



**Ministry of Water Resources  
Development**  
Republic of Somaliland



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**The Republic of Somaliland  
Ministry Of water Resource Development  
Groundwater for Resilience Project**

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**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP) CHECKLIST FOR  
REHABILITATION WORKS**

**CARRO-WAREEN BOREHOLE REHABILITATION, BAKI DISTRICT, AWDAL REGION**

**Final**

**November 5<sup>th</sup>, 2024**

## Introduction

### 1.1. Scope of the project and activity

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.

The Somaliland Groundwater for Resilience project will rehabilitate six strategic boreholes. The Carro-wareen borehole is one of the boreholes that will be rehabilitated by this project. The Carro-wareen village is located in the Awdal region 120 kilometers north of Borame. It has a population of 450 households. It is located in a hot coastal area of Somaliland, making it a very important source of water for the village. Prior to rehabilitation, certain E&S documents must be in place. Borehole rehabilitation activities must be carried out in accordance with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) approved by the World Bank. ESMPs identify the potential risks associated with rehabilitation and outline mitigation measures. Furthermore, this plan is important for the following reasons:

1. **Identifying and Mitigating Environmental and Social Impacts:** The ESMP helps identify potential environmental and social impacts that the construction may have on its surroundings. While the construction itself may not cause significant issues, there could still be localized impacts such as dust, noise, and vibration affecting nearby areas or sensitive ecosystems. The ESMP ensures that appropriate mitigation measures are in place to minimize any negative effects.
2. **Compliance with World Bank Safeguard Policies:** The World Bank requires projects it funds to adhere to specific safeguard policies aimed at protecting the environment and local communities. The ESMP ensures that the office construction aligns with these policies and standards, making the project eligible for financial support from the World Bank if required.
3. **Worker Safety and Health (OHS):** Construction activities inherently pose health and safety risks to workers. The ESMP helps identify potential Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks and establishes measures to safeguard the well-being of workers involved in the project.
4. **Stakeholder Engagement and Transparency:** The ESMP emphasizes stakeholder engagement and communication. It ensures that local communities and relevant stakeholders are informed about the project's potential impacts and have a chance to voice their concerns or grievances. This fosters transparency and builds trust among stakeholders.
5. **Project Success and Sustainability:** Addressing environmental and social considerations through the ESMP contributes to the overall success and sustainability of the project. By minimizing negative impacts and engaging with stakeholders, the project is more likely to progress smoothly, avoiding conflicts and delays that may arise from unaddressed issues.

6. **Legal and Regulatory Compliance:** An ESMP ensures that the project complies with relevant national environmental and social laws and regulations. Non-compliance can lead to legal complications and project disruptions.
7. **Long-term Environmental and Social Performance:** The ESMP lays the groundwork for ongoing monitoring and reporting on the project's environmental and social performance. This helps in making necessary adjustments and improvements throughout the project's lifecycle.

### **1.2.Site description**

Carro-wareen village is located in the Baki District of the Awdal region in Somaliland. Situated approximately 120 Km to the North of Borama, community are agro-pastoralist whose economy depends on livestock and agricultural production. The village has 70m deep borehole. This borehole was drilled in 2021 and is a deep well, reaching a depth of 70 meters. It is equipped with a transmission pipeline and its relevant infrastructures. However, this borehole has not been under operational for the last 2 years, leading to significant water shortages in the community. There are several factors that lead to borehole failure, which are outlined in the borehole needs below. The closest water source to Caro-wareen is a valley located kilometers away, which makes the process of fetching water quite arduous for the community. Despite being situated in a hot coastal area, the residents have been struggling with the inconvenience of relying on unprotected hand-dug wells for their water needs.

#### **Site GPS and Map.**

<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Elevation</b>
10.34532	43.35015	757 m ASL



Figure 1: Carro-wareen village map





*Figure 2: Some of the PIU members checking the Carro-wareen borehole site*



*Figure 3: PIU members holding discussion with the women group at Carro-wareen village community consultation*



*Figure 4: Baki District deputy chairperson making the opening remarks of the community consultation at Carro-wareen village*

**PART A: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION**

<b>INSTITUTIONAL &amp; ADMINISTRATIVE</b>		
Country	<b>Somaliland</b>	
Project title	<b>GW4R: Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Carro-wareen Existing Borehole</b>	
Scope of project and activity	<p>Carro-wareen village is located in Baki District of the Awdal region, Somaliland. As part of the Somaliland GW4R project rehabilitation activities, the borehole in Carro-wareen village will be rehabilitated to its functioning state, providing the community with access to clean and reliable water again.</p> <p>As part of the borehole rehabilitation project in Carro-wareen village, a new pump and riser pipe will be installed, the cable will be replaced, solar panels will be installed, two new water kiosks will be constructed and two older kiosks will be renovated. In addition, the project will rehabilitate two existing animal troughs and install a 600 meter pipeline distribution system.</p>	
Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	<p><b>Project Management PIU</b> – at Ministry of Water Resource Development</p> <p>Hamse Hussein Adam</p> <p>Ground Water for Resilience Coordinator</p> <p><a href="mailto:hamseshan@gmail.com">hamseshan@gmail.com</a></p>	<p><b>Project Owner</b></p> <p>Ministry of Water Resource Development</p> <p><a href="mailto:Info.mowrd@govsomaliland.org">Info.mowrd@govsomaliland.org</a></p> <p><a href="https://mowd.govsomaliland.org/">https://mowd.govsomaliland.org/</a></p>
<b>SITE DESCRIPTION</b>		
Name of site	<b>Site Name:</b> Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Carro-wareen Existing Borehole	
Describe site location	<p><b>GPS location:</b></p> <p><b>Latitude:</b> 10.34532</p> <p><b>Longitude:</b> 43.35015</p>	
Attach evidence of government ownership of land or land acquisition process and RAP	<p>The land acquisition process: The borehole situated on public land. During the field, we have confirmed from both the district deputy mayor and the local community that land allocated for the borehole is a public land and no one has any claims on it. The PIU team in the field obtained the land certification letter from the district deputy mayor's office.</p>	
Has a site been visited by the social specialist to confirm that there will be no physical or economic displacement or disturbance including of squatters or informal traders? (when and conclusion)	<p>Yes, E&amp;S team composed environmental specialist, social and GBV specialist and CDD specialist have visited the site to confirm that there will be no physical or economic displacement or disturbance including of residents or informal traders, the visit happened from November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2023.</p> <p>The PIU/E&amp;S team took proactive measures to prevent any adverse effects on the project. The PIU/E&amp;S team engaged all community members in a consultations</p>	

	<p>session with diverse groups, including women, youth, farmers, and elders. As far as the community is aware, no evictions or livelihood disruptions have taken place.</p>
<p>Description of geographic, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic context</p>	<p><b>Geographic Context:</b> Carro-wareen Borehole is located at the North of Borama city of the Awdal Region, Somaliland. The village is under Baki District that is characterized by difficult mountainous terrain with seasonal rivers running through it. The district is part of Somaliland coastline Guban region, which has hot climate with minimum rainfall.</p> <p><b>Climate:</b> The Village is located in Guban coastline with similar climate along the Guban coastline that is predominantly hot and dry. Average temperatures often exceed 30 degrees Celsius (86 degrees Fahrenheit), making it a hot and arid environment. The cooling influence of the nearby Gulf of Aden, however, helps moderate these temperatures to some extent.</p> <p><b>Rainfall:</b> The Guban coastline is known for its low and erratic rainfall. The region experiences a distinct bi-modal pattern of precipitation, with two main rainy seasons: the Gu (long rains) and the Deyr (short rains). The Gu season typically occurs from April to June, while the Deyr season spans from October to December.</p> <p>During the Gu season, moist air from the Indian Ocean brings rainfall to the Guban region. The Deyr season, on the other hand, is influenced by the Northeast monsoon winds, which bring intermittent showers to the area. The rainfall in Guban is generally low and irregular, with some years experiencing drought conditions. The scarcity of rainfall contributes to the overall arid nature of the region.</p> <p><b>Vegetation:</b> The vegetation cover along Carro-wareen village is sparse and adapted to the region's arid conditions. The hot and dry climate, coupled with low and irregular rainfall, limits the growth of lush vegetation. Acacia trees, thorny shrubs, and hardy grasses are among the predominant plant species that manage to survive in this challenging environment. These plants have developed adaptations to conserve water and withstand the intense heat, making them well-suited to the semi-arid to arid landscape of the Guban region. Despite the aridity, the vegetation plays a crucial role in supporting the livelihoods of the local population, providing fodder for livestock and contributing to the overall ecological balance of this coastal area.</p> <p><b>Hydrographic Context:</b> Hydrographically, the Awdal region displays a network of seasonal rivers and wadis. These streams are particularly prominent during the rainy season, where heavy rainfall in the highland areas leads to the formation of aggressive fast moving seasonal rivers that flow through the valleys, eventually reaching the coastal areas. The wadis are a crucial source of water for both humans and livestock during the dry months, supporting agriculture and sustaining communities in an otherwise arid and semi-arid landscape.</p> <p><b>Socio-economic Context:</b> The socio-economic context of Awdal region, particularly Carro-wareen depends on agro pastoral livelihood method to consider when planning the project. Factors such as population density, local livelihoods, economic activities, and infrastructure availability will influence the feasibility and potential impact of the rehabilitation project on the community.</p>

	<p>Carro-wareen local economy is largely dependent on agriculture farming and livestock, with many households relying on subsistence farming for their livelihoods. Limited access to basic services, including education and healthcare, can be a hindrance to socio-economic development.</p>
<p>Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?</p>	<p><b>Distance for Material Sourcing:</b> The distance to obtain construction material, especially aggregate, water and stones depends on the specific location of the project and the availability of these resources in the immediate vicinity. The project should aim to source materials as locally as possible to reduce transport costs and environmental impact.</p> <p>The locations and distances for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones, for the Carro-wareen Borehole Rehabilitation project is nearby mountains and Wadis which is not far up to about 2km from the borehole site.</p> <p>Construction material will be sourced from nearby companies in Gabiley town. If the borehole is under development, the water for construction will be fetched from the gabiley city. The sourcing of materials and water from nearby companies and Gabiley City will have no impact on the environment. The materials will be sourced sustainably, with minimal waste, and the water used will be utilised in responsible manner.</p>
<b>LEGISLATION</b>	
<p>Identify national &amp; local legislation &amp; permits that apply to project activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Somaliland Constitution</li> <li>• The Somaliland Environmental Management Law No.79/2018</li> <li>• Somaliland National water Act No.49/2010</li> <li>• Somaliland National Employment Policy</li> <li>• Environmental Management Policy 2015, and Environmental Management</li> <li>• Somaliland Private sector employment law No. 31/2020.</li> <li>• Somaliland Land tenure policy (Draft).</li> <li>• Somaliland Environmental impact assessment guidelin</li> </ul>
<b>PUBLIC CONSULTATION</b>	
<p>When / where did the public consultation process take place (attach minutes describing how many people attended, what was discussed (including plans and potential social and economic impacts, GM and GBV) and categories and photos of the meeting)</p>	<p>A community consultation meeting was held at Carro-wareen village in Baki district, Somaliland on November 26, 2023, which brought together various segments of the community. Representatives from different demographic groups participated in the meeting, which was opened by the deputy chairperson of Baki District. It is noteworthy that five members of the PIU (Project Implementation Unit) facilitated the discussions, ensuring that they were well-structured and informative. The five members included an environmental specialist, a social specialist, a CDD specialist, a social support specialist, and a construction engineer.</p>

Twenty-six community members attended the meeting, including elders, women, and youth groups. The diverse representation allowed for a comprehensive exchange of ideas and perspectives. In particular, the insights provided by the women's group were invaluable, given their firsthand experience with water collection and usage.

The women's group highlighted the urgent need for a water kiosk that is located closer to their houses, as they face the constant danger of encountering snakes in the area, particularly during nighttime. This valuable input emphasized the importance of ensuring the safety and convenience of accessing clean water for all community members, and will be taken into consideration during the implementation stages of the project.

The PIU team presented a short brief on how the community can raise any grievances or complaints during the implementation. They emphasized the importance of open communication channels and encouraged community members to voice their concerns and suggestions throughout the project. This proactive approach aims to ensure transparency and accountability, fostering a collaborative and inclusive process.

#### **E&S MAANAGMENT**

Who will orient and monitor E&S requirements of the project?	The PIU E&S team will make the necessary orientation and monitor the implementation of the ES requirements of the project.
Who will be the onsite focal point for grievances with the contractor?	Abdirashid Ahmed Muhumed Hodan Ahmed Adan Huda Ibrahim Hassan Ramla Ali Ismail
Will GM, GBV and Code of conduct posters be provided before works start?	Hodan Ahmed and Ramla Ali
When with the contractor be oriented on the GEMS form for monthly submission	Before the construction start or during the induction training for E & S Instruments.

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
<b>ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessments</b>								
ESS1	Disturbing on grazing land by vehicle movement	Limit the vehicle movement and equipment.  Use the appropriate roads and not create irregular paths during the rehabilitation	Contractor	During the implementation	No additional roads created during the rehabilitation works	No additional costs	Contractor	Weekly
	Groundwater contamination	Proper dumping of wastes The construction of any pit latrine should be sited properly and lined to avoid any potential contamination	Contractor	During construction and operation	Record of appropriate measures taken	No additional costs	PIU	Monthly
	Social conflict and resolutions	This issue can be addressed through increased awareness and adherence to the measures outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the community and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Additionally, complying with both local laws and customary regulations will play a crucial role in resolving conflicts.	VDC & PIU	Before construction begins	Number of conflict incidents	\$1000	Contractor/PIU	Weekly
<b>ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions</b>								
ESS2	Security risk for Project Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement and monitor site-specific Security Management Plan (SecMP)</li> </ul>	Contractor/PIU	During implementation	Number of security cases reported	Cost for implementation of SecMP	Contractor/PIU	Weekly
	Risks of child and forced labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that labour for the project will be sourced and managed responsibly including the set-up of a workers' GRM. This includes strict age verification, fair employment practices, monitoring and reporting mechanisms, training and compliance with labour laws.</li> </ul>	PIU site supervisor	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Labor register showing age and sex of persons engaged</li> <li>Worker's GRM in place</li> </ul>	TBD	PIU	Weekly

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Lack of occupational health and safety (OHS) for workers deployed at construction sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) to all field officers as necessary</li> <li>• Provide OHS training/ Orientation for all the workers and visitors as well.</li> <li>• Make reminders &amp; pictorial illustration to use PPE</li> <li>• Training on use of PPE</li> <li>• Implement procedure of dealing with accidents and exposures</li> <li>• List of hours worked, recordable incidents and corresponding Root Cause Analysis</li> <li>• Follow WBG environmental Health and Safety guidelines</li> <li>• Proper maintenance of PPE, including cleaning when dirty and replacement when damaged or worn out.</li> <li>• Implement and monitor LMP in accordance to national law and international standards</li> <li>• Comply with Somaliland OHS related laws and procedures.</li> </ul>	Contractor	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPE provided</li> <li>• Training held</li> <li>• Incidents recorded</li> <li>• Lists of dates, number of trainees, and topics available</li> </ul>	TBD	PIU	Daily by the contractor site supervisor/ periodic visits from PIU
	Delayed payment of workers or community workers leading to complaints and conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement and monitor payment of workers</li> <li>• Communication/awareness campaign of payment mechanisms</li> <li>• Disseminate and orient the rights of workers in understandable local language.</li> <li>• Make sure to comply with Somaliland employment laws and procedures.</li> </ul>	Contractor/ PIU	During implementation	Record of appropriate measures taken	No additional costs	PIU	As and when occurs
	Poor working conditions: unsafe work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct safety risk assessment of work site/ sub-project and provide safety talks</li> </ul>	Contractor site supervisor/ PIU site supervisor	Before and during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A record of Safety Risk Assessment Reports</li> </ul>	No additional costs	PIU	Weekly

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	environment due to large workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement and monitor the LMP</li> <li>Comply with Somaliland employment laws and procedures</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A record of safety talks conducted – as part of the OHS Plan</li> <li>PPE provided</li> <li>Lost time incidents or near miss incidents recorded</li> <li>Training provided on OHS</li> </ul>			
	Activity includes a construction component with a work force less than 100 workers per site. Labor standards are not in accordance with national laws and international standards	Implement and monitor the LMP	PIU site supervisor	During implementation	Audit report available	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly
	Lack of proper grievances channels	All workers have access to an impartial and functional grievance mechanism and there is an appeals process	Contractor/ PIU	During implementation	GEM E&S monitoring form is filled every month	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly
		All workers sign a code of conduct including responsibilities and rights regarding GBV, Grievances, observing OHS and security protocols etc.	Contractor	Before implementation	Proper records of all signed forms	No additional costs, posters will be provided by the project	PIU	Periodically
<b>ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management</b>								
ESS3	Generation of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate designated areas for disposal of solid waste shall be identified consistent with the local and international requirements</li> <li>Implement solid waste management plan for construction and demolition waste</li> </ul>	Contractor	During implementation	Record of actual sites	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	<p>Generation of dust and noise</p> <p>Increased levels of vibration from construction machinery</p> <p>Project to produce air pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource efficiency pollution control measures will be analysed and incorporated.</li> <li>Selecting equipment with lower noise emissions</li> <li>Routine maintenance of the vehicles to reduce noise and air pollution</li> <li>Installing suitable mufflers on engine exhausts and compressor components</li> <li>Installing acoustic enclosures for equipment casing</li> <li>Planning activities in consultation with local communities so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are planned during periods of the day that will result in least disturbance</li> <li>Provisional and use of appropriate PPE</li> </ul>	Contractor	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sound machinery and equipment</li> <li>Frequency of watering of surfaces to reduce dust related</li> <li>Frequency &amp; maintenance plan</li> </ul>	No additional cost	PIU	Weekly
	Decreased air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposed investments should require that construction contractors operate only well maintained engines, vehicles, trucks and equipment.</li> </ul>	Contractor	During implementation	Proper record of vehicles, engines and equipment should be in place.	No additional cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor</li> <li>Project Engineer /supervising consultant</li> <li>Environmental Specialist</li> </ul>	Monthly
	Oil and lubricant contamination	Properly store avoid irregular dumping of oil and lubricants after it has been used. designate a garage or workshop for oil change where far from the water source.	Contractor	During the implementation	<p>Proper records of oil &amp; lubricant change.</p> <p>Proper dumping</p>	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Engineer /supervising consultant</li> <li>Environmental Specialist</li> </ul>	Monthly

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
<b>ESS 4: Community Health and Safety</b>								
ESS4	Increased GBV/SEAH cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impacts of labor influx driven by the small-medium scale infrastructure works will be managed by the LMP, including a code of conduct for project workers, and awareness raising of the community and accessible, trusted and confidential GM</li> <li>Implementation and monitoring of GBV/ SEA Action Plan.</li> </ul>	Contractor / PIU/ SPTs/ MDAs	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit report in place</li> <li>Records in place</li> </ul>	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly
	Exposure of community members to physical hazards on the project site, including unauthorized access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake safety precautions to address safety hazards for the nearby community, including, safety/warning signage, safety barrier around the construction site, and safe driving practices</li> <li>Safety barrier around the construction site and safe driving practices</li> <li>Safe driving practices</li> <li>Safe water and sanitation.</li> <li>Proper use &amp; regular cleaning of the pit latrines</li> </ul>	Contractor	Prior to and during implementation	Records to show community sensitization on safety, in place	TBD	PIU	Prior to start of works, monthly during implementation
	Exposure of risk of communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit the open defecation in the borehole area.</li> <li>Awareness raising &amp; promotion of hygiene practices in the community</li> </ul>	Contractor/ VDC	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records to shows the awareness raising and sanitation, hygiene promotion</li> </ul>	TBD	PIU	Whenever there is work onsite
	Debris scratching from an old plastering that may impact a safety hazard for the community	Implement and monitor waste management procedures based on World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines. This would include sorting and segregating, proper handling and disposal, and health and safety measures	Contractor	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste management procedure in place</li> <li>Records of amount of waste disposed available</li> </ul>	No additional cost	PIU	Weekly

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Heat related illness	Limit the direct sun exposure during the mid time Advice the community members to stay hydrated	PIU	During the summer months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness raising records</li> </ul>	No additional costs	PIU	Whenever necessary
<b>ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement</b>								
ESS5	Delay of land acquisition process & registration	Consult the community early and engage the local authorities.	PIU	Before construction starts	Land right ownership certificate	No additional budget is required.	PIU	Whenever necessary
<b>ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</b>								
ESS10	Inadequate, ineffective, and inappropriate stakeholder and community engagements and disclosure of information can lead to the exclusion of truly vulnerable, marginalized and minority members of the community from project benefits, amplified by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation and monitoring of SEP</li> <li>Conduct additional community consultations as necessary</li> </ul>	PIU	Before Implementation	Audit report against SEP implementation to show compliance levels	No additional cost	PIU	Monthly

Associated Project Activity office	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	the context of limited resources against widespread need							
	Poor access to beneficiaries leads to less meaningful community engagements and difficulty in monitoring for social harm	Implementation and monitoring of GRM	Contractor /PIU	Prior to and during implementation	Number of GRM cases addressed	No additional cost	PIU	Weekly

## Annex 1: Community consultation meeting – Attendance sheet



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Groundwater for  
Resilience  
Somaliland Component



## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT MEETING

Venue: Carro-Mareen

Date: 26/11/2023

SN	Name	Gender	Institution & Role	Tel.	Signature
1	Abdirahman Camir Geedi	Male	youth group	063-3939278	
2	Shide Daahir Cumar	Male	youth group	063-4584201	
3	Muhammed Bile Riwaash	male	Elder group	063-3699243	
4	Sacad Siyaad Faarax	male	youth group	063-458718	
5	Mahamed Cumar Cabdi	male	youth group	063-4508896	
6	Mahamed Cabdikali Cilme	male	Elder group	063-4592165	
7	Mahamed Camir Geedi	Male	youth group	063-4595272	
8	Mahadi Hassan Warsame	Male	youth group	063-4934996	
9	Mahamed Alale Daahir	Male	youth group	063-3490436	
10	Harun Camir Geedi	Male	youth group	063-4459065	



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11	Mahamed Cige Hassan	male	Elder	063-6663601	<del>✓</del>
12	Abdirahman Farah Cumar	male	Youth	063-4576075	<del>✓</del>
13	faarax maxamuud Nasberi	Male	Youth	063-4538977	FD
14	Caasale Riyaale Warsame	male	Elder	063-4575747	<del>✓</del>
15	Cisman Axmed Isaaq	male	Youth	063-6848912	U
16	Cabdi Saciid Qeyre	Male	Youth	063-3718336	U
17	Sahal Idris Cabdi	male	Youth	063-4556753	+
18	Jassin Axmed Cilmi	male	Youth	063-7521683	X
19	Ardo Idris Warar	Female	Women	063-4565827	✓
20	Saciido Idris Cadaawe	female	Women	063-4588719	✓
21	Asma Camir Geedan	female	Women	063-7377883	✓
22	Saciido Cabdi Cali	female	Women	063-7079435	<del>✓</del>
23	Kaaha Muumin Xaddi	Female	Women	063-4581401	X
24	Ladar Qeyre Faahiye	Female	Women	063-3872187	<del>✓</del>



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26	Cadar Idris Mabar	Female	Women group	063-6580777	✓
27	Kimco Qasib Adan	Female	Women group	063-8148875	<del>✓</del>
28	Carab Maxamed Rigaax	Female	Women group	063 6813711	<del>✓</del>
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