and all these will most likely have environmental and social impacts while much care will be taken to ensure that the risks and impacts are minimized, avoided and/or mitigated. CCD process will be used to identify priority and the process will be inclusive. However, there may be possibility that vulnerable and marginalized groups are inadvertently left out of the local processes. It is therefore imperative that E&S screening for each subproject is done as part of the preparation of the subproject and based on the outcomes of the screening and national regulations, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or ESMP shall be conducted to identify potentially adverse environmental and social risks and impacts to provide input to the design of the subproject under the project at an early stage. |
| ESS2 -Labor and Working Conditions | Yes | The objective is to promote sound worker management and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions and space to air their concerns. The standard applies to all project workers, including those recruited to manage the projects (direct workers), those contracted by the project contractors and third parties including members of the community who will be employed to work at the sites as skilled or unskilled labour. Issues of labor and working conditions will be covered during environmental and social assessment and in the Labor Management Procedures (LMP). |
| ESS3: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management | Yes | The objective is to promote sustainable use of resources including energy, water, and raw materials, avoid or minimize pollutions, hazardous waste and emissions and its impact on humans and environment by the project activities. The main type of investments will include rehabilitation and constructions of boreholes, sand dams/subsurface dams, (Wadis), surface water storage (Berkads, sand dam or earth dams), shallow wells, water for agriculture activities (e.g. small scale irrigation), solar pumping for water points for human and livestock consumptions, and ground water recharge activities using appropriate technologies. Pollution related to these types of subproject will be presented and managed using appropriate methods. |
| ESS4: Community Health and Safety | Yes | ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities. Project-related community health and safety risks and impacts will be avoided or minimized, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable. During design and implementation of subprojects, the implementers both government operators and contractors will ensure the infrastructure designs are done professionally and all safety measures considered. Since the project focus is on water provision, risk related to community exposure to water-borne and vector disease should be minimized. Through labour influx community may be exposed to communicable disease especially COVID-19, hence necessary measures following government health protocol should be adhered to. Use of solar panels may expose communities to hazardous waste thus mitigation measures should be put in place. Additionally, given that Somaliland is generally high risk area, security personnel will mostly likely be engaged for prevention and defense at the project sites and elaborate security risk management will be needed for community safety. |

| | | |
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| | | Depending on the results of subproject E&S assessment and security risk assessments, preparation of community emergency preparedness and response plan maybe developed in an inclusive manner to help reduce and manage injury to health and safety of the community. |
| ESS5 Land Acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement | Yes | ESS5 applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation. The project will avoid involuntary resettlement and if it is inevitable, sustainably mitigate its impact and ensure e that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate dis- closure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected. As required, involuntary resettlement instruments including Resettlement Action Plans and Livelihood Restoration Plans will be prepared with participation of the project affected persons. |
| ESS6: Biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of living natural resources | Yes | ESS6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. As determined by the subproject-specific environmental and social assessment, the requirements of this ESS will be applied to each subproject that potentially affects biodiversity or habitats, either positively or negatively, directly or indirectly, or that depend upon biodiversity for their success. It also applies to projects that involve primary production and/or harvesting of living natural resources. |
| ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities | No | MoWRD to confirm the presence of IP/Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities as per ESS7 to determine the applicability of the standard. |
| ESS8 Cultural Heritage | Yes | Given the nature and scope of the proposed project activities significant impacts on cultural heritage are not anticipated. The project impact on cultural heritage and relevance of this ESS8 will be further assessed during the project implementation. The project will not finance activities that will affect cultural heritage resources, and this will be included in the exclusion list in the ESMF and ESCP. Although no impacts on cultural heritage are anticipated, the project does incorporate “chance finds” procedures in the ESMF. Furthermore, the environmental and social screening procedure in the ESMF does consider impact identification of cultural heritage and assessment of tangible and intangible heritage in consultation with affected stakeholders. |
| ESS10: Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure. | Yes | ESS10 objectives are to establish a systematic and inclusive approach to engage stakeholders and sustain the relationship; assess their interest and influence; ensure disclosure of project related information in timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format and provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances. Effective stakeholder engagement will improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. Grievance redress mechanism will be established. The ESS10 is applicable to all projects supported under Investment Project Financing, of which this project is part. |

3.5 World Bank Group EHS Guidelines

40. WBG has guidelines for Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) that projects it finances are expected to comply with. The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are acceptable to the WBG, and that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology. The guidelines contain information on many crosscutting areas, potentially covering all sectors including:

environment (waste management, ambient air quality, noise and water pollution); occupational health and safety; community health and safety; construction and decommissioning; among others. The relevant EHS guidelines are applicable to subprojects to be implemented under the HOAGW4R project. The information on the EHS can be found on this website.

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/our+approach/risk+management/ehsguidelines

3.6 Gap Analysis

41. The activities in the GW4R project need to comply with both Somali laws and regulations and World Bank ESS. However, this project will mainly reference the World Bank Group ESSs since there are gaps in the implementation and enforcement of national standards even where they exist. Table 3 provides a summary gap analysis.

Table 3: Gap analysis for WB and GoSL Policies, Laws & regulations relevant to this ESMF

| ESF Objectives | Summary provisions of National Laws and Requirements | Gaps | Proposed Gap Filling Measure |
|--|--|---|---|
| ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts | | | |
| <p>Objectives of ESS1 are: To identify, evaluate and manage the environment and social risks and impacts of the project in a manner consistent with the ESSs.</p> <p>To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to: (a) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; (b) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; (c) Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigated; and (d) Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.</p> <p>To adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities resulting from the project.</p> <p>To utilize national environmental and social institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate.</p> <p>To promote improved environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance Borrower capacity.</p> | <p><u>The Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland.</u> -Art 12: The state is responsible for the natural resources of the country, and shall take all possible steps to explore and exploit all these resources which are available in the nation’s land or sea. The use, protection and the best means of the exploitation of these natural resources shall be determined by law.</p> <p>-Art 12: Articulates that the land is a public property commonly owned by the nation, and the state is responsible for it. Land is primary resource and to be held, used and managed in an equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable manner.</p> <p>Art 18: Clearly states that the state shall give a special priority to the protection and safeguarding of the environment, which is essential for the wellbeing of the society, and to the care of the natural resources. The Somaliland environmental Management No.79/2018 discuss further the care of environment and the way of combating the damages to the environment. Environment: Government shall give priority to the protection, conservation, and preservation of the environment against anything that may cause harm to natural biodiversity and the ecosystem. All people to safeguard it.</p> | <p>There are number of Laws (Acts) to operationalize the constitutional provisions which have been adopted in Somaliland such as, Somaliland Environmental Management Act No. 79/2018, Somaliland Forestry and Wild life conservation Act No. 69/2015, Law on the Prevention of Deforestation & Desertification (Law N: 04/1998), National Environment Research and Disaster-preparedness (NERAD) Agency Law – Law No: 35 of 2006 (passed by both Houses in 2007) . Also, GoSL is set on creating wildlife sanctuary in various regions of Somaliland. This development follows the Promulgation of a presidential decree # JSL/M/WM/249-3775/012016 that endorses a Wildlife Conservation law in the country.</p> <p>ESIAs is incorporated in the Somaliland Environmental management law.</p> | <p>To aid assessment and management of E&S impacts at this early stage in project appraisal and planning, this ESMF provides a general E&S impact identification framework to assist project implementers identify preliminary E&S risks of the projects and propose measures to address adverse environmental and social impacts. RPF is also prepared to give guidance on resettlement issues.</p> <p>At Implementation stage, selection of investment options will be based on feasibility studies and ESIA/ESMP/ after environment and social screening. reports to be prepared at later phases of the project. RAP is also prepared at implementation stage once sites have been identified, if needed.</p> <p>The ESMF constitutes the counterpart commitment and compliance to ensure HOAGWR project is implemented in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).</p> <p>The project will invest in capacity building of project staff and other key stakeholders on World Bank environmental and social frameworks and standards.</p> |

| ESF Objectives | Summary provisions of National Laws and Requirements | Gaps | Proposed Gap Filling Measure |
|---|---|---|---|
| ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions | | | |
| <p>The Objectives of ESS2 are:</p> <p>To promote safety and health at work.</p> <p>To promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of project workers.</p> <p>To protect project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children (of working age, in accordance with this ESS) and migrant workers, contracted workers, community workers and primary supply workers, as appropriate.</p> <p>To prevent the use of all forms of forced labor and child labor.</p> <p>To support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national law.</p> <p>To provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns.</p> | <p>The Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland. Art 20: Work, Trade, and the welfare of employee, stipulates that all employees have a right to payment appropriate to the work they undertake, and are free to enter into agreements with their employers on an individual or collective basis. Forced labour is prohibited. The person may not be subjected to slavery, servitude, trafficking, or forced labor for any purpose.</p> | <p>-The new Somaliland labor code has been passed by the Somaliland parliament.</p> <p>-The implementation of the existing articles in practice may not be very strong</p> <p>-A legislation in Somaliland prohibiting FGM have been drafted.</p> <p>The Somaliland Sexual Offences bill is not yet passed.</p> | <p>The Project will not allow any forced and child labor. It will hold all contractors liable to the implementation of the LMP which will be developed once the project becomes effective.</p> <p>The PIU will have overall responsibility to monitor the implementation of the LMP</p> |
| | <p>Art 20: In sub article (6) stipulates that the state shall promote the support systems, insurance and safety of employees and shall strengthen the relevant responsible bodies. The state shall endeavor to create understanding and clear rights between employees and employers and shall accordingly introduce a law (in this respect).</p> | | <p>The LMP will spell out a workers' grievance redress mechanism; and the GBV Action Plan provides referral pathways for cases of GBV.</p> |
| | <p>Human trafficking: A person may not be subjected to slavery, servitude, trafficking or force labour offences.</p> <p>Every labour law shall comply with gender equality.</p> <p>Dismissal for pregnancy. All women have a special right of protection from discrimination.</p> | | |
| | | | n/a |
| | | n/a | <p>The Project will apply occupational health and safety management system that is consistent with the WBG General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) on Occupational Health and Safety</p> |

| ESF Objectives | Summary provisions of National Laws and Requirements | Gaps | Proposed Gap Filling Measure |
|----------------|---|---|---|
| | <p><u>Somaliland Private Sector Employment Law 31/2004</u>: Workers have the right to submit complaints and the employer must give the complaints due consideration.</p> | n/a | The LMP to be developed will set out a workers' grievance redress mechanism |
| | <p><u>The Somaliland Private Sector Employment Act 31/2004 as Amended 2010</u>: Article 16: A working mother who breastfeeds her child, is given time allowance at work, with one hour of breastfeeding leave until the child is one year old 11:00 am - 12:00 am.</p> | <p>Women are restricted from being employed in night work in rural areas, and the specific types of work prohibited for women may be prescribed by decree.</p> <p>No provisions on the protection of the rights of domestic workers</p> | The Project will fully comply with the national law and WB ESS2. This is set out in the LMP to be developed (See LMP TOR) |
| | <p><u>The Somaliland Private Sector Employment Act 31/2004 as Amended 2010</u>: Some work is considered dangerous and unhealthy and forbidden for women and youth (defined as 15-18 years of age). This includes the carrying of heavy weight or work at night.</p> <p>- Children under the age of 18 and women are excluded night work shift between 10:00PM-6:00AM in Industry, commercial areas and Agriculture.</p> | n/a | The Project will only allow deployment from the age of 15 (to be defined in LMP). However, children under 18 are not to be considered for hazardous work and the work cannot interfere with their education or be harmful for their health. |

| ESF Objectives | Summary provisions of National Laws and Requirements | Gaps | Proposed Gap Filling Measure |
|--|--|--|---|
| | <p><u>Private Sector Employees Law (Law No. 31/2004)</u> :</p> <p>Stipulates that the employment of children under the age of 15 years is prohibited including for internships under article 38(1), 28(1) respectively.</p> <p><u>The Penal Code Pre-1991</u> The Penal Code, which is the current code used in Somaliland that was taken from the pre-1991 government, includes further provisions relevant to the worst forms of child labour.</p> <p>Articles 401, 433, 455, 456, 457, 458, 460 and 464 all deal with 3(a) including issues of slavery, trafficking, and forced labour.</p> | <p>Children are deployed in agriculture (farming, herding livestock, fishing); industry (construction, mining and quarrying); services (street work, working as maids in hotels, domestic work, children also perform dangerous tasks in street work</p> <p>Laws do not identify hazardous occupations or activities prohibited for children, and child trafficking for labor and commercial sexual exploitation is not criminally prohibited.</p> <p>Government does not employ labor inspectors and conducts no inspections.</p> | <p>The Project will only allow deployment – in all project worker categories – from the age of 18 (To be defined in LMP). Rigorous monitoring will ensure the application of the LMP.</p> |
| | <p><u>The Somaliland private sector law 31/2004 amended 2010.</u> The Act also recognizes freedom of association.</p> | <p>n/a</p> | <p>The project will follow national law and ESS2.</p> |
| ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management | | | |
| <p>The Objectives of ESS3 are: To promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, water and raw materials.</p> <p>To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities.</p> <p>To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of</p> | <p><u>The Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland</u> - Article 17 Health: Ensures the promotion and the extension of healthcare and private health centers. In order to fulfil a policy of promoting public health, the state shall have the duty to meet the country's needs for equipment to combat communicable diseases, the provision of free medicine, and the care of the public welfare.</p> <p>The Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland Article 18 of the Constitution states that every</p> | <p>Laws to further operationalize provisions of the Constitution are still not available.</p> <p>Implementation of the laws and Constitution may be hampered due to the weak justice system.</p> | <p>The Project will promote the sustainable use of resources and avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health according to the Constitution and the WB's ESS3.</p> <p>General measures are laid out in this ESMF and specific measures will be established in subproject specific ESMPs.</p> |

| ESF Objectives | Summary provisions of National Laws and Requirements | Gaps | Proposed Gap Filling Measure |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>short and long-lived climate pollutants.</p> <p>To avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.</p> | <p>Somaliland has the right to an environment that is not harmful to them, and to be protected from pollution and harmful materials.</p> <p>Every Somaliland citizen has a right to have a share of the natural resources of the country, whilst being protected from excessive and damaging exploitation of natural resources.</p> <p>The Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland Art 18 states that the Government shall give priority to the protection, conservation, and preservation of the environment against anything that may cause harm to natural biodiversity and the ecosystem.</p> <p>All people have a duty to safeguards and enhance the environment and participate in the development, execution, management, conservation and protection of the natural resources and the environment.</p> <p>The Government of Somaliland affected by environmental damage shall take urgent measures to clean up hazardous waste dumped on the land or in the waters; take necessary measures to reverse desertification, deforestation and environmental degradation, and to conserve the environment and prevent activities that damage the natural resources and the environment of the nation, among other measures.</p> | | |
| ESS4: Community Health and Safety | | | |
| <p>The Objectives of ESS4 are: To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life-cycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances.</p> <p>To avoid or minimize community exposure to project-related traffic and</p> | <p>The Somali Penal Code of 1962. The Code criminalizes rape and other forms of sexual violence as well as forced prostitution. Arts 398-9 provide that ‘carnal intercourse’ and ‘acts of lust omitted with violence’ are punishable with 5-15 years and 1-5 years of imprisonment. Abduction for the purpose of lust or marriage is prohibited under Art 401.</p> | <p>The Somali Penal Code of 1962 fails to protect survivors and prosecute perpetrators.</p> <p>The crimes under Articles 398-9 are too narrowly defined to satisfy international law standards of protection from sexual and gender-based violence.</p> | <p>A SEA/SH Prevention and Response Plan will be prepared, consulted upon, approved and implemented.</p> <p>The Project will also implement a Security Management Plan, and activity-specific ESMPs as required for other community health and safety risks in line with</p> |

| ESF Objectives | Summary provisions of National Laws and Requirements | Gaps | Proposed Gap Filling Measure |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials.</p> <p>To have in place effective measures to address emergency events.</p> <p>To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities.</p> <p>To promote quality and safety, and considerations relating to climate change, in the design and construction of infrastructure, including dams.</p> | <p>Art 39(i) makes abuse of power in the commission of a crime an aggravating circumstance and Art 33 provides that when a superior officer orders the commission of an offence both the perpetrator and his superior will be liable.</p> | <p>Furthermore, in practice however it has been documented that women complaining about a rape may find themselves trapped by the Art 426 prohibition against adultery that makes no exception for the case of rape.</p> <p>In practice provisions under Art 39(i) offer little more than theoretical protection</p> <p>Art. 405-408. Prostitution is prohibited.</p> <p>Human trafficking: No comprehensive law on the issue.</p> | <p>measures outlined in this ESMF</p> |
| | <p>Somaliland National Gender Policy (2016) includes strategies to eradicate harmful traditional practices such as FGM/C and child marriage and to improve services for the management of GBV cases.</p> | <p>n/a</p> | <p>This is taken up in the SEA/SH Prevention and Response Plan</p> |
| | <p>No provisions</p> | <p>n/a</p> | <p>Several measures will be undertaken, including contractors will develop road safety management plan and a Health and Safety Plan as part of the C-ESMP to address the impacts on local communities of moving construction equipment; measures and actions developed to assess and manage specific risks and impacts outlined in the ESMF and subsequent subprojects ESMPs.</p> |
| ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement | | | |
| <p>The Objectives of ESS5 are: To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize, involuntary resettlement by</p> | <p><u>The Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland</u> Art 26 states that every person has the right to own, use, enjoy, sell and transfer property.</p> | <p>There is a lack of detailed legislation governing land use and ownership and acquisition.</p> | <p>The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which has been developed as stand-alone document will guide the development of site-specific RAPs once the</p> |

| ESF Objectives | Summary provisions of National Laws and Requirements | Gaps | Proposed Gap Filling Measure |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>exploring project design alternatives. To avoid forced eviction.</p> <p>To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement</p> | <p>The State may compulsorily acquire property only if doing so is in the public interest. Any person whose property has been acquired in the name of the public interest has the right to just compensation from the State as agreed by the parties or decided by a court.</p> <p>The Agricultural Land Law (1975). The law transfers all land from traditional authorities to the government. Individuals desiring land were to register their holdings within a 6 month period. The law does not recognize customary land holdings.</p> | <p>Evictions are reported to be commonplace in Somaliland.</p> <p>ESS5 recognizes three categories of Project Affected Persons, which are eligible for compensation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Those with formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country). 2. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of census, but have a claim that is recognized under the laws of the country 3. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. 4. Those without legal title to land, including squatters and encroachers, are eligible for only limited protection under Somali laws and policies <p>ESS5 further defines types of losses to be compensated to include physical and economic displacements and cover land, residential or commercial structures, and lost income caused by temporary or permanent economic displacement.</p> <p>While under Art 26, people have a right to be</p> | <p>project sites are known. The RPF follows ESS5 guidelines.</p> <p>RAP will be developed once the project is effective to guide resettlement process.</p> |

| ESF Objectives | Summary provisions of National Laws and Requirements | Gaps | Proposed Gap Filling Measure |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | <p>compensated, it is not clear how the amount for the compensation is determined. ESS5 requires full replacement costs for all assets.</p> <p>Somali law does not determine compensation schedule and cut-off date.</p> <p>ESS5 determines that improvements of the living situations of displaced vulnerable people should be undertaken, Somali Law does not provide for that.</p> <p>No meaningful consultations with project affected persons may take place, consultation mechanisms seem to make a preference in regards to governmental bodies rather than community stakeholders.</p> <p>The Agricultural Land Law led to disparities between statutory tenure and actual land use and allocation.</p> | |
| ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources | | | |
| <p>The objectives of ESS6 are:</p> <p>To protect and conserve biodiversity and habitats.</p> <p>To apply the mitigation hierarchy and the precautionary approach in the design and implementation of projects that could have an impact on biodiversity.</p> | <p>The Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland Article 18 of the Constitution states that every Somali land citizen has the right to an environment that is not harmful to them, and to be protected from pollution and harmful materials.</p> <p>The constitution of the Republic of Somaliland Article 18 states that the Government shall give priority to the protection, conservation, and preservation of the environment</p> | <p>Apart from broad constitutional provisions there is not detailed laws that govern biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources at this point.</p> | <p>The Project will avoid any encroachment into any modified, natural, critical habitat and/or protected areas.</p> <p>Measures and actions developed to assess and manage subproject specific biodiversity risks and impacts as outlined in the ESMF and subsequent subproject ESMPs.</p> |

| ESF Objectives | Summary provisions of National Laws and Requirements | Gaps | Proposed Gap Filling Measure |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources.</p> <p>To support livelihoods of local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, and inclusive economic development, through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities.</p> | <p>against anything that may cause harm to natural biodiversity and the ecosystem.</p> <p>Furthermore, all people have a duty to safeguards and enhance the environment and participate in the development, execution, management, conservation and protection of the natural resources and the environment.</p> | | |
| ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure | | | |
| <p>The Objectives of ESS10 are: To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties.</p> <p>To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance.</p> <p>To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life-cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.</p> <p>To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format.</p> <p>To provide project-affected parties with accessible and</p> | <p>The Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland Article 32 stipulated that every person has the right of access to information held by the State. The Parliament shall enact a law to ensure the right of access to information.</p> | <p>The law on the right of access to information currently only exists as a draft</p> | <p>Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that includes an inclusion plan for consultations. The PAD and POM will ensure that inclusion and equity are considered in selection of subproject sites. The Project will implement SEP provisions throughout the lifetime of the project.</p> <p>The PIU will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address concerns from project affected persons</p> |

| ESF Objectives | Summary provisions of National Laws and Requirements | Gaps | Proposed Gap Filling Measure |
|--|--|------|------------------------------|
| inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances. | | | |

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

42. This chapter provides a broad overview of the biophysical and social-economic baseline of Somaliland. It is not clear at the time of developing this ESMF as to the specific locations of the proposed GW4R interventions, especially for component 1 which is a community driven development (CDD) component. However, all the sites will be in selected rural and urban areas of Somaliland. Current environmental and socio-economic conditions will provide, in many cases, a basis for predicting impacts of the subprojects.

4.1. Environmental Baseline

4.1.1. Somaliland location and size

43. The Republic of Somaliland is situated in the Horn of Africa. The territory of the Republic of Somaliland covers the same area as that of the former Somaliland Protectorate and is located between Latitude 8' to 11' 30' north of the equator and Longitude 42' 45 to 49' East; and consists of the land, islands, and territorial water above and below the surface, the airspace, and the continental shelf. Somaliland is 284,899 km² with a coastline of 850 kilometers long. Climactically, Somaliland is semi-arid.

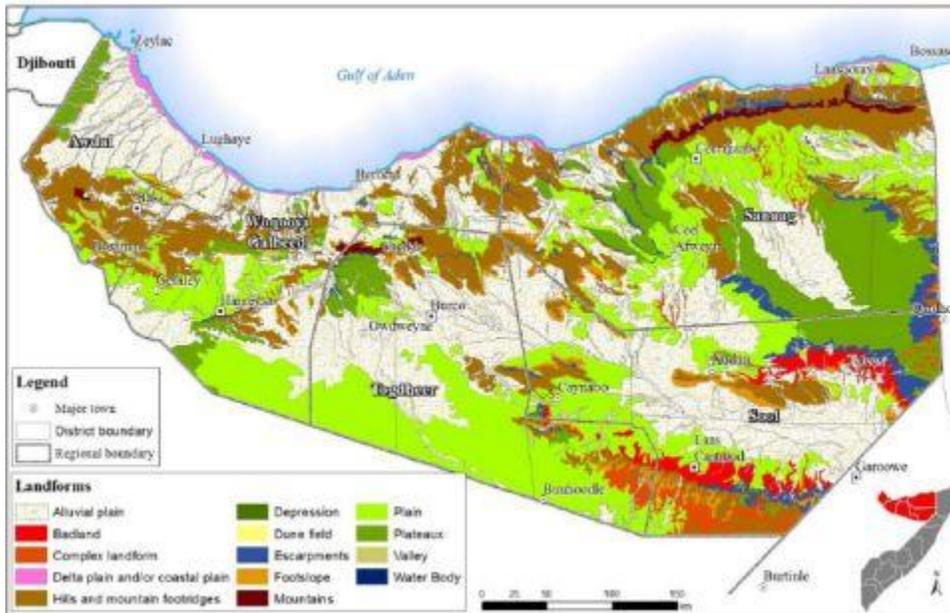


Figure 4: The map of Somaliland

4.1.2. Climate and Physical Environment

44. Somaliland is classified into three main climatic zones across the regions. These include: (a) desert zone mainly along the coastal belt, (b) very arid zone in the central and western areas and (c) semi-arid zone in the lower parts of Awdal and present-day Maroodijeex. The latter areas receive the best rainfall up to 500 to 600 mm per year, Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions come next with rainfall values of 100 to 400 mm per year. The coastal belt and a small pocket of the area south of Sool region are characterized by very low rainfall with values less than 100 mm per year. Somaliland is subject to four seasons each lasting three months. Winter (Jiilaal) is a dry season occurring from December to mid-March. Spring (Gu') is the long rainy season, lasting from late March to mid-June. Summer (Xagaa) is the third season

and occurs from late June to mid-September. Autumn or fall (Dayr) is another rainy season but is much less bountiful than the spring season in many parts of the country, especially the west which is compensated by 'Karan' showers in winter. The Plateau (Hawd) region lies to the south of Ogo. It is generally more heavily populated during the wet season, when surface water is available. It is also an important area for grazing. There is generally warm and arid climate, though precipitation and the wind can be highly variable in places at certain times of the year (on account of proximity to the equator).

45. It is arid and hot most of the time, while precipitation is less than 50mm annually. Water Temperature is 21°C in January & 37°C in October. Two monsoon winds are experienced annually. Southwest monsoon blows June to September, while Northeast blows October to March.

4.1.3. Water Resources

46. Due to the scarcity of significant surface water resources, the country's population to a large degree depends on ground water resources (especially berkads, hand-dug shallow wells, springs and boreholes) for domestic water supply, livestock and small-scale irrigation. However, many of these water sources are unprotected and poorly managed and are prone to pollution, such as microbiological contamination, for instance, the hand-dug shallow wells, which are the majority of water resources. 47. Due to the shortage of reliable water sources, water prices are one of the highest in Africa (up to \$10 per cubic meter), making it difficult for the poorest and vulnerable households to access safe water. Water scarcity has also led to high mortality rates amongst livestock and failed crop production, essential elements of household survival in Somaliland. Many households, usually women and girls, walk long distances to access water, increasing their exposure to risks of sexual and gender-based violence.

4.1.4. Soil and Water Conservation

46. The conservation of water go a long way to increase the resilience of the rural economy in drylands by restoring and conserving soil organic carbon (SOC) and harvesting rainwater. Opportunities exist to enhance rural communities' access to water across Somaliland drylands by deploying low-cost, small-scale water harvesting and storage technologies. Stone bunds, terraces, and half-moons reduce runoff and erosion, promote infiltration, reduce evaporation losses, contribute towards restoring soil carbon sequestration capacity, and increase water storage in the soil. Water harvesting and storage in drylands can also be increased through sand dams, subsurface dams, and infiltration galleries. Increased water availability supported by improved vegetation biomass and soil management means better potential to support agricultural activities and food production, and thus increased resilience to climate change and other risks, as well as increasing soil carbon stocks. Increasing water catchment in the drylands has the potential to protect water from high evapotranspiration while supplying water for domestic, livestock and agricultural consumption.

4.1.5. Biodiversity and Protected Areas

47. Somaliland fauna has been depleted due to hunting and culling to protect livestock. Some of the endangered species of mammals include: Somali Wild Ass (*Equus africanus somaliensis*), Hirola (*Beatragus hunter*) and Somali Wild Dog (*Lycaon pictus somalicus*); endangered plants include: *Acacia flagellaris*, *acacia densispina*, *acacia manubensis*, *Andenopodia rotundifolia*, *Albizia obbiadensis*; endangered birds: *Heteromiraфра archeri*, *Miraфра ashi*, *Acrocephalus griseldis*, and *Dorcatragus megalotis*¹⁵ Some of the notable invasive species include: *Prosopis spp.* and the Indian House crow, (*Corvus splendens*) have widespread effects on local fauna and flora and important to address, although *Prosopis* could be used to substitute endemic trees for charcoal production.

¹⁵ <http://www.earthsendangered.com/search-regions3.asp?mp=&search=1&sgroup=allgroups&ID=307>

47. There are risks of losing the unique flora and fauna due to overexploitation, overgrazing and loss of the natural habitats. The local people overexploit the natural environment and biodiversity indiscriminately for their survival. They have engaged in activities such as deforestation and overgrazing.¹⁶

4.1.6. Water Resources (Hydrology)

48. Water resources are generally scarce in Somaliland and there is no river with perennial flows in Somaliland. Groundwater is the main source of water for the majority of the people in Somaliland to meet their water needs, groundwater from dug wells, bore holes and springs are the primary sources of water for the population in the most of the country. Groundwater is harnessed by the rural and urban population to meet domestic and livestock water needs as well as for small scale irrigation.

4.1.7. Water Scarcity

49. Generally, water scarcity is a persistent phenomenon in Somaliland, even without drought. There are concerns about Basins Rivers, which face overall decreasing volumes and have tended to temporarily dry up completely on several occasions. The country's water supply comes mainly from boreholes, shallow wells and berkads, and access to water and sanitation is very low. The majority of open wells, berkads (e.g. seasonal water reservoir) and some shallow boreholes in Somaliland are likely to be contaminated due to the common practice of open defecation and the absence of a system for controlling water quality. Water sources have been increasingly drying out as a result of the drought, and the scarcity of water has prompted abnormal migrations and increased the cost of potable water. The average distance to water points has increased to 50km, with some communities making a round trip of up to 125km for water. The lack of water and competition for this scarce resource is also one of the triggers for conflict in Somaliland. The drought has affected not only the quantity but also the quality of drinking water. There are noticeable weaknesses in the water sector related to water quality testing and monitoring in Somaliland, which is compounded by the relatively poor understanding of how the water supplies become contaminated and the risks associated with the use of contaminated water.

4.1.8. Current and projected Climate Change and Variability

50. The climate of the study area follows the general climatic pattern of Somaliland. The climate is influenced by the northerly movement of the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), which is responsible for the bi-modal rainfall pattern which the country experiences annually. The general climate is hyper-arid, arid and semi-arid. Records collected for over 40 years for Hargeisa indicate that there is the probability of rains during five months of the year but the actual amounts vary considerably. The rainy season has two peaks. The first occurs during April to June and is the more important of the two rainy seasons. This is locally known as the "Gu" and is of significant importance to the nomads and the agricultural communities. This rain is brought up by the south-west monsoon which blows during this period. Temperatures at this time of the year are somewhat above the yearly average of 21.7C⁰ with the highest temperature – around 40°C – occurring in the last half of June.

51. This rainy season is followed by a short period with less rainfall but with, more significantly, dry strong winds. These winds reach their highest velocities in July. And they have a very serious desiccating effect on vegetation and the annual crops in the agricultural areas. They are most uncomfortable for the human population as well.

52. *Deyr* (Autumn), the second rainy season is most significant, not only for the recovery of crops that had been damaged by the strong and dry summer (*Hagaa*) winds, but also for the short time crops such as maize and dwarf sorghum. This period sees the cessation of the strong winds of the preceding period. During winter (*Jilaal*) both the mean monthly temperature and rainfall drop, though this is associated with tremendous variations as mentioned earlier.

¹⁶ <http://apps.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/WP16174.pdf>

53. The very few records of evaporation report values vary between about 1000-3000 mm/yr. In general, evaporation is much higher than precipitation across the country, only temporary-rainfall can be higher than evapo-transpiration sometimes during the rainy seasons.

54. Generally, all Somali climate, weather and vegetation etc. is comprehensively monitored by the modern scientific systems of FAO, especially FAOSWALIM and FSAU. The major parameters which are monitored are temperature, precipitation, air humidity, wind speed and direction and overall climate dynamics. A comprehensive overview is given by Mucheri (2007). Additionally, vegetation parameters are monitored, especially the NDVI, based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) remote sensing systems.

55. General predictions on the future climate at the Horn of Africa are made by the IPCC climate models, which forecast an increase of temperature for the Horn of Africa of about 3.4° C for the future and an increase of rainfall variation between 30 – 40%, with rather higher quantities, which, however, would rather increase the amounts of off-seasonal rainfalls while seasonal rains would decrease (IPCC 2008). Earlier models predicted increasing temperatures with reducing rains (IPCC 2005).

4.1.9. Climate change impacts in the water sector

56. Somaliland is classified into three main climatic zones across the regions. The latter areas receive the best rainfall up to 500 to 600 mm per year, Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions come next with rainfall values of 100 to 400 mm per year. The coastal belt and a small pocket of the area south of Sool region are characterized by very low rainfall with values less than 100 mm per year. Somaliland is subject to four seasons each lasting three months. Winter (Jiilaal) is a dry season occurring from December to mid-March. Spring (Gu') is the long rainy season, lasting from late March to mid-June. Summer (Xagaa) is the third season and occurs from late June to mid-September. Autumn or fall (Dayr) is another rainy season but is much less bountiful than the spring season in many parts of the country, especially the west which is compensated by 'Karan' showers in winter.

57. Increase in extreme events, such as heavy rains/floods and prolonged drought will have significant impacts on infrastructure and endanger life and property through direct physical effects and potentially through water quality issues. Drought will result to reduced productivity and livelihoods and food security.

4.2 Socio-Economic Baseline

4.2.1 Demographics

61. The Republic of Somaliland is situated in the Horn of Africa. The territory of the Republic of Somaliland covers the same area as that of the former Somaliland Protectorate and is located between Latitude 8' to 11' 30' north of the equator and Longitude 42' 45 to 49' East; and consists of the land, islands, and territorial water above and below the surface, the airspace, and the continental shelf. Somaliland is 137,600 km² with a coastline of 850 kilometers long. Climactically, Somaliland is semi-arid. The country has a warm climate. The average daily temperatures range from 25-35°C. The sun passes vertically overhead twice a year, on 22nd March and 23rd September. Somaliland consists of three main topographic zones, the coastal plains- (*Guban*) meaning burnt, the coastal range- (*Ogo*), and the plateau- (*Haud*).

4.2.2 Economy and poverty levels

58. More than 1 in 3 people in rural Somaliland and more than 1 in 4 people in urban Somaliland are living in poverty. Rural poverty is more prevalent and deeper than urban poverty. In rural Somaliland 24% of households live in extreme poverty —defined as consuming less than the cost of meeting basic food needs. Households in Somaliland face deprivations on many dimensions, particularly in rural areas, which points to the need for a comprehensive approach to addressing poverty. More than two-thirds of poor households in urban areas have a child who is not in school, or do not have access to an improved water source, or do not have access to external sources of information. However, households

in rural Somaliland are three times more likely to be deprived in multiple dimensions at once. The acute nature of rural poverty in combination with the existence of deprivation on a greater number of dimensions makes rural poverty harder to address. Addressing poverty will require investments in education and improved health care in addition to investments to improve productive opportunities for poor households.

4.2.3 Gender

59. In Somaliland urban households are on average larger than rural households—a household in urban Somaliland has on average 6.7 members while the rural households have on average 6.1 members, but in both urban and rural areas poor households have more members on average. A poor household in urban Somaliland has 7.8 members compared to 6.3 members in a non-poor household.

60. Gender is a critical determinant of poverty and access to services in Somaliland. Female headed households are quite prevalent in Somaliland, particularly in urban areas, and households headed by women in urban areas are significantly more likely to be poor than households headed by men. Although this is not the case in rural areas, other aspects of deprivation are particularly concerning in rural areas. For example, poor women in rural areas are very unlikely to face adequate health care during childbirth. Patterns of gender inequality are present in current school enrollment across rural and urban Somaliland, particularly for adolescent girls.

61. In Somaliland, women are significantly involved in trading and commerce, from micro-enterprises to large-scale businesses. While the women butcher and sell small ruminants (goat and sheep), they make up most of the fruit and vegetable vendors. Women are also engaged in the sale of local imported goods (e.g., rice, sugar, wheat, sorghum, etc.).

62. The project will make a positive impact on women transhumant nomads and smallholder farmers in terms of increasing access to more and better-quality water. The project implementing teams should make deliberate efforts to ensure that women and girls are represented in community investment planning and in the governance structures of the water points constructed and rehabilitated under GW4R. E&S risk mitigation should also ensure women's needs are addressed.

63. The participation and roles of women in politics and decision-making is minimal, and although this is improving, it limits female roles and perpetuates inequality. Women's rights in Somaliland are ostensibly protected in their respective constitutions, implementation of these provisions continues to lag.

64. The linked to water insecurity. There is a vast literature on the role of women and girls in Somaliland, and the underlying factors contributing to the gender gaps.¹⁷ These resources highlight the following gender gaps relevant to the proposed project: (a) Time spent to fetch water: In 2020, only a third of Somali households had water piped to their homes, with the rest depending on communal water taps (42 percent) and groundwater (16 percent). It is noted that 41 percent do not have access to a regular and stable improved water source for drinking.¹⁸ While this situation

¹⁷ FAO (2021) pg. 20.

¹⁷UNDP 2018

¹⁷ FAO (2021) pg. 20.

¹⁷UNDP 201 <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/NATIONAL%20GENDER%20PROFILE%20Somaliland.pdf>. Also see: Croome and Husain. 2020. Climate crisis, gender inequalities and local response in Somaliland/Somaliland; <https://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/issue64/croome-hussein.pdf>

¹⁸ 2020 Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment.

applies to both genders, women and girls are further impacted as they are usually the main providers of water to the households and spend a disproportionate percentage of their time collecting water averaging three to six hours per day.¹⁹

65. The time that women and girls invest in water collection varies across states according to multiple factors - notably, source of water, season, water quality, climate shocks, and state of the borehole (in the case of groundwater)—but it is always time deducted from productive activities or education; *Decision making and leadership*: Even though women and girls are the main providers of water to the household, they rarely have a voice in decision making regarding water governance. At the national level, gender inequality is also evident in women's low participation in leadership/decision-making roles.²⁰ *Agricultural productivity and income generation*: Women play important roles in agriculture and livestock production, but their productivity is limited by lack of access to markets, inputs, extension, training as well as time taken for water collection and other domestic responsibilities.
66. Women make up 57% of the workforce in agriculture and pastoralism (both of which constitute nearly 70% of the local economy). They are significantly involved in trading and commerce, from micro-enterprises to large-scale businesses. While the women butcher and sell small ruminants (goat and sheep), they make up most of the fruit and vegetable vendors. Women are also engaged in the sale of local imported goods (e.g. rice, sugar, wheat, sorghum, etc.). Their employment options are limited by low levels of education. Health, poverty, food insecurity, and environmental degradation have a disproportionate impact on rural women, not only due to their inferior socioeconomic, legal and political status, but also due to their critical roles as both producers and household managers and as a result of growing labor shortages due to male out-migration. Women are more malnourished than men and also less food secure. FAO surveys found that households dependent on women for food or income to buy food are over-represented in the category of households with poor food consumption, few income sources, and assets.²¹
67. The project will make a positive impact on women transhumant nomads and smallholder farmers in terms of increasing access to more and better-quality water. The project aims to contribute to women's and girls' socioeconomic empowerment by reducing gender gaps in the agricultural and livestock sector where women play important roles but have limited access to extension, training, inputs, information, credit as well as little voice in decision making, and few opportunities for income generation given their heavy domestic responsibilities, particularly for water collection.
68. The Provisional Constitution and the GoSL have made commitments on women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming. The Constitution provides for the protection of women, including the outlawing of female circumcision and protection from sexual abuse.
69. Most domestic violence and sexual violence cases are dealt with through the customary and Sharia legal systems. Anecdotal evidence indicates that some customary practices result in a double victimization of women and girls, denial of justice for many survivors, and impunity for perpetrators. The customary justice system is focused on clans. Justice is delivered for the clan rather than for the survivor of the sexual violence. Traditional approaches to dealing with rape

¹⁹ FAO (2021), pg 19.

²⁰ Gender inequality is alarmingly high in Somaliland at 0.776 out of a value of 1 (complete inequality), with Somaliland at one of the lowest positions globally on the Gender Inequality Index. Women suffer severe exclusion and inequality in all dimensions of the index—health, employment, and labor market participation (UNDP 2015).

FAO (2021) pg. 20.

seek resolution or compensation through negotiation between clan. Restitution is paid to the clan and not to the survivor. Once restitution is paid, the perpetrator of the sexual violence is free from further punishment and the case is considered finalized. In some cases, the woman or girl is forced to marry the perpetrator of the violence as a form of “restitution” ordered by customary courts. The customary system is widespread, and many families and clans choose it over other justice systems.²²

4.2.4 Social Organization, and ethnic groups

70. In clans and clannism determining one’s origin, social standing and access to territory, property, and to a large extent, power at the societal, economic and state levels. The traditional clan system, while evolving, remains a central and defining factor shaping political and socioeconomic realities. Clan affiliation is both a force that has influenced conflict and violence as well as a mechanism for protection and dispute resolution. Customary traditions and conventions help define rights and obligations among kin, clans, and sub-clans, with an emphasis on the preservation of social stability over individual rights in communities and families. At the local level, clan arbitration through the customary system (*xeer*) has helped regulate access to shared resources, such as grazing areas and water. In the absence of sound national institutions, resilient clan-based structures provide safety nets to the most vulnerable and have historically claimed responsibility for security and protection. While political developments, population movements, and conflict have weakened traditional authority structures, many expect that clan systems will continue to play an important socioeconomic and political role, even as more formalized governance institutions emerge.

4.2.5 Labor and Employment

71. In the labor sector, 47 per cent of the population in Somaliland is unemployed. Among youth the rate is even higher with 54 per cent.²³The main employment is in the livestock and agricultural sectors, where 72 per cent of employees worked in 2019; followed by 6 per cent in the industrial sector, and 21 per cent in the service industry.²⁴

72. In addition, as ILO points out, the legal and judicial systems governing employment are still weak; and there are few private or public insurance institutions; nor are there labor inspection systems in place. It reminds that workers can be exposed to hazardous work without adequate protection, and child labor is a common practice in Somaliland.

4.2.6 Land Issues

73. Article 12: Public Assets, Natural Resources and Indigenous Production

- a) The land is a public property commonly owned by the nation, and the is responsible for it.
- b) The care and safeguarding of property, endowments and public assets is the responsibility of the and all citizens; and shall be determined by law.
- c) The Government shall have the power to own and possess movable and immovable property; and to purchase, sell, rent, lease, and exchange on equivalent value, or otherwise expend that property in any way which is in accordance with the law

²²UNDP 2018

²³ Others Government of Somaliland, Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education, Education Sector Strategic Plan 2018-2020, p.13

²⁴ Statista, Somaliland: Distribution of Employment in by economic sector from 2009 – 2019, accessed at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/863133/employment-by-economic-sector-in-Somaliland/>

4.2.7 Cultural Heritage

74. Somaliland has rich cultural heritage due to its own cultural goods 'dhaqan', including the fundamentals of a segmentary society and the resulting social fabric. Traditions often originate in the proto-Somali cultural era or originate in the many interactions Somali populations had with other cultures, including those from the Arabian peninsula, India, and sub-Saharan Africa. There are several cultural heritage sites spread over 11 administrative areas in Somaliland this includes Archaeological Sites, Historical Sites, Heritage sites and monuments. Deliberate efforts have to be made to protect cultural heritage. Unfortunately, the country's legislation around these issues has not yet been developed and does not legally enforce the protection and preservation of cultural artefacts, cultural heritage and distinct sub-national identities. Especially infrastructure development project therefore need to support the protection of places of cultural and religious significance, including graveyards, religious buildings, and historical sites.

4.2.9 Vulnerability and Social Exclusion

75. **Gender-Based Violence and Gender Dynamics:** Differentiated social roles and responsibilities between men and women across livelihood systems have implications on the available mechanisms to cope and respond to external shocks such as drought. Sexual violence against women and girls in Somaliland, an abominable crime less prevalent in Somaliland pre-civil war history. Recent figures show 76% of all recorded cases happen among the IDPs whereas 14% occur in the hosting communities. In the face of crisis, such as insecurity, drought or famine, men and women adopt different coping strategies to increase household resilience. Preventing and combating sexual violence requires informed participatory not limited to education and awareness campaigns, safeguarding and robust reporting, effective law enforcement and judicial process which can furnish proportionate remedy and penalty.

76. Available economic opportunities, however, are still quite limited for both men and women and female-headed households remain among the most vulnerable populations. Unemployment rates remain particularly high for women, and especially female IDPs who often remain reliant on charity through social protection mechanisms and contributions from the diaspora in the form of remittances. Women who are engaged in income generating activities are often engaged in the informal sector and further bear the double domestic burden of earning an income and taking care of the home. The consequences of this burden often fall to girls in the family, who are expected to contribute to the maintenance of the home, often at the expense of girls' education and skills development.

77. Women representation in politics and governance bodies has remained scarce. Political power and authority are perceived as masculine spaces, and the few women who are included in politics mostly act through their husbands or other male family. Analytical work on political economy in Somaliland has shown that political power is deeply rooted in access to resources. Women's economic empowerment should therefore play a fundamental role in their rise in politics and decision-making spheres. However, to date no analysis has explored the links between economic empowerment initiatives and political empowerment, nor has rigorous political economy analysis been coupled with a gender analysis.

78. The Provisional Constitution and the GoSL have made commitments on women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming. The Constitution provides for the protection of women, including the outlawing of female circumcision and protection from sexual abuse.

79. Most domestic violence and sexual violence cases are dealt with through the customary and Sharia legal systems. Anecdotal evidence indicates that some customary practices result in a double victimization of women and girls, denial of justice for many survivors, and impunity for perpetrators. The customary justice system is focused on clans. Justice is delivered for the clan rather than for the survivor of the sexual violence. Traditional approaches to dealing with rape seek resolution or compensation through negotiation between clan. Restitution is paid to the clan and not to the survivor. Once restitution is paid, the perpetrator of the sexual violence is free from further punishment and the case is considered finalized. In some cases, the woman or girl is forced to marry the perpetrator of the violence as a form of "restitution"

ordered by customary courts. The customary system is widespread, and many families and clans choose it over other justice systems²⁵.

4.2.9.1 Other disadvantaged groups

80. **Minority and marginalized groups:** Minority groups (occupational groups such as Midgan/Gaboye, Tumul, Yibir, Galgala) are estimated to represent up one-third of the population in Somaliland.²⁶ However, they continue to be excluded from political participation, have limited access to justice, are denied multiple rights and are disproportionately affected by natural hazards and conflicts. For the most part, Somaliland are artisanal specialists (for example, the Tumaal). Women from minorities and/or among IDPs are particularly affected by multiple violations of their rights, both as women and as members of minority groups. The marginalization and social segregation of vulnerable groups is one of the key driving forces of the protracted massive displacement of people and the difficulty to find durable solutions for them.

81. Minorities in Somaliland can be considered to be those who fall outside the three main clans of Gabooye, Tumul and Yibir that traditionally fulfilled a particular function considered taboo by the main Somali clans. This included leather working, pottery, metalworking, hunting and some traditional health practices. These communities are found all over Somaliland. Inter-marriage between young people from these communities and those from the three clans is socially unacceptable – with at times tragic consequences whereby reprisal actions are taken when occasionally such marriages have taken place in spite of social disapproval and threats.

82. While all of these people are considered Somali and share languages and cultural characteristics with the country's majority clans, social and historical distinctions relegate some of the groups to subordinate and marginalized positions in the society.

83. **Youth:** According to OXFAM, Youth make up approximately 70% of Somaliland population of 3-4 million, where they face youth unemployment rates hovering around 65%.²⁷ Irregular migration of youth populations in search of resources of livelihoods, particularly from rural to urban areas may compound existing challenges linked to youth vulnerability and unemployment. A joint study by the World Bank and the United Nations on youth and attitudes to peace showed that for youth peace is not just about ending violence but includes strong and accountable institutions providing services and opportunities for all. According to Somaliland National Development Programme, unemployment among youth stands at 75 per cent, which is much higher than the nation's average of 61.5 per cent in urban areas and 40.7 per cent in rural and nomadic areas. Unofficial estimates show that at least 65-70 per cent of Somaliland 3.5 million people are under 30.

84. **Women:** Differentiated social roles and responsibilities between men and women across livelihood systems have implications on the available mechanisms to cope and respond to external shocks such as drought. In the face of crisis, such as insecurity, drought or famine, men and women adopt different coping strategies to increase household resilience. Male household members may migrate to urban centers seeking economic opportunities. Alternatively, women sometimes travel to towns to engage in petty trade and in the informal economy.

85. Unemployment rates remain particularly high for women, especially female IDPs who often remain reliant on charity through social protection mechanisms and contributions from the diaspora in the form of remittances. Women who are

²⁵UNDP 2018

²⁶ While data on the population of minorities in Somaliland are limited and contested, in 2002, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimated that the minority groups combined comprised one-third of the population (UN OCHA 2002).

²⁷ OXFAM, The Getting Somaliland youth back to work through skills training, accessed at: <https://heca.oxfam.org/latest/stories/getting-somalilands-youth-back-work-through-skills-training>

engaged in income generating activities are often involved in the informal sector and further bear the double domestic burden of earning an income and taking care of the home. The consequences of this burden often fall on girls in the family, who are expected to contribute to the maintenance of the home, often at the expense of their education and skills development.

86. **Gender Based Violence/ Sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (GBV/SEAH):** According to the “Expanding Access to Justice Program, Gender Assessment, 2019” report, sexual violence and GBV in the country are very high. In particular, sexual violence against women has been used as a tool of war, a form of sexual hostage-taking as well as child marriage.

87. There are significant barriers to access to justice. Fear of reprisals or punishment deters survivors of GBV from reporting incidents. Survivors are often reluctant to pursue cases against the perpetrator due to the social stigma associated with rape and other forms of GBV. In south and central Somaliland, survivors, lawyers, witnesses, journalists, and family members face death threats, harassment, and arrests for reporting GBV offences, in particular if perpetrators are from the security forces.

88. In view of inheritance and access to resources, women are exposed to housing, land and property violations, especially land-grabbing and denials of inheritance. Also, women are not considered principals since they are not *diya*-paying members, thus do not usually share in *diya* receipts, even if they relate to a violation against them.

89. In view of child labor and trafficking, in culture, girls and boys are expected to take part in household chores from around the age of five years, especially in rural areas. The distribution of such tasks is highly gendered and the burden skewed towards girls. Poverty-driven child labor is not generally considered to be a violation of children’s rights and children are forcibly recruited within Somaliland and used as labor in agriculture, livestock herding, construction, sexual servitude, domestic service and sexual exploitation.

90. Interventions for women and children should consider the well-being of the family as a whole. A positive engagement with the issues confronting men should be part of any attempt to address the needs of women and children. A SEAH Prevention and Response Plan is attached as an Annex 12 to this document.

91. **IDPs:** As of January 2012, Somaliland was hosting 85,000 IDPs living in 29 IDP settlements. During the first half of the year this population has increased by 6000 persons. Drought and on-going conflicts continue to be the cause of the displacement. While the Protection Cluster conducted several profiling and protection assessment missions, no comprehensive IDP registration has taken place yet. Extrapolating from sample demographic breakdowns, IDP women and children constitute the majority of the population. The majority of IDPs from Somaliland are illiterate and their main source of income in their place of origin was livestock trading. IDPs from South Central Somalia are carpenters, mechanics or handcrafts producers²⁸. This period marks the end of prolonged droughts for the majority of Somalis living in the HoA region. It is believed that the majority of drought-affected people migrated to nearby urban centers, increasing the number of IDPs.

92. In Somaliland between February – March 2022 the estimated number of IDP in Togdheer region alone reached 36,427 households scattered in 44 different sites which 97% have been affected by droughts²⁹.

²⁸ UNHCR, Participatory Assessments Report: The Lives of Internally Displaced People in Somaliland, 2012.

²⁹ REACH, Detailed Site Assessment (Dsa), 2022.

5. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

93. This section contains a preliminary summary of the risks and impacts that are likely to result from the GW4R project activities as a result of the interaction between the project components and the environmental and social aspects of the project-supported communities. It should be noted that the impacts identified here are preliminary in nature and the actual ones will be identified during environment and social screening and environmental and social assessments associated with individual subprojects.

5.1 Environmental and Social Risk Levels

94. Assessment of risk for GW4R subprojects will be determined according to their E&S risk levels. The latest World Bank E&S directive for Investment Project Financing (IPF) of November 28, 2021, classified risks as: **High, Substantial, Moderate or Low**. The classification of risk levels depends on the following considerations, among others:

- i. type, location, sensitivity and scale of the Project; type of infrastructure; volume of hazardous waste management and disposal;
- ii. the nature and magnitude of the potential E&S risks and impacts;
- iii. the technical and institutional capacity and commitment of the government to manage such risks and impacts in a manner consistent with the ESSs, including the country's policy, legal and institutional framework; laws, regulations, rules and procedures applicable to the project sector, including regional and local requirements; and
- iv. other areas of risk that may be relevant to the delivery of E&S mitigation measures and outcomes, depending on the specific project context, including the nature of the mitigation and technology being proposed, considerations relating to domestic and/or regional stability, conflict or security.

5.2. Potential Environmental Risks and Impacts

95. The CDD subprojects will, among others, include ground water exploitation through rehabilitation and construction/drilling of boreholes/deep wells, shallow hand-dug wells, surface water/run-off storage for human and livestock consumption, GW-based small-scale agricultural/food production activities (e.g. irrigation); solar pumped GW supply schemes for human and livestock consumption, and nature-based solutions for enhanced GW recharge; and conducting various studies. The implementation of these core subproject activities will have potential environmental risks such as air and noise quality, visual/aesthetic intrusion, resource depletion, safety risks due open water storage in earth dams, other public and OHS risks, traffic safety, water and soil pollution due to spillage of chemicals, pesticides, fuel from project activities, and hazard toxicity from the installation of solar pumped GW supply schemes within and around the subproject site. These may emanate from activities like ground disturbance, vegetation clearance, installation of solar equipment, and storage and final disposal of hazardous waste, disposal/recycling of solar panels and solar appliances, storage and disposal of pesticides and chemicals, solid waste disposal from construction, disposal of drilling wastes, potential use of contaminated ground water in community water supply and/or livestock use, soil and water pollution due to irrigation, improper wastewater disposal in community water systems, community health and safety risks due to water borne diseases (e.g. from irrigation),. Prior to start of any works/investments/bids, for each type/category of actual subprojects for this Project, management and mitigation measures will be stipulated properly in the individual subproject ESRM instruments such as subproject specific ESAs and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).

96. The key project activities are presented in Table 4 (detail description of the activities by component and sub-component can be found in the PAD, Annex 1.

Table 4: Components, sub-components and key activities

| Component | Sub-component | Key activities |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Infrastructure development and community-level management and use of groundwater | 1.1 Hydrogeological surveys, assessing aquifers, identify and study potential water point locations. | Identify potential project intervention sites and make Rapid Assessments and feasibility studies. |
| | 1.2 Groundwater infrastructure development and community engagement in improved water use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities arranging improved water supply. • Construction of new boreholes 450m-500m. • Upgrading of existing boreholes with solar power systems. • Rehabilitation of boreholes |
| | 1.3 Groundwater development in focus areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special studies rural/peri-urban areas. • Study on resilient water supply for densely populated rural/peri-urban areas |
| 2. Establish a uniform system for groundwater development and management across Somaliland | 2.1 Develop a groundwater governance system, arrange cooperation and coordination. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess and analyse existing conditions for groundwater development and management, develop basic governance system, and promote and capacity key water sector individuals and institutions. • International groundwater governance consultant. • Day national consultant meetings. |
| | 2.2 Establish and Operationalize PIU Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on enhancement plan, establish operational groundwater office in each participating Ministry of Water • GW office upgrade package Vehicle • Construction of the PIU groundwater office • GW office Furniture and equipment • Vehicle Maintenance and Fuel • GW Office initial standard upgrade (Computers ...) • Water Quality Testing kits GW office upgrade package- running costs per month (Stationary, Internet, communication air-time, and miscellaneous expenses. |
| | 2.3 Sector-wide capacity development in groundwater development, management and monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term professional training for staff water/groundwater offices. • GW capacity development for government staff (Item, no training). • Training in sustainable ground and surface water management for communities and their leaders. • Training of trainers |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of community leaders and public. • Short to medium term professional training in groundwater development, management, and monitoring (any group focus). • GW capacity development for the staff (Item, Education). • Short to medium term professional training in groundwater development, management, and monitoring (any group focus). • GW education and vocational training for PIU staff (Item, no education, training). |
| | 2.4 Groundwater Data and Information Management- HydroMet Centre | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a groundwater centre within the Ministry of Water Resources Development. • International consultant assessing needs and options. |
| 3. Project Management, Internalized knowledge management and learning, and M & E | 3.1. Project Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Coordination Unit will be established and housed within the Ministry of Water Resource Development. • 3-days working visit 2 persons to districts/sites for investments. • National consultant, develop communication strategy and project website, translate documents, assist in communication. |
| | Sub component 3.2. Monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, and internal learning. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a M&E system that supports knowledge management and continuous learning. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National consultant, establish M&E framework and approach. • Monitoring equipment |

97. The project interventions will focus on small-scale investments in national and shallow aquifers. Given that investments will be in the borderlands and that there are intrinsic uncertainties associated with the characterization of aquifers, any intervention tapping into deeper or transboundary aquifers, in addition to being acknowledged in the notification process, will be supported by aquifer sustainability assessment previously approved by the Bank ESF team. This is to ensure that the proposed investment will not compromise the sustainability of the resource or have negative externalities on the other side of the border. Potential interventions (boreholes, wells) in transboundary aquifers will be processed based on prior knowledge about aquifer dynamics. This requirement will be in the ESCP.

98. In addition, depending on the nature, scale and type of subproject, the project may be required to develop and implement other management strategies and implementation plans such as protocols on storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials; a waste management plan, with a focus on hazardous wastes; traffic management plan; and a community and OHS management plan. As most of country level ESRM instruments will deal with local risks and impacts, IGAD will prepare a regional Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to consider regional and transboundary ground/surface water related impacts. Impacts/risks mentioned within Somaliland will be addressed within ESMF, subproject ESMPS or some specific study/plan developed specifically for managing an issue (risk) within Somaliland and this Project (e.g., hazardous waste).

5.3 Potential Social Risks and Impacts

99. The envisaged activities under Component 1: Infrastructure development and community-level management and use of groundwater, could lead to a range of social risks and impacts. There is the potential for exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (e.g., women, persons with disabilities and IDPs). In addition, the project will require land to develop water infrastructure, small scale irrigation areas, etc., in locations where land is likely to be subject to communal ownership and usage rights. Developing agreements over rights to use such land may be challenging. Access to land and water may contribute to an increased risk of conflict and/or social tension within and between communities. Effective and inclusive community consultations and meaningful stakeholder engagement is challenging, while developing effective grievance mechanisms will be complex due to rural locations, traditional decision-making structures and existing social tensions.

100. The extent of any labor influx will be determined during implementation. The project will be subject to a range of labor risks including OHS, safety and security risks and the potential use of child and forced labour. Local contracting arrangements may also mean that project workers do not have contracts or are subject to unfair conditions (including lack of breaks, irregular pay, etc.). Female workers may be discriminated against in terms of terms and conditions of employment. Further, Covid-19 may continue to play a role in influencing project implementation notably around stakeholder engagement and face-to-face gatherings. Risks of exclusion may be exacerbated if Covid-19 restrictions further limit in person interactions. The evolving nature of the pandemic and advances in vaccines makes it difficult to determine the longer-term implications.

5.4 Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) Risks and Impacts

101. The use of contractors, especially for medium sized infrastructure, may result in labor influx. While the duration and extent are likely to be limited, the presence of workers may result in SEAH risks, especially for activities in rural areas which may lead to greater influx. SEAH risks are also possible within the workforce including in any worker accommodations and in the workplace, as well as during recruitment. The contextual risks for GBV/SEAH are generally high with very little redress, mitigation or survivor centric handling of cases. High social stigma around GBV/SEAH and traditional complaints systems likely to cause more harm to the complainant, mean that GBV/SEAH is rarely reported or the perpetrators punished.

5.5 Security Risk Management

102. Although not as extensive as in Somalia, there are some areas of Somaliland which have security risks to varying degrees for communities, contractors, and project staff. Project implementation will not be possible in disputed areas and any area that is screened to have security concerns or potential conflict over water or land as a result of the project will need to be carefully assessed and a security management plan and protocols will need to be developed both for contractors and project staff with assistance from an accredited security consultant. Example templates are included in Annex 8. The use of security forces either during travel or at protect sites will need to be

carried out in line with the World Bank's Good Practice Note on Assessing and Managing the Risks and Impacts of the Use of Security Personnel.

103. The security risk assessment and management plans will be developed with the support of a competent security risk management firm and security management measures will be included in contractors ESMPs. The security specialist for the project will develop the security management system for the project, train and orient staff and contractors and ensure that all security protocols are followed. He/she will work closely with the project Coordinator and the security focal points of contractors and implementing agencies.

5.5 Potential Environmental and social risks and impact and mitigation measures

104. Table 5 presents some of the likely E&S concerns of potential subprojects under components 1 and mitigation measures.

Table 5: Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts and mitigation measures

| Type of Subproject | Potential Environmental and social negative Risks | Potential Environmental and social negative impacts | Mitigation measures on negative impacts |
|---|---|--|--|
| Construction Phase | | | |
| <i>Borehole and Well Rehabilitation/ Construction</i> | Aquifer sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-abstraction and transboundary issues | To ensure that the proposed investment will not compromise the sustainability of the resource or have negative externalities at the other side of the border, any intervention tapping into deeper or transboundary aquifers, in addition to being acknowledged in the notification process for the application of the relevant ESSs, will be supported by aquifer sustainability assessment previously approved by the Bank ESF team. |
| | Loss of vegetation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of bushes at the construction site to either to pave way for access roads, workers camp construction and project construction, among others activities will expose the land to elements of erosion such as wind and water, thus trigger land degradation. • Loss of vegetation, albeit at a minimum level, will affect pasture availability and loss of pastureland, hence affecting people's livelihood. | Minimize land clearing areas as much as possible to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare ground to the elements of the weather. |
| | Soil erosion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion could occur during the construction phase when loose soil is swept by waters and wind, and during the construction and operation phase. The heavy equipment and machines that shall be used in the construction process will interfere with the soil structure making it loose and liable to erosion. • Solid erosion will result to reduced soil fertility and in case of gully erosion, lost land for farming and pasture for livestock. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-vegetate cleared areas as early as possible using native plant species. • Planting of trees for restoration degraded sloping lands. |

| Type of Subproject | Potential Environmental and social negative Risks | Potential Environmental and social negative impacts | Mitigation measures on negative impacts |
|--------------------|---|---|--|
| | Decreased air quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airborne dust will be caused by excavation, vehicle movement hence engine combustion and materials handling, particularly downwind from the construction sites during the construction phase. This will have impact on environmental and human beings, and general health and safety. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed investments should require that construction contractors operate only well maintained engines, vehicles, trucks and equipment. • A routine maintenance program for all equipment, vehicles, trucks and power generating engines should be in place. • The project should ensure the use of good quality fuel and lubricants only. • Limited wetting of sites especially during dry season. • Contractors to provide protection gears to the construction workers. |
| | Noise and vibration impacts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of heavy equipment for construction activities could result in significant noise impacts so as to impact on general well-being, health and functioning. Introduction of new sources of noise is an issue in areas where ambient noise levels have been low. The vibration will affect soil structure and may loosen the soil causing landslides. The noise will affect community health and result into occupation health issues. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction traffic speed control measures should be enforced on unpaved roads. • No discretionary use of noisy machinery within 50m of residential areas and near institutions, manual labour can be used at this point. • Engines of vehicles/trucks and earth-moving equipment should be switched off when not in use. • Good maintenance and proper operation of construction machinery to minimize noise generation. • Proposed investments should require contractors to use equipment and vehicles that are in good working order, well maintained, and that have some noise suppression equipment (e.g. mufflers, noise baffles) intact and in working order. Such provision could be part of the contractual obligations with the contractors. • Contractors will be required to implement best driving practices when approaching and leaving the site (speed limit of ≤30 km/hr) to minimize noise generation created through activities such as unnecessary acceleration and breaking squeal. • Contractors to provide protection gears to the construction workers. • Setting up temporary noise barriers where possible • Apply WB EHS General Guidelines |
| | Solid and effluent waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential adverse impacts that will result from the abandonment of litter/construction | <u>Solid non-toxic waste</u> |

| Type of Subproject | Potential Environmental and social negative Risks | Potential Environmental and social negative impacts | Mitigation measures on negative impacts |
|--------------------|---|---|---|
| | | <p>materials on site, use of plastic container/bags by road users and the construction crew and use of polythene sheets for curing by the contractor. Construction camps may be a further source of both solid and liquid wastes. This will release foul smell and animals may also eat polythene papers causing ill health.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate waste receptacles and facilities should be provided at project sites/camp sites. • Training and raise awareness on Safe Waste Disposal in construction camps for all workers. • Reduce-re-use and recycle wastes whenever possible. • Final disposal should be at dumpsites approved by the government authorities. <p>• Waste oil /fuel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spent or waste oil from vehicles and equipment should be collected and temporarily stored in drums or containers at site. • Waste oil should be disposed of by oil marketing companies or agents approved or recognized and have the capacity to undertake oil disposal. • Prepare Waste Disposal Plan for every construction site. • Install waste disposal receptacles and signs in strategic places within the construction camps. • Provide training and awareness on need to avoid littering. • Ensure the construction camps have toilets. |
| | Hazardous chemical waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During drilling, chemicals may be used exposing the area to hazardous waste that may affect humans and livestock. Use of solar panels will most likely generate hazardous waste. • Hazardous wastes may also lead to occupational risks (workers) and community health and safety if improperly disposed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure chemical used are of the standard provided by local and/or international law. • Proper chemical waste disposal as per relevant standards. • Community and handlers' awareness and training on disposal methods. |
| | Loss of land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land will be required for project activities which may cause economic or physical displacement and reduce land holdings for communities or individuals or conflict if land ownership is not clear or contested. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness on the need for land for the subprojects and their involvement on choosing and agreeing the sites. • Project team to apply appropriate land acquisition methods as outlined in the Project RPF. • Adequate compensation for economic or physical displacement including squatters as per the Project RPF. |

| Type of Subproject | Potential Environmental and social negative Risks | Potential Environmental and social negative impacts | Mitigation measures on negative impacts |
|--------------------|---|--|---|
| | Delayed compensation for land loss and/or provision of alternative livelihoods for project affected parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to government bureaucracies, there may be delay in compensations which ultimately delay project implementation timelines. This may create discord and antagonize the community towards the project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government to ensure that PAP compensation is planned and budgeted during the budgetary process and ensure that funds are available when needed. • Project team to ensure frequent and clear information flow to communities and manage the narrative/ expectations |
| | Health and safety of construction workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the construction phase (and in certain cases operation phase) there is likelihood of accidents that could cause loss of life, limbs and other injuries. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance and emergency medical benefits for the workers to be provided. • On-site training of workers on the operations and maintenance of new machinery and health and safety procedures. • Sensitization and training on OHS issues and continuous supervision. • Institute a feedback and Grievance Mechanism (GM) for workers and provide linkages to the main GM for the project. |
| | Workers/labor influx impacts/GBV/SEAH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influx of workers and followers can lead to adverse E&S impacts on local communities, especially if the communities are rural, remote or small. Such adverse impacts may include increased demand and competition for local social and health services, as well as for goods and services, which can lead to price hikes and crowding out of local consumers, increased volume of traffic and higher risk of accidents, increased demands on the ecosystem and natural resources, social conflicts within and between communities, increased risk of spread of communicable diseases include HIV/AIDS and COVID-19, and increased rates of illicit behavior and crime. These happen in cases where there is low capacity to manage and absorb the incoming labor force, and specifically when civil works are carried out in, or near, vulnerable communities and in other high-risk situations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that locally available labour force are given priority during recruitment. • Invest in community awareness and sensitization on HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 protocols. • Provide access to Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) services to construction crew. • Adherence to workers' code of conduct (CoC) and sensitization. • Clear and culturally sensitive GM and GM related to SEAH/GBV. • Implementation of SEAH Prevention and Response Plans • Apply WB EHS General Guidelines. |

| Type of Subproject | Potential Environmental and social negative Risks | Potential Environmental and social negative impacts | Mitigation measures on negative impacts |
|--|---|--|---|
| | Violence against children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This may include child labour and child abuse by construction workers at the constructions site. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project team and contractors should comply with minimum age requirements set out in ILO conventions or national legislations (whichever offers greatest protection to young people under age of 18) and keep records of the dates of birth verified by official documentation All contracts shall have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age requirements including penalties for non-compliance in-line with the relevant national laws. The PIU, PIU and contractors to maintain labour registries of all workers with age verification. Subproject ESMPs should clearly forbid the use of child labour. |
| | Traffic congestion and accidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There could be traffic congestion, obstruction to pedestrian movement due to increase in movement of construction vehicles. This may happen mostly in urban areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule deliveries of material/ equipment during off-peak hours. Contractors to designate flagman/woman for traffic control. Contractors to use road worthy vehicles and trucks should be used to avoid frequent breakdowns on the roads. Only experienced drivers should be employed. Contractors must provide training for drivers on new machineries, establish speed limits; enforce safe driving and take disciplinary action against repeat offenders. |
| Construction of sand dam, subsurface dams, shallow wells and surface water run-off storage- Berkads and earth dams | Impacts on ecosystems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sand dam weir/abstraction may have potential environmental impacts on downstream riverine ecosystems, including maintenance of stream and riparian habitats. It may result into reduced downstream flows especially during the dry season. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct ESIA and feasibility study for the sand-dam sites to ascertain likely impacts and develop suitable mitigation measures. Minimum demands from both existing and potential future users need to be clearly identified and assessed in relation to current and future low flows. The quality of low flows is also important. A reduction in the natural river flow together with a discharge of lower quality drainage water can have severe negative impacts on downstream users. Obtain permits for abstraction from relevant authorities. Apply WB EHS General Guidelines. |
| | Risk of drowning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a risk of drowning by children and small stock in the shallow wells and earth dams if not well fenced and protected. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure shallow wells closer to home are capped. Shallow wells closer to pasture areas and along the riverine areas should be fenced off using appropriate materials. |

| Type of Subproject | Potential Environmental and social negative Risks | Potential Environmental and social negative impacts | Mitigation measures on negative impacts |
|---|---|--|--|
| | Borrow pits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrow pits is where stone, sand, gravel, or other granular soils are extracted for construction of the various project investments. The term ‘pit’ is used when granular material is extracted. The E&S impacts of pit can include the loss, reduction or disturbance to wildlife and habitat, erosion, dust, soil/GW contamination, waste disposal, noise, and aesthetics. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety measures should be developed including community sensitization on the same when the works is continuing. • Barrow pits should be covered completely once the works is complete and covered with vegetation. • Apply WB EHS General Guidelines. |
| Operation Phase Solar pumping and ground water for water supply and management for human and livestock consumption in rural areas and settlements | Land degradation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance of topsoil by concentrated herds of livestock when watering causing land degradation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of community water sharing plan. • Plant shrubs or grass or shade trees where necessary • Minimize clearing of vegetation in areas where project activities are not going to take place. |
| | Hazardous waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous waste from used solar panels could be harmful to human health. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper chemical waste disposal as per relevant standards. • Community and handlers’ awareness and training on disposal methods |
| | Communal conflicts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict may occur due to competition over water use. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of community water sharing plans. • Strong GM in place. • Monitoring and supervision of beneficiaries while getting water to create order and harmony. • Put in place measures for transparency and open communication among members. • Fair distribution of water infrastructure among communities • Ensure vulnerable and disadvantaged groups have adequate access to water. |
| | Inequality in access and use of water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to gender, clannism and elite capture some section of the community may have restricted access and use. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that all vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and minorities are included in the decision-making structures and water sharing plans are inclusive. • Development of watering rosters especially during dry season, so that all beneficiary communities, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups get fair share of the water when needed. • Fair pricing of water commodity to allow access by poor community. Levy waivers could be considered for the special need groups including the very poor households. |

| Type of Subproject | Potential Environmental and social negative Risks | Potential Environmental and social negative impacts | Mitigation measures on negative impacts |
|--|---|---|--|
| | Improper disposal (e.g. not properly treated) wastewater generated from GW and community water supply systems or both wastewater and solid wastes generated from livestock operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater may find its way into surface water facilities like earth dams hence polluting the water. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness on proper disposal of wastewater. Use of wastewater for planting of trees. |
| | Potential risk to community health due to drinking ground water that is contaminated/ untreated | Contaminated water may cause water borne diseases. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness on public health e.g boiling of water from surface dams. |
| Rehabilitation and/or protection of water catchment areas and ground water restorations and ground water recharge using appropriate technologies | Restoration technologies adopted may have adverse impacts on the environment and community livelihood. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities may be denied entry and use of flora and fauna in the areas protected for restoration. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community sensitization on the restoration benefits. If the restoration sites are small, fence off the areas. Use technologies/techniques that will still allow communities to use the areas but at the same time help to conserve/restore them. Apply WB EHS General Guidelines. |
| Development of small-scale irrigation schemes | Pollution of water sources by pesticides due to soil erosion and run-off into water storage facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of water sources will have environmental impacts on the habitants and adjacent rivers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control and supervise pesticide use by farmers. Community awareness on proper disposal of used pesticide containers. |
| | Poisoning of humans by pesticides | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper disposal of pesticide containers may expose children and grown-ups to poisoning as they may not know the content of the containers. This will affect human health. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness on proper disposal of used pesticide containers. |
| | Threat from crop pest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pests if not well controlled will affect crop yields hence affecting people's livelihoods. Pests could also affect farm products after harvest and at storage. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training farmers on pest control. Post-harvest pest control measures. |
| | Conflict between farmers and livestock herders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During dry seasons, there could be competition between herders and farmers over access to water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of community water use agreements and access routes. |

| Type of Subproject | Potential Environmental and social negative Risks | Potential Environmental and social negative impacts | Mitigation measures on negative impacts |
|--------------------|--|---|---|
| | | and along cultivated stock route. Animals could stray and destroy crops. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a clear and simple Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that will include GM to manage expectations. • Community structures with representation of all groups to prevent and manage conflict. • Actively involve women and youth in all components and levels of decision-making within the project. |
| | Pollution of soils due to irrigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of pesticides may pollute the soil affecting human health. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training community on members/farmers on proper use and disposal of pesticides. |
| | Community health risks due to water borne diseases/vectors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stagnant water in farms provide breeding ground for vectors like mosquitos that causes malaria. • If water for irrigation is also consumed by humans, it will cause water-borne diseases affecting community health. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spraying with appropriate pesticides areas where there is stagnant water. • Awareness creation on use of appropriate measures to avoid waterborne diseases and vector borne diseases, for example boiling of water, use of mosquito nets. |

6. PROCEDURES FOR PREPARATION, REVIEW, CLEARANCE, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ESF INSTRUMENTS

105. This chapter outlines the process of conducting E&S assessments for potential subprojects under the GW4R Project. It is consistent with the requirements of ESS1. The project will carry out E&S assessments of the project/subprojects/activities to assess the E&S risks and impacts. The assessment should be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the subproject, and will assess, in an integrated way, all relevant direct, indirect, cumulative and residual E&S risks and impacts throughout the project life cycle, including those specifically identified in applicable ESSs, including security. The security risk assessment and management plans will be developed in parallel by a competent security risk management firm and security management measures will be included in contractors ESMPs. In summary, specific steps include:

- i. Screening potential E&S risks and impacts of a subproject and classifying its risk levels (Screening Form);
- ii. Consultation and disclosure of the E&S instruments
- iii. Review and approval of the E&S instruments
- iv. Implementation and monitoring of E&S action plans

6.1 The E&S Risk Assessment Processes

106. The section sets out the procedures and steps for identifying, preparing and implementing the ESA including E&S screening; preparation of required E&S plans; consultation on such plans; review and approval; and implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The purpose of this risk assessment process is to determine whether the activities are eligible for financing. The extent of E&S work that might be required prior to the commencement of the subprojects depends on the outcome of the screening process. In addition, the project will also ensure that EHS aspects are considered as part of subprojects studies/technical assistance/capacity building.

107. The initial screening for the selection of the subprojects shall be conducted based on the following exclusion criteria:

- i. Activities that may cause long-term, permanent and/or irreversible impacts (e.g. loss of major natural habitat);
- ii. Activities that have a high probability of causing serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment;
- iii. Activities that may have significant adverse social impacts and/ or may give rise to significant social conflict;
- iv. Activities that may involve extensive physical or economic resettlement;
- v. Activities that may impact on known cultural heritage sites including sites that are important to local communities; and
- vi. Activities that will compromise the sustainability of the aquifer.

6.1.1 Step 1: Environmental and Social Screening

108. The first step is the screening process to determine the E&S aspects of subproject so as to ascertain the type of E&S assessment required (if any) in accordance with ESS1 and consistent with the ESSs. The objectives of screening are to: (i) screen the E&S risks and impacts of the subproject; (ii) determine the type/s of mitigation measures; (iii) draw specific plan(s) or safeguard instrument(s) to be prepared based on the outcomes of the screening; and (iv) identify eligible or ineligible project activities for further or no E&S assessment, respectively.

109. This is done by analyzing the proposed activities in relation to their E&S contexts using a checklist approach. An E&S screening checklist is provided in Annex 1 (the check list will be updated as needed based on comments

and feedback from stakeholder consultations during the screening process). It is essential to state that from a general project conceptualization perspective, the project has been classified to have Substantial Risk. Nonetheless, the screening process of GW4R project subprojects will inform decision makers and the project management of the true nature and extent of potential E&S risks and impacts.

6.1.2 Step 2: Assigning of E&S Risk Classification

110. Assigning of appropriate E&S risk classification to a subproject shall be based on information provided in the E&S screening form (Annex 1) and discussions among the implementing teams at the GoSL PIU levels. The project E&S specialists shall undertake the E&S screening and assign the appropriate risk classifications for the subproject(s): Low; Moderate; Substantial; or High. The classification should be assigned based on the criteria provided in ESF ESS1 Guidance Note and consensus reached by the various local teams engaged in this exercise.

6.1.3 Step 3: Environmental and Social Assessment

111. Upon review and approval of the screening report and risk rating, MoWRD - PIU will consult with the World Bank and decide on the type of ESA to be undertaken. This is likely to be an ESIA for high risk or ESMP for moderate or low risk subprojects. The ESIA will entail a systematic investigation of all risks and impact areas as identified in the screening report.

112. The E&S safeguard screening will occur during the project preparation stage as soon as the likely site location(s) is (are) known for the subproject(s). The screening checklist would be completed by the project team in conjunction with community members and leaders who understand the E&S issues in the area and technical staff (e.g. backstopping engineers) who will be trained in the use of the checklist and fundamentals of what could constitute E&S risk.

113. At the MoWRD level, the PIU, through the E&S specialists, will take the lead on environmental and social screening of identified subprojects in conjunction with key informants in the community (Annex 1). MoWRD PIU E&S specialists will prepare ESMP (Annex 3) based on the consultation and references to potential risks and impacts and proposed mitigation measures prepared in this ESMF and use/adapt the contractors C- ESMPs (Annex 4) for low-moderate risk subprojects, while for Substantial-High Risk subprojects a thorough review process will be undertaken, the PIU will hire independent consultants to prepare the ESIA (ESIA outline provided in Annex 3). The E&S specialists will undertake regular supervision of the subprojects during implementation and a contractors ESMP report will be prepared before payment. The PIU E&S safeguards team shall provide technical support to the PIU and ensure E&S screening process and ESMP development is undertaken appropriately.

114. Other types of E&S instruments including LMP, and RAP will be finalized and adopted as part of the ES assessment.

6.1.4 Step 4: Review and Approval

115. The E&S instruments prepared will be reviewed by E&S specialists based at PIU level. For quality assurance, it is then reviewed by the consultants that may be hired to support environmental and social teams. Thereafter it is submitted and cleared by the World Bank. Once the World Bank clears, the ESIA's will be submitted to the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change for approval and licensing. The Authority shall review the draft E&S impact study and provide the project proponent with written comments within thirty (30) days of its receipt. After review of the draft ESIA, and the Authority is satisfied that it is complete, then proponent shall be notified in writing. Where the ESIA study report is found to be inadequate, the Authority shall return it to the proponent for revision, taking into consideration the comments and objections of the Director General.

6.1.5 Step 5: Stakeholder Engagement, Public Consultations and Disclosure

116. As guided by ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the government/implementing agencies are required to provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information. Consultations should be conducted in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. A stand-alone SEP has been developed for this project. Project stakeholders are PAPs, those who have interest in the project; and disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals and groups. The key stakeholders for this project include communities (rural communities including pastoralist, farmers, and agro-pastoralist and urban communities) where subprojects will be implemented, government institutions and individuals who will benefit from capacity strengthening, contractors who will be contracted for civil works. The stakeholders will be analyzed to understand their interests and influence on the project. They will be engaged and information disclosed at all stages of the project lifecycle. Appropriate tools and methods will be used, such as stakeholder workshops (in person and virtual meetings); audio-visual messages (radio, TV in different local languages), printed materials, social media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp), emails, websites and press releases, among others. During preparation of this ESMF, stakeholders were consulted within the confines of Covid-19 protocols and their views taken on board. Stakeholder engagement will be monitored and reported back to the stakeholder groups, who will also be involved in monitoring of stakeholder engagement.

117. Public consultations are required during the screening and the E&S reports. Public consultations should be conducted in a manner accessible to all project stakeholders including disadvantaged groups and given reasonable notice and taking into account the guidance set out in the project SEP and any other relevant guidance such as Covid-19 guidelines, the Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings. Supporting evidence of comprehensive public consultations shall be required, such as signed minutes of consultation meetings, attendance lists and filled questionnaires. The results of public consultations shall be incorporated and/or influence the design of mitigation and monitoring measures. ESIA reports for the subprojects shall be disclosed in-country by the client and GoSL MoWRD PIU in formats that are accessible to all project stakeholders and on the World Bank external website.

118. ESHS aspects will be included in the bids and contracts of the project contractors. The PIU will ensure the contractors are sensitized on subprojects E&S risks and impacts and reporting requirements.

119. The PIU will organize a workshop with the presence of representatives from relevant government institutions to ensure the contractors are aware of the guidelines and use of the ESMF and reporting requirements.

120. Before the start of the subproject implementation at the community level, the E&S specialist(s) will conduct a meeting with the VDC to introduce the contents in the ESMF (translated into Somali language), discuss the potential E&S risks and impacts, and their roles as community leaders in the process. The E&S specialists will use the meeting to provide additional information on the GM process of the project for issues related to ESMP.

6.1.6 Step 6: Grievance Mechanism

121. The objective of the GM is to strengthen accountability, ensure transparency to beneficiaries and provide channels and structures for project stakeholders to provide feedback and/or express grievances related to project supported activities. By increasing transparency and accountability, the GM aims to reduce the risk of the project inadvertently affecting citizens/beneficiaries and serves as an important feedback and learning mechanism that can help improve the project impacts.

122. The GM aims to address project-related concerns in a timely and transparent manner and effectively. Information on the GM will be readily available to all project-affected parties, interested parties and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. The GM is designed in a culturally appropriate way and is able to respond to all needs and concerns of project-affected parties. The availability of these GMs does not prevent recourse to judicial and administrative resolution mechanisms.

GM structures and processes

123. As per World Bank standards, the GM will be operated alongside the GBV/SEAH Prevention and Response Action Plan, which includes reporting and referral guidelines (included in the ESMF). The GM will also operate alongside a specific workers' GMs, which are laid out in the LMP.

124. The PIU will have the responsibility of overseeing the resolution of all grievances related to the project activities in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Somaliland and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards through a clearly defined GM that outlines its process and is available and accessible to all stakeholders. The entry point for all grievances will be with the social specialists at the PIU level who will receive grievances by phone, text or email to publicized tollfree mobile phone lines and email addresses at both PIU and GoSL level. Based on the learning from NGOs, the tollfree lines are not often used to report serious cases for fear of retribution or assumption that there will be no follow-up. Limited awareness is also another issue, thus there will be widespread awareness raising on the GM to promote an understanding and trust in the system. The social specialists will acknowledge, log, forward, follow up grievance resolution and inform the complainant of the outcome. The complainants have the right to remain anonymous, thus their name and contacts will not be logged and whistle-blower protection for complaints raised in good faith will be ensured. The GoSL social specialist will carry out training of all Government staff involved with the project, and contractors on receiving complaints, referral, complaints handling and reporting, and will oversee awareness raising on the GM at the national level.

125. A grievance redress committee (GRC) will be established at Ministry of water resource development GW4R PIU levels 6 months after project effectiveness chaired by the project manager. The relevant staff will be included as necessary depending on the complaint (procurement, finance, M&E, GBV advisor and communication). The social specialists will compile minutes for the meetings and follow up the grievance resolution process. The GRC will meet monthly to review minor complaints, progress on complaints resolution, review the development and effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, and ensure that all staff and communities are aware of the system and the project. Immediate meetings will be held in case of significant complaints to be addressed at the MoWRD PIU team level. Significant complaints will be outlined in the GM manual. For serious or severe complaints involving harm to people or the environment, or those which may pose a risk to the project reputation, the social specialist should immediately inform the head of the PIU, who will inform the World Bank within 48 hours as per the Environmental and Social Incident Reporting (ESIRT) requirements.

126. All contractors and suppliers will be expected to sensitize their workers on the Project GM and have a focal person to receive complaints regarding the construction and their workers and put in place complaints structures specific to the workers (as detailed in the LMP).

127. At the community level, local committees with strong representation of disadvantaged groups will receive complaints directly from the communities, contractors, etc., and forward to the MoWRD GW4R project social specialist to support resolution and follow up. Figure 5 presents the structure to be adopted by the project in managing grievances.

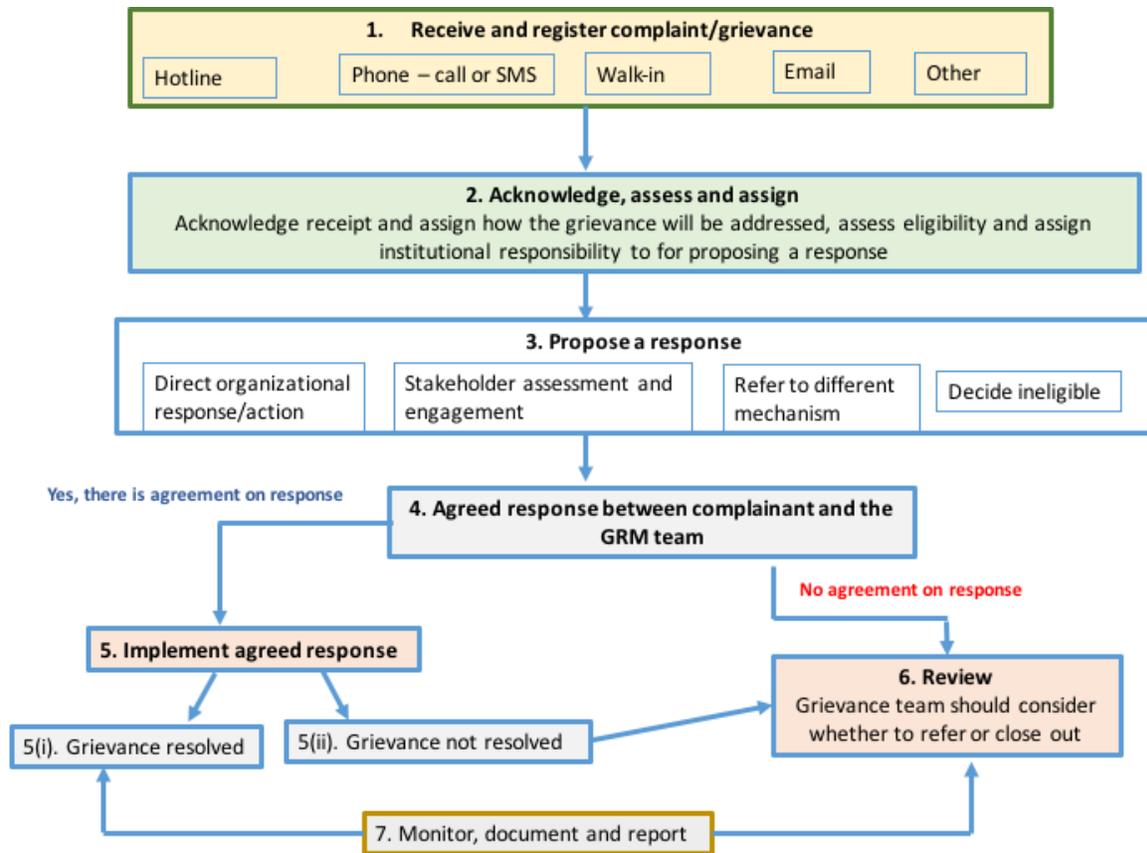


Figure 1: Grievance process for the project

6.1.7 Step 7: Monitoring, Supervision and Reporting

128. The E&S risks and impacts monitoring seeks to check the effectiveness and relevance of planned mitigation measures through the implementation/operation phase. The MoWRD PIU E&S focal points shall monitor implementation of E&S risks and impacts mitigation measures at the national level by coordinating and working closely with the MoWRD, PIU E&S specialists. The project will hire an independent (third party monitors) contractors to assist in subproject supervision during construction. The GIS monitoring tool (see Annex 7) will be completed every 6 months by the E&S specialists using smart phones. The Quality Enhancement and Institutional Strengthening firm will also be required to carry out E&S monitoring. Trained local/community project and GM Committees will undertake day to day monitoring report to the respective PIU safeguards staff on E&S risks and impacts and as well as technical team leaders regarding the overall project implementation. The contractors will also prepare regular report on EHS.

129. The PIU and the Contractors should notify the MoWRD/PIU and the World Bank in case of serious OHS and GBV/SEAH related incidents/accidents within 48 hours related to the Project which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers. These include cases of child abuse, GBV, any serious injury or fatality, pesticide spills or misuse, diversion of pesticides or any dispute between local communities. They should provide sufficient details of the incident or accident, indicating immediate measures taken or planned to be taken to address its consequences, as well as any information provided by any contractor and supervising entity, as appropriate. Subsequently, as per the World Bank’s

request, the Project team shall prepare a report of the incident or accident and propose measures to prevent its recurrence.

6.2 Monitoring plans and roles and responsibilities

6.2.1 Monitoring E&S risk and impacts mitigation Indicators

130. The monitoring indicators specified within each subproject ESMP will be used to assess the project's adherence to E&S management commitments. The objective of monitoring is to determine whether interventions have resulted in dealing with negative impacts or whether further interventions are needed or monitoring is to be extended in some areas. Monitoring indicators will be very much dependent on specific subproject contexts. Annex 4 is sample monitoring plan for the various E&S impacts and proposed mitigation measures. Prior to start of project implementation, annex 4 will be updated if additional information become available. Monitoring progress can be recorded in such a table or GIS monitoring tools such as kobo toolbox may be used (Annex 7).

6.2.2 Monitoring Roles and Responsibilities

131. There are various levels and responsibilities for monitoring and the following sub-sections examines each of them.

Overall Project Level

132. The MoWRD project PIU will be responsible for overall monitoring and reporting on the compliance with the ESMP and related ESSs triggered under the project (including the project instruments). The MoWRD PIU will ensure that subprojects' investments are screened, their safeguard instruments prepared, cleared and disclosed prior to subproject approval. Further, the MoWRD - PIU will ensure that all contractors to implement the specific subproject ESMP and submit reports on ESMP implementation as required.

133. Monitoring of all the subproject investments will be undertaken by the PIU that will be established for the project. The MoWRD - PIU will consolidate reports and report to the Bank. While it may not be possible for PIU to visit and monitor implementation of all subprojects, an attempt will be made to reach as many as possible and GIS tools may be used as required. The MoWRD-PIU will hire Quality Enhancement and Institutional Strengthening firm to carry out E&S and overall project monitoring. The consultant will provide independent voice.

134. *GoSL level:* PIU will be required to submit to the MoWRD -PIU all the monitoring reports and the PIU will consolidate and summarize these reports and submit them to the Bank as part of its reporting to the Bank.

135. *Third Party Monitoring:* The project will hire independent third party contractors to assist in subproject supervision during construction.

7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ESMF IMPLEMENTATION

136. The project will be implemented by the Somaliland MoWRD responsible for all water development in Somaliland. The GW4R project implementation unit (PIU) will be set up at MoWRD Somaliland national level which will be in charge of implementation and day to day operation of the project. The capacity of these institutions will be built to apply or use the ESMF effectively and implement its provisions. The section below describes the detailed roles and responsibilities of the key institutions involved in the implementation of the ESMF and subsequent ESMPs.

137. The GoSL-PIU will oversee and coordinate the implementation of the project and will guide and train the PIU staff, as well as provide templates for reporting. It will employ:

- i. 1 environmental specialist – who will lead on the contractors ESMP or ESIA;
- ii. 1 full time CDD specialist – who will lead on the inclusive community engagement process as well as the MOU with the community, water sharing agreements and the summary project GM;
- iii. 1 full time GBV/social specialist – who will lead on GBV awareness raising and prevention, the SEAH plan and channel for SEAH complaints as well as promoting women’s involvement in the project at all levels and ensuring inclusive stakeholder engagement, implementing the RPF and LMP.

7.1 Project Implementation Units

138. A PIU will be established at the SL_MoWRD level, to be based within MoWRD which will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project implementation and oversight.

139. PIU staff for the project will either be seconded from government or hired as consultants or staff through a competitive process. Additional short-term local and international consultants will be recruited to support the PIU as needed. The MoWRD PIU will also hire Quality Enhancement and Institutional Strengthening firm to provide additional capacity support and independent (third party) contractors to assist in subproject supervision during construction. The capacity in the PIU will be enhanced through on-the-job training and mentoring by the Bank’s technical staff working on safeguards and other project task teams.

140. PIU will provide overall responsibility for safeguards due diligence, and compliance monitoring. During the meetings with World Bank E&S Specialists, the PIU were encouraged to appoint persons, who are qualified and up to the task, as E&S Specialists for the GW4R project at both at national levels. Specifically, in terms of ESRM across project components, the PIU will be responsible for coordinating the identification, resolution and monitoring the status of all E&S issues through the safeguards’ focal points.

141. With regards to ESRM, the PIU will:

- i. Appoint full-time environment risk management specialist who will lead on the contractors ESMP and monitoring;
- ii. Appoint full-time social risk management/GBV specialist who will be the grievance focal point at PIU level;
- iii. Ensure compliance with World Bank ESF and other relevant country laws as contained in this ESMF;
- iv. Ensure that all service providers are informed of their responsibilities for the day-to-day compliance with the ESMF;
- v. Support the smooth and efficient implementation of the GW4R project;
- vi. Undertake effective preparation, review, approval and implementation of the ESIA, and ESMP based on the ESMF;

- vii. Maintain relevant records associated with management of E&S risks, impact assessments, evidence of consultations and a log of grievances together with documentation of management measures implemented;
- viii. Take the lead in screening, scoping, review of draft ESIA/ESMP for the government, receiving comments from stakeholders during public hearing of GW4R;
- ix. Convening a technical decision-making panel (if required), ensuring conformity with applicable standards, conduct environmental and social liability investigations, and perform monitoring and evaluation work;
- x. Provide overall leadership during public consultation meetings with critical GW4R stakeholders, in order to gain their support/cooperation/consensus in established policy direction; and
- xi. Ensure that GW4R project implementation comply with all relevant laws and policies.

142. The institutional structure is provided in Figure 6.

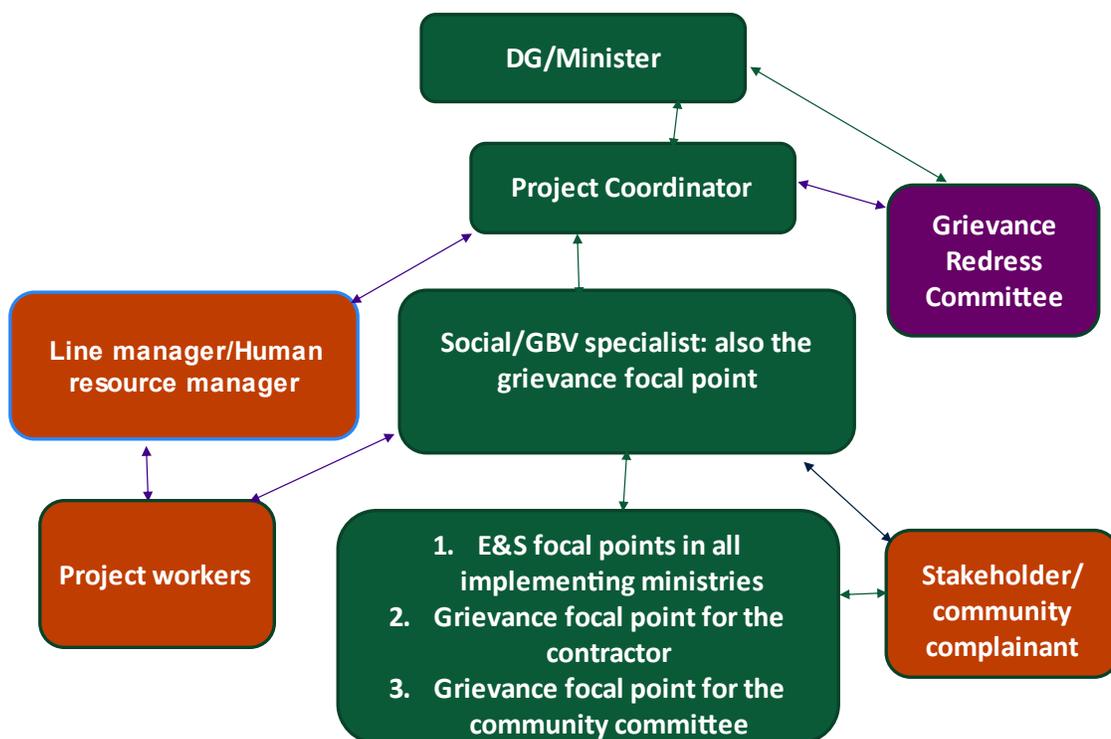


Figure 2: Institutional structure

7.2 Specific role of GW4R Project E&S Staff

143. The E&S staff will specifically:

- i. Spearhead the development and updating of ESF instruments including this ESMF;
- ii. Review all ESIA, ESMP reports and documents to ensure compliance with the World Bank ESF/ESSs;

- iii. Ensure that the GW4R subproject design, specifications and budget adequately reflect the recommendations of the ESIA/ESMPs;
- iv. Coordinate application, follow up processing and obtain requisite clearances and approvals from the World Bank for the ESIA/ESMP submitted by the individual GW4R subprojects contractors;
- v. Prepare regular monthly/quarterly/semi-annual, annual progress reports with statutory requirements;
- vi. Develop, organize and deliver appropriate E&S safeguards related training courses for the PIU and PIU staff, contractors, local government/community representatives and others involved in the project implementation;
- vii. Review and approve the Contractor's ESMP using the ESMF as a guide;
- viii. Liaise with the Contractors and the PIU/MDAs on implementation of the ESMPs;
- ix. Liaise with various Government agencies on E&S, land, resettlement and other regulatory matters;
- x. Continuously interact with relevant NGOs and community groups working in the sector and project locations;
- xi. Establish dialogue with the affected communities and ensure that the E&S concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented in the project;
- xii. Review the performance of the project in terms of E&S safeguards, through an assessment of the periodic internal monthly and quarterly E&S monitoring reports; provide summaries of same and initiate necessary follow-up actions; and
- xiii. Provide support and assistance to the Government MDAs and the World Bank during Project Review Missions.

7.3 Roles and responsibilities of other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA)

144. Various MDAs will be consulted and collaborated with on various matters including labour management, environmental, land, gender, security among others during the implementing of the GW4R project. Some of their roles and responsibilities are enumerated in Table 6.

Table 6: Roles and responsibilities of other government MDAs in ESMF implementation

| Ministries, Departments and agencies at GoSL | Role in ESMF implementation |
|--|---|
| Ministries or office responsible for Environment | -Provide policy, regulatory and enforcement guidance on environmental risks and impact mitigation measures. -Provide licensing on matters environmental and related field management |
| Ministries responsible for Women, Youth and People with Disabilities | Will be consulted on social impacts issues and mitigations measures regarding women, youth, children and PWD. |
| Ministries responsible for Labour | Will be consulted on social impacts issues and mitigations measures regarding labour management. |
| Ministries responsible of Health | Will be consulted on social impacts issues and mitigations measures regarding Occupation Health and Safety. |
| Ministries and departments responsible for Land | Will be consulted on environmental and social impacts issues and mitigations measures regarding land agreements, land acquisition, land use and management issues |
| Districts/Municipalities | Will be consulted on environmental and social impacts issues and mitigations measures regarding land acquisition, land use and management issues |

7.4 Roles of communities in E&S aspects for the CDD element

145. A VDC will be formed at subproject locations to, among others, mobilize communities for development, lead in the development of the community investment plan, monitor implementation of the project activities,

manage grievances and lead engagement of external actors including development partners and CSOs. The VDCs will be trained on the basics of the ESF/ESS and their role in relation to ESF implementation. They will help in the identification of E&S risks and impacts and appropriate mitigation measures they may know from local knowledge and/or from other projects and monitor implementation of the mitigation measures. The VDCs will be involved during the project screening and ESIA.

7.5 World Bank Roles and Responsibilities

146. The World Bank will:

- i. Provide guidance on the compliance with Bank ESF and ESSs;
- ii. Perform compliance monitoring of GW4R project to ensure the ESF and standards are complied with and conduct regular project review missions;
- iii. Maintain an oversight role, review and approve GW4R projects' ESMF, and environmental assessment instruments such as ESIA or ESMP of subprojects;
- iv. Conduct regular supervision missions to check on the performance of GW4R and assess its compliance to agreed grant covenants; and
- v. Recommend measures for improving the performance of GW4R project PIU;
- vi. Recommend appropriate training programs intended to improve the capacity of PIU as necessary.

7.6 Budget for preparing and planning for the ESMF

147. To effectively prepare and plan for the E&S management measures suggested as part of the ESMF, resources will be required. An indicative budget has been provided in Table 6, meant to cover safeguards related expenses such as capacity building programs, coordination and public consultation meetings, planning workshops, monitoring work, and environmental and social consultancy services. This estimated budget does not include the cost for mitigation and enhancement measures, which will be integrated into the construction cost. Likewise, all administrative costs for the operation of the PIU Safeguards related personnel and related cost are included in the overall GW4R budget.

7.7 Updating the ESMF

148. This ESMF will be used for screening of subprojects and as a guide for the preparation, review and approval of environmental assessment instruments (ESIA and ESMP). It will also be a reference in the implementation of the subprojects and their respective ESMPs. Since there may be new developments, guidelines or national legislations issued after its (ESMF) approval and posting on the World Bank website, the ESMF may need to undergo updating from time to time.

7.8 Disclosure of Safeguards Instruments

149. This ESMF has been prepared in consultation with the relevant stakeholders in Somaliland. Copies of this ESMF and other safeguard instruments developed later (including SEAH Prevention and Response Plan, LMP and ESMPs), prepared for the subprojects to be financed under the project, should be consulted upon and disclosed in compliance with relevant country regulations and the World Bank ESSs. A summary of the safeguards instruments will be translated into Somali language and disclosed in all project sites. World Bank will post the approved document on its website. Table 7 presents an indicative budget for implementing the ESMF.

Table 7: Indicative costs for E&S implementation (USD)

| ESMF requirements | Budget basis and assumptions | Total Cost |
|--|--|-------------------|
| Capacity building for PIU staff | Training programmes held in-country (for 5 PIU) | 10,000 |
| Translation of ESMF into Somali language | A consultant hired to translate salient parts of this ESMF into the Somali language | 2,000 |
| Costs for security management | | 30,000 |
| Costs of consultants for developing ESIA | To be determined when preparing ESIA TORs | |
| Costs of implementing the SEP | Detailed items and cost implications provided in the SEP | 41,895 |
| Costs of implementing the RPF | Detailed items and cost implications provided in the RPF | 85,800 |
| Costs of implementing the LMP | To be determined when preparing LMP | 64,050 |
| Costs of implementing the SEAH prevention | Detailed items and cost implications provided in the SEAH prevention and response plan | 15,000 |
| Meetings, workshops and stakeholder engagement | Detailed items and cost implications provided in the | 10,000 |
| | TOTAL Estimated Budget | 221,745 |

8. SAFEGUARDS CAPACITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND TRAINING PLAN

150. Once the GoSL E&S safeguards specialists are on board, a capacity assessment and implementation plan will be developed, possibly by an independent consultant. The plan will include timing of capacity assessment and plan development related to starting of various subprojects (which would require necessary capacity (training) prior to starting. Considering the limitation in E&S expertise in Somaliland, particularly at MoWRD – PIU level, it is likely that capacity will have to be developed from scratch.

151. The general initial training and capacity building plan (summarized in Table 8) will include general ESF training and project implementation facilitated by the World Bank– and other government specialists and consultants from other World Bank funded projects. Specialist training and capacity building support may also need to be carried out by independent capacity building specialists and agencies including for contractors and social accountability committees and GM. Most of the training will be conducted after completion of capacity assessment and plan development.

Table 8: Planned capacity building activities

| Session | Timeframe (Since some subprojects will not be defined (or contracted) at the dates mentioned, such training of them would not be possible at this date) | For whom |
|--|--|---|
| E&S requirements for contractors and operators | Once requests for proposals are issued | Potential implementing partners. |
| E&S requirements for MoWRD-PIU and action planning | Once MoWRD – PIU staff are in place. | PIU staff including social and environmental specialists, GBV/SEAH specialist, M&E specialist, communication specialist |
| Detailed training on ESF and ESS | Immediately the E&S specialist are on board | E&S specialists, GBV/SEAH specialist, M&E specialist, communication specialists |
| GM | Once subprojects implementation starts and VDC formed and trained. | All direct workers including E&S specialists, GBV/SEAH specialist, M&E specialist, communication specialists |
| GBV/SEAH | Month 2 | All direct workers including E&S specialists, GBV/SEAH specialist, M&E specialist, communication specialists |
| LMP and code of conduct | Month 3 | All direct workers including E&S specialists, GBV/SEAH specialist, M&E specialist, communication specialists |
| Monitoring and reporting of E&S requirements | Month 3 | E&S specialists, M&E specialists |
| Virtual tools for E&S monitoring | Month 3 | E&S specialists, M&E specialists. |
| Other sessions as required | Throughout project implementation period. | TBD |

9. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

152. Adequate institutional arrangements, systems and resources will be put in place to monitor ESMF implementation. The goals of monitoring will be to measure the success rate of the activities, determine whether interventions have addressed negative impacts, and whether further interventions are required or monitoring is to be extended in some areas. The goal of inspection activities is to ensure that sub-component activities comply with the plans and procedures laid out in the ESMF. The main monitoring responsibilities and inspection activities will be with the PIU, which will administer the overall project-related environmental and social monitoring and implementation as laid out in this ESMF, as well as the SEP and general GM. The PIU coordinator will be overall responsible for the implementation of the E&S mitigation measures, as well as for monitoring and inspections for compliance.

153. The E&S Specialists at the PIU will handle the day-to-day tasks in regards to the implementation of the ESMF. The ESMF is the overall document that guides the development of site specific ESMPs. The ESMF lays out expectations for the Technical Leads who will be responsible for their own site/activity specific screening, impact assessments, development of site/activity specific ESMPs, monitoring of impacts, and administration of mitigation measures in line with their respective sub-component activities.

154. These activities may follow the internal processes of the Technical Leads, where applicable. They further commit to integrate stakeholder inputs into their regular monitoring and reporting activities. The PIU and PIU E&S Specialists will assess the compliance of Technical Leads' activities against the ESMF and their subsequent ESMPs and will report any non-compliance to the PIU team and project coordinator. Indicators are identified in both documents and use as a baseline for assessing progress on implementation. The PIU will also independently conduct its own monitoring, verification and inspection of the activities of Technical Leads to ensure they are in compliance with this ESMF. Monitoring indicators will depend on specific activity contexts.

The World Bank will equally supervise and assess the E&S performance through review of the quarterly monitoring reports. The GM will further help track complaints and effectiveness of interventions, including those with E&S impacts. Table 9 presents the M&E plan, which is yet to be fully costed.

Table 9: ESMF M&E plan (to be costed)

| Monitoring Activity | Description | Frequency / Timeframe | Expected Actions | Roles and Responsibilities | Cost |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Track progress of ESMF implementation | Monitoring and reporting of ESMF implementation, with key results and issues presented to the PIU on a regular basis | Quarterly or until the mgt. plan is in place | ESMF requirements are completed for this Project | PIU Project Manager /Coordinator | TBD |
| Monitoring of ESMP implementation | Monitoring through GEMS investment tracker through field visits by the E&S specialists and Quality enhancement and institutional strengthening partner. Contractor ESMP | Every 3-6 months | E&S specialists visit each site every 3 months Community contractor completion meeting for ESMP sign off | E&S specialists | Field visit monitoring |

| Monitoring Activity | Description | Frequency / Timeframe | Expected Actions | Roles and Responsibilities | Cost |
|--|--|---|---|---|------|
| | completion report and sign off by E&S specialist and community | | | | |
| Development of targeted assessments and report, and management plan | Carried out in a participatory manner, targeted analysis of potential impacts, as well as identification and validation of management measures, drafted in participatory manner | In the 6 months following the Inception | Potential impacts are assessed with support of external consultants and participation of project team and stakeholders; targeted assessment report completed | E&S specialists and Project Manager | TBD |
| Implementation of management measures and monitoring of potential impacts identified in targeted assessments | Permanent and participatory implementation and monitoring of management measures, in accordance with findings of targeted assessments | Continuous, once assessment is complete and management plan is in place | Implementation of stand-alone management plans; participatory monitoring; integration of management plans into project implementation strategies | Project Manager, E&S Safeguards | TBD |
| Learning | Knowledge, good practices and lessons learned regarding social and environmental risk management will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project | At least annually | Relevant lessons are captured by the project teams and used to inform management decisions | Project Manager, E&S Safeguards | TBD |
| Review and make course corrections | Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making | At least annually | Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project steering | Project Coordinator, E&S Safeguards | TBD |
| ESMF implementation review | The Project Steering Committee will consider updated analysis of risks and recommended risk mitigation measures at all meetings | Annually | Any risks and/ or impacts that are not adequately addressed by national mechanisms or project team will be discussed in project steering committee. Recommendations will be made, | PIU, Project coordinator and E&S safeguards | TBD |

| Monitoring Activity | Description | Frequency / Timeframe | Expected Actions | Roles and Responsibilities | Cost |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| | | | discussed and agreed upon. | | |

9.1 Incident and Accident Reporting

155. Incident reporting will follow the process indicated in Figure 7.

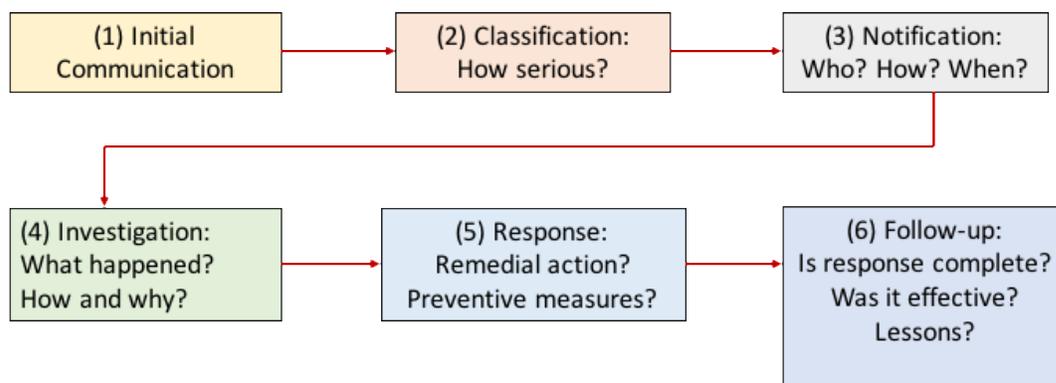


Figure 3: Incident reporting process

156. Incidents should be categorized into ‘indicative’, ‘serious’ and ‘severe’. Indicative incidents are minor, small or localized that negatively impact a small geographical area or a small number of people and do not result in irreparable harm to people or the environment. A ‘significant’ incident is one that causes significant harm to the environment, workers, communities, or natural resources and is complex or costly to reverse (see the World Bank incident classification guide). A ‘severe’ incident causes great harm to individuals, or the environment, or presents significant reputational risks to the World Bank.

157. Severe incidents (an incident *that caused significant adverse effect on the environment which affected communities, the public or workers, e.g., fatality, GBV/SEAH, forced or child labour*) will be reported within 24 hours to the PIU and within 48 hours to the World Bank.

158. Where grievances are of sexual nature and can be categorized as GBV/SEAH or child protection risk, the implementer has to handle the case appropriately, and refer the case to the GBV/SEAH referral system, defined in the GBV/SEAH Action Plan. Contractors and primary suppliers who do not adhere to the GBV/SEAH provisions will be debarred for 2 years.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1. Environmental and Social Screening checklist (this form will be updated prior to starting project implementation. This includes updating as needed to reflect potential issues/impacts/risks.

Subproject:

Location: From focus group discuss or key informant interview with people with different interests and needs regarding the proposed investment e.g. women, youth, people with disabilities, minority groups, livestock keepers, crop farmers, seasonal users e.g. nomadic pastoralists.

The purpose of the checklist is to flag possible environmental and social risks and impacts to determine what E&S instruments to develop and so the issues can be further explored and included in the summary safeguard report and contractors ESMP etc. It should be done as part of ground truthing based on visual observation and key informant interviews with people with different interests and needs regarding the proposed subprojects e.g., elders, local government officials, women, youth, people with disabilities, minority groups, livestock keepers, crop farmers, seasonal users e.g. pastoralists. Those people consulted should be mentioned at the end of the checklist.

| Will the Project? | Yes | No | Explanation |
|--|-----|----|-------------|
| 1. Affect downstream water flows | | | |
| 2. Require clearing of trees, pasture/browse | | | |
| 3. Land ownership is clear (Private, Government, Community) | | | |
| 4. Is on or near private land | | | |
| 5. Require demolition of existing structures | | | |
| 6. Require large volumes of construction materials (e.g. gravel, stone, water, timber, firewood)? | | | |
| 7. Use water during or after construction, which will reduce the local availability of GW and surface water? | | | |
| 8. Affect the quantity or quality of surface waters (e.g. rivers, streams, wetlands), or GW (e.g. wells, reservoirs)? | | | |
| 9. Be located within or nearby environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species? | | | |
| 10. Lead to soil degradation, soil erosion in the area? | | | |
| 11. Create waste that could adversely affect local soils, vegetation, rivers and streams or GW? | | | |
| 12. Create pools of water that provide breeding grounds for disease vectors (for example malaria or bilharzia)? | | | |
| 13. Involve significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes? | | | |
| 14. Be located in or near an area where there is an important historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site? | | | |
| 15. Is an area where minority groups (0.5 groups) or IDPs reside or use the water point? | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 16. Displace people or structures or restrict people's access to crops, pasture, fisheries, forests or cultural resources, whether on a permanent or temporary basis? | | | |
| 17. Result in human health or safety risks during construction or later? | | | |
| 18. Involve inward migration of people from outside the area for use of services or other purposes? | | | |
| 19. Is an area where there has been insecurity incidents in the past 12 months? | | | |
| 20. Is an area where there has been conflict over water or land in the past? | | | |
| 21. Require sharing or regulation of use between different groups or communities? | | | |
| 22. Result in a significant change/loss in livelihood of individuals? | | | |
| 23. Adversely affect the livelihoods and /or the rights of women? | | | |
| 24. Cause increased settlement or degradation of surrounding areas? | | | |
| 25. Disposal of bush clearance residue may cause spreading of invasive species? | | | |
| 26. Introduce a non-native animal or plant species? | | | |
| 27. Maintenance and management responsibilities have not been defined and accepted by users/local government? | | | |
| 28. Any limitations for the livestock movement crossing gabions and rehabilitated rangelands | | | |
| 29. Boundaries of the water sources are clearly demarcated to a void creation of adjacent settlements | | | |
| 30. Water source fenced/protected to avoid risks and contamination | | | |
| 29. Will result in Transmission diseases from region to region or boundaries | | | |
| 30.Result in transmission of zoonotic disease | | | |
| 32.Will require use and application of inorganic fertilizers/pesticide/herbicide or fumigation? | | | |

Based on the above checklist, and subproject exclusion criteria, what are conclusions and recommendations on:

Note the exclusion criteria:

- I. Activities that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible (e.g. loss of major natural habitat) impacts.
- II. Activities that have a high probability of causing serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment.
- III. Activities that may have significant adverse social impacts and/ or may give rise to significant social conflict.
- IV. Activities that may involve extensive physical resettlement or extensive economic resettlement
- V. Activities that may impact on known cultural heritage sites including sites that are important to local communities.
- VI. Activity that will compromise the sustainability of the aquifer

Proposed project is eligible for financing under the project criteria

.....

Proposed Environmental and Social Risk Ratings (High, Substantial, Moderate or Low). Provide Justifications.

.....

Proposed E&S Management Plans/ Instruments (i.e. .ESMP, ESIA, Summary safeguards report (for social issues) , Voluntary land donation form,

Who was consulted in the completion of the checklist: Provide list?

| Prepared by | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Name and role: | | Name and role: | |
| Date | Signature | Date | Signature |
| | | | |
| Reviewed and approved by | | | |
| Environment Specialist Name: | | Social Specialist Name: | |
| Date | Signature | Date | Signature |
| | | | |

Annex 2: Indicative ESMP outline and example of small-scale water infrastructure ESMP table (to be adapted and included in the contract)

(Source ESF ESS1—Annex 1. Environmental and social assessment section E)

An ESMP consists of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation of a project to eliminate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The ESMP also includes the measures and actions needed to implement these measures. The Borrower will (a) identify the set of responses to potentially adverse impacts; (b) determine requirements for ensuring that those responses are made effectively and in a timely manner; and (c) describe the means for meeting those requirements. Depending on the project, an ESMP may be prepared as a stand-alone document or the content may be incorporated directly into the ESCP. The content of the ESMP will include the following:

(a) Mitigation

The ESMP identifies measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that reduce potentially adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. The plan will include compensatory measures, if applicable. Specifically, the ESMP:

- identifies and summarizes all anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts (including those involving indigenous people or involuntary resettlement);
- describes—with technical details—each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate;
- estimates any potential environmental and social impacts of these measures; and
- takes into account, and is consistent with, other mitigation plans required for the project (e.g., for involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, or cultural heritage).

(b) Monitoring

The ESMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides;

- (a) specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and
- (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

(c) Capacity Development and Training

To support timely and effective implementation of environmental and social project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draw on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties on site or at the agency and ministry level. Specifically, the ESMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training).

To strengthen environmental and social management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the environmental and social assessment.

(d) Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates

For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measure that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables.

(e) Integration of ESMP with Project

The Borrower’s decision to proceed with a project, and the Bank’s decision to support it, are predicated in part on the expectation that the ESMP (either stand alone or as incorporated into the ESCP) will be executed effectively. Consequently, each of the measures and actions to be implemented will be clearly specified, including the individual mitigation and monitoring measures and actions and the institutional responsibilities relating to each, and the costs of so doing will be integrated into the project’s overall planning, design, budget, and implementation.

Example of small-scale water infrastructure ESMP table³⁰ (this table update could be done prior to start of project implementation)

| Possible Environmental and social impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement measure | Frequency of monitoring | Timeframe | Performance indicator | Responsible person/ institution | Cost estimation (USD) |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Pre-construction phase | | | | | | |
| Safety of construction materials and equipment | Construction of guard rooms before the dam | -One time before the construction | Before the construction | construction guard room | -Contractor | |
| Damage of construction by rain | Installation of portable storage tents which will be kept construction materials during construction. Deliver the construction materials when required. Continuous monitoring and weather forecasting | -Monthly based on construction plan | Based on construction plan | Availability of storage tent material | -Contractor -Contractor | |
| Construction phase | | | | | | |
| Vegetation clearance | Vegetation clearance and construction activities to be restricted to the project extents Conservation awareness campaigns to be carried out for both the contractor and community members. Use of existing road for avoiding environmental damage | -one during construction phase | -Site preparation and construction. | -Awareness Construction perimeter to be identified | -PIU -MoEACC | |

³⁰ This is a sample ESMP of a real project and content will depend on the type of subproject.

| Possible Environmental and social impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement measure | Frequency of monitoring | Timeframe | Performance indicator | Responsible person/ institution | Cost estimation (USD) |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Occupational health and safety | <p>Train all staff in operating and handling of tools that they use</p> <p>Provide appropriate protective gear to the workers at the site</p> <p>First aid kits must be available at workplace for immediate assistance of the workers in case of accidents or injuries.</p> <p>Laborers must include a person who was trained the use of first aid</p> <p>At workplace, there must be a vehicle on standby which will be ready at any time for use in case of accidents or injuries since the village does not have a health center</p> <p>Speed limits and careful driving practices of the vehicles for preventing accidents, must be enforced</p> <p>Awareness raising to the community on road crossing</p> <p>Visible signs for movement of trucks and ongoing construction works.</p> <p>Health personnel at from the nearest health facility to conduct regular health awareness sessions for the contractor's team and community for preventing spread of communicable diseases such as COVID 19, HIV, etc.</p> <p>Workers to sign a code of conduct and have awareness on GBV prevention</p> <p>Workers should be use toilets during the dam construction,</p> <p>Workers should maintain Covid 19 protocols, social distancing, mask wearing and hand washing and temperature checks before they enter the site and wiping of all equipment.</p> | -Regular intervals in the construction phase | -Throughout the construction phase | <p>-Training awareness conducted</p> <p>-PPEs in use</p> <p>-First aid kit availability on site and training conducted</p> <p>-Emergency vehicle present in the area</p> <p>-Visibility signage present in the area</p> | -PIU - Water Ministry/ Agency | |
| Solid and liquid waste generation | <p>Daily collection and storage of solid wastes in containers before final disposal or burning whenever required</p> <p>Vehicle and machinery servicing should NOT be done near the Wadi. Oil drain pan should be used during oil changing for preventing the waste from reaching the ground.</p> <p>Oil wastes should be disposed safely</p> | -Weekly | Throughout the construction phase | Clean environment safe from contamination | -Contractor -PIU -MoEACC | |
| Noise and vibrations | <p>Maintain all equipment regularly</p> <p>Combine all noisy operations at the same time</p> | -weekly | Throughout project | Noise levels suppressed | Site Engineer Contractor | |

| Possible Environmental and social impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement measure | Frequency of monitoring | Timeframe | Performance indicator | Responsible person/ institution | Cost estimation (USD) |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| | Conduct daily meetings and sensitize staff on the operations and OHS, GBV and GM requirements. Noise to be controlled to limit the disturbance to fauna. | | construction phase | | PIU | |
| Air pollution | Sensitize staff on risks of dust to their health Provide masks for the staff Water the soils or earth before excavation works Maintain all machinery and equipment involved in the construction of the dam Minimize vehicle idling | -Weekly | -Throughout project construction phase | Dust levels minimized | -PIU - Ministry of Environment and Climate Change | |
| Flood | Construction of dam must be started before rainy seasons and completed early as possible for preventing floods Portable storage must be installed in area which is not prone to floods. Continuous monitoring and weather forecasting | -One time during construction | -During construction phase | -Dam to be completed before rainy seasons. | -Contractor | |
| Conflicts | GM focal point to be trained and supported All workers to be oriented on prompt and fair handling of complaints and how to refer complaints to GM focal person Strengthening traditional systems Community training on the project's GM and reporting Workers must receive their payment each day for preventing delay and debt in order to avoid any possible conflicts among the workers and the contractor | -Weekly | Construction phase | During the dam construction community, contractors far from any issue of conflicts | -contractor -community leaders Safeguard specialist | |
| GBV and sexual harassment | GBV focal person for the PIU and the community level to be identified Incorporate training on code of conduct including sexual harassment discriminatory treatment in workplace. To raise awareness on GBV and sexual harassment. The most effective form of prevention is awareness. i.e., those who are aware of behaviors that can be interpreted as harassment are less likely to behave in that way and more likely to notice any form of harassment. Clear reporting procedures to be in place. All staff must feel comfortable reporting any behavior that makes them or other staff feel uncomfortable. | -Continuous | -Throughout the project cycle | Cases related to GBV reported | PIU | |

| Possible Environmental and social impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement measure | Frequency of monitoring | Timeframe | Performance indicator | Responsible person/ institution | Cost estimation (USD) |
|--|---|--------------------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| | Deal with any allegations and concerns immediately. any instance whereby a fellow staff member or employee shares a concern with company should be dealt with as soon as possible in a confidential manner Zero tolerance policy. There should be a clear zero tolerance policy towards sexual harassment at workplace. Regardless of an employee's stature within the organization, should they be found guilty of sexually harassing a colleague or staff member there should be immediate consequences depending on the accountability measures in place. If the survivor wishes to file a complaint, then necessary information should be provided | | | | | |
| Wildlife | Raising awareness on the protection of wildlife during construction. This should cover communities, workers, and project staff. Supporting the traditional systems to protect the wildlife | -Continuous | During and after project | Wildlife killing cases reported | - Ministry of Environment and Climate Change -VDC and elders -PIU | |
| Operational phase | | | | | | |
| Conflicts over water use | Consultation with all water users on rights and responsibilities as part of water sharing agreement Construction of the service room for caretaker (2m*2m) for controlling the water use and water users. Proper planning and control of settlements and economic activities in the area Make land use classification for the area Environmental awareness meetings should be conducted for avoiding any environmental harm from the resettlement Village development committee should be responsible for the management of dam and will be trained on conflict resolution, CBNRM and management practices. Instituting a strong community organization structure to manage the project activities. | -continuous, Operational phase | -Life time of the water infrastructure | -functionality of the water infrastructure | - GoSL Ministry of Water Resource Development - GoSL Ministry of Environment and Climate Change - VDC | |

| Possible Environmental and social impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement measure | Frequency of monitoring | Timeframe | Performance indicator | Responsible person/ institution | Cost estimation (USD) |
|--|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| | Awareness for the communities for proper use of the water for the dam Water user by laws to control the water trucking | | | | | |
| Waterborne diseases | Sensitization of the community on dam water utilization and the related negative impacts of utilizing the water for domestic uses e.g. drinking and swimming for preventing water borne diseases such as malaria | -Operational phase | Lifetime of the water infrastructure | -awareness raising on prevention of water borne diseases conducted. | - MoWRD -VDC -Community | |
| Decommissioning phase | | | | | | |
| Solid waste generation | Take away any waste generated away from the river and dispose it well Ensure that all concrete slaps and blocks are removed from the river | -After decommission | During decommissioning phase | Clean environment safe from contamination | Contractor - MoWRD -Village VDC - PIU | |
| Noise pollution | Maintain all equipment regularly Combine all noisy operations at the same time Conduct daily meetings and sensitize staff on the operations | -Daily | During decommissioning phase | Noise levels suppressed | -Contractor -site engineer. Safeguard/M &E | |
| Loss of livelihood | Inform beneficiaries the decommission plans at least 2 months in advance Provide alternative livelihoods support | -Before decommission works start | Before decommission works start | Number of people informed. Other alternative livelihoods supported | - MoWRD -VDC Community leaders -PIU | |
| Dust and exhaust emission | Maintain all machinery and equipment involved in the decommissioning of the dam Minimize vehicle idling Sensitize staff on risks of dust to their health Provide masks for the staff Water the soils or earth before decommissioning works start | Daily | During decommissioning phase | Dust levels minimized | -Contractor -Site engineer Safeguard specialists | |

Annex 3: Indicative ESIA Outline³¹

Where an environmental and social impact assessment is prepared as part of the environmental and social assessment, it will include the following:

(a) Executive Summary

Concise discusses significant findings and recommended actions.

(b) Legal and Institutional Framework

Analyzes the legal and institutional framework for the project, within which the environmental and social assessment is carried out, including the issues set out in ESS1, paragraph 26.46

Compares the Borrower's existing environmental and social framework and the ESSs and identifies the gaps between them.

Identifies and assesses the environmental and social requirements of any co-financiers.

(c) Project Description

Concise describes the proposed project and its geographic, environmental, social, and temporal context, including any offsite investments that may be required (e.g., dedicated pipelines, access roads, power supply, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities), as well as the project's primary suppliers.

Through consideration of the details of the project, indicates the need for any plan to meet the requirements of ESS1 through 10.

Includes a map of sufficient detail, showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts.

(d) Baseline Data

Sets out in detail the baseline data that is relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures. This should include a discussion of the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data as well as information about dates surrounding project identification, planning and implementation.

Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions.

Based on current information, assesses the scope of the area to be studied and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences.

Takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project.

(e) Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Takes into account all relevant environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. This will include the environmental and social risks and impacts specifically identified in ESS2–8, and any other environmental and social risks and impacts arising as a consequence of the specific nature and context of the project, including the risks and impacts identified in ESS1, paragraph 28.

(f) Mitigation Measures

Identifies mitigation measures and significant residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated and, to the extent possible, assesses the acceptability of those residual negative impact

Identifies differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable.

³¹ Source ESF ESS1—Annex 1. Environmental and social assessment section D

Assesses the feasibility of mitigating the environmental and social impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of proposed mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; and the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the proposed mitigation measures. Specifies issues that do not require further attention, providing the basis for this determination.

(g) Analysis of Alternatives

Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation—including the “without project” situation - in terms of their potential environmental and social impacts.

Assesses the alternatives’ feasibility of mitigating the environmental and social impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of alternative mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; and the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the alternative mitigation measures.

For each of the alternatives, quantifies the environmental and social impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible.

(h) Design Measures

Sets out the basis for selecting the particular project design proposed and specifies the applicable ESHGs or if the ESHGs are determined to be inapplicable, justifies recommended emission levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement that are consistent with GIIP.

(i) Key Measures and Actions for the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

Summarizes key measures and actions and the timeframe required for the project to meet the requirements of the ESSs. This will be used in developing the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

(j) Appendices

List of the individuals or organizations that prepared or contributed to the environmental and social assessment.

References—setting out the written materials both published and unpublished, that have been used.

Record of meetings, consultations and surveys with stakeholders, including those with affected people and other interested parties The record specifies the means of such stakeholder engagement that were used to obtain the views of affected people and other interested parties.

Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text.

List of associated reports or plans

Annex 4. Summary safeguards report for subprojects ³²

(Recommend that the form be updated prior to starting project implementation. This includes updating as needed to reflect potential issues/impacts/risks in an updated)

(max 5 pages). Please annex ESIA/ESMP, voluntary land donation/agreement documentation, screening form, community meeting minutes

Proposed subproject: _____

Village/district/state: _____

Overview of the project location and key features within 200m of works (to understand impacts) _____

Population resident on or regularly using the land/subproject or claimants of the land:

| Village/ (facility users can be by people resident more than one location) | No of individuals resident or regularly using the project area for their livelihood | No. of direct users of the subproject (individuals) | Number of people from that village/consulted on the subproject (design, siting, social and environmental impacts) |
|--|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Are there any minority groups (0.5 groups) or IDPs resident in this area or likely to use the water point? (If so please specify):

Has there been any conflict over this land or water resources in the past? If so please describe, what measures the project will take to ensure that it does not exacerbate conflict.

³² Note that this summary report template will be reviewed and revised, if needed be, prior to start of project implementation.

Consultations with the community on the subproject (to ensure broad agreement, ownership and risk identification and mitigation)

| | Date | Village | Total number of people involved | No. of women | \No. of youth | No. of minority group or IDP representatives (please specify group/s) | Main concerns raised and how they will be addressed | Challenges in consulting with people e.g. migration, conflicting event, insecurity |
|------------------------------|------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---|---|--|
| Initial discussions | | | | | | | | |
| Safeguards screening meeting | | | | | | | | |
| Other – meetings (specify) | | | | | | | | |

Environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures identified by the community (only put those not captured in the contractors ESMP)

| Social and environmental impacts of subproject | Mitigation measures | Costing | Time frame | Responsible agency |
|--|---------------------|---------|------------|--------------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Has a safeguards field visit been undertaken to the site? Y/N Date of visit: _____ Title of visiting officer:

Has the ESMP been incorporated into the contract for the works and is a safeguards compliance report required before payment?

Type of land required for sub-investment and documentation

| # | Requirements for voluntary land donation | Explanation and evidence |
|-----|---|--------------------------|
| 1. | The land required to meet technical project criteria must be identified in conjunction with the affected community? | |
| 2. | What are the likely impacts of proposed activities on donated land and how were these explained to the community? | |
| 3. | Area of land compared to area owned (no more than 10 % of the area of any holding can be donated). % | |
| 4. | How will the users and occupiers of the land benefit from this subproject? | |
| 5. | What are the conditions of benefiting from this subproject – connection fees, service charges etc. | |
| 6. | How was the community made aware that refusal was an option and confirmed in writing that they are willing to proceed with the donation? (e.g. at the consultation and in the voluntary land donation document) | |
| 7. | What evidence is there that the act of donation was undertaken without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities (e.g. photos/videos of community consultation etc.)? | |
| 8. | Do all the users and occupants of this land understand that by donating this land it may be gazetted as public land | |
| 9. | How was it explained that they have a right to compensation for land and the available compensation options (in-kind compensation, land for land compensation or cash compensation, and the implications of cash compensation)? | |
| 10. | Were monetary or non-monetary benefits or incentives requested as a condition for the donation and were these provided? | |
| 11. | How do you know that the land being donated will not reduce the remaining land area to a level below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels and will not require the relocation of any household? | |
| 12. | Will any structures be moved or any access to land be limited as a result of the subproject (describe structures and locations)? | |
| 13. | If so, how will they be compensated/facilitated and/or their livelihoods restored? | |
| 14. | How was consent provided by all individuals occupying or regularly using the land? | |
| 15. | Was there anyone who did not give agreement and why? | |
| 16. | How was it established that the land to be donated was free of encumbrances or encroachment and was it registered in an official land registry? | |

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| Government land | Title deed/confirmation document attached? | YES/NO/EXPLANATION |
| Community land | Community land agreement/Voluntary land donation form and community minutes attached? | YES/NO/EXPLANATION |
| Private land | Voluntary land donation form and conversion document attached? | YES/NO/EXPLANATION |

Voluntary land donation:

- a) How many people either live on or regularly use the land where the project will be implemented (including those who might use it as a drought fall back area) by location and how many and who agreed to the voluntary donation of this land for this public facility?

Explain how the requirements for voluntary land donation have been met (and attach minutes, VLD form and signed participants list):

GM: Has the GM process and contact information for focal points been disseminated to the community? If so, how and to whom (numbers and groups). If Not, when will this be done? _____

GBV/SEAH: Has awareness been carried out on GBV, service providers and confidential survivor centric GBV complaints mechanism? If so, how and to whom (numbers and groups). If not, when will this be done? _____

Sustainable management: Who will manage and maintain the subproject, and how will repairs be funded? _____

Describe the involvement and inclusion of women and minority groups or nomadic pastoralist representative in management? _____

Annex 5. Indicative environmental and social risks and impacts mitigation monitoring plan

| Impact Issue | Proposed mitigation measures | Monitoring Indicators (Output) | Monitoring Indicators (Outcomes) | Means of Verification | Methods of data collection | Frequency | Responsibility |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Construction Phase | | | | | | | |
| Loss of vegetation/ Soil Erosion/ Land degradation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize land clearing as much as possible to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare ground to the elements of the weather. • Re-vegetate cleared areas as early as possible using native plant species | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of trees planted (native trees). • Minimal trees failed. • Re-vegetation included in the Contractors' contract. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation recovery at the restored sites. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports. • Before and after photos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site inspection | Monthly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • Village development committee (after contractor leaves the site) |
| Decreased Air Quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed investments should require that construction contractors operate only well maintained engines, vehicles, trucks and equipment. • A routine maintenance program for all equipment, vehicles, trucks and power generating engines should be in place. • The project should ensure the use of good quality fuel and lubricants only. • Wetting of sites especially during dry season. • Contractors to provide protection gears to the construction workers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sound machinery and equipment purchased • Availability of equipment and machinery maintenance plan • Frequency of watering of surfaces to reduce dust related impacts. • Inclusion in contract air pollution mitigation measures. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %age of workers following the good practices for equipment and machinery maintenance • Construction workers wearing protection gears. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors equipment maintenance plan. • Contracts for works. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent check by project engineers /consultants • Verification of maintenance record by project engineers/ consultant • Self-check by contractor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly • Period checks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • Project Engineer/supervising consultant • E&S specialists |

| Impact Issue | Proposed mitigation measures | Monitoring Indicators (Output) | Monitoring Indicators (Outcomes) | Means of Verification | Methods of data collection | Frequency | Responsibility |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection gear purchased. | | | | | |
| Noise and Vibration Impacts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction traffic speed control measures should be enforced on unpaved roads • Engines of vehicles/trucks and earth-moving equipment should be switched off when not in use. • Proposed investments should require contractors to use equipment and vehicles that are in good working order, well maintained, and that have some noise suppression equipment (e.g. mufflers, noise baffles) intact and in working order. Such provision could be part of the contractual obligations with the contractors. • Contractors will be required to implement best driving practices when approaching and leaving the site (speed limit) to minimize noise generation created through activities such as unnecessary acceleration and breaking squeal. • Contractors to provide protection gears to the constructions workers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sound machinery and equipment • purchased • Availability of equipment and machinery maintenance plan • Inclusion in contract issues of noise pollution. • Protection gears purchased. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %age of workers following the good practices for equipment and machinery maintenance. • Construction workers wearing protection gears. • Measured noise level. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machinery maintenance plans. • Contractors inventory. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent check by project engineers/ consultants • Verification of maintenance record by project engineers/co nsultant • Self-check by contractor. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • Project Engineer /supervising consultant |

| Impact Issue | Proposed mitigation measures | Monitoring Indicators (Output) | Monitoring Indicators (Outcomes) | Means of Verification | Methods of data collection | Frequency | Responsibility |
|----------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Setting up temporary noise barriers where possible | | | | | | |
| Solid Effluent Waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Solid non-toxic waste •Adequate waste receptacles and facilities should be provided at project sites/camp sites •Training and awareness on Safe Waste Disposal in construction camps for all workers •Final disposal should be at dumpsites approved by the government authorities •Waste oil /fuel •Spent or waste oil from vehicles and equipment should be collected and temporarily stored in drums or containers at site •Waste oil should be disposed of by oil marketing companies or agents approved or recognized and have the capacity to undertake oil disposal •Prepare Waste Disposal Plan for every construction site •Install waste disposal receptacles and signs in strategic places within the construction camps •Provide training and awareness on need to avoid littering •Ensure the construction camps have toilets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No. of Litter bins and receptacles purchased and restored at the project site. •No of awareness training held. •Amounts of final waste disposed at designated site. •Waste disposal plan prepared and disseminated. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Clean and litter free environment. •Change in attitude of workers on waste disposal. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Waste Disposal Plan. •Training records •Inventory of equipment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Observations and site inspection •Verification by supervising consultants. •Self-check by contractors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Monthly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contractor •Project Engineer/ Supervising consultants. •E&S specialist. |

| Impact Issue | Proposed mitigation measures | Monitoring Indicators (Output) | Monitoring Indicators (Outcomes) | Means of Verification | Methods of data collection | Frequency | Responsibility |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Hazardous chemical waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure chemical used are of the standard provided by local and/or international law. • Proper chemical waste disposal as per relevant standards. • Community and handlers awareness and training on disposal methods. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable standard of chemicals purchased and used. • No. of awareness training held. • No. of communities and chemical handlers training. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and international standards adhered to. • Safe handling of chemicals. • Reduced chemical accidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident reports • Training report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection • Demonstration of use • Review of incident reports/log | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -E&S specialist. • Officials of VDC. • Supervising consultants. |
| Loss of land/ Delayed compensation for land loss and/or provision of alternative livelihoods for project affected parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness on the need for land for the subprojects and their involvement on choosing and agreeing on the sites. • Project team to apply appropriate land acquisition methods as provided by World Bank and Government laws and policies. • Adequate compensation for economic or physical displacement including squatters so no one is left worse off as a result of the project. • The government to ensure that PAP compensation is planned and budgeted during the budgetary process and ensuring that funds are available when needed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of PAPs compensated. • No. of consultation workshops on land acquisition matters. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of land minimized. • PAPs fully compensated. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition related project and government records. • Record of meetings. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of records • Community meetings. • Project reports. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Period check | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E&S specialists. • Supervising consultants. • PIU |

| Impact Issue | Proposed mitigation measures | Monitoring Indicators (Output) | Monitoring Indicators (Outcomes) | Means of Verification | Methods of data collection | Frequency | Responsibility |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| Occupation Health and Safety of Construction Workers and community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance and emergency medical benefits for the workers to be provided. • On-site training of workers on the operations and maintenance of new machinery and health and safety procedures. • Provision of protection gears for workers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of training workshops on occupation health and safety. • No. of workers trained. • Protection gears supplied for workers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced occupational health and safety accident incidences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project health and safety incident reports. • Training reports. • Workers wearing protection gears. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation • Focused Group Discussions with workers. • Record inspection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly • Regular spot check | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • Project engineer/ • Supervising consultants. • E&S specialists |
| Workers/Labor Influx Impacts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that locally available labour force are given priority during recruitment. • Community awareness and sensitization on HIV/AIDS and COVID 19 protocol • Clear and culturally sensitive GM and GM related to SEAH/GBV. • Ensuring that locally available labour force are given priority during recruitment. • Community awareness and sensitization on HIV/AIDS and COVID 19 protocol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of local population recruited. • No. of sensitization workshops. • No. of community members trained. • No. of complaints logged in the GM register/log. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of local population recruited. • Few public health incidences. • Reduced community complains | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee records. • Project health and safety incident records. • Training reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection. • FGDs with PAPS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the beginning of project public works activities and regular checks. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • E&S specialist. • Community GM focal points. |
| Violence Against Children and forced labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project team and contractors should ensure that minimum age of project workers is set at 18 years and above and adequate measures are put in place and monitored. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion in contracts the issues of child labour. • Clear provision in Subproject ESMP. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labour avoided in all project activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee records with age verification. • Contractors Contract contents. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection • GoSL • MoWRD-PIU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular checks • Spot check | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • PIU • E&S specialist |

| Impact Issue | Proposed mitigation measures | Monitoring Indicators (Output) | Monitoring Indicators (Outcomes) | Means of Verification | Methods of data collection | Frequency | Responsibility |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All contracts shall have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age requirements including penalties for non-compliance in-line with the relevant national laws. •The PIU, and contractors to maintain labour registry of all workers with age verification. •Subproject environmental and social management plans should clearly forbid the use of child labour. | | | | | | |
| Traffic congestion and accidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Schedule deliveries of material/ equipment during off-peak hours •Contractors to designate flagman/woman for traffic control •Contractors arrange for signal light at night •Contractors to use road worthy vehicles and trucks should be used to avoid frequent breakdowns on the roads •Only experienced drivers should be employed •Contractors must provide training for drivers for new machineries, establish speed limits; Enforce safe driving and take disciplinary action against repeat offenders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of drivers aware and familiar with the traffic safety plan. •%age of drivers who have not committed a traffic offence for the last 6 months. •Number of compliance •(traffic) inspection and checks •conducted by relevant •government •Department found to be satisfactory. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduced traffic accidents involving project contractors' vehicles. •Signage posted in right locations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Traffic incidence report •Grievance report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inspection and observation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regular checks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contractor •Project engineer/supervision consultant. •E&S specialists. |

| Impact Issue | Proposed mitigation measures | Monitoring Indicators (Output) | Monitoring Indicators (Outcomes) | Means of Verification | Methods of data collection | Frequency | Responsibility |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Traffic safety plan developed. | | | | | |
| Borrow Pits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Safety measures should be developed including community sensitization on the same when the works is continuing. •Borrow pits should be covered completely once the works is complete and covered with vegetation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No. of accidents report. •No. of abandoned borrow pits. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Borrow pits covered and no longer nuisance to the community. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Health and safety incident report. •Project reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Site •Inspection •Review of project reports. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Quarterly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •E&S specialist. •VDC •Supervision consultant/ •Project engineer |
| Operation Phase | | | | | | | |
| Communal conflicts/ Conflict between farmers and livestock herders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Development of community water sharing plan. •Fair distribution of water infrastructure among communities. •Peace building activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Water sharing agreement in place. •Water infrastructure available to most needy communities. •No. of peacebuilding meetings. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduction in resource based communal conflict. •Cohesive community. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Grievance reports •Project report. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •FGD •Project review meeting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regular check | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PIU •VDC |
| Inequality in access and use of water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensuring that all vulnerable groups and minorities are included in the decision making structures and water sharing plans are inclusive. •Development of watering roster especially during dry season, so that all beneficiary communities including disadvantaged groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inclusive composition of VDC. •Water roster in place. •Reduced complains over water access and use. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Most needy member of community affording/acce ssing water. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Grievance report •Water roster | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection/r eview of reports. • Project review meetings. •FGD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Periodic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •E&S specialist •VDC •Project managers |

| Impact Issue | Proposed mitigation measures | Monitoring Indicators (Output) | Monitoring Indicators (Outcomes) | Means of Verification | Methods of data collection | Frequency | Responsibility |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| | <p>get fair share of the water when needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair pricing of water commodity to allow access by poor community. Levy waivers could be considered for the special need groups including the very poor households. | | | | | | |
| Impacts on Ecosystems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESA and feasibility studies for selected sites to ascertain likely impacts and develop suitable mitigation measures. • Minimum demands from both existing and potential future users need to be clearly identified and assessed in relation to current and future low flows. • The quality of low flows is also important. A reduction in the natural river flow together with a discharge of lower quality drainage water can have severe negative impacts on downstream users. • Obtain permits for abstraction from relevant authorities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed study done to ascertain impact on ecosystem. • No. of abstraction permit obtained. • No. of complaints by downstream users. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced complains from downstream users. • Downstream river flow maintained at near normal. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance records • Study reports • Project reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of report • Water flow inspections • FGD with downstream users | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular spot check | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E&S specialist • Supervision consultant/project engineer. • Project technical team. |
| Risk of Drowning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure shallow wells, closer to homes are capped and earth dams fenced off.. • Shallow wells and earth dams and Berkads closer to pasture areas and along the riverine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of people drowned. • No. of fenced off/capped shallow wells. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced incidences of drowning. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety incident report. • Project report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection/review of reports. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E&S specialist. • VDC • Supervision consultant/ • Project engineer. |

| Impact Issue | Proposed mitigation measures | Monitoring Indicators (Output) | Monitoring Indicators (Outcomes) | Means of Verification | Methods of data collection | Frequency | Responsibility |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| | areas should be fenced off using appropriate materials. | | | | | | |
| Restoration technologies adopted may have adverse impact on the environment and communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Community sensitization on the restoration benefits. •If the restoration sites are small, fence off the area. •Use technologies/techniques that that will still allow communities to use the area but at the same time help to conserve/restore it. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No. of community sensitization workshop. •No. of restoration sites fenced off. •No. of complains | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Appropriate restoration technologies adopted. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Workshop reports. •Project reports. •Grievance report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Site inspection. •FGD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regular checks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •E&S specialist. •VDC •Supervision consultant/ Project engineer |
| Pollution of water sources by pesticides | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Control and supervise pesticide use by farmers. •Community awareness on proper disposal of used pesticide containers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Community complains. •No of community awareness meeting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Communities adapting proper handling of pesticides waste. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Workshop reports. •Project reports. •Grievance report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inspection. •Water quality test. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regular checks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •E&S specialist. •VDC •Supervision consultant/ Project engineer |
| Poisoning of human by pesticides | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Control and supervise pesticide use by farmers •Community awareness on proper disposal of used pesticide containers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Community complains. •No of community awareness meetings. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Communities adapting proper handling of pesticides waste. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Workshop reports. •Project reports. •Grievance report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inspection. •Water quality test | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Periodic check | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •E&S specialist. •VDC •Supervision consultant/ Project engineer |
| Improper disposal (e.g. not properly treated) waste water generated from ground water and community water supply systems or both wastewater | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Community awareness on proper disposal of waste water. •Use of waste water for planting of trees. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No of community awareness meetings/ workshops. •No. of tree planting initiatives started. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Communities adapting good practices in waste water disposal and use. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Workshop /meeting reports •Project report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Observations •FGD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Periodic check | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •E&S specialist. •VDC •Supervision consultant/ Project engineer |

| Impact Issue | Proposed mitigation measures | Monitoring Indicators (Output) | Monitoring Indicators (Outcomes) | Means of Verification | Methods of data collection | Frequency | Responsibility |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| and solid wastes generated from livestock operations | | | | | | | |
| Potential risk to community health due to drinking ground water that is contaminated/ untreated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Community awareness on public health e.g boiling of water from surface dams. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No of community awareness meetings/ workshops. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduced cases of water borne diseases. •Households adapting good public health practices. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Health records •Project reports. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •FGD •Inspection of health record provided by medical facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Quarterly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •E&S specialist. •VDC •Supervision consultant/ Project engineer |
| Threat from crop pest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Training farmers on pest control. •Post-harvest pest control measures. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No. of farmers trained. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improved harvest. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Workshop report •Project report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inspection •FGDs with farmers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Periodic check | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project technical team •VDC |

Annex 6: GEMS monitoring questionnaire (using Kobotoolbox)

The questionnaire below, will be filled on smart phones by the E&S specialists every 3 to 6 months. Data will be analysed using a power BI dashboard and will be reviewed by the PIU and presented during missions.

!Tracker World Bank Somali portfolio

Somali Portfolio Mapping Questionnaire

The aim of this questionnaire is to map WB funded (physical) investments or subprojects. Please complete the questionnaire at the exact location of the activity/sub project. Please note that each question relates to the specific individual site. For example, the question about beneficiaries relates to the number of beneficiaries targeted by the specific activity/sub-project (not the project overall). Try and get information for all questions, but if this is not possible, please only fill out the compulsory question (marked with an asterisk). If you are short on time, please fill in the GPS location and the photo, save the form and continue filling the questions as you tour the site.

A. Geography

1a. Region

- Bakool
- Banadir
- Bari
- Bay
- Galgaduud
- Gedo
- Hiiraan
- Lower Jubba
- Lower Shabbelle
- Middle Shabbelle
- Middle Jubba
- Mudug
- Nugaal
- Sanaag
- Sool
- Awdal
- North West
- Togdheer

2a. District

3a. Please write the name of this location (village or community)

12b. Brief Description of Activity at this Site

Please provide a brief description of the activity at this project site (1-2 sentences)

13b. Status of approval for this project site

Status of approval by project management

- Planned, but not approved
- Approved, but not started
- Approved and started

14b. Does/will this project include physical infrastructure or rehabilitation?

- Yes
- No

1c. What environmental and social safeguard instruments are/will be required for this site?

Only answer these questions if you are aware of safeguards instruments. Tick all instruments that are required for this specific project site. If no instruments are required do not select any.

- ESIA: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
- ESMP: Environmental and Social Management Plan
- SMP: Security Management Plan
- LMP: Labor Management Plan
- Other

Describe what other instrument is required

2c. Has the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) been prepared, reviewed and approved by the project management?

- Not yet prepared
- Prepared only
- Prepared and reviewed
- Prepared, reviewed, and approved

3c. Has the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) been prepared, reviewed and approved by the project management?

- Not yet prepared
- Prepared only
- Prepared and reviewed
- Prepared, reviewed, and approved

4c. Has the Security Management Plan (SMP) been prepared, reviewed and approved by the project management?

- Yes
- No

4e. Who are the most vulnerable types of people in this community?

- Female headed households
- Women
- People with disabilities
- People who have arrived in this community in the last one year
- IDPs
- Minority groups
- Others

Please specify other vulnerable types

5e. Were all the vulnerable groups above included in the consultations?

- Yes
- No

6e. If no, why were all groups not included?

F. Grievance/Complaints Resolution Mechanism

1f. Are you aware of the project GRM?

- Yes
- No

2f. Are you aware of anyone using it?

- Yes
- No

1d. Are there project workers employed at the site?

Yes

No

2d. Select the category of workers paid by the project who are on the site

For each selection, you will be required to provide the number of workers present at the project site on that day

Contracted workers

Community workers

Other project workers

Please enter other category of workers on site

3d. How many contracted workers are on the site on the day of visit

Enter zero if there are none

4d. How many community workers are on the site on the day of visit

Enter zero if there are none

5d. How many are on the site on the day of visit

6d. How many workers are living in workers camps?

7d. How many workers have signed a code of conduct

2g. Please select the type of displacement that the investment has or is likely to cause.

- Physical displacement
- Economic displacement
- Loss of assets e.g. land, trees, crops, dwelling, business
- Restriction or change in use of land
- Other

3g. Other, specify

4g. If loss of assets please describe what assets

5g. How many individuals need to be/were physically displaced (moved)?

In the case of households, please include the total number of people living in the structures.

0

6g. How many individuals need to be/were economically displaced (livelihoods affected)?

0

7g. Total number of persons BOTH physically and economically displaced

If not correct, review your entry for physical and economic displaced persons

8g. Was a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) completed for this investment?

- Yes
- No

9g. How many individuals are eligible for compensation?

Annex 7. Cultural heritage- Chance Find Procedure

1. Introduction

This *Chance Find Procedure* was developed Government of Somaliland for the proposed Horn of Africa Ground Water for Resilience Project (GW4R) in accordance with the World Bank's ESS8-cultural heritage. A *chance find* is any unanticipated discovery or recognition of cultural heritage. Chance finds occur during the construction phase of a project. Such finds include the discovery of a single artifact, an artifact indicating the presence of a buried archaeological site, human remains, fossilized plant or animal remains or animal tracks, or a natural object or soil feature that appears to indicate the presence of archaeological material. A chance find procedure is included in relevant procurement documents and instructions to contractors. The procedure covers discovery of artifacts in the soil or underwater. A chance find procedure is not a substitute for pre-construction surveys and analyses.

2. Purpose of the chance find procedure

The *Chance Find Procedure* is a project-specific procedure that outlines actions required to prevent chance finds from being disturbed until an assessment by a competent specialist is made and actions consistent with the requirements are implemented.

3. Scope of the chance find procedure

This *chance find procedure* covers the identification, notification, documentation, and management of *chance find* in accordance with national laws and, where applicable, internationally accepted practice. This procedure is applicable to all activities conducted by the personnel, including contractors, that have the potential to uncover a heritage item/site. The procedure details the actions to be taken when a previously unidentified and potential heritage item/site is found during construction activities. Procedure outlines the roles and responsibilities and the response times required from both project staff, and any relevant heritage authority.

4. Induction/Training

All personnel, especially those working on earth movements and excavations, are to be inducted on the identification of potential heritage items/sites and the relevant actions for them with regards to this procedure during the Project induction and regular toolbox talks.

5. Chance find procedure

If any person discovers a physical cultural resource, such as (but not limited to) archaeological sites, historical sites, remains and objects, or a cemetery and/or individual graves during excavation or construction, the following steps shall be taken:

- i. Stop construction activities;
- ii. Delineate the discovered site area;
- iii. Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In case of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a full-time guard should be present until the responsible authority takes over;
- iv. Notify the responsible foreman, who in turn should notify the GW4R project PIU who will then notify World Bank and local authorities responsible for cultural heritage (within less than 24 hours);
- v. The significance and importance of the findings will be assessed according to various criteria relevant to cultural heritage including aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- vi. Decision on how to handle the finding will be reached based on the above assessment and could include changes in the project layout (in case of finding an irrevocable remain of cultural or archaeological importance), conservation, preservation, restoration or salvage;
- vii. Implementation of the decision concerning the management of the finding;
- viii. Construction work can resume only when permission is given from the respective authorities, PIU and World Bank after the decision concerning the safeguard of the heritage is fully executed;

- ix. In case of delay incurred in direct relation to archaeological findings not stipulated in the contract (and affecting the overall schedule of works), the contractor may apply for an extension of time. However, the contractor will not be entitled for any kind of compensation or claim other than what is directly related to the execution of the archaeological findings works and protections.

Summary of E&S issues and mitigation measures

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| | <p>The Ministry of Water and Energy provided a detailed presentation of the Social and Environmental issues in the new GW4R project as well as the proposed mitigation measures outlined in the ESMF, Stakeholder engagement plan and the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) to the stakeholders. This was in addition to the overall project overview and strategic focus provided by the DG.</p> <p>Some of the key frameworks, issues, policies and tools discussed in detail include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The overall objectives and rationale of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); - An in-depth presentation of the legislative and policy frameworks available and gaps with respect to environmental and social safeguards; - Providing an overview of the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Safeguards for the stakeholders understanding and know-how to relate with the different ESSs; - The potential social and environmental risks of the project were presented in detail to the participants of the Stakeholder meeting. The risk identification, planning for the mitigation measures and communication with the relevant stakeholders were well articulated by the Social specialist. The continuous engagement of the stakeholders of the project was also communicated. - Also, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and ways of raising / redressing project grievances were presented. This includes confidential treatment of sensitive matters, including GBV. - The GBV prevention and action plan for the project were presented to respond to the GBV/ SEA/H risks of the project. Including the signing of the Code of Conduct by all the project staff. an overview of land dispute challenges, mitigation messages of managing resettlement and compensation, prevention of any adverse effect of the project and transparent involvement of relevant stakeholders of the programme. | |
| | Issues Raised | How will it be addressed in the project |
| 1. | The institution's roles and responsibilities for the project implementation Unit should be more clearly stated | The DG outlined some of the already known project institutional arrangements and needed ongoing discussion with all relevant direct project stakeholders in all the project phases. The Project implementation Unit will have the overall responsibility of the project which will be housed at the Ministry of Water Resource Development. More details of the roles of the responsibilities will be expressed explicitly in the project documents for better understanding. And some of the project documents will be shared externally for all to relate to the project. |
| 2. | Clarity about the progress of the project development stage | The project is under preparation; there has been the advanced engagement of the project direct implementing entities for the project development to this stage. |
| 3 | How will Somaliland share/seek data and information with neighboring countries on this project? | A data collection center will be developed for this regional project. The Ministry of Water will work through established mechanisms like IGAD for engagement and information/data sharing with the neighbouring countries. |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 4 | The rationale for focusing on GW and not utilizing surface water in the country. | The project focus is on the GW to survey, map and tap into the GW resources of the country in addition to the current utilization of other sources of the water. Due to lack of rain and successive drought, inefficient utilization, and ageing surface water infrastructure, the Ministry see GW as a potential alternative. |
| 5 | How is the project to implement activities? | The project's goal is to increase capacity building. The government will provide the states with authority to carry out their operations, and the government and the World Bank will supervise those actions. |
| 6 | How will the project overcome Inter-state border issues, including Somaliland? | The project design will be guided by comprehensive consultation of all stakeholders, especially the benefiting communities, to forestall any post-project-implementation disputes and disagreements. On-location and handling of the sensitive border issues, there is an ongoing discussion between the government authorities involving |
| 7 | How will the project manage social risks? | Social and Environmental Risks to be identified, mapped and mitigated to minimize adverse effects on the project or the project stakeholders. Project to have dedicated social and environmental expertise to support the implementation of the relevant social instruments. The project will prioritize capacity building and support to implementation agencies and departments. Stakeholder information sharing and mechanism for expressing views and grievances will be established and communicated to the project stakeholders for effective utilization. There will also be confidential handling of sensitive grievances and complaints like GBV. The project will carefully emphasize social risk mitigation. |
| 8 | Has the Ministry of Water Resources done mapping of GW gaps at national level? | The map is not completed yet |
| 9 | How will this project help the community? | The community will be provided with a better water services, they will also be trained to run their water points.. |
| 10 | Will the project be implemented in cities and rural areas? | The project will conduct a feasibility study on areas in which the project can be implemented; also the project carry out community engagement |
| 11 | How will the project solve the land dispute issues? Land is a major source of disputes and conflicts in the country, and the scramble for the few water resources and points too. | Residents and users of land will mapped and agreements will be secured from all groups including local government and mayors. Transparency and equity in the selection criteria of water points to be supported. |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 12 | Coordination of other relevant government actors on specific areas of expertise, for example, environmental issues; Some of the policies identified in the presentation, the Directorate of Environment has worked on policies already; | The project will collaborate with the different government agencies to capitalize on their expertise and partake in the project support. |
|----|---|--|

Annex 8. Sub-project Security Risk Assessment and Management Plan (SMP)

State:

District:

project location:

last updated:

Current risk level:

Agreed Risk Level:

The Security Risk and Vulnerability Assessment to be attached as annex

Key risks specific to the site including recent incidents:

Impacts:

General requirements:

Applicable for all staff funded by the project regardless of the Ministries and the contractor's staff.

Security personnel Code of Conduct is provided in annex.

Actions before approval of SMP:

After approval

Mitigation measures:

| MITIGATION MEASURES | Responsible | Timeline | Budget |
|---------------------|-------------|----------|--------|
|---------------------|-------------|----------|--------|

Travel Protocol

Contractor

Security Information System

Emergency Response Planning

Community Engagement Strategy

Training Of Staff and Contractors

Medivac plan

This is an emergency evacuation plan of the project activities during the operation at the water site. The purpose of this plan is to save lives by responding to any unforeseen emergency situation that could threaten the project staff and the contractor informing the project staff and the contractor's employees at the site of the operation. The plan informs the project people the steps that should be taken in the event of an emergency. Emergencies could be natural or manmade.

Annex 9. Stakeholder consultations on the E&S instruments for the Somaliland Groundwater for Resilience Project, 11th December 2022, 8:00 am -12.30

The Approach and Objective

As guided by the World Bank ESS10, the borrower or the recipient of the World Bank grant should provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information. Consultations should be conducted in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

The Stakeholder Consultation Meeting process began with a discussion of potential stakeholders who would like to attend this meeting. Then, one week before the consultation meeting, a joint team from both the GW4R and Barwaaqo PIUs began inviting potential stakeholders. Throughout the process, the team relied on the World Bank team for support and guidance. The Somaliland Ministry of Water Resource Development PIU team held a stakeholder consultation meeting on the E&S instruments for the Somaliland Ground Water for Resilience Project on December 11th, 2022, at the Baraar Hotel in Hargeisa, Somaliland. The consultation meeting was held in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and National Development, Barwaaqo project team. The projects, however, were presented separately, as were the discussion points.

Objective: The objective of this stakeholder consultation meeting was to collect ideas, opinions, suggestions and insights from the relevant stakeholders of the project to use their inputs on improving the stakeholder engagement plan, and the environmental and social management framework instruments.

Participants: water sector representatives from government agencies, MoWRD bilateral partners, NGOs (both local and international), and various parts of the community and civil society organizations, including minorities and people with disabilities. 17 participants attended including 5 women.

| Time | Session | Lead |
|----------------|--|--|
| 8:00 – 8:30 am | Arrival & Welcoming | MoWRD/GW4R PIU MoPND/Barwaaqo PIU |
| 8:30 -8:45 am | Opening Remarks | Eng. Abdirahman Farah Belel Director General Ministry of Water Resource Development (MoWRD) |
| 8:45 – 9:00 am | Introduction on Barwaaqo Project | Eng. Mahamoud Qawdhan, Barwaaqo Project Coordinator |
| 9:00 – 9:15 am | Introduction on Somaliland Ground Water for Resilience Project | Eng. Hamse Hussein, MoWRD GW4R Project Coordinator |
| 9:15 – 10:15 | Social risks and mitigation measures and Stakeholder engagement plan and discussion Inclusion plan and Resettlement Management Framework and discussion SEAH prevention and response | Ramla Ali, Hibo Mohamed, Social Specialist & Abdirasheed Ahmed, SLGW4R Environmental Specialist |
| 11:15 -11:30Am | Health break | |
| 11.15-11.45Am | Environmental risks and mitigation measures | Abdirasheed Ahmed, Environment specialist |
| 11.45-12.40 Pm | Discussion and close | Eng. Mahamoud Qawdhan, Barwaaqo Project Coordinator. |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | Eng. Hamse Hussein, MoWRD GW4R project Coordinator |
|--|--|---|

Participants

| Name | Role, Organization | Email |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Filsan Hussein Khalif | Somaliland Ministry Employment, Social Affairs and Family (MESAF)/Director of Planning & Coordination | filsanxkh@hotmail.com |
| Hibaq | Voice of Somaliland Minority Women (VOSOMW) | vosomwomonitors@gmail.com |
| Hibo Mohamed Suleiman | MESAF/Protection officer | hibomaxamed86@gmail.com |
| Abdi Duale Ali | Representative from Candlelight for Environment, Education and Health | a.duale@candlelight.org |
| Abdoulkarim Mohamed Mostafe | Daami Youth Development Organization (DYDO), Somaliland minorities/ Social Safeguard Consultant | abdoulkarim.moh45@gmail.com |
| Mohamed Aden | Horn of Africa Voluntary Youth Committee (HAVOYOCO) | mohamed.aden@havoyoco.org |
| Ahmed Mohamed Adan | Society for Animal and Range Development (SARD)/Representative | sarabay23@gmail.com |
| Ahmed Abdillahi Mohamed | Society for Animal and Range Development (SARD)/Representative | ahmed.abdulahi@sardorganization.org |
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| Daud Ali Salad | Representative from Ministry of Water Resource Development (MoWRD) | Daudali332@gmail.com |
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| | | |
|---------------------|--|--|
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| Aisha Roobleh | BAHIKOOB | aroobleh@hotmail.com |

Summary of E&S issues and mitigation measures

The opening remarks were done by the Director of General of the Ministry of Water Resource Development encouraging the participants to closely follow the presentations and discussions on Environmental and Social Management Framework, and other relevant project ESF instruments. He expressed pleasure that the projects will continue to draw from the accumulated knowledge and wisdom of the meeting. The Barwaaqo project coordinator followed by giving an introduction and scope of the Barwaaqo project. Then, GW4R project coordinator presented the project background, scope and the main intervention areas which the GW4R project will focus on.

The Ministry of Water Resource Development (MoWRD), GW4R PIU Project Environmental Specialist provided a detailed presentation on the Social and Environmental issues in the GW4R project as well as the proposed mitigation measures outlined in the ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) to the stakeholders.

Some of the key frameworks, issues, policies and tools discussed in detail included:

- The overall objectives and rationale of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF);
- An in-depth presentation of the relevant World Bank Standards, Somaliland legislative and policy frameworks available and gaps with respect to environmental and social safeguards;
- An overview of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards for the stakeholders understanding and know-how to relate with the project.
- The potential social and environmental risks of the project were presented in detail. The risk identification, planning for the mitigation measures and communication with the relevant stakeholders were well articulated by the GW4R Environment specialist. The continuous engagement of the stakeholders of the project was also communicated.
- Potential environmental risks such as oil & chemical spillage, loss of vegetation and soil erosion due to un managed vehicle & heavy equipment movement were discussed. The participants showed their commitment to protect environment from any damage. Also, they shared their experience on how to minimize these negative impacts by enforcing the existing laws and engaging the local authorities to safeguard the natural habitat.
- The participants on their side actively participated and suggested mitigation measure for both social and environmental risks discussed. Participants gave much emphasis on water resource sharing, site selection process, and land ownership registration to avoid potential conflicts between the community and government following the completion of the project.
- The GBV related risks were discussed and participant suggest grievance mechanism specific to the project at village level other than the Village Development Committees (VDCs) that are already in place.
- Also, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and ways of raising / redressing and resolving complaints were presented and discussed. This included confidential treatment of sensitive matters, including GBV.
- The participant from Hargeisa Group Hospital shared their experience on GBV case handling and how they provide the emergency medical and psycho-social care to GBV survivors.

| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The overview of land dispute challenges, mitigation measures for managing resettlement and compensation, prevention of any negative project effects, and transparent involvement of relevant stakeholders were all thoroughly discussed. - In addition, the participants emphasized the importance of raising awareness among the communities in the project area about social and environmental risks, as well as the procedures to follow if they have a complaints about these issues. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 7. | Natural recourse exploitation and destruction restrictions should be put in place | Rangeland, and conservation areas should be protected in all stages during of project implementation. Restriction on taking or trading stones and minerals in the project area. Furthermore, biodiversity should not be harmed in any way. |
| 8. | How will the project manage social risks? | Social and Environmental Risks to be identified, mapped and mitigated to minimize adverse effects on the project or the project stakeholders. Project to have dedicated social and environmental expertise to support the implementation of the relevant social and environmental instruments. The project will prioritize capacity building and support to implementation agencies and departments. Stakeholder information sharing and mechanisms for expressing views and grievances will be established and communicated to the project stakeholders for effective utilization. There will also be confidential handling of sensitive grievances and complaints like GBV. The project will carefully emphasize social risk mitigation. |
| 9. | How to strengthen the GBV/SEAH prevention and response? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate women and children on gender based violence and abuses. - Train school teachers and parents on how to detect an abuse or exploitation. - Community awareness on the existing services for GBV survivors and legal justice. - Train project workers and contractors on SEAH and GBV. - Child marriage restriction on the project workers and contractors. - Community training on constitutional rights and violations - Capacity building for the local security actors on GBV/SEAH registration, and reporting mechanisms. - Empower legal services in the selected sites to overcome the barrier of clan based and traditional resolutions. - Service mapping and referral mechanisms - The project workers and contractors should sign and abide to the code of conduct of the project. |
| 10. | Labor risks with local contractors and how to mitigate them | Paying special attention to the documentation done by the sub-contractor candidates and to creating a good risk prevention and response plan. Follow the LMP of the project and enforce the relevant Somaliland policies, laws and legal frames. |

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| 11. | How the community will benefit from this project? | The community will be provided with a better water services, they will also be trained to run their water points. |
| 12. | Will the project be implemented in cities and rural areas? | The project will conduct a feasibility study on areas in which the project can be implemented; also the project carry out community engagement throughout the project implementation. |
| 13. | How will the project solve the land dispute issues? Land is a major source of disputes and conflicts in the country, and the scramble for the few water resources and points too. | Residents and users of land will mapped and agreements will be secured from all groups including local government and mayors. Transparency and equity in the selection criteria of water points to be supported. |

Comments/Discussion

Participants actively participated in the meeting, sharing their concerns and suggestions. Some participants were concerned about land ownership and how the project would be implemented in a rural area without inciting tribal conflict. Some of the other issues raised can be summarized as per the following:

- Site selection process
- Inclusivity: Participants advocated for inclusion of all community groups (disadvantaged people, minority, women, IDP's and people with disabilities).
- Land ownership and compensation processes
- Participants also recommend establishing a GRM committee in village specifically to deal with the GBV/SEAH cases.
- The meeting participants recommended that the project information should be communicated to the communities on the site selection process before the implementation.
- Consider including the Minister of Employment, Social Affairs, and Family on the list of major partners on how to report, resolve and deal with the grievances related to GBV and SEAH cases