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:

Godod Water Rehabilitation Project, Galkayo District, Mudug Region

For:

Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP) – Puntland Component

Date: September 2026

Project Coordinates:
6°57'06.6"N 47°37'27.0"E

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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

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1. Executive Summary

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Godod Water Rehabilitation Project in Godod Village, Galkayo District, Mudug Region, Puntland State of Somalia has been prepared under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP), financed by the World Bank and implemented by the Federal Government of Somalia and Puntland State. The project aims to improve reliable water supply for irrigation through rehabilitation and upgrading of existing water infrastructure serving agricultural production areas. 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 and deepening of three existing shallow wells, installation of solar-powered pumping systems, and rehabilitation of water conveyance and distribution infrastructure. The intervention includes well rehabilitation works, installation of solar pumps, associated pipelines, control systems, and water infrastructure to improve irrigation water supply and system efficiency. The project is expected to significantly improve water availability for irrigation, enhance irrigation capacity, 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 rehabilitation works, dust emissions, noise, construction waste generation, occupational health and safety (OHS) risks, community health and safety concerns, temporary disruption of irrigation water services, 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 works and manual handling of materials, (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 improve irrigation water availability and re liability, expand irrigation capacity, and ensure timely implementation. A functional Grievance

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Mechanism (GM), including Hotline 3060, has been established, and focal points were identified to ensure transparent and timely resolution of complaints.

Effective ESMP implementation will require coordinated actions from the State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU), MoAI as the lead technical owner, the contractor, supervising engineer, and Galkayo 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 Godod Water 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 existing water infrastructure, improved irrigation water availability, enhanced irrigation capacity, increased agricultural productivity and crop yields, promotion of renewable energy through solar-powered pumping systems, sustainable groundwater utilization, and strengthened resilience of farming communities.

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2. Introduction

2.1 Project Overview

The Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-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 Godod Water Rehabilitation Project in Galkayo District, Mudug Region. The intervention aims to improve reliable water supply for irrigation and for livestock, by rehabilitating existing water infrastructure and introducing solar-powered pumping systems. The project will enhance water availability for agricultural production, support livestock watering, and promote sustainable water resource management for local communities.

Godod Village is located approximately 30 km south of Galkayo and relies mainly on shallow groundwater wells for irrigation, livestock. Due to limited investment and inadequate protection of the wells, water supply reliability and irrigation capacity have declined, affecting agricultural production and local livelihoods. The project will rehabilitate and upgrade the existing shallow wells and water infrastructure to improve sustainable water access for irrigation, and livestock.

The subproject focuses on rehabilitation of inadequate water infrastructure at selected sites, particularly Godod Farm Areas, through implementation of water infrastructure rehabilitation measures and water system commissioning. The intervention will support improved water availability and irrigation capacity, reduced erosion, and enhanced resilience of local livelihoods.

The rehabilitation activities will be implemented within existing farm areas and well sites in Godod Village. As the project involves rehabilitation and upgrading of existing water

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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 youth representatives and farmers, confirmed strong support for the intervention. The project is expected to improve water availability, restore system functionality, enhance irrigation capacity, and strengthen the resilience of local livelihoods 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 Godod Water Rehabilitation Project activities. 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 implementation and post-rehabilitation management 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;
- Enhance community engagement and provide accessible grievance mechanisms.

2.3 Scope of the ESMP

This ESMP applies to all phases of Godod Water Rehabilitation Project activities, including:

- Site preparation and limited excavation work associated with rehabilitation of existing shallow wells and water infrastructure;
- Rehabilitation and deepening of three shallow wells, installation of solar-powered pumping systems, associated pipework, control valves, and water distribution infrastructure;
- Management of environmental risks such as dust, noise, waste, water supply system disturbance, and water distribution during implementation phase;
- Occupational health and safety measures for workers and community members;

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- 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 the existing shallow wells, water supply infrastructure. The assessment also considered site accessibility, surrounding land use, and nearby sensitive receptors such as farms, livestock watering areas, and community settlements. 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
- Water Rehabilitation Project Description document (Godod Village)
- World Bank ESS1–ESS10
- Puntland environmental and labor legislation

The desktop review also confirmed that the rehabilitation activities will be implemented within existing well sites and agricultural areas, 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

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on well excavation disturbance, water supply system loss during implementation, OHS, and community access to water use areas.

d. Stakeholder Consultations

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

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

2.5 Project Activity Description

The proposed Godod Water Rehabilitation Project aims to improve reliable water access for irrigation and livestock through the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing water infrastructure. The intervention is designed to enhance water availability, improve irrigation efficiency, and strengthen the resilience of local communities through sustainable groundwater management and solar-powered water supply systems.

Key project components include:

- **Shallow Well Rehabilitation:**
  Rehabilitation and deepening of three existing shallow wells including structural repairs to well heads, aprons, lining, and other associated infrastructure to improve water supply reliability and safety
- **Solar Pumping Systems:**
  Installation of solar-powered submersible pumps, control panels, valves, rising mains, and associated pipework to replace or supplement existing water abstraction methods and improve operational efficiency
- **Water Supply System Improvement:**
  Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing water conveyance and distribution systems to improve water delivery, reduce losses, and enhance irrigation capacity within the project area.
- **System Commissioning and Handover:**
  Testing and commissioning of rehabilitated wells, pumping systems, to ensure functionality and performance before handover.

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Water Rehabilitation – Workforce Composition

The implementation of the Godod Water Rehabilitation Project activities will engage an estimated 14 workers during peak periods. The workforce composition is as follows

- **Total workers:** 14
- **Skilled workers:** 6
- **Unskilled workers:** 6
- **Engineers and site management team:** 2

In terms of origin:

- **Local community workers:** 12 (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.

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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 the Godod Water Rehabilitation Project activities. The project must comply with the Provisional Constitution of Somalia, Federal Government legislation, Puntland State regulations, 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 sustainable manner. The project will ensure that all land-related aspects are managed in accordance with this provision and applicable ESF standards.

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- **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 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

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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.
- **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.

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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 Godod Water Rehabilitation Project Village, Galkayo District:

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 project workers, direct and indirect; governs OHS, fair treatment, and labor rights.
ESS3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Relevant for waste management, energy, water and resources use, including soil protection.
ESS4	Community Health and Safety	Applies to manage community health and safety of the surrounding communities from contagious diseases through worker-community interaction during implementation and physical security.
ESS5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	The project involves the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing shallow wells, pumping systems, and associated water infrastructure within existing farm areas and well sites. 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.

3.4 International Conventions and Agreements

Somalia is a party to several 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

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- **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.

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4. Project Area Description

4.1 General Location

The proposed Godod Water Rehabilitation Project will be implemented in Godod Village, located in Galkayo District, Mudug Region, Puntland State of Somalia. Godod is an agricultural community where livelihoods depend primarily on irrigated farming, complemented by livestock rearing. The community relies on shallow groundwater wells for irrigation, livestock watering, and domestic water supply.

The project sites are located within existing farm areas and well sites in the Godod irrigated agriculture area. The existing water infrastructure has deteriorated due to inadequate protection, aging facilities, and limited investment, resulting in reduced water supply reliability and irrigation capacity. The intervention areas are accessible through existing local access tracks, facilitating the movement of workers, equipment, and construction materials.

GPS coordinates recorded during the field assessment are **6°57'06.6"N 47°37'27.0"E.**

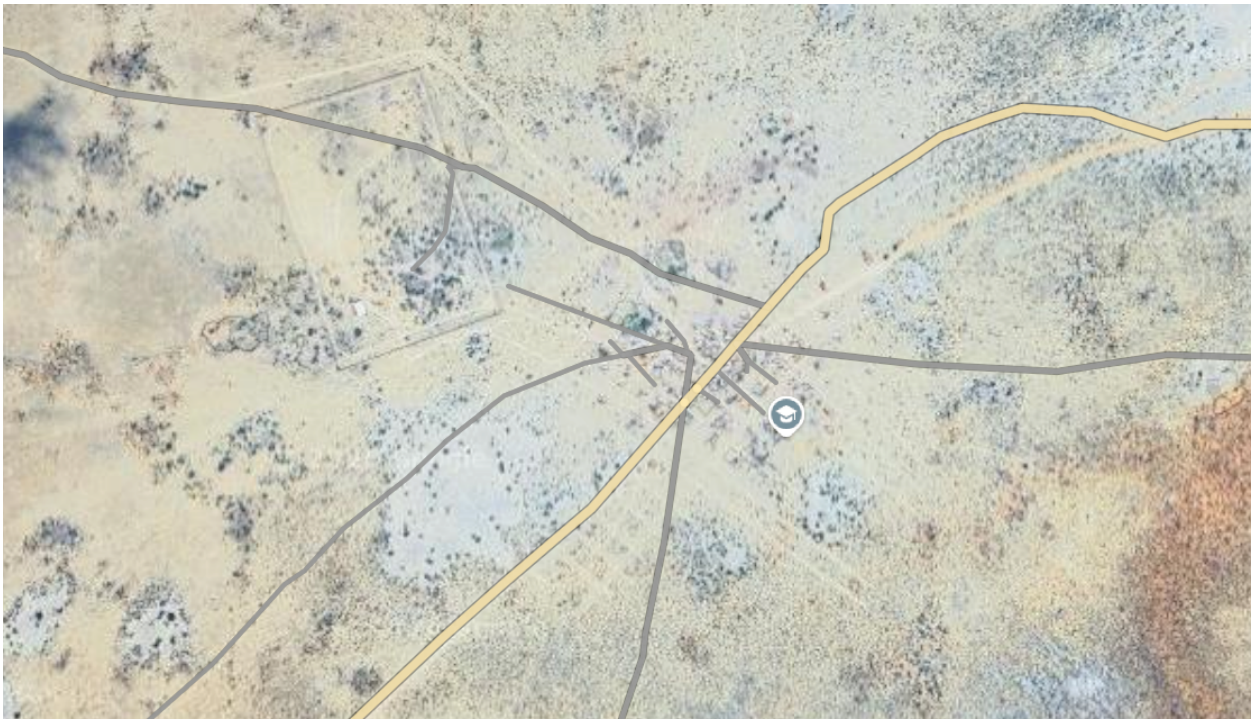


Figure 1: Godod Village site map

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4.2 Land Ownership and Tenure

The proposed rehabilitation activities will be implemented within existing farm areas and well sites in Godod Village where the current water infrastructure is already located and in use by the community. As the project involves the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing shallow wells, pumping systems, and associated water infrastructure, no new land will be required 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 project footprint without affecting land ownership, access rights, or livelihoods.

The community confirmed that:

- The rehabilitation works will be undertaken within existing well sites and agricultural areas 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 water sources, irrigation areas, or agricultural activities;
- The rehabilitation activities are supported by the community as a priority intervention to improve water availability, irrigation capacity, 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 footprint of the water infrastructure and 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 local access tracks and seasonal roads used by the community and livestock and domestic water users, extending from the nearest feeder roads linking to Galkayo. These routes are generally passable under normal weather conditions but may become challenging during heavy rains.

Water Supply

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The intervention sites currently rely on hand-abstraction and aging diesel pumps from shallow wells. The wells have existing diesel pump infrastructure; and some wells currently rely entirely on manual hand abstraction. The project will provide solar-powered pumping across all three sites, eliminating diesel dependency.

Electricity

There is no formal grid electricity supply at the well sites. The project will install solar PV panels, inverters, and battery backup systems to power the submersible pump units at each rehabilitated well.

Communication and Internet

Mobile network coverage in Godod 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**: Godod is a rural agricultural community in Galkayo District where livelihoods depend primarily on irrigated farming, complemented by livestock rearing. The area has experienced declining water availability due to inadequate water infrastructure, limited investment, and unreliable water supply systems, which have affected agricultural productivity and household resilience.
- **Livelihoods:** The primary livelihood activities include irrigated crop production and livestock rearing, particularly camels, goats, and sheep. Community members depend on shallow groundwater wells and irrigation systems to support agricultural production, livestock watering, and domestic water needs.
- **Women and Youth:** Women contribute to household livelihoods through farming activities, livestock management, small-scale trade, and domestic responsibilities. Youth are actively engaged in agriculture, livestock rearing, water management activities, 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 Godod Village and nearby settlements in Galkayo 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.
- **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.

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- **Security:** The security situation in Godod 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 water availability, enhanced irrigation capacity, increased agricultural productivity, and more reliable water access for livestock. 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 is characterized by relatively flat to gently sloping agricultural land with sandy to sandy-loam soils suitable for irrigated agriculture. The area is currently utilized for crop production and relies on groundwater resources for irrigation. No significant soil erosion, gullies, or land degradation features were observed within the proposed rehabilitation sites.

Water Supply System

The community relies primarily on shallow groundwater wells for irrigation, livestock watering, and domestic water supply. The existing water infrastructure has deteriorated due to inadequate protection, aging facilities, and limited investment, resulting in reduced water supply reliability and irrigation capacity. The project will rehabilitate existing wells and associated water infrastructure to improve water availability and system efficiency.

Climate

Godod Village experiences a semi-arid climate similar to the wider Galkayo 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 23°C and 36°C
• Variable and erratic rainfall patterns that influence groundwater recharge and agricultural production.

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These climatic conditions underscore the importance of reliable water supply infrastructure and sustainable groundwater management.

Hydrology and Drainage

The project area depends primarily on groundwater resources abstracted through shallow wells. Seasonal rainfall contributes to groundwater recharge and supports agricultural activities. The rehabilitation works will focus on improving water abstraction, storage, and distribution infrastructure rather than modifying natural drainage patterns. No major rivers, wetlands, or environmentally sensitive aquatic ecosystems were identified within the immediate project area.

Wildlife

The area is predominantly used for agriculture, livestock production, and human settlement activities. No wildlife migratory routes, critical habitats, protected areas, or significant biodiversity features were identified near the project sites.

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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 Godod Water 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 water rehabilitation activities will generate significant environmental, social, and economic benefits, including:

a. Improved Water Availability and Reliability

- Increased access to reliable water for irrigation, livestock watering.
- Improved functionality of existing shallow wells and water supply infrastructure
- Enhanced water storage and distribution capacity within the project area

b. Enhanced Agricultural Productivity

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

c. Strengthened Community Resilience

- Increased resilience to drought and climate-related water stress
- Improved sustainable management of groundwater resources
- 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
- Reduced costs associated with water shortages and system failures

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e. Employment Opportunities

- Creation of short-term employment opportunities for local community members during rehabilitation works
- 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
- Strengthened local capacity for operation and maintenance of rehabilitated water facilities

g. Environmental Benefits

- Promotion of renewable energy through the installation of solar-powered pumping systems
- Reduced dependence on diesel-powered water pumping systems
- Improved efficiency and sustainability of groundwater abstraction and water use

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.

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

Impact Category	Description of Impact	Cause	Phase	Relevant ESS	Receptors	Inherent Risk	Mitigation Measures	Residual Risk
Well Excavation Disturbance	Installation of wells and pump infrastructure may cause localized well excavation disturbance.	Excavation and placement of well excavations, casing works, and pump systems	Implementation	ESS1	Soils, water supply system, downstream water distribution	Medium	Minimize excavation footprint; immediately reinstate well head apron; stabilize disturbed soil around well	Low

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Impact Category	Description of Impact	Cause	Phase	Relevant ESS	Receptors	Inherent Risk	Mitigation Measures	Residual Risk
		disturb surface soils.					collar; inspect after rain events.	
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 & Safety (OHS) Risks	Risks from manual handling of stones, tools, heat exposure, and fatigue.	Manual stone-carrying and heat exposure in an extremely semi-arid environment.	Implementation	ESS2	Workers	Medium	Provide PPE (gloves, boots, hats); supply adequate drinking water; enforce 30-minute rest every 2 hours during peak heat; maintain first-aid kit on site.	Low

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Impact Category	Description of Impact	Cause	Phase	Relevant ESS	Receptors	Inherent Risk	Mitigation Measures	Residual Risk
Community Health & Safety Risks	Risks from open work areas, movement of materials, and interaction with community and livestock and domestic water users.	Open work areas and material stockpiles expose community members and livestock and domestic water users to injury.	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	Incorrectly designed pipe networks or well structures may alter natural water distribution.	Inadequate engineering of check dams or pipe networks without qualified design review.	Implementation	ESS1; ESS3	Soils, downstream water users, water distribution system	Medium	Technical drawings prepared by qualified water supply / civil engineer; structures reviewed and approved before construction; post-rain inspection within 48 hours of first significant rainfall.	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 to nearest	Low

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Impact Category	Description of Impact	Cause	Phase	Relevant ESS	Receptors	Inherent Risk	Mitigation Measures	Residual Risk
		designated disposal plan.					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

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6. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

6.1 Overview of Key Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The implementation of the Godod Water Rehabilitation Project activities will generate a range of environmental and social risks requiring careful management. Key risks include temporary disturbance from excavation and rehabilitation works, dust emissions, noise generation, construction waste, occupational health and safety (OHS) risks, community health and safety concerns, temporary disruption of water supply services, traffic and movement of construction materials, and risks associated with installation of solar-powered pumping systems and water storage facilities. Additional risks identified through the Chapter 5 assessment include improper disposal of construction waste, accidental damage to existing water infrastructure, worker-community interactions, 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 nature-based, low-impact water infrastructure rehabilitation measures.

These risks are generally predictable, site-specific, and manageable through the standard mitigation measures outlined in this ESMP. Positive impacts include improved water availability for irrigation, livestock; rehabilitation of existing shallow wells and water supply infrastructure; increased irrigation capacity and agricultural productivity; improved livestock watering; promotion of renewable energy through solar-powered pumping systems; strengthened livelihoods; and short-term employment opportunities for local communities.

6.2 Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

The following table presents the consolidated ESMP for Godod 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.

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Table 3: ESMP Mitigation and Monitoring Plan in Godod 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
ESS2	Absence of employment contracts; unfair employment and dismissal;	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	Review of signed contracts; worker complaint logs;	Pre-works; monthly	Contractor / SE	All workers hold signed contracts; no unresolved pay	Monthly labour compliance report by Contractor to SE and PCU.	100

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ESS	Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Method	Frequency	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Reporting Line & Format	Cost (USD)
	unprocedural dismissal; disputes over wages, salaries, and delayed payments.	wages; prohibit discrimination on grounds of gender, clan, age, or disability; resolve pay disputes within 7 days.	interview sample of workers.			or dismissal disputes.		
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								
ESS3	Well deepening and pump installation may alter local	Hydrogeological assessment and pump sizing by qualified engineer before works; groundwater level monitoring at adjacent wells during	Review of engineering drawings; post-rain site inspection;	Design review: pre-construction. Post-rain	Contractor / SE / MoAI	Approved engineering drawings on file; no water table	Pre-construction design sign-off report; post-rain	200

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ESS	Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Method	Frequency	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Reporting Line & Format	Cost (USD)
	groundwater levels and affect water table in adjacent areas.	deepening operations; post-works inspection of surrounding well water levels.	photo documentation.	inspection: within 48 hours of rainfall >25mm.		alteration or downstream water surging observed; post-rain inspections completed.	inspection records submitted to SE.	
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
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	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	Disposal records submitted to SE and PCU.	100

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ESS	Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Method	Frequency	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Reporting Line & Format	Cost (USD)
		to an approved hazardous waste facility; prohibit open dumping or burning of batteries.				management plan; no open dumping observed.		
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 sex, harassment and discrimination disciplinary measures include immediate dismissal. SEA/SH GM pathway is confidential and survivor-centred; does not require	Review of signed CoC records; attendance register for awareness sessions; GM log review for SEA/SH cases.	CoC signing: pre-works. Awareness sessions: monthly. GM log: continuous.	Contractor / SE / PCU	All workers signed CoC before work start; induction completed; no unresolved SEA/SH cases; confidential pathway operational.	Monthly safeguards report to SE and PCU; SEA/SH incidents reported within 24 hours through confidential pathway.	200

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ESS	Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Method	Frequency	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Reporting Line & Format	Cost (USD)
		written evidence. Conduct monthly SEA/SH awareness sessions for workers and community.						
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 days; escalate unresolved cases to District Administration and PCU.	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 cases beyond 14 days.	Monthly safeguards report by PCU to World Bank; GM summary included.	200

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6.3 ESMP Implementation Budget

The implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Godod Water Rehabilitation Village 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 Godod 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, 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,

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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.

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7. Compliance and Coordination

This chapter summarizes the institutional framework for ensuring compliance and coordination in the planning and implementation of the Godod 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 1 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 Godod 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.
Godod Village/Galkayo 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 / 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.

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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.	Support awareness and feedback; help identify community concerns (access, safety, noise/dust); support dispute resolution at community level; promote use of GM; participate in consultations; support protection of rehabilitated areas and promote sustainable use of farm plots and well area resources.	Coordinates with Municipality/MoAI/MoERCC; channels issues to GM focal point for formal registration.

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

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- Serve as the lead technical owner and implementing agency for the Godod Water Rehabilitation Project.
- Provide overall oversight of project planning, implementation, operation, and maintenance of the rehabilitated water infrastructure.
- Oversee rehabilitation of shallow wells, installation of solar-powered pumping systems, water storage facilities, and associated distribution infrastructure.
- Promote sustainable water resource management and long-term functionality of project assets.
- Coordinate with the PCU and local authorities on environmental performance and reporting.
- Supervise construction activities and approve contractor C-ESMPs.
- Monitor environmental and social (E&S) compliance and report to the PCU.

b. Godod village / Galkayo District Administration

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

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

- Provide overall oversight of ESMP implementation and ensure adherence to World Bank ESS requirements.
- Consolidate E&S reports and oversee GM complaints logging.
- Review and approve contractor ESMPs and OHS plans.
- Coordinate between ministries and provide technical backstopping and E&S supervision support.

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.

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- Assigning a dedicated Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) focal person and a dedicated GBV/GM focal person throughout implementation.
- 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).
- 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.
- 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:

- The PCU (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 Godod Water 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.
- Community Representatives channel concerns to the GM focal point for formal registration and resolution.

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8. Stakeholder Consultation

8.1 Introduction

Stakeholder consultation was undertaken as part of the environmental and social assessment for the Godod Water Rehabilitation Project Village, Galkayo 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 Godod 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 water rehabilitation interventions.
- 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 implementation of water infrastructure rehabilitation measures.
- 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
- Galkayo District Administration
- Women's representatives and youth groups

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- Farmers, livestock owners, and water users
- Local community members from Godod Village
- 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 Godod Village attended by elders, women, youth, farmers, water users, and livestock owners.
- Site visits and discussions on the condition of existing wells, irrigation systems and proposed rehabilitation works.
- Meetings with district administration officials regarding project implementation support and coordination.
- Discussions with community members on water availability, irrigation challenges, infrastructure rehabilitation needs, operation and maintenance arrangements, and sustainable water use.
- 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.

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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 water availability for irrigation	The project will rehabilitate shallow wells, install solar-powered pumping systems, and improve water storage and distribution infrastructure.
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 well sites and agricultural areas with no ownership disputes
- The selected well sites are the primary water supply infrastructure for irrigated farming
- The intervention areas are accessible and suitable for rehabilitation works.
- The project will not cause displacement or negatively affect livelihoods;
- The community supports the project and expects timely implementation to prevent further water access limitations.

8.7 Consultation Outcomes

The consultation process resulted in the following outcomes:

- Strong community and local authority support for the water rehabilitation project;
- Consensus on the suitability of the selected intervention sites

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

8.8 Ongoing Stakeholder Engagement Plan

This section describes the ongoing stakeholder engagement activities that will be carried out throughout the project implementation cycle at Godod Village. Regular and structured engagement with the community ensures transparency, early identification of grievances, and sustained community ownership of the rehabilitation works.

8.8.1 Regular Community Meetings

Regular meetings will be held with community elders, the Village Development Committee (VDC), and other stakeholders at three key milestones: project start, mid-point, and completion of works. Additional meetings will be convened if significant issues arise during implementation. Meetings will use existing community structures and gathering points (e.g., schools, community halls, or established meeting points) to maximize attendance and minimize barriers to participation.

The engagement schedule will include:

- Project Inception Meeting: Held before works commence to brief the community on the implementation timeline, post-rehabilitation protection period (3 months), site boundaries, worker Code of Conduct, and how to access the Grievance Mechanism.
- Mid-Implementation Meeting: Held at the midpoint of construction works to review progress, address any emerging issues or complaints, and reconfirm the post-rehabilitation protection period boundaries and expectations.
- Completion and Handover Meeting: Held at the end of construction to formally handover the rehabilitated area to the community, confirm post-rehabilitation monitoring responsibilities, and review the community-based water use management plan.
- Post-Construction Follow-up Meeting: A follow-up meeting will be held 3 months after project completion to review water supply system recovery progress, address any re-invasion or structural issues, and reaffirm community protection commitments.

8.8.2 Dedicated Engagement with Women and Youth

Separate consultation sessions will be held specifically for women and youth groups at each key engagement milestone. These sessions will be held at times and locations convenient for women

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(e.g., after morning domestic activities) and will be facilitated by a trusted female focal person where possible. Women-only sessions will create a safe space to raise concerns related to safety, labor, SEA/SH risks, water access, and livelihood impact

Youth engagement sessions will focus on employment opportunities, protection and maintenance of rehabilitated water infrastructure.

8.8.3 Information Sharing Using Existing Community Structures

Project information will be shared through existing community communication channels to ensure all community members are informed, including those who do not attend formal meetings. These channels include:

- Community elders and traditional leaders: Elders serve as trusted information intermediaries and will be briefed by the GM focal person monthly to cascade information to their communities.
- Site notice board: A notice board at the project site will display the project summary, implementation schedule, well rehabilitation zone boundaries, and GM contact information (Hotline 3060) in Somali language.
- VDC meetings: The GM focal person will provide a monthly update to the VDC on project progress, grievances received, and actions taken.

8.9 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

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9. Conclusion

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Godod Water Rehabilitation Project in Godod Village, Galkayo District, 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 and upgrading of existing water infrastructure are site-specific, predictable, and manageable through the mitigation measures proposed.

Effective implementation of the ESMP, including rehabilitation of shallow wells, installation of solar-powered pumping systems, rehabilitation of water conveyance and distribution infrastructure, 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.

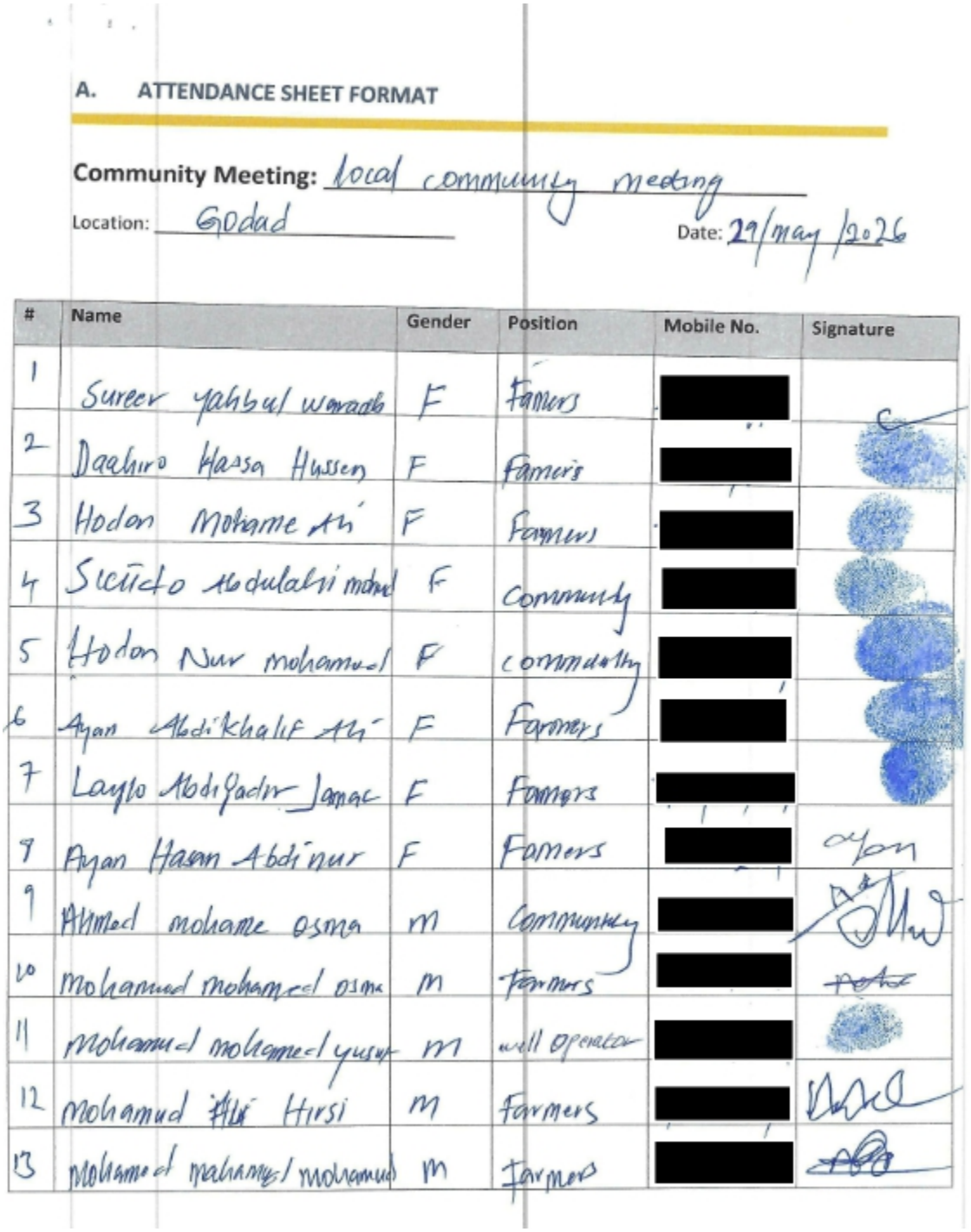
Stakeholder consultations demonstrated strong support from both local authorities and community members, particularly farmers and irrigation water users, who depend on reliable water access for agricultural production. The community emphasized the urgency of improving irrigation water availability and 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 Godod Water 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 existing water infrastructure, improved irrigation water availability, enhanced irrigation capacity, increased agricultural productivity and crop yields, sustainable groundwater management, and strengthened resilience of farming livelihoods.

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10. Annexes

10.1. Stakeholder Consultation meetings' participant lists



A. ATTENDANCE SHEET FORMAT

Community Meeting: local community meeting

Location: Godad

Date: 29/may/2026

#	Name	Gender	Position	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Sureer yahbul warabb	F	Famers	[redacted]	
2	Daahiro Hassa Hussen	F	Famers	[redacted]	
3	Hodon Mohame Ali	F	Famers	[redacted]	
4	Sucicto Abdulahi mohd	F	Community	[redacted]	
5	Hodon Nur mohamud	F	community	[redacted]	
6	Ayan Abdikhalif Ali	F	Farmers	[redacted]	
7	Layla Abdiqadir Jamac	F	Farmers	[redacted]	
9	Ayan Hasan Abdinur	F	Famers	[redacted]	ayan
9	Ahmed mohame osma	m	Community	[redacted]	
10	Mohamud mohamed osma	m	Farmers	[redacted]	
11	Mohamud mohamed yusuf	m	well operator	[redacted]	
12	Mohamud Ali Hirsi	m	Farmers	[redacted]	
13	Mohamed mahamud mohamud	m	Farmers	[redacted]	

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#	Name	Gender	Position	Mobile No.	Signature
14	Chairman mohamed noor	male	Community	[redacted]	
15	Ahmed yusuf	male	farmers	[redacted]	
16	Sicad Abdirahman	Male	farmers	[redacted]	
17	yarye mohamud Cabdi	male	farmers	[redacted]	
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10.2 ES Screening Checklist



ES Screening for Godod.docx

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10.3. Photos for Site Observation



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