DAWLADA PUNTLAND
EE SOOMAALIYA

PUNTLAND STATE
OF SOMALIA

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Wasaaradda Beeraha iyo Waraabka.

Somalia Food Systems
Resilience Project "P177816

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

Activity Title:

Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project, Bosaso District, Bari Region

For:

Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP) – Puntland Component

Date: July 2026

Project Coordinates:

10°59'20.0"N 49°03'30.0"E

Official Use Only

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary 5
2. Introduction 7
2.1 Project Overview 7
2.2 Purpose of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) 8
2.3 Scope of the ESMP 8
2.4 Methodology 9
2.5 Project Activity Description 10
3. Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework 12
3.1 Introduction 12
3.2 National Legal and Regulatory Framework 12
3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) 15
3.4 International Conventions and Agreements 16
4. Project Area Description 17
4.1 General Location 17
4.2 Land Ownership and Tenure 18
4.3 Accessibility and Infrastructure 18
4.4 Social Conditions 19
4.5 Physical and Biophysical Environment 20
5. Evaluation of Environmental and Social Impacts 22
5.1 Introduction 22
5.2 Positive Impacts 22
5.3 Negative Environmental and Social Impacts, Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures 23
6. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) 27
6.1 Overview of Key Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts 27
6.2 Mitigation and Monitoring Plan 27
6.3 ESMP Implementation Budget 34

Official Use Only

6.4 Grievance Mechanism (GM) 34
7. Compliance and Coordination 36
7.1 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities 36
7.2 Key Institutional Mandates 38
7.3 Coordination and Reporting Lines 39
8. Stakeholder Consultation 41
8.1 Introduction 41
8.2 Objectives of the Consultation Process 41
8.3 Stakeholders Consulted 41
8.4 Summary of Consultation Activities Conducted 42
8.5 Issues Raised by the Community and Responses Provided 43
8.6 Stakeholder Feedback on the Project Site 43
8.7 Consultation Outcomes 43
8.8 Overall Conclusion 44
9. Conclusion 45
10. Annexes 46
10.1. Stakeholder Consultation meetings' participant lists 46
10.2 ES Screening Checklist 48
10.3. Photos for Site Observation 49

List of Tables

Table 1: WB ESSs 15
Table 2**:** Negative Environmental and Social Impacts, Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures in Galgala Village 24
Table 3: ESMP Mitigation and Monitoring Plan in Galgala Village 28
Table 4**:** Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for ESMP Compliance 36
Table 5: Issues Raised by the Community and Responses Provided 43

List of Figures

Figure 1: Galgala Village site map 17

Official Use Only

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CoC	Code of Conduct
Deyr (rainy season)	October–December rainy season
E&S	Environmental and Social
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FSRP	Food Systems Resilience Project
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GM	Grievance Mechanism
Gu (rainy season)	April–June rainy season
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organization
MoAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MoERCC	Ministry of Environment, Range, and Climate Change
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VLD	Voluntary Land Donation

Official Use Only

1. Executive Summary

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project in Galgala Village has been prepared under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP), financed by the World Bank and implemented by the Federal Government of Somalia and Puntland State. The project aims to improve reliable irrigation water supply through rehabilitation of existing irrigation canals and associated water infrastructure to support agricultural production**.** This ESMP has been developed in full alignment with the FSRP Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), ensuring consistency with project safeguards procedures, screening requirements and mitigation standards.

The project involves rehabilitation of existing irrigation canals and associated water conveyance infrastructure. The intervention includes desilting and repair of irrigation canals and spring protection facilities, and installation of associated water control structures to improve irrigation water distribution and system efficiency. The project is expected to significantly improve irrigation water availability, enhance water conveyance efficiency, increase agricultural productivity and strengthen the resilience of farming households**.**

The ESMP identifies the environmental and social risks associated with the project as moderate, site-specific, and manageable. Key risks during implementation include temporary disturbance from excavation and construction works, dust emissions, noise, construction waste generation, occupational health and safety (OHS) risks, community health and safety concerns, soil erosion, sediment management and labor-related risks**.** These risks are manageable through the mitigation and monitoring measures defined in the ESMP, which are aligned with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS1–ESS10), the FSRP ESMF, and Puntland's EIA Act (2023).

Key risks are expected to include (i) occupational health and safety risks during implementation activities, particularly excavation, canal rehabilitation, masonry and concrete works, (ii) community safety risks related to movement of workers, vehicles and materials, and (iii) temporary disruption of irrigation water access during rehabilitation activities. These risks will be managed through appropriate OHS measures (PPE, toolbox talks, safe work practices), community safety measures (signage, controlled access, awareness), and coordination with local stakeholders to minimize disruption and maintain access to agricultural areas.

Stakeholder consultations involving local authorities, community elders, farmers, irrigation water users, women and youth groups confirmed strong support for the project. Stakeholders emphasized the urgent need to rehabilitate the irrigation canal network, improve irrigation water distribution, increase agricultural productivity, expand irrigation capacity and ensure timely implementation. A functional Grievance Mechanism (GM), including Hotline 3060, has been established, and focal points were identified to ensure transparent and timely resolution of complaints.

Official Use Only

Effective ESMP implementation will require coordinated actions from the Project Coordination Unit (SPCU), MoAI as the lead technical owner, the contractor, supervising engineer and Bosaso District Administration. The total ESMP implementation cost is estimated at USD 6,500, covering mitigation measures, monitoring, site safety and community engagement activities during the implementation phase.

Overall, the ESMP concludes that the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project can be implemented safely, sustainably and in full compliance with national regulations, World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), including the FSRP ESMF, LMP and SEP. With proper implementation, the project will deliver significant benefits, including rehabilitation of the irrigation canal network for improved irrigation water availability, enhanced water conveyance efficiency, increased agricultural productivity and crop yields, sustainable water resource management, and strengthened resilience of farming communities.

Official Use Only

2. Introduction

2.1 Project Overview

The Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP) is a World Bank–funded project jointly implemented by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member States, including Puntland State of Somalia. The project seeks to strengthen the resilience of Somalia's food systems to climate shocks through climate-smart investments in agriculture, livestock and domestic water users, water management and market infrastructure.

FSRP supports national and sub-national efforts to improve irrigation capacity and irrigation-supported crop yields, market access and sustainable management of natural resources while addressing vulnerabilities caused by dry season water shortage, water access limitations and weak value chains. The project aligns with Somalia's long-term vision of achieving food security and economic stability through sustainable and inclusive development.

The project's design draws from lessons learned in previous resilience and dry season water shortage recovery programs in the Horn of Africa and aims to promote climate-resilient production systems, improved market integration and institutional coordination between key sectors.

In Puntland, under Component 2.1: Water Availability for Agriculture and Livestock, the project is implementing the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project in Bosaso District, Bari Region. The intervention aims to improve reliable irrigation water supply by rehabilitating existing irrigation canals and associated water conveyance structures. The project will restore the functionality of the irrigation system, improve water distribution efficiency, increase agricultural productivity, and promote sustainable water resource management for farming communities.

Galgala Village is located approximately 50 km south of Bosaso and relies on an existing irrigation canal network to support agricultural production. Over time, sections of the irrigation canals have deteriorated due to sedimentation, erosion, damaged canal structures and inadequate maintenance, resulting in reduced water conveyance efficiency and limited irrigation capacity. The project will rehabilitate the existing irrigation canals and associated structures to restore reliable water delivery for agricultural production.

The subproject focuses on rehabilitation of existing irrigation canals, canal lining and protection works where required, repair of damaged water control structures, removal of accumulated sediments and restoration of efficient water conveyance within the irrigation network. The

Official Use Only

intervention will improve irrigation water availability, increase conveyance efficiency, reduce water losses and strengthen the resilience of agricultural livelihoods.

The rehabilitation activities will be implemented within existing irrigation channel areas and well sites in Galgala Village. As the project involves rehabilitation of existing irrigation infrastructure, no new land will be required and no land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement or voluntary land donation is anticipated. Community consultations, including meetings with farmers, water users, community leaders and local authorities, confirmed strong support for the intervention. The project is expected to restore irrigation system functionality, improve water distribution, enhance agricultural productivity, and strengthen the resilience of farming communities to climate-related water stress.

2.2 Purpose of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The purpose of this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is to identify, evaluate and manage the environmental and social risks associated with the implementation of the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project. The ESMP ensures compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) particularly the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS1–ESS10) and with Puntland State environmental legislation, including the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (2023).

This ESMP serves as a guiding instrument for implementing entities, contractors, supervisory personnel and relevant government agencies to:

- Minimize adverse environmental and social impacts during construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance phases;
- Promote safe, healthy and inclusive working conditions;
- Ensure systematic monitoring and reporting of environmental and social performance;
- Establish clear institutional responsibilities for ESMP implementation, and
- Enhance community engagement and provide accessible grievance mechanisms.

2.3 Scope of the ESMP

This ESMP applies to all phases of Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project, including:

- Site preparation, surveying and limited excavation works associated with rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure;

Official Use Only

- Rehabilitation of existing irrigation canals, rehabilitation of existing berkeds, rehabilitation of spring protection structures, and installation of associated water conveyance infrastructure;
- Management of environmental risks such as dust, noise, construction waste, soil erosion, sediment management and pollution during construction activities;
- Occupational health and safety measures for workers and community members;
- Operation and maintenance of rehabilitated wells, solar pumping systems and water storage facilities, including sustainable groundwater management practices;
- Stakeholder engagement, consultations and GM mechanisms, and
- Monitoring, compliance and institutional arrangements for long-term sustainability of the rehabilitated farm plots and well area.

The ESMP is informed by field observations, technical assessments, community consultations and environmental and social screening findings.

2.4 Methodology

The preparation of this ESMP followed a structured methodology aligned with the S-FSRP Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the World Bank ESF, and the Puntland EIA Act (2023). The following approaches were used:

a. Field Observations and Site Assessments

A technical team conducted site visits to assess the condition of existing irrigation canals, proposed new canal alignment, existing berkeds, spring protection structures and associated water infrastructure. The assessment also considered site accessibility, surrounding land use, irrigated farmland, nearby settlements and environmentally sensitive receptor. GPS coordinates, photographs and site measurements were collected for the proposed rehabilitation locations.

b. Desktop Review

A review of relevant documents, including:

- Project design and technical assessment reports;
- Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project Description document;
- World Bank ESS1–ESS10, and
- Puntland environmental and labor legislation.

Official Use Only

The desktop review also confirmed that the rehabilitation activities will be implemented within existing irrigation channel areas and the proposed canal alignment, with no land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement or voluntary land donation requirements.

c. Environmental & Social Screening

The S-FSRP screening checklist was applied to determine risk levels, ESS applicability and required mitigation measures. The project was classified as **Moderate Risk**, considering potential impacts associated with excavation works, canal rehabilitation and rehabilitation of berkeds and spring protection structures, occupational health and safety (OHS), temporary disruption of irrigation water supply, soil erosion, sediment management and community access during construction.

d. Stakeholder Consultations

Meetings with Galgala Village community leaders, local authorities, farmers, women' groups and elders were conducted to:

- Identify priority irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation and construction needs;
- Discuss environmental and social risks;
- Share information on GM (FSRP Hotline 3060), and
- Confirm community support for the proposed rehabilitation activities.

2.5 Project Activity Description

The proposed Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project aims to improve reliable irrigation water supply through the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing irrigation infrastructure. The intervention is designed to restore irrigation system functionality, improve water conveyance efficiency, reduce water losses and enhance agricultural productivity through sustainable water resource management.

Key project components include:

- **Rehabilitation of Existing Irrigation Canals:**
  Rehabilitation of existing irrigation canals, including desilting, reshaping, repair of damaged canal sections and restoration of canal embankments to improve water conveyance and irrigation efficiency.
- **Rehabilitation of Spring Protection Structures:**
  Rehabilitation of existing spring protection structures and associated water collection facilities to improve water capture, protection and controlled distribution for irrigation purposes.

Official Use Only

- **System Commissioning and Handover:**
  Testing and commissioning of rehabilitated canals to ensure functionality and performance before handover.

Water Rehabilitation – Workforce Composition

The implementation of the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project activities will engage an estimated 30 workers during peak periods. The workforce composition is as follows:

- **Total workers:** 30
- **Skilled workers:** 12
- **Unskilled workers:** 16
- **Engineers and site management team:** 2

In terms of origin:

- **Local community workers:** 28 (mainly unskilled and semi-skilled labor)
- **Workers from outside the project area:** 2 (engineers and site management staff only)

The project will prioritize recruitment from the local community, particularly for unskilled and semi-skilled positions, to minimize labor influx and associated social risks, including GBV/SEA/SH, in line with ESS2 and ESS10.

Official Use Only

3. Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

3.1 Introduction

This section outlines the national policies, legal instruments, institutional mandates and international frameworks relevant to the environmental and social management of the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation activities. The project must comply with Puntland State regulations, Federal Government policies and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The objective is to ensure that all project activities are implemented in an environmentally responsible, socially inclusive and legally compliant manner.

3.2 National Legal and Regulatory Framework

a. Provisional Constitution of Somalia

The Provisional Constitution provides the supreme legal framework governing all development activities in Somalia. The following articles are directly relevant to this project:

- **Article 10 Human Dignity:** Human dignity is inviolable and must be protected by all. State power must not be exercised in a manner that violates human dignity. This underpins all worker and community protection measures in this ESMP.
- **Article 11 Equality:** All citizens shall have equal rights and duties before the law regardless of sex, religion, social or economic status, clan, disability, or occupation. The project will ensure non-discrimination in labor recruitment and community engagement.
- **Article 24 Labor Relations:** Every person has the right to fair labor relations. Women have a special right of protection from sexual abuse, segregation, and discrimination in the workplace. This directly supports the project's SEA/SH prevention measures and Workers' Code of Conduct.
- **Article 27 Economic and Social Rights:** Recognizes the right to clean portable water and requires that women, the aged, disabled, and minorities who have suffered discrimination be supported to realize their full potential. The project will ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups in consultations and that project benefits reach all community members equitably.
- **Article 31Language and Culture:** The State shall promote positive cultural practices whilst eliminating customs that negatively impact community wellbeing. The project's community engagement approach respects local customs and traditional governance structures.
- **Article 32 Right of Access to Information:** Every person has the right of access to information held by the State. This supports the project's information disclosure obligations under ESS10 and the Grievance Mechanism.
- **Article 43 Land:** Land is recognized as a primary resource and basis of people's livelihoods, to be held, used, and managed in an equitable, efficient, productive, and

Official Use Only

sustainable manner. The project will ensure that all land-related aspects are managed in accordance with this provision and applicable ESF standards.

- **Article 45 Environment:** The government shall give priority to the protection, conservation, and preservation of the environment. All people have a duty to safeguard the environment. The project supports this article through its environmental management and mitigation measures.
- **Article 111J Office of the Ombudsman:** The Ombudsman investigates complaints against government workers regarding violations of basic rights, abuse of power, and corruption. This provides an additional redress avenue beyond the project-level Grievance Mechanism.

b. Federal Level Legislation

- **Environmental Protection and Management Act, 2024**
  This Act guarantees the right to a clean, safe, and healthy environment and provides requirements for waste management including hazardous wastes. It requires application of the polluter-pays and precautionary principles in environmental management. The project adheres to all relevant requirements prescribed by this Act through its mitigation and monitoring measures.
- **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (ESIA), 2024**
  Part III, Regulations 13, 16, and 17 guide public participation and collection and incorporation of views from the general public. The project's stakeholder consultation process, documented in Section 8 and the relevant annexes, is consistent with these requirements.
- **Somali Labour Code (Law No. 36 of 2024)**
  This law governs fair labor relations, safe working conditions, prohibition of child and forced labor, and worker rights. It directly informs the project's Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and aligns with World Bank ESS2.
- **Somalia National Gender Policy, 2016**
  This policy includes strategies to eradicate harmful traditional practices such as FGM/C and child marriage, and to improve services for the management of GBV/SEA/SH cases. The project's SEA/SH prevention measures, Workers' Code of Conduct, and survivor-centered GM pathway are consistent with and support this policy.
- **Somali Penal Code**
  The Somali Penal Code criminalizes sexual violence, harassment, and abuse. Any SEA/SH incidents arising in the context of this project may be referred to the formal legal system

Official Use Only

in accordance with the Penal Code, where the survivor consents to such referral. The project's GM includes provisions for confidential referral pathways consistent with survivor-centered principles.

- **Public Health Legislation**
- Federal public health legislation supports prevention of disease transmission, protection of community health and safety, and environmental sanitation practices. The project contributes to these objectives through its community health and safety measures and environmental mitigation measures during implementation.

c. Puntland State Legislation

- **Puntland Environmental Management Law, 2023**
  This law provides a comprehensive framework for conservation of natural resources, pollution prevention, waste management, protection of soil, vegetation, and water resources, and enforcement of environmental standards. The project complies with this law through its environmental management and mitigation measures.
- **Puntland Labour Law, 2004**
  This law sets minimum requirements for safe and healthy working conditions, worker rights and responsibilities, prohibition of forced and child labor, and provision of appropriate PPE and medical care. It aligns closely with World Bank ESS2 and informs the contractor's Labor Management Procedures covering prohibition of child and forced labor, non-discrimination, OHS provisions, worker rights, and a dedicated Workers' GM separate from the community GM.
- **Puntland Water Resources Act, 2003**
  This Act regulates the sustainable use of piped and groundwater resources, protection of water infrastructure, and prevention of contamination from waste disposal. The project supports this Act through its water resource management and protection measures.
- **Puntland Public Health Law, 2007**
  This law supports prevention of disease transmission, protection of community health and safety, and environmental sanitation practices. The project contributes through its community health and safety measures and improved environmental conditions during implementation.
- **Puntland Urban Planning and Construction Code, 2018**
  This code governs site preparation, construction safety, and environmental compliance during works. The contractor must comply with this code throughout the implementation phase of the project.

Official Use Only

- **Puntland Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2024**
  This policy emphasizes integration of climate resilience and disaster preparedness into development projects, community-based early warning systems, and strengthening of institutional capacity for hazard mitigation. The project supports these objectives through its design and mitigation measures.

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

The ESF comprises ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The following ESSs are applicable to the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation

Table 1: WB ESSs

ESS	Title	Relevance to the Project
ESS1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Provides the overarching framework for ESMP preparation.
ESS2	Labor and Working Conditions	Applies to all workers; governs OHS, fair treatment, and labor rights.
ESS3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Relevant for waste management, energy use, water distribution and soil protection.
ESS4	Community Health and Safety	Applies to manage community and livestock and domestic water users' safety risks from open work areas, dust, noise and worker-community interaction during implementation
ESS5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	The project involves the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing canal and associated water infrastructure within existing farm areas and canal. No new land will be required, and no land acquisition, restrictions on land use, physical displacement, economic displacement or voluntary land donation are anticipated. Therefore, ESS5 is not applicable to this subproject
ESS10	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	**Mandatory** consultations and GM integration throughout the project.

Official Use Only

3.4 International Conventions and Agreements

Somalia is a party to several international environmental and labor conventions relevant to the project:

- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** – sustainable management of natural resources.
- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** – adaptation and low-carbon development.
- **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)** – soil and farm plots and well area protection.
- **Basel Convention** – controls on hazardous waste disposal.
- **ILO Conventions** – protection of worker rights and occupational safety.

The project supports Somalia's commitments under these instruments by incorporating climate-smart technologies, adhering to safe labor practices, and managing waste responsibly.

Official Use Only

4. Project Area Description

4.1 General Location

The proposed Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project will be implemented in Galgala Village, located in Bosaso District, Bari Region, Puntland State of Somalia. Galgala is an agricultural community where livelihoods depend primarily on irrigated farming, supported by an existing irrigation canal network and springs.

The project sites are located within existing irrigation canal corridors, spring protection sites and agricultural land in the Galgala irrigation scheme. The existing irrigation infrastructure has deteriorated due to sedimentation, erosion, damaged canal sections, aging water control structures and inadequate maintenance, resulting in reduced irrigation water conveyance efficiency and limited water availability for agricultural production. The intervention areas are accessible through existing local access roads and farm tracks, facilitating the movement of workers, equipment and construction materials.

GPS coordinates recorded during the field assessment are: **10°59'20.0"N 49°03'30.0"E.**



Figure 1: Galgala Village site map

Official Use Only

4.2 Land Ownership and Tenure

The proposed rehabilitation activities will be implemented within existing irrigation canal corridors, spring protection sites and associated agricultural areas in Galgala Village where the irrigation infrastructure is already established and used by the local farming community. As the project involves rehabilitation of existing irrigation canals, the existing rehabilitation of spring protection structures, and associated water infrastructure, no land acquisition is anticipated for project implementation

The project does not involve land acquisition, voluntary land donation (VLD), physical displacement, economic displacement or restrictions on land use, and therefore ESS5 is not triggered. Community consultations and site verification confirmed that the proposed works will be undertaken within the existing irrigation scheme and agreed project footprint without affecting land ownership, access rights or livelihoods.

The community confirmed that:

- The rehabilitation and construction works will be undertaken within existing irrigation channel areas, spring protection sites and agricultural land currently used by the community;

- No land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement or loss of assets will occur;
- The intervention will not result in permanent restrictions on access to irrigation canals, water sources, agricultural land or farming activities;
- The rehabilitation activities are supported by the community as a priority intervention to improve irrigation water supply, agricultural productivity and local livelihoods.

As no land acquisition or land donation is required, no VLD documentation is necessary. All project activities will be implemented within the existing irrigation infrastructure footprint in a manner that avoids adverse impacts on land use, access rights or community livelihoods.

4.3 Accessibility and Infrastructure

Access Roads

The project sites are connected to existing local access roads and narrow mountain tracks linking Galgala Village to Bosaso District. The area is characterized by rugged and hilly terrain, making access difficult, particularly for heavy construction equipment and material transport. While the roads are generally passable during the dry season, access may become challenging or

Official Use Only

temporarily disrupted during periods of heavy rainfall due to steep gradients, erosion and poor road conditions. Appropriate transport planning and safety measures will therefore be required during project implementation.

Water Supply

The project area is served by an existing irrigation canal network, spring water sources which provide water for agricultural production. However, sections of the irrigation canals and spring protection structures have deteriorated due to sediment accumulation, structural damage, and inadequate maintenance, reducing irrigation efficiency and water availability.

Electricity

There is no requirement for grid electricity for operation of the rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure. Construction activities will rely on temporary power supplied by contractor equipment where necessary.

Communication and Internet

Mobile network coverage in Galgala Village is generally available, allowing basic communication during implementation activities. Internet access is limited but not required for site operations.

4.4 Social Conditions

- **Socio-economic Context**: Galgala is a rural agricultural community in Bosaso District, Bari Region, where livelihoods depend primarily on irrigated crop production. The community relies on the irrigation canal network for agricultural production. Deterioration of the irrigation infrastructure has reduced water availability and agricultural productivity, affecting household resilience.
- **Livelihoods:** The primary livelihood activity is irrigated agriculture. Community members cultivate crops using irrigation water supplied through canals, springs.
- **Women and Youth:** Women contribute to household livelihoods through farming activities, small-scale trade, and domestic responsibilities. Youth are actively engaged in agriculture and other income-generating opportunities within the community.
- **Access to Basic Services:** Access to education, healthcare, water supply, electricity and communication services is available but remains limited compared to urban centers. Community members primarily rely on services available within Galgala Village and nearby settlements in Bosaso District.
- **Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** No significant GBV concerns were identified during stakeholder consultations. Nevertheless, the project will implement awareness measures, a Workers' Code of Conduct, SEA/SH prevention measures, and an accessible Grievance Mechanism (GM) in accordance with World Bank requirements.

Official Use Only

- **Cultural Heritage:** No known cultural heritage sites, archaeological resources, or culturally significant locations were identified within the project area. A Chance Finds Procedure will be included in the Contractor's ESMP.
- **Security:** The security situation in Galgala Village is generally stable. Project activities will be coordinated with local authorities, community leaders and relevant institutions to ensure safe implementation.
- **Community Health and Safety:** The project is expected to generate positive social benefits through improved irrigation water availability, enhanced irrigation capacity and increased agricultural productivity. Potential health and safety risks during construction and rehabilitation activities will be managed through appropriate site safety measures, community awareness, traffic management where required, and controlled access to active work areas.
- **Grievance Mechanism:** The S-FSRP Grievance Mechanism (GM), including Hotline 3060, is available to all stakeholders to submit complaints, concerns or feedback related to project activities.

4.5 Physical and Biophysical Environment

Topography and Soil

The project area consists of relatively flat to gently sloping agricultural land with sandy-loam soils suitable for irrigated farming. Some sections of the irrigation canals have experienced sediment deposition, localized erosion and structural deterioration due to inadequate maintenance.

Water Supply System

The project area depends on spring water conveyed through an irrigation canal network to support agricultural production. The project will rehabilitate the irrigation canals and improve spring protection structures to enhance irrigation water conveyance and management.

Climate

Galgala Village experiences a semi-arid climate similar to the wider Bosaso area, characterized by:

• Two rainy seasons: *Gu* (rainy season) (April–June) and *Deyr* (rainy season) (October–December)
• Two dry seasons: *Jilaal* (January–March) and *Hagaa* (July–September)
• High temperatures ranging between 20°C and 36°C
• Variable and erratic rainfall that influences agricultural production and water availability.

These climatic conditions underscore the importance of efficient irrigation infrastructure and sustainable water resource management.

Official Use Only

Hydrology and Drainage

The project area is supplied by perennial natural springs that flow throughout the year and provide the primary source of water for the irrigation canal system**.** Seasonal rainfall supplements water availability and contributes to recharge within the catchment, although irrigation is primarily sustained by the continuous spring flow. The rehabilitation works will improve water conveyance efficiency, reduce water losses and enhance irrigation system performance**.**

Wildlife

The project area is predominantly agricultural land with scattered settlements. No protected areas, critical habitats, wildlife migration routes or significant biodiversity features were identified within or adjacent to the proposed project sites.

Official Use Only

5. Evaluation of Environmental and Social Impacts

5.1 Introduction

This section evaluates the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the implementation of the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project activities during the implementation and post-rehabilitation management phase. The assessment considers the project's physical setting, socio-economic context, activities involved and sensitivities identified during field observations and community consultations.

The impacts are categorized as positive or negative, direct or indirect, short-term or long-term, and are rated based on significance and the extent to which they can be avoided, minimized or mitigated through appropriate measures.

Overall, the project is classified as Moderate Risk, with impacts that are predictable, site-specific and manageable through the mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP.

5.2 Positive Impacts

The implementation of Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation will generate significant environmental, social and economic benefits, including:

a. Improved Irrigation Water Availability

- Improved irrigation water conveyance through rehabilitation of existing irrigation canals.
- Increased water availability for agricultural production through rehabilitation irrigation canal.

b. Enhanced Agricultural Productivity

- Improved irrigation capacity and water availability for crop production;
- Increased agricultural productivity and crop yields, and
- Reduced interruptions to farming activities caused by inadequate water supply.

c. Strengthened Community Resilience

- Increased resilience to drought and climate-related water stress;
- Improved efficiency and sustainability of irrigation water management, and
- Enhanced community capacity to manage and maintain water infrastructure.

d. Economic Benefits for Households

- Improved agricultural income through increased crop production;
- Enhanced livelihood opportunities associated with reliable water access, and
- Reduced costs associated with water shortages and system failures.

Official Use Only

e. Employment Opportunities

- Creation of short-term employment opportunities for local community members during rehabilitation works, and
- Increased participation of local labor in project implementation activities.

f. Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer

- Improved community awareness of water resource management and infrastructure maintenance, and
- Strengthened local capacity for operation and maintenance of rehabilitated irrigation canals.

g. Environmental Benefits

- Reduced water losses through rehabilitation of irrigation canals and associated infrastructure;
- Improved efficiency of irrigation water distribution and utilization;
- Reduced soil erosion and sedimentation through rehabilitation of damaged canals and water control structures, and
- Improved sustainability of water resources supporting long-term agricultural production.

5.3 Negative Environmental and Social Impacts, Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Although the project's overall impacts are positive, certain construction and operational activities may generate adverse effects if not properly managed. The Table below combines the identification of negative impacts, their causes, risk ratings (inherent and residual), and the mitigation measures to be applied. Inherent risk is rated before mitigation; residual risk reflects the expected rating after mitigation is fully implemented. All residual risks are reduced to Low.

Official Use Only

Table 2: Negative Environmental and Social Impacts, Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures in Galgala Village

Impact Category	Description of Impact	Cause	Phase	Relevant ESS	Receptors	Inherent Risk	Mitigation Measures	Residual Risk
Canal Excavation & Disturbance	Rehabilitation excavation disturbs soil and exposes groundwater.	Excavation; vegetation clearing; bed preparation.	Implementation	ESS1	Soils, groundwater, adjacent farmland	Medium	Minimize footprint; stabilize banks immediately; reinstate cover in 2 weeks; 10m buffer from structures.	Low
Dust Emissions	Dust generated from movement of materials and site activities may affect nearby areas.	Movement of stone materials and dry-season earthworks generate fugitive dust.	Implementation	ESS3; ESS4	Workers, nearby community, livestock and domestic water users	Medium	Apply water spraying to active work areas; limit vehicle speed to 20 km/h; schedule heavy works outside peak wind hours.	Low
Noise (Minor)	Minor noise from manual works and limited equipment use.	Manual stone-breaking and limited equipment generate intermittent noise.	Implementation	ESS4	Nearby residents, livestock and domestic water users	Low	Restrict works to daytime hours (08:00-17:00); provide advance notice to community; avoid simultaneous multi-point operations.	Low
Labour Disputes (Payment, Overtime, Working Conditions)	Disputes related to payment, overtime, and working conditions may disrupt works.	Delays in payment, unclear contracts, or poor conditions may cause worker grievances.	Implementation	ESS2	Project workers	Medium	Issue written contracts to all workers; pay wages on schedule; maintain worker GM separate from community GM; post Hotline 3060 at site.	Low
Occupational Health &	Risks from manual handling of	Manual stone-carrying and heat exposure	Implementation	ESS2	Workers	Medium	Provide PPE (gloves, boots, hats); supply	Low

Official Use Only

Impact Category	Description of Impact	Cause	Phase	Relevant ESS	Receptors	Inherent Risk	Mitigation Measures	Residual Risk
Safety (OHS) Risks	stones, tools, heat exposure, and fatigue.	in an extremely semi-arid environment.					adequate drinking water; enforce 30-minute rest every 2 hours during peak heat; maintain first-aid kit on site.	
Community Health & Safety Risks	Risks from open work areas, movement of materials, and interaction with community.	Open work areas and material stockpiles expose community members	Implementation	ESS4	Community members, livestock and domestic water users	Medium	Erect warning barriers; install signage; inform community before works commence; avoid works during peak livestock and domestic water users' movement times.	Low
Potential SEA/SH Risks	Low risk associated with worker-community interaction if not properly managed.	Worker presence in remote community areas without adequate Code of Conduct enforcement.	Implementation	ESS2; ESS10	Community members, especially women and girls	Low	Enforce signed Code of Conduct for all workers; conduct SEA/SH awareness training; ensure confidential survivor-centred GM pathway is accessible.	Low
Soil & Water Conservation Structures: Drainage Alteration	Construction activities affect water quality.	Excavation sediment; fuel spillage; sanitation issues.	Implementation	ESS1; ESS3	Soils, downstream water users, water distribution system	Medium	100m+ fuel buffer; sediment control; no chemicals on-site; toilets away from water; water testing.	Low
Pollution: Solid Waste	Cement-bags, food waste, and packaging generate site waste.	Project activities produce non-organic and organic waste with no	Implementation	ESS3	Site environment, soil, community health	Low	Collect all waste in designated bins; segregate organic (compost on-site) from non-organic (plastics removed	Low

Official Use Only

Impact Category	Description of Impact	Cause	Phase	Relevant ESS	Receptors	Inherent Risk	Mitigation Measures	Residual Risk
		designated disposal plan.					to nearest designated disposal facility); no burning of plastics on site; daily site clearance.	
Pollution: Fuel/Oil Spills	Fuel or oil from water pumps or vehicles may contaminate soil or nearby water sources.	Unsafe storage or handling of fuels near sensitive areas.	Implementation	ESS3	Soil, groundwater, surface water	Low	Store fuel in pipe networked containment area minimum 50m from any water source; maintain spill kit on-site; train operators on spill response; report all spills immediately to Supervising Engineer.	Low

Official Use Only

6. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

6.1 Overview of Key Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The implementation of the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project will generate a range of environmental and social risks requiring careful management. Key risks include temporary disturbance from excavation, canal rehabilitation and construction works, dust emissions, noise generation, construction waste, soil erosion, sediment management, occupational health and safety (OHS) risks, community health and safety concerns, temporary disruption of irrigation water supply, traffic associated with movement of construction materials and equipment, and risks related to rehabilitation of irrigation canals and associated water infrastructure. Additional risks identified through the Chapter 5 assessment include improper disposal of construction waste, accidental damage to existing irrigation infrastructure, worker-community interactions and labor management issues.

No armed security personnel will be used on this project, which reduces ESS4 security risks. Site access control will be managed through community-based mechanisms only.

No hazardous materials are associated with the project. The intervention is based on rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure using conventional civil works and environmentally sound construction practices**.**

These risks are generally predictable, site-specific and manageable through the standard mitigation measures outlined in this ESMP. Positive impacts include rehabilitation of existing irrigation to improved irrigation water availability, enhanced water conveyance efficiency, increased agricultural productivity and crop yields, improved water resource management, strengthened farming livelihoods and short-term employment opportunities for local communities**.**

6.2 Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

The following Table presents the consolidated ESMP for Galgala Village. It incorporates all environmental and social risks identified in Chapter 5 (including biodiversity risks, climate risks, water use pressure, water distribution alteration, water inefficiency and pollution risks) and the social risks identified in this chapter. Each risk is accompanied by mitigation measures, monitoring method, frequency, responsible party, monitoring indicator, reporting line and estimated cost.

Official Use Only

Table 3: ESMP Mitigation and Monitoring Plan in Galgala Village

ESS	Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Method	Frequency	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Reporting Line & Format	Cost (USD)
ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts								
ESS1	Failure to properly assess and manage E&S risks; inadequate contractor capacity to implement mitigation measures.	Ensure ESMP is prepared and well implemented. Undertake periodic capacity-building. Conduct routine supervision, monitoring and. Assess contractor E&S capacity before mobilization; assign qualified E&S personnel within contractor's team; require C-ESMP before works commence.	Capacity-building plans and reports; site availability of C-ESMP; periodic assessment reports.	Monthly during construction	Contractor / PCU	C-ESMP in place before works; periodic assessment reports submitted; qualified E&S person assigned.	Monthly E&S site report by Contractor to Supervising Engineer (SE) and PCU.	300
ESS2 Labour and Working Conditions								
ESS2	Child and forced labour: employment of workers below minimum age (18 years) or under coercive conditions.	Verify age of all workers before hiring using official identification; maintain worker registry with age verification records; prohibit child and forced labour both are grounds for immediate dismissal; prioritize local hiring with written contracts specifying employment terms, wages, working hours, and grievance rights; post minimum age requirement visibly at site.	Review of worker registry and contracts; random spot checks of worker ID; worker interviews on employment terms.	Pre-works; monthly spot checks	Contractor / SE / PCU	Worker registry complete with verified ages; no workers under 18 on site; all workers hold signed contracts.	Monthly labour compliance report by Contractor to SE and PCU.	200

Official Use Only

ESS	Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Method	Frequency	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Reporting Line & Format	Cost (USD)
ESS2	Absence of employment contracts; unfair employment and dismissal; unprocedural dismissal; disputes over wages, salaries, and delayed payments.	Ensure all workers are informed of employment terms before starting; issue written contracts to all workers; comply with applicable labour laws on working hours and wages; prohibit discrimination on grounds of gender, clan, age, or disability; resolve pay disputes within 7 days.	Review of signed contracts; worker complaint logs; interview sample of workers.	Pre-works; monthly	Contractor / SE	All workers hold signed contracts; no unresolved pay or dismissal disputes.	Monthly labour compliance report by Contractor to SE and PCU.	100
ESS2	Poor working conditions: excessive hours, employment discrimination, absence of Workers' Grievance Mechanism (GM).	Establish a workers' GM separate from community GM with named focal person and clear escalation path; post workers' GM contact details at site; comply with applicable labour laws on working hours; prohibit discrimination; ensure GM is operational and known to all workers.	Verify workers' GM posted and functional; interview sample of workers on awareness of GM.	Monthly	Contractor / SE	Workers' GM operational and known to workers; no unresolved discrimination complaints.	Monthly labour compliance report by Contractor to SE and PCU.	100
ESS2	OHS risks: heat stress, fatigue, manual handling injuries, cuts and falls during excavation and pump installation works.	Provide adequate drinking water (min 3 litres/worker/day); enforce 30-minute rest break every 2 hours during peak heat (10:00–15:00); provide PPE (gloves, safety boots, sun hats, eye protection); conduct weekly toolbox talks on safe manual handling; maintain stocked first-aid kit on site; ensure workers know emergency procedures.	Daily site inspection; incident log review; PPE spot check; toolbox talk attendance register.	Daily	Contractor / SE	No heat-related or OHS incidents; PPE in use by all workers; weekly toolbox talks held; first-aid kit stocked.	Daily site log; incidents reported to SE and PCU within 24 hours.	500
ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management								

Official Use Only

ESS	Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Method	Frequency	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Reporting Line & Format	Cost (USD)
ESS3	Temporary water supply disruption to downstream irrigation areas during canal rehabilitation	Coordinate schedule with Water User Committee 2 weeks pre-works; design temporary bypass channel or tanker supply for critical periods; limit blockage to maximum 48 hours per canal section; maintain minimum daily water release if possible; provide written schedule to farmers; alternative water supply (tanker) on standby	Water flow monitoring at bypass; downstream user feedback; GM log review; schedule adherence check.	Design review: pre-construction. Post-rain inspection: within 48 hours of rainfall >25mm.	Contractor / SE / MoAI	Bypass channel operational; maximum 48-hr blockage/section; no community water access complaints; tanker available; schedule adhered	Weekly water supply report by Contractor to SE; escalate any delays immediately.	200
ESS3	Noise from manual works and limited equipment use affecting nearby residents.	Restrict all works to daytime hours (08:00–17:00); provide advance community notice of works schedule; avoid simultaneous noisy operations at multiple points.	Community complaint log review; verification of working hours.	Daily during construction	Contractor	No noise complaints from community; works consistently within 08:00–17:00.	Daily site log; noise complaints recorded in GM log and reported weekly to SE.	0
ESS3	Solid waste generation (pump system packaging, food waste). Fuel and oil pollution from vehicles and water pumps.	Collect all waste in designated receptacles; segregate organic from non-organic waste; transport non-organic waste to nearest approved disposal facility; prohibit open burning and dumping in wadis; maintain daily waste log. Store fuel min 50m from water sources; maintain spill kit on site; designate refuelling area; immediately clean up and report spills.	Weekly site inspection checklist; waste log review; visual check for oil stains near fuel storage; spill kit present.	Weekly; immediate reporting of spills	Contractor / SE / PCU	Waste collection point in use; no visible litter; no oil stains near fuel storage; waste log maintained; no open burning.	Weekly E&S site report; spill incidents reported to SE and PCU within 24 hours.	200

Official Use Only

ESS	Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Method	Frequency	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Reporting Line & Format	Cost (USD)
ESS3	Improper management and disposal of used solar batteries (hazardous waste).	Develop and implement a waste management plan covering hazardous waste; used solar batteries to be collected, stored in sealed containers, and transported to an approved hazardous waste facility; prohibit open dumping or burning of batteries.	Inspection of battery storage and disposal records.	At battery replacement; end of project	Contractor / PCU	Used batteries stored and disposed of in accordance with waste management plan; no open dumping observed.	Disposal records submitted to SE and PCU.	100
ESS4 Community Health and Safety								
ESS4	Dust emissions from movement of stone materials and dry-season earthworks affecting community and workers.	Apply water spraying to active work areas during dry and windy conditions; limit vehicle speed to 20 km/h; schedule heavy material movement outside peak wind hours; halt dusty activities if complaints received.	Visual observation; community complaint log review.	Daily during construction	Contractor	No community complaints related to dust; low visible dust levels at site boundary.	Daily site log; dust complaints recorded in GM log and reported weekly to SE.	500
ESS4	Minor traffic safety risk from vehicle movements on access routes.	Control vehicle speed (max 20 km/h) on all access routes; place warning signs; assign flagman during heavy material delivery; ensure all vehicles are roadworthy and drivers are licensed.	Vehicle speed and signage check; driver licence verification.	During material delivery and vehicle movements	Contractor	No traffic incidents; warning signs in place; vehicles roadworthy.	Weekly E&S site report.	200
ESS4	SEA/SH and worker misconduct risk from worker-community interaction.	All workers sign Code of Conduct (CoC) before starting work and receive induction training. CoC prohibits SEA/SH, relations with minors, exchange of favours for	Review of signed CoC records; attendance register for awareness sessions; GM log	CoC signing: pre-works. Awareness sessions: monthly. GM	Contractor / SE / PCU	All workers signed CoC before work start; induction completed; no	Monthly safeguards report to SE and PCU; SEA/SH incidents reported within 24 hours	200

Official Use Only

ESS	Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Method	Frequency	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Reporting Line & Format	Cost (USD)
		sex, harassment and discrimination disciplinary measures include immediate dismissal. SEA/SH GM pathway is confidential and survivor-centred; does not require written evidence. Conduct monthly SEA/SH awareness sessions for workers and community.	review for SEA/SH cases.	log: continuous.		unresolved SEA/SH cases; confidential pathway operational.	through confidential pathway.	
ESS4	Security risk: theft of project materials and equipment at site.	Establish secure material storage area with controlled access; maintain inventory log of all materials and equipment; use community-based site safety committee for access control; report theft incidents to local authorities immediately; no armed security personnel will be deployed on this project.	Weekly inventory check; security incident log review.	Weekly; immediate reporting of theft incidents	Contractor / PCU	No theft incidents; inventory log maintained and reconciled weekly; no armed security on site.	Weekly E&S site report; theft incidents reported to SE and PCU within 24 hours.	200
ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure								
ESS10	Inaccessible Grievance Mechanism (GM), insufficient stakeholder engagement, and inadequate disclosure of project documents.	Display GM information (FSRP Hotline 3060) at project site and community gathering points; hold community meetings before and during works; designate GM focal person known to community; ensure project documents available for community review on request; record all grievances in GM register; acknowledge within 48 hours; resolve within 7–14	GM register review; community meeting attendance records; site GM information display check.	GM: continuous. Community meetings: project start, mid-point, end. Display check: monthly.	PCU / Contractor	GM information displayed and accessible; community meetings held per schedule; all grievances acknowledged within 48 hours; no unresolved	Monthly safeguards report by PCU to World Bank; GM summary included.	200

Official Use Only

ESS	Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Method	Frequency	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Reporting Line & Format	Cost (USD)
		days; escalate unresolved cases to District Administration and PCU.				cases beyond 14 days.		

Official Use Only

6.3 ESMP Implementation Budget

The implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project requires financial resources to support mitigation measures during the implementation phase of rehabilitation activities, including site safety, occupational health and safety (OHS), minor waste management, environmental monitoring and community engagement.

The total cost for implementing ESMP measures is estimated at **USD 6,500** covering key activities such as PPE provision, community awareness, monitoring of environmental and social safeguards and implementation of mitigation measures during field works. Given the nature of the project as a low-impact, nature-based intervention, no significant operational or long-term ESMP costs are anticipated.

Sustainability of ESMP monitoring after project completion will be ensured by continued oversight by local authorities and MoAI, with integration of environmental and social considerations into ongoing farm plots and well area management practices. Monitoring responsibilities will be handled by relevant government institutions with periodic follow-up, ensuring continued compliance beyond project closure without significant additional costs.

6.4 Grievance Mechanism (GM)

A project-level Grievance Mechanism (GM) has been established to enable workers, community members, and other stakeholders to raise concerns related to the implementation of water rehabilitation activities in Galgala Village. The GM is accessible, transparent and culturally appropriate, and aligns with World Bank ESS10. Its purpose is to provide timely resolution of complaints, strengthen accountability and maintain constructive engagement with affected communities.

Grievances may relate to implementation impacts such as dust, minor noise, labor issues, access restrictions or community safety concerns during field activities. All complaints verbal, written or anonymous will be received respectfully and handled without discrimination or fear of retaliation.

SEA/SH-related complaints will be handled through a confidential, survivor-centered GM pathway that does not require written evidence, does not involve mediation with alleged perpetrators,

Official Use Only

and ensures voluntary referral to qualified GBV service providers, with survivor consent, data protection and protection from retaliation guaranteed at all times.

Complaints may be submitted to the Contractor during implementation activities. Community leaders and a complaint box at the site will also serve as additional channels. Once received, grievances will be recorded in a GM register and acknowledged within 48 hours. Most cases should be resolved within 7–14 days. If unresolved, they will be escalated to the District Administration and then to the SPCU Safeguards Team. As a last resort, complainants may seek redress through the formal legal system.

Information on the GM, including procedures and contact details, will be shared through community meetings and posters displayed at the project site and within the community including the **FSRP Hotline (3060)**. A designated GM focal person will manage registration and follow-up. Sensitive cases such as SEA/SH or GBV will be handled confidentially and referred to qualified service providers using a survivor-centered approach.

The SPCU will periodically review grievance records, ensure corrective actions are implemented, and prepare summary reports to support continuous improvement of environmental and social performance.

Official Use Only

7. Compliance and Coordination

This chapter summarizes the institutional framework for ensuring compliance and coordination in the planning and implementation of the Galgala Water Rehabilitation Project. It describes the mandates, responsibilities and reporting lines of all key institutions and actors involved in ESMP implementation.

7.1 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Table 4 provides a consolidated overview of the roles and responsibilities of each institution and actor involved in ESMP compliance for the project.

Table 4: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for ESMP Compliance

Institution / Actor	Mandate / Role	Key Responsibilities for ESMP Compliance	Coordination / Reporting Line
MoAI (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation)	Lead technical owner for the Galgala Water Rehabilitation Project.	Oversees planning, implementation, operation, and maintenance of the rehabilitated water infrastructure; ensures compliance with environmental and social requirements; supervises rehabilitation of shallow wells, installation of solar-powered pumping systems, water storage facilities, and associated distribution infrastructure; monitors and promotes sustainable management of water resources and project assets.	Coordinates with District Administration and SPCU; reports through project structures.
Galgala Village/Bosaso District Administration	Local authority; permitting and local oversight.	Confirms local approvals; supports enforcement of local bylaws (waste, sanitation, access control); supports community engagement and issue resolution; supports solid waste collection and disposal; facilitates GM activities.	Coordinates with MoAI/ and SPCU; links to local security and community leaders as needed.
SPCU / State Project Coordination Unit, MoAI (Safeguards Team)	ESF oversight for the subproject; World Bank safeguards compliance.	Ensures ESMP implementation; reviews and approves contractor C-ESMP and OHS plans; monitors compliance including labour, OHS, stakeholder engagement, and GM; consolidates E&S reports; oversees complaints logging; coordinates between	Reports to implementing agency / project management; coordinates with MoAI/MoERCC, Municipality, and Supervising Engineer.

Official Use Only

Institution / Actor	Mandate / Role	Key Responsibilities for ESMP Compliance	Coordination / Reporting Line
		ministries; supports reporting, incident management, and corrective action follow-up.	
Supervising Engineer (SE)	Day-to-day construction supervision.	Confirms contractor compliance with ESMP/C-ESMP; verifies OHS, waste, traffic management, and community safety measures; documents non-compliances and instructs corrective actions; ensures proper installation of water supply structures and pump systems (well structures, water storages).	Reports to SPCU and implementing agency; coordinates daily with Contractor and focal points.
Contractor	Executes civil works.	Prepares and implements C-ESMP, OHS plan, waste management, traffic/access controls, dust/noise control, worker Code of Conduct, SEA/SH prevention measures, and community safety actions; assigns dedicated EHS focal person and GBV/GM focal person; provides PPE; keeps records (trainings, incidents, inspections); reports incidents immediately.	Reports to Supervising Engineer; provides monthly E&S reports; notifies incidents immediately.
Community Representatives (Elders, Women, Youth)	Community interface and feedback channel.	Supports awareness and feedback; helps identify community concerns (access, safety, noise/dust); supports dispute resolution at community level; promotes use of GM; participates in consultations; supports protection of rehabilitated areas and promotes sustainable use of farm plots and well area resources.	Coordinates with Municipality/MoAI/MoERCC; channels issues to GM focal point for formal registration.

Official Use Only

7.2 Key Institutional Mandates

The following sub-sections describe the specific mandates of each institution in greater detail.

a. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), S-FSRP Implementing Partner

- Serves as the lead technical owner and implementing agency for the Galgala Water Rehabilitation Project.
- Provides overall oversight of project planning, implementation, operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated water infrastructure.
- Oversees rehabilitation of shallow wells, installation of solar-powered pumping systems, water storage facilities, and associated distribution infrastructure.
- Promotes sustainable water resource management and long-term functionality of project assets.
- Coordinates with the PCU and local authorities on environmental performance and reporting.
- Supervises construction activities and approve contractor C-ESMPs, and
- Monitors environmental and social (E&S) compliance and reports to the SPCU.

b. Galgala village / Bosaso District Administration

- Supports local coordination and implementation of project activities.
- Supports solid waste collection and disposal in the project area.
- Facilitates community engagement and Grievance Mechanism (GM) activities, and
- Ensures local compliance with construction and public health regulations.

c. S-FSRP Puntland Project Coordination Unit (SPCU)

- Provides overall oversight of ESMP implementation and ensure adherence to World Bank ESS requirements.
- Consolidates E&S reports and oversee GM complaints logging.
- Reviews and approves contractor ESMPs and OHS plans, and
- Coordinates between ministries and provide technical backstopping and E&S supervision support.

Official Use Only

d. Contractor and Supervising Engineer

The Contractor is responsible for:

- Preparing and implementing a Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP), covering OHS, waste management, traffic management, emergency preparedness and response, a Workers' Code of Conduct, SEA/SH mitigation measures, and a Workers' GM;
- Providing PPE, enforcing OHS procedures, maintaining records, and reporting incidents immediately;
- Ensuring safe handling of fuels, materials, and construction wastes, and protection of surrounding land and community areas;
- Assigning a dedicated Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) focal person and a dedicated GBV/GM focal person throughout implementation, and
- Complying with ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, and ESS10 requirements.

The Supervising Engineer is responsible for:

- Conducting routine monitoring of contractor performance and verifying compliance with ESMP, OHS, and quality assurance standards;
- Confirming contractor compliance with the ESMP/C-ESMP and verifying implementation of OHS, waste, traffic management, and community safety measures;
- Issuing corrective action instructions when non-compliances are identified;
- Ensuring proper installation and performance of water supply structures and pump systems (well structures, water storages), and
- Documenting non-compliances and providing weekly E&S reporting.

e. Community Representatives (Elders, Women, Youth)

- Participate in consultations and provide feedback through the GM;
- Help identify and report community concerns related to implementation activities (access, safety, noise, dust, water use);
- Support dispute resolution at the community level and promote use of the GM, and
- Support protection of rehabilitated areas and promote sustainable use of farm plots and well area resources.

7.3 Coordination and Reporting Lines

Effective ESMP implementation requires clear lines of communication and accountability across all levels. The following principles govern coordination:

Official Use Only

- The SPCU (MoAI) serves as the central coordination hub, linking the implementing ministries, the Supervising Engineer, and the Contractor;
- MoAI provides overall technical leadership and oversight for implementation of the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project, and reports through established project structures;
- The Supervising Engineer acts as the primary interface between the PCU and the Contractor on a day-to-day basis;
- The Contractor reports monthly E&S performance to the Supervising Engineer and notifies incidents immediately;
- The Municipality/District Administration coordinates locally with MoAI and the SPCU, and connects with community leaders and security actors as needed, and
- Community Representatives channel concerns to the GM focal point for formal registration and resolution.

Official Use Only

8. Stakeholder Consultation

8.1 Introduction

Stakeholder consultation was undertaken as part of the environmental and social assessment for Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project, Galgala Village, Bosaso District to ensure that community members, local authorities, and relevant institutions were informed about the project and had the opportunity to express their views, concerns and expectations. The consultation process aligns with World Bank ESS10 and emphasizes transparency, inclusiveness and participation of all affected groups.

Consultations were held in Galgala Village with community leaders, farmers, water users, women and youth groups, and district officials. Their inputs informed project design, water infrastructure rehabilitation priorities, and the development of mitigation measures included in this ESMP.

8.2 Objectives of the Consultation Process

Stakeholder consultations were conducted to:

- Inform the community about the purpose, scope and expected benefits of the irrigation canals rehabilitation project;
- Seek views on environmental and social risks and mitigation measures;
- Confirm community acceptance of the selected intervention sites within communal land;
- Identify vulnerable groups and ensure their inclusion;
- Build community support for the rehabilitation of irrigation canals, and associated water infrastructure, and
- Establish communication channels for feedback and grievance handling.

8.3 Stakeholders Consulted

Consultations involved a broad range of stakeholders, including:

- Community elders and traditional leaders;
- Bosaso District Administration;
- Women's representatives and youth groups;

Official Use Only

- Farmers;
- Local community members from Galgala Village, and
- Village Development Committee (VDC).

The consultation attendance sheet confirms broad participation and representation from different segments of the community.

8.4 Summary of Consultation Activities Conducted

Consultations included:

- A community meeting in Galgala Village attended by elders, women, youth, farmers and water users;
- Site visits and discussions on the condition of existing irrigation canals and associated irrigation infrastructure;
- Meetings with district administration officials regarding project implementation support and coordination;
- Discussions with community members on irrigation water availability, canal rehabilitation priorities, water distribution efficiency and sustainable water resource management, and
- Awareness sessions on the Grievance Mechanism (GM) and community roles during implementation.

The community demonstrated strong interest in the project and expressed readiness to collaborate during construction and operation.

Official Use Only

8.5 Issues Raised by the Community and Responses Provided

Table 5: Issues Raised by the Community and Responses Provided

Key Issues Raised by Stakeholders	Responses / Actions Integrated in the ESMP
Need to improve irrigation water distribution and rehabilitate damaged irrigation canals	The project will rehabilitate existing irrigation canals, and associated water infrastructure to improve irrigation water management.
Request to expand the project to additional degraded areas	Explained that current intervention is limited to selected sites due to budget; additional areas may be considered if resources become available
Concern about delays in implementation affecting the upcoming irrigation season	Project team emphasized timely implementation and coordination with stakeholders to avoid delays
Questions on how workers will be selected	Contractor will be procured competitively; VDC will support recruitment of local labor
Need for grievance handling mechanism	GM (Hotline 3060) explained; focal point appointed for grievance management

8.6 Stakeholder Feedback on the Project Site

Stakeholders confirmed that:

- The project sites are located within existing irrigation channel corridors and agricultural areas with no ownership disputes;
- The existing irrigation canals are the primary source of irrigation water for agricultural production;
- The intervention areas are accessible and suitable for rehabilitation works;
- The project will not cause displacement or negatively affect livelihoods, and
- The community supports the project and expects timely implementation to restore irrigation water supply and improve agricultural productivity.

8.7 Consultation Outcomes

The consultation process resulted in the following outcomes:

- Strong community and local authority support for Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project;
- Consensus on the suitability of the selected intervention sites;

Official Use Only

- Commitment from community leaders and VDC to support implementation and coordination;
- Awareness created on project activities, potential risks, and GM procedures, and
- Inclusion of community feedback in project planning, including labor participation, site selection, and mitigation measures.

8.8 Overall Conclusion

Overall, stakeholders expressed full support for the project and emphasized the importance of rehabilitating existing water infrastructure, improving reliable water supply for irrigation, increasing agricultural productivity, and strengthening community resilience to water shortages**.** The ongoing stakeholder engagement plan, inclusion measures and clear GM reporting structure established in this chapter will ensure continued community participation throughout project implementation and operation.

Official Use Only

9. Conclusion

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project in Galgala Village, Bosaso District, Bari Region, provides a comprehensive framework to ensure that the project is implemented in an environmentally sound, socially responsible, and sustainable manner. The assessment confirms that the potential impacts associated with the rehabilitation of existing irrigation canals and associated water infrastructure are site-specific, predictable, and manageable through the mitigation measures proposed.

Effective implementation of the ESMP, including rehabilitation of irrigation canals and spring protection structures, proper site management, adherence to occupational health and safety requirements, and continuous stakeholder engagement, will minimize risks to workers, local communities, and the surrounding environment while enhancing positive outcomes.

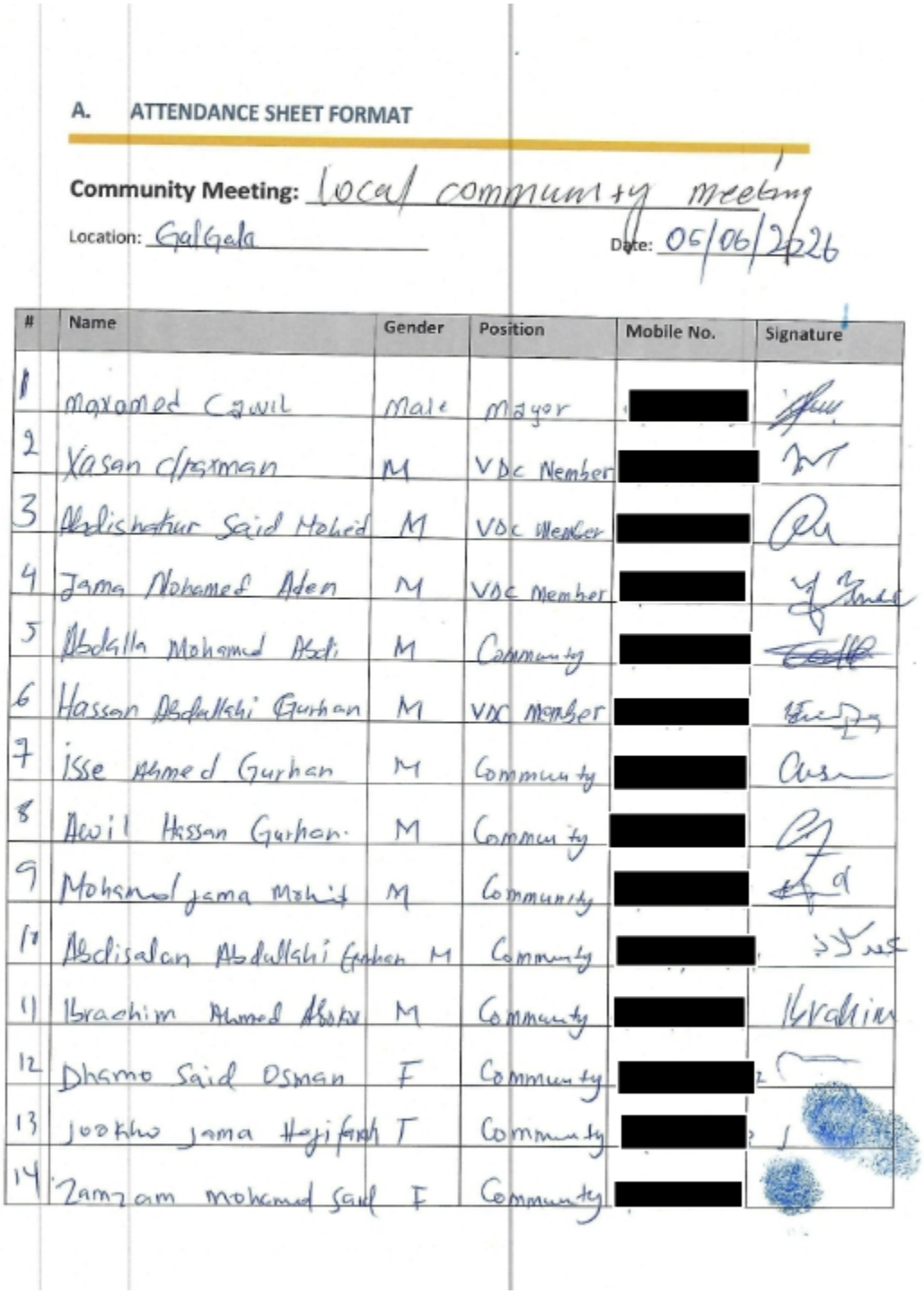
Stakeholder consultations demonstrated strong support from both local authorities and community members, particularly farmers and irrigation water users, who depend on reliable irrigation water for agricultural production. The community emphasized the urgency of restoring the irrigation canal network, improving water distribution efficiency, and ensuring timely implementation of the rehabilitation works, and expressed willingness to support the project. The establishment of a functional Grievance Mechanism (GM), clear institutional roles and responsibilities, and allocation of an ESMP budget of USD 6,500 provide a solid basis for effective implementation and monitoring.

Overall, the ESMP confirms that the Galgala Irrigation Canals Rehabilitation Project can be implemented safely and in full compliance with national environmental requirements and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards. Continued monitoring, reporting, and engagement with stakeholders will ensure that environmental and social performance is maintained and that the project contributes to rehabilitation of the irrigation canal network, improved irrigation water availability, enhanced water conveyance efficiency, rehabilitation of berkeds and spring protection structures, increased agricultural productivity and crop yields, sustainable water resource management, and strengthened resilience of farming livelihoods.

Official Use Only

10. Annexes

10.1. Stakeholder Consultation meetings' participant lists



A. ATTENDANCE SHEET FORMAT

Community Meeting: local community meeting

Location: Galgala Date: 05/06/2026

#	Name	Gender	Position	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Maxamed Cawil	Male	Mayor	[redacted]	
2	Xasan c/raxman	M	VDC Member	[redacted]	
3	Abdishakur Said Mohed	M	VDC Member	[redacted]	
4	Jama Mohamed Aden	M	VDC Member	[redacted]	
5	Abdalla Mohamed Abdi	M	Community	[redacted]	
6	Hassan Abdullahi Gurhan	M	VDC Member	[redacted]	
7	Isse Ahmed Gurhan	M	Community	[redacted]	
8	Awil Hassan Gurhan	M	Community	[redacted]	
9	Mohamed Jama Mohid	M	Community	[redacted]	
10	Abdisalan Abdullahi Gurhan	M	Community	[redacted]	
11	Ibrahim Ahmed Abdi	M	Community	[redacted]	
12	Dhamo Said Osman	F	Community	[redacted]	
13	Joohiwo Jama Hajifah	F	Community	[redacted]	
14	Zamzam Mohamed Said	F	Community	[redacted]	

Official Use Only

#	Name	Gender	Position	Mobile No.	Signature
15	Faadumo Ahmed Wasame	F	[redacted]	Community	
16	Xaawa jima Farah	F	Community	[redacted]	
17	Farhiya Hassan Ali	F	Community	[redacted]	
18	Canab Ismail Sardheere	F	Community	[redacted]	Canab
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					

Official Use Only

10.2 ES Screening Checklist



ES Screening for Galgala.docx

Official Use Only

10.3. Photos for Site Observation





Official Use Only





Official Use Only