ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BOREHOLE DRILLING PROJECT IN SOMALI REGION

Final Draft Version

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ACRONYM

BHs	Boreholes
BoW	Bureau of Water
CIFF	Children's Investment Fund Foundation
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority of Ethiopia
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GAFA	Access Facility for Africa Initiative
GW	Ground Water
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GPS	Global Positioning System
HoA	Horn of Africa
MoWE	Ministry of Water & Energy
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SRM	Stakeholder Response Mechanism (UNDP)
PAP	Project Affected Person
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PUWP	Productive Use of Water Program
SRS BoFED	Somali Regional State Bureau of Finance & Economic Development
PoPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (UNDP)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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Executive Summary

The UNDP partnered with Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), and Ministry of Water and Energy and Somali Regional State to implement Productive Use of Water Program. The program proposed to implement a comprehensive groundwater development project across four locations in Ethiopia's Somali Region: Jigjiga, Dhanaan, Birkot, and Dhagahbour. The project will drill a total of 20 wells and provide water supply using solar-powered pumps. The wells will provide safe drinking water and domestic-use water to approximately 150,257 people (79,636 Male, 70,621 Female), of whom 60% are adults and 40% are children. In addition to benefiting households, the project will also support 34 health facilities, collectively serving around 170,000 people, and improve water access for 59 schools across the northern and southern parts of the Somali Region.

The environmental and social impact assessment has been conducted for the project to identify, analyze potential and expected environmental and social risks of the project and propose locally adapted, effective, and feasible mitigation measures. The assessment focuses on proposed sites for borehole drilling and their surrounding environment. The positive benefit of the project includes provide safe drinking water and domestic-use water, it improves public health by reducing water-borne diseases, economic benefits from time savings and increased productivity, better educational outcomes as more children attend school, and enhanced gender equality as women and girls spend less time collecting water. This project also boosts local economies, increases resilience to climate events like droughts, and improves overall community well-being. Despite its beneficiary impact, its construction and operation activities will entail potential social and environmental negative impacts during the construction and operational phase, such as environmental and social concerns like occupational health and safety risks, soil erosion and compaction, groundwater depletion, disruption of local shrubs and pasturelands, climate related risks and noise, traffic accidents, most of are low risks, overall rated as moderate risk. Despite these identified impacts, the impact assessment suggests that identified impacts and risks are manageable, there are no severe impacts anticipated during the construction and operational phases. Overall identified social and environmental risks are of moderate significance and can be mitigated through the proposed mitigation measures.

To maximize the project's positive outcomes and minimize potential social and environmental risks, the proposed management plan should be implemented. The study recommended the following measures:

- Ensure occupational health and safety protocols, including training, and the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) in the construction sites to be in place.

- Strengthening water resource management strategies, including rainwater harvesting and flood control, should be prioritized to protect local water supplies. Forest rehabilitation efforts should also focus on maintaining groundwater recharge.
- Involving local communities throughout the project lifecycle, avoid or minimize/mitigate land acquisition impact related to boreholes, solar panels installation, and related facilities, collaboration with local authorities and awareness campaigns and community involvement will build trust and foster collective ownership.
- Minimize resource access conflicts by creating frameworks for participatory water management through establishing water committees.
- Establish accessible grievance mechanism to address any complaints promptly and participate in community through implementation.
- Promote climate resilience practices, such as flood resilience schemes to improve resilience to climate change.
- Encourage women's involvement in decision-making and provide targeted support for women in water schemes such as include in water use committees.

As a concluding remark, the project implementation is feasible on its social and environmental aspect through implementing the proposed mitigation measures. Stakeholders, including the local community, have supported the implementation of the project proposal as the area is water scarcity areas.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

UNDP partnered with Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), and Ministry of Water and Energy and Somali Regional State to implement Productive Use of Water Program. The program proposed to drill deep and shallow well and provide safe water access, thereby improving public health outcomes and education access, particularly for women and girls under the Groundwater Access Facility (GAFA) initiative in Somali Regional State. The Groundwater Access Facility is a collaborative, multi-partner initiative aimed at improving access to and the sustainable management of groundwater resources in Ethiopia, with a particular focus on the water-stressed Somali Region. The initiative seeks to address the pressing challenges of water scarcity, climate vulnerability, and drought resilience, while supporting broader goals of sustainable development. GAFA recognizes the untapped potential of groundwater as a critical resource for securing water for drinking, agriculture, and industrial development, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions.

This is, therefore, the Productive Use of Water Program proposed to implement a comprehensive groundwater development project across four locations in Ethiopia's Somali Region: Jigjiga, Dhanaan, Birkot, and Dhagahbour. The project will drill a total of 20 wells, each designed to provide a minimum yield of 3 liters per second using solar-powered pumps operating for eight hours per day. Each site will include a minimum water storage capacity of 100,000 litres to ensure a consistent supply. The wells will provide safe drinking water and domestic-use water to approximately 150,257 people (79,636 Male, 70,621 Female)[1], of whom 60% are adults and 40% are children. In addition to benefiting households, the project will also support 34 health facilities, collectively serving around 170,000 people, and improve water access for 59 schools across the northern and southern parts of the Somali Region. The infrastructure developed will include both shallow and deep boreholes, as well as essential components such as electromechanical systems, water supply pipelines, storage tanks, and water quality maintenance infrastructure. The pilot phase aims to demonstrate the overall feasibility of groundwater access and sustainable water supply systems in drought-prone areas. The project is expected to be completed within two years and will serve as a model for scaling-up groundwater development to enhance climate resilience and water security across the region.

1.2. Objectives of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

The main objective of this study is to identify, analyze potential and expected environmental and social risks of the project and propose locally adapted, effective, and feasible mitigation measures. Specific objectives are:

[1] CSA: Population Projections for Ethiopia 2007-2037, Somali Projection by Sex 2025: https://ess.gov.et/download/icps-population-projection-2007-2037-produced-in-2012-2/?wpdmdl=9499&refresh=6901afe75cd1e1761718247

- to review relevant policies, legal and administrative frameworks governing environmental matters of the project and to meet environmental and social standard policy and legal requirements.
- identify and describe baseline physical, biological and socio-economic environmental conditions of the proposed project areas that may affect the project or be affected by the project's activities.
- identify, predict and evaluate adverse and beneficial environmental and social impacts of the project's construction and operation activities.
- propose environmental and social mitigation measures for the identified adverse impacts and recommend enhancement measures for the beneficial impacts of the projects.
- develop environmental and social management and monitoring plans and define institutional responsibilities to guide implementation of the recommended remedial measures.

1.3. Scope of the Study

The environmental and social assessment was conducted on the borehole drilling sites proposed for implementation across four locations in Ethiopia's Somali Region: Jigjiga, Dhanaan, Birkot, and Dhagahbour. The assessment was conducted through physical observation of the actual proposed sites and review of existing environmental and social impact assessment reports in the region. The study identified possible social and environmental impacts, including on its vicinity areas.

1.4 Data Collection and Analysis

Sources of primary data include observation of biophysical, and socioeconomic components of the environment, focus group discussions, and consultation of stakeholders. The proposed project borehole sites, existing water schemes and the surrounding environmental situations, environmentally sensitive areas such as erosion prone areas, land covers, existing water sources, were physical observed to identify the likely environmental risks and opportunities in each site.

Consultations were also conducted with local community representatives, kebele chairman, and Regional Water Bureau senior experts and director of water supply infrastructure. The main agendas of the discussions were environmental and social issues and opportunities related to the project and existing challenges in the areas.
Available groundwater investigation report and environmental and social impact assessment conducted in the region also reviewed.

The environmental and social risks and opportunities associated with the proposed projects were identified, predicted and their significance evaluated. Impact significance was evaluated following the UNDP SESP Procedure[2] as per the field observation, review project intervention and outcome of the consultation. The overall significance of possible impacts has been determined by combining the perceived 'Likelihood of Occurrence' of the source of the impact in combination with the corresponding impact. Once all the impacts were identified, their potential size and characteristics were systematically predicted and evaluated. This evaluation was based on data obtained through desk reviews, stakeholder consultations, project interventions, and physical observations. The objective was to estimate the likely characteristics and parameters of the impacts, such as their magnitude and spatial occurrence.

The level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks was determined using the UNDP SESP/Screening procedures (see below tables) along with the parameters of impacts.

Table 1. Rating the 'Impact' of a Risk

Score	Rating	Social and Environmental Impacts
5	Extreme	Significant adverse impacts on human populations and/or environment. Adverse impacts of large-scale magnitude and/or spatial extent (e.g. large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts, cumulative impacts) and duration (e.g. long-term, permanent and/or irreversible); areas adversely impacted include areas of high value and sensitivity (e.g. valuable ecosystems, critical habitats); adverse impacts to rights, lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; involve significant levels of displacement or resettlement; generates significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions; impacts may give rise to significant social conflict
4	Extensive	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of considerable magnitude, spatial extent and duration, but more limited than Extreme (e.g. more predictable, mostly temporary, reversible). Impacts of projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples are to be considered at a minimum potentially Extensive

[2] https://ses-toolkit.info.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke446/files/2023-03/UNDP%20Social%20and%20Environmental%20Screening%20Procedure_JULY2022_ENGLISH.pdf

3	Intermediate	Impacts of medium magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures
2	Minor	Very minor impacts in terms of severity and magnitude (e.g. small affected area, very low number of people affected) and duration (short), may be easily avoided, managed, mitigated
1	Negligible	Negligible or no adverse impacts on communities, individuals, and/or environment

Table 2. Rating the 'Likelihood' of a Risk and determining 'Significance' of Risk

Rating the 'Likelihood' of a Risk

Score	**Rating**
5	Expected
4	Very likely
3	Moderately likely
2	Low likelihood
1	Not likely

Significance' of Risk

Impact					
5	M	S	S	H	H
4	L	M	S	S	H
3	L	M	M	M	S
2	L	L	L	M	M
1	L	L	L	L	L
	1	2	3	4	5
	Likelihood				

Low, Moderate, Substantial, High

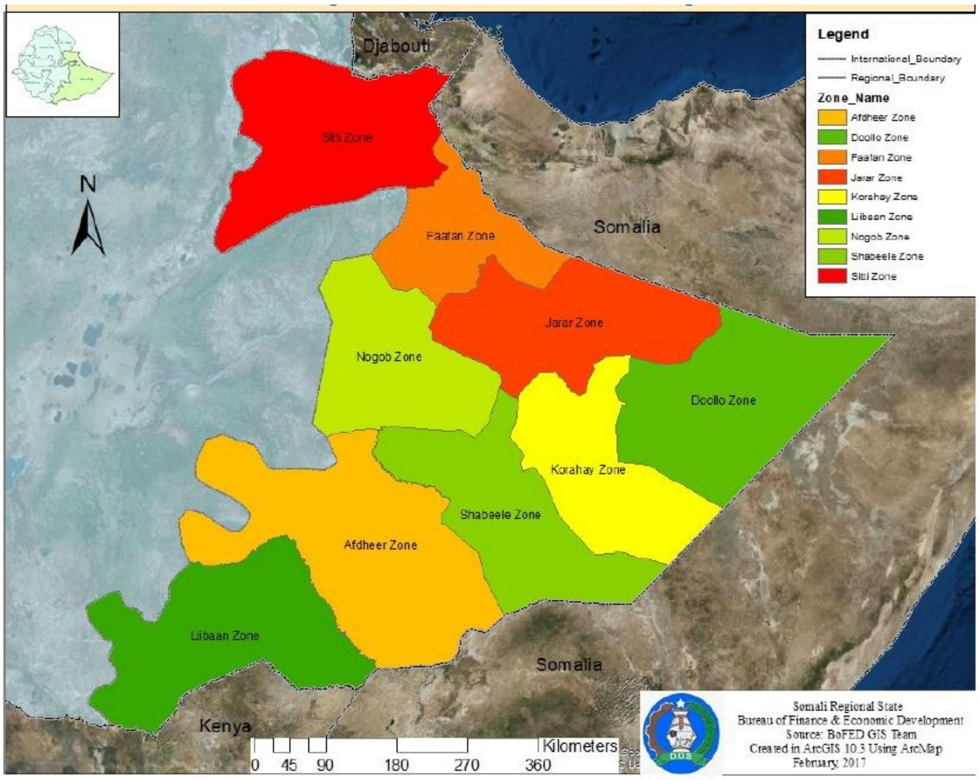
2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND ITS LOCATION

2.1. Project Location and Accessibility

The Somali region is part of the four developing regional states of the federal republic of Ethiopia with Jigijiga as its capital and is subdivided into eleven administrative zones, 93 woredas and six administrative zones. The Somali region is the largest with an area of 328,068 km^2 making it the largest after Oromia region. The regional state borders the Afar and Oromia regions on the west and Djibouti to the north, Somalia to the northeast and Kenya to the southwest. Largely, the Somali state is rural, and its population rely largely on livestock keeping for livelihoods namely cattle sheep, goats, donkeys, camels. There are also some activities across the region in crop farming and trade.

The Somali state has limited water sources namely boreholes, shallow wells and few springs. The region relies a lot on groundwater aquifers with the Ogaden Basin covering most of the Somali region with more important aquifers that are recharged mainly through limited rainfall. The groundwater availability and quality are influenced by the various formations and there is limited capacity for water resources management and conservation.

The project will be implemented across four locations in Ethiopia's Somali Region: Jigjiga, Dhanaan, Birkot, and Dhagahbour. The areas are accessible by asphalt roads and a gravel dry weather road, which can be used to access the borehole site areas. There are various dry-weather roads that can be accessed by four-wheel drive vehicles, but some of the sites need road clearance to access the road.



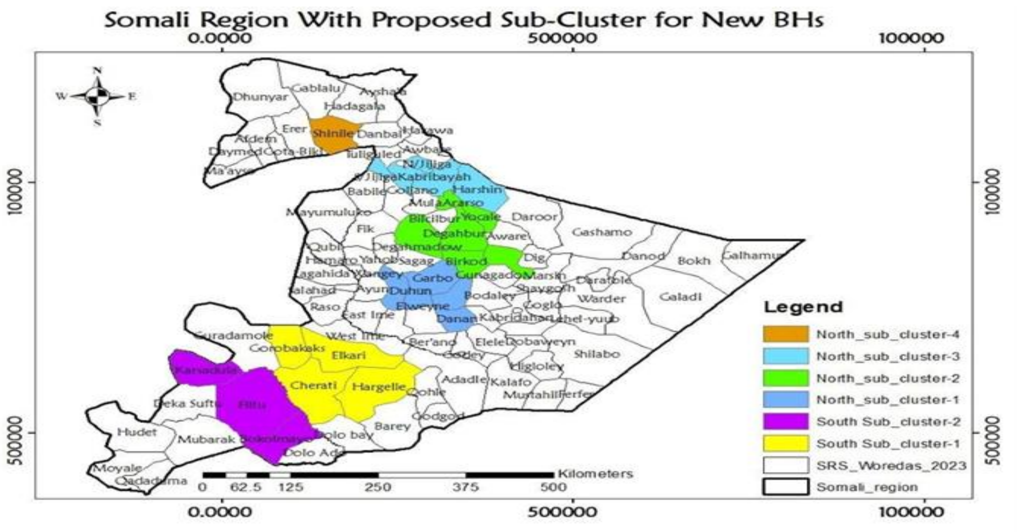


Figure.1 Shows map of the project areas (Source: SRS BoFED[3] and GW investigation report)

Table 3. Proposed borehole sites location

Water systems	ZONE	WOREDA	LOCATION	DEPTH	Well Type	Beneficiaries	Health Center	Health Post	Primary schools	Secondary schools
1	SITTI	SHINILE	SHINILE TOWN BH-1	250	Deep	10239	1	3	9	3
2			SHINILE TOWN BH-2	250	Deep	10239				
3			SHINILE TOWN BH-3	250	Deep	10239				
4	FAFAN	JIGJIGA PHASE-1	WAAJI WELL FIELD BH-01	250	Deep	7277	0	2	1	2
5			WAAJI WELL FIELD BH-02	250	Deep	7277				
6			WAAJI WELL FIELD BH-03	250	Deep	7277				
7			WAAJI WELL FIELD BH-04	250	Deep	7277				
8			WAAJI WELL FIELD BH-05	250	Deep	7277				
9		JIGJIGA PHASE-2	FAFAN WELL FIELD BH-01	80	Shallow	5617				
10	JERER	DHAGAHBUR	TAWLANE WELL FIELD BH-01	150	Deep	8502	3	6	11	2
11			TAWLANE WELL FIELD BH-02	150	Deep	8502				
12	SHEBELLE	DHANAN	DHALI WA'AYS BH-01	200	Deep	5929	2	14	7	2
13			DHALI WA'AYS BH-02	200	Deep	5929				
14	Nogob	HARAREY	DARIIHA	150	Deep	5500		1	2	1
15		HORSHAGAH	HORSHAGAH TOWN	250	Deep	6800	2	7	2	1
16		GARBO	GARBO TOWN	200	Deep	10426	0	4		6
17			DARUSALAAM	150	Deep	5188	1	2	2	1
18	Jerer	BIRQOD	BIRQOD BH-01	250	Deep	5677	1	3	3	1
19			BIRQOD BH-02	250	Deep	5677	0	3		4
20	Afdheer	JERETI	JERETI TOWN	100	Deep	9404	1	3	5	1
TOTAL						**150,253**	**11**	**48**	**42**	**24**

2.2. Project interventions

The project aims to drill deep and shallow boreholes and develop ground water supply schemes and infrastructure such electromechnical components, water supply pipeline and water storage and quality maintenance infrastructure. The project has the following outputs and activities:

Output 1. Drilled 20 shallow and deep boreholes in the four identified zones in Somali region of Ethiopia. The project implements borehole drilling by engaging experienced ground water

[3] https://srbofed.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Final-Draft-SomaliInfo-Develp.Indicators.pdf

companies through UNDP resilience. Furthermore, the project engages national and international consultants to conduct groundwater geotechnical surveys.

Activity 1.1. Conduct ground water hydrogeological survey in the four selected sites of the Somali by engage national and international consultant through existing IGAD ground water research initiatives.

Activity 1.2: Drill shallow and deep boreholes by engaging experienced ground water companies through borderland center and resilience hub.

Output 2. Installed water use schemes and Infrastructure by integrating solar powered electromechanical component, water supply pipes and water storage and quality maintenance reservoir.

Activity 2.1. Integrate solar powered electromechanical components for ground water abstraction by engaging experienced water infrastructure supply companies.

Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities.

Activity 2.3. Develop water storage and treatment infrastructure by engaging ground water development companies.

2.3. Project Beneficiaries

The wells will provide safe drinking water and domestic-use water to approximately 150,257 people (79,636 Male, 70,621 Female)[4], of whom 60% are adults (91,154) and 40% are children (60,103). In addition to benefiting households, the project will also support 34 health facilities, collectively serving around 170,000 people, and improve water access for 59 schools across the northern and southern parts of the Somali Region. The infrastructure developed will include both shallow and deep boreholes, as well as essential components such as electromechanical systems, water supply pipelines, storage tanks, and water quality maintenance infrastructure. The pilot phase aims to demonstrate the overall feasibility of groundwater access and sustainable water supply systems in drought-prone areas. The project is expected to be completed within two years and will serve as a model for scaling-up groundwater development to enhance climate resilience and water security across the region.

[4] CSA: Population Projections for Ethiopia 2007-2037, Somali Projection by Sex 2025: https://ess.gov.et/download/icps-population-projection-2007-2037-produced-in-2012-2/?wpdmdl=9499&refresh=6901afe75cd1e1761718247

3. POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT GOVERNANCE

3.1 National Policy and Legal Framework

3.1.1 Environmental Policy of Ethiopia

The goal of the Environmental Policy of Ethiopia is to improve and enhance the health and quality of life of all Ethiopians and to promote sustainable social and economic development through the sound management and use of resources and the environment as a whole so as to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia provides a number of guiding principles that require adherence to principles of sustainable development; in particular, the need to ensure that ESIA's: consider impacts on human and natural environments; provide early consideration of environmental impacts in projects and projects design; recognize public consultation; include mitigation and contingency plans; and provide for auditing and monitoring.

3.1.2 Water Resources Management Policy

The overall goal of the policy is to enhance and promote all national efforts toward the efficient, equitable and optimum utilization of the available Water Resources of Ethiopia for significant socioeconomic development in a sustainable manner. The policy aims to ensure access to water for everyone fairly and in a sustainable manner, protect water resources and sources, and promote cooperation for the management.

3.1.3 National Health Policy

Ethiopia's health policy was issued in 1993[5], with the aim of giving special attention to women and children, to neglected regions and segments of the population, and to victims of manmade disasters. The priority areas of the policy are in the field of Information Education and Communication (IEC) of health to create awareness and behavioral change of the society towards health issues, emphasis on the control of communicable disease, epidemics, and on diseases that are related to malnutrition and poor living condition, promotion of occupational health and safety, the development of environmental health, rehabilitation of health infrastructures, appropriate health service management system, attention to traditional medicines, carrying out applied health research, provision of essential medicines, and expansion of frontline and middle level health professionals.

3.1.4 National Policy on Women

The National Policy on women was issued in March 1993 emphasizing that all economic and social

[5] https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eth174474.pdf

programs and activities should ensure equal access for both men and women to the country's resources and in the decision-making process so that women can benefit equally from all activities carried out by the Federal and Regional Institutions. Among the main policy objectives is that laws, regulations, systems, policies and development plans that are issued by the government should ensure the equality of men and women and that special emphasis should be given to the participation of rural women.

3.1.5 Climate Resilience Green Economy Strategy

The strategy emphasizes that Access to WASH is the best way of increasing climate resilience as it shifts people from vulnerable surface water sources to more resilient sources such as groundwater. Delivering universal access to WASH through the One WASH National Program is therefore a critical element of climate resilience and the project intervention in line with this strategy.

3.1.6 National Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy

The primary focus is on blocking feces from entering the living environment through its safe management, hand washing at critical times, and the safe water chain from source to mouth. It places responsibility for improving ``on-site`` household hygiene and sanitation firmly in the hands of the household with the direct support of the health extension worker and other resources at community level.

3.1.7 National Proclamations

In 2025, Ethiopia enacted the new **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Proclamation No. 1317/2025**, which replaced the previous 2002 law and introduced major changes to modernize and strengthen environmental assessment standards. The new law expands the scope of assessments beyond environmental factors to include social, economic, and cultural impacts, aligning the country with the best international practices. The directive for this is expected to be provisioned. The previous Proclamation (Proc. No. 299/2002) is also to make an ESIA mandatory for specified categories of activities undertaken by either the public or private sectors and is the legal tool for environmental planning, management, and monitoring.

Categories of projects that will require full ESIA, not full ESIA, or no ESIA are provided (Schedule I, II and III).

Schedule 1: Projects which may have adverse and significant environmental impacts, and may, therefore, require full ESIA.

Schedule 2: Projects whose; type, scale, or other relevant characteristics have the potential to cause some significant environmental impacts but are not likely to warrant a full EIA study.

Schedule 3: Projects that have negligible direct environmental impacts, hence do not require environmental impact assessment.

Therefore, the project falls under Category B or Schedule 2 that can cause some significant social and environmental impacts but are likely to warrant an ESIA study, and the project would engage in new construction or changes to existing structures with a fixed location (in schools, health facilities or communities).

Proclamation on Ethiopian Water Resources Management: This Proclamation (Proc. No. 197/2000) was issued in March 2000 and provides legal requirements for Ethiopian Water Resources Management, Protection and Utilization. The aim of the proclamation is to ensure that water resources of the country are protected and utilized for the highest social and economic benefits, to follow up and supervise that they are duly conserved, ensure that harmful effects of water use are prevented, and that the management of water resources is carried out properly. Hence, the current project involves development of deep and shallow wells; it could impact groundwater.

Land Laws-Expropriation and Payment of Compensation (Proclamation 1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020: According to the law, people who are displaced due to expropriation in rural lands (lands used for production) have the right to be compensated for the loss of income from the land if they do not receive replacement land. The compensation is defined as 10 times the yearly income from the land, based on the average income from the last 5 years (article 8(1)). The landholder should be compensated with replacement land if land is lost in the expropriation process or crop affected related to access road. During field study and community consultation, it was identified that the local communities have experience in similar projects that benefit PAPs through job creation opportunities such as recruiting as security guards for scheme or boreholes.

Labor Law/Proclamation 1156/2019: The Labor Proclamation (which was revised in 2019) provides the basic principles, which govern labor conditions taking into account the political, economic, and social policies of the federal government, and in conformity with the international conventions and treaties to which Ethiopia is a signatory.
According to the proclamation, the employer shall also pay the entire amount of the wages earned by or payable to the workers. Payment of such wages should be made at the end of a month or based on the agreement between the parties. The environmental analysis and action plan recommended that need to be taken into account in safeguarding the socio-cultural component of the area.

3.2 UNDP SES Policy

The UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) policy require that all UNDP programming maximizes social and environmental opportunities and benefits as well as ensures that adverse social and environmental risks and impacts are avoided, minimized, mitigated and managed. Through application of the SES, UNDP enhances the consistency, transparency and accountability of its decision-making and actions, improves performance, and strengthens achievement of sustainable development outcomes. The SES objectives are to: (i) strengthen the quality of programming by ensuring a principled approach; (ii) maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits; (iii) avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment; (iv) minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible; (v) strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks; and (vi) ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people. Based on UNDP SES; Social and Environmental Screening Procedure; the project was categorized as moderate risk project that requires social and environmental assessment and management measures to ensure compliance with the SES policy requirement.

In the project, the following project level standards are triggered. The standards set out specific requirements relating to different social and environmental issues.

Table 4. Project level Social and Environmental Standards

UNDP Standards	Triggered?	Explanation
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Yes	The project implementation activity will have minimum impact on bushland and pastureland. Thus, the present ESIA, and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) have been prepared in response to this.
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	Yes	Water infrastructure is sensitive to climate change or extreme weather-related events such as floods and landslides. Construction of key infrastructure should include climate resilience measures, to avoid damage.
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security	Yes	The project often involves activities like mobilization of drilling machines, and other vehicles and will have traffic accidents on livestock and human. The management plan should be implemented by contractors to ensure strict adherence to community

		health, safety, and security. This will be part of the contract for contractors.
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	No	
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	Yes	Based on the description provided of the project interventions, the project will drill boreholes and install solar panel for water pumping, these will have low land acquisition impact mainly on grazing land and some part on the crop land along access road for temporary transportation. The permanent land acquisition is mainly on grazing land (estimated area is 200m2), where the Boreholes and solar installation to be located. This impact is low due to the size of the area as proposed in communal grazing land. However, as long as the project ensures that such activities are participatory, inclusive, implement mitigation measures and do not limit access to wider grazing land resources, with proper consultation and agreements with local people, there will not be significant risks to economic displacement.
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	No	
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions	Yes	Drilling and other water infrastructure construction works require intensive skilled and unskilled labour, and the project should ensure the health and safety of the workers by providing awareness training and safety equipment to ensure that labor conditions are safe and stable. The management plan will include measures to ensure these essential items are provided and adhered to.
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Yes	The drilling activities will use fuel, oil, and lubricants that may cause pollution risks, without proper management and disposal. The project management plan and contract will include measures to manage this waste.

3.3 Project Governance and Management Arrangements

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document including social and environmental risks.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Party: UNDP may assign Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE), Somali Regional Government and other parties as responsible party for the project as necessary to facilitate efficient implementation of activities.

UNDP: as Implementing Parter for the project is accountable to the CIFF for the implementation. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering CIFF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project organization structure

The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. To ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, the UNDP Resident Representative will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

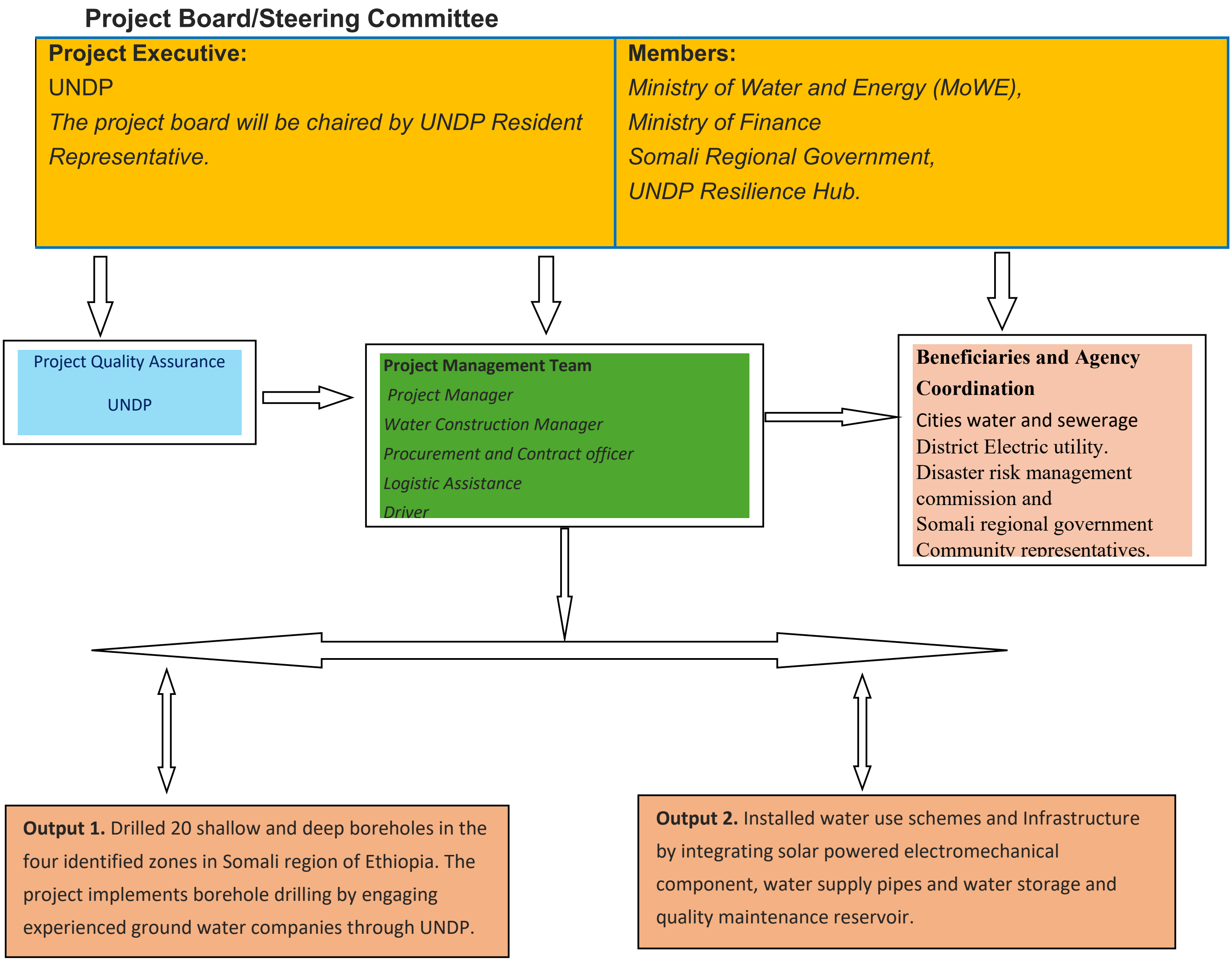
Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints.
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager.
- Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-CIFF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-CIFF.
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project.
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year.
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Implementing Partner.
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Address project-level grievances.
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses.
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.
- Designate the 'beneficiary representative' of the project on the Project's Steering Committee/Project Board

The composition of the Project Board must include the following:
Project Executive: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Project Executive is the UNDP Resident Representative, who will chair the project board; and members incudes MoWE, Somali Regional Government, UNDP Resilience Hub and beneficiary's representative.

Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Beneficiary representative(s) is/are to be named but will likely include representatives of the of the Somali regional water and energy bureau, the Ethiopian disaster risk management bureau, Project targeted Cities water and sewerage enterprises, districts electric utility, the Regional Cooperative Agency, and the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). Furthermore, a beneficiary representative is also expected to take part in the Project activities.
For the project environmental and social management plan implementation, regular monitoring will be conducted by the project manager and the UNDP County office SES Specialist.


Project Board/Steering Committee
Project Executive:
UNDP
The project board will be chaired by UNDP Resident Representative.
Members:
Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE),
Ministry of Finance
Somali Regional Government,
UNDP Resilience Hub.
Project Quality Assurance
UNDP
Project Management Team
Project Manager
Water Construction Manager
Procurement and Contract officer
Logistic Assistance
Driver
Beneficiaries and Agency Coordination
Cities water and sewerage
District Electric utility.
Disaster risk management commission and
Somali regional government
Community representatives.
Output 1. Drilled 20 shallow and deep boreholes in the four identified zones in Somali region of Ethiopia. The project implements borehole drilling by engaging experienced ground water companies through UNDP.
Output 2. Installed water use schemes and Infrastructure by integrating solar powered electromechanical component, water supply pipes and water storage and quality maintenance reservoir.

4. BIOPHYSICAL AND SOCIOECONOMICAL SITUATIONS

Biophysical Situations

Water Resource

Research in the Horn of Africa undertaken by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) under the Africa Groundwater Program, developed detailed groundwater maps in Kenya and Ethiopia[6]. The USGS and BGS studies facilitated follow-up studies by UNICEF, UNESCO, and FAO in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya which identified multiple freshwater deep aquifers across the three countries with sustainable drilling depths of up to 600m. Recharge and tracer studies by the University of Oxford quantified a sustainable recharge pattern between the Awash Basin in the highlands of Ethiopia with the deeper aquifers[7]. The studies conclude that the Horn of Africa has high groundwater potential.

Water resources in the Somali region of Ethiopia are primarily sourced from seasonal rivers, groundwater, and traditional systems like birkas, hand-dug wells, and ponds. Major river basins, such as the Wabi Shebelle basin, are critical for both surface and groundwater, but the overall water supply is highly dependent on seasonal rainfall, leading to water scarcity, particularly during droughts. Challenges include weak infrastructure, high running costs, and the increasing impacts of climate change, which have led to a focus on improving existing infrastructure, finding new clean water sources, and building community-based resilience. Major water sources Rivers: The Wabi Shebelle is the largest river basin, fed by seasonal rivers like the Fafan, Jerar, and Dakhato. Groundwater resources include deep limestone, sandstone, and basalt aquifers are widespread, and boreholes are a significant source in many sub-basins. A new project focuses on drilling new boreholes and equipping them with solar-powered systems. Traditional water points available in the areas such as: Birkas (ponds dug into natural depressions), hand-dug wells, and local streams are used by both humans and livestock. The region faces chronic water stress due to a combination of complex hydrogeology and low rainfall. The increasing frequency of droughts and floods is a major concern, expected to reduce water availability per person in the coming years.

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[6] USGS (2019) https://www.globalwaters.org/us-global-water-strategy-stories/developing-groundwater-maps-arid-regions-kenya-and-ethiopia

[7] https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02626667.2021.1874613

Infrastructure: Existing water systems, often built by humanitarian organizations, suffer from weak infrastructure, high running costs, and an inability to meet the needs of a growing population.

Access to improved drinking water sources is below the national average, especially for households and vulnerable populations. Investment is being made to upgrade existing infrastructure like wells and boreholes, and new solar-powered water systems are being installed. Climate adaptation: There is a focus on climate change adaptation, including identifying new water sources and implementing water-saving technologies and drought-resistant crops. Community-based management: Promoting community-based initiatives and stakeholder collaboration empowers local communities to engage in sustainable water management practices. Improved forecasting: Developing early warning tools that combine climate and epidemiological data can help anticipate and respond to potential water-related crises.

In norther part of the region, the drainage flow is to tributaries of lower- reach of Jerer and streams of the Ogaden Basin. The study area is found in the northeastern part of Ogaden basin upper verge of Jerer Sub-basin. The Gerer River is non-perennial river in the area, Somali region, part of a larger network that includes the Wabi Shebelle and Genale-Dawa basins. Like most of the region's water sources, its availability is highly dependent on seasonal rainfall, leading to water scarcity during dry periods. Water resource management in the area focuses on addressing these challenges through investments in existing infrastructure, promoting water-saving technologies, watershed management, and integrated storage solutions to improve water security and build resilience such as construction of ponds, and groundwater developments are important.

Figure 3. Constructed pond in the Jigjiga Woreda, Waji village, Somlai region (Survey October 2025).

The Jarer sub-basin in the Fafan zone has moderate to high groundwater recharge potential, with a significant portion of the area classified as having moderate potential. Generally, as the local hydrology shows, the Ogaden basin dissected by the Merda fault system that passes from northwest to southeast direction for about 900 km from southeastern margin of the MER to Somalia and due to this the entire basin sedimentary sequences are separated from the Jessoma sandstone formation as mentioned in the project groundwater investigation study.

Land use and Land Cover

The Somali region is dominated by rangeland, which covers about 90% of the total area and is primarily used for pastoralism. Other significant land cover types include grasslands, bare land, and shrubland, with a small percentage of forest and other uses like cropland and settlements. Recent trends show increasing bare land and settlements, with decreases in grasslands and shrublands, often driven by factors like population pressure, drought, and the expansion of invasive species like Prosopis juliflora. The dominant land cover type in the project areas is Shrub land.

Soil of the study area

Soils in the Somali region are diverse but generally have high calcium carbonate content, with many areas exhibiting clayey texture, medium organic matter and total nitrogen, and low available phosphorus. In the southeastern areas, soil types can include Calcaric Fluvisols, Orthic Solonchaks, and Calcic Cambisols, while some areas are prone to high soil erosion due to factors like overgrazing and poor land management.

According to the soil map of Ethiopia, there are 13 major soil types and 20 soil units. The dominant major soil type in the Jarer sub-basin of the project area are mainly Eutric Vertisoil, Eutric Combisoil and Petric Calcisoil. The soil resource in the project area is susceptible to soil erosion. In the area it observed that rill gully erosion in the micro catchment along the Jarer stream.

Slope and Topography

The topography of the Somali region is varied, with a northern, more hilly region that slopes down to lower elevations in the central and southern plains, which are relatively flat. The region has a long coastline and a diverse landscape that includes seasonal rivers, plateaus like the Hawd Plateau, and mountain ranges. Elevations can range from over 2,100 meters in the north to a few hundred meters in the south.

The major landform units identified in the sub-basin are Alluvial, Residual and Volcanic landforms. The project sites a located in residual landform unit. As per the GW investigation study, using on the topographic map generated from DEM the dominant part of the Jarer sub-basin falls on a flat to almost flat. The project area, flat to almost flat (slope 0-5%), 32% is gently undulating or gently sloping and undulating or Sloping (slope 5-10%), 17% is Rolling or strongly sloping and moderately steeply (slope 10-15), 8% is Steeply (15- 65%).

Fauna and Flora

The flora of the Somali region includes various plant communities like woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands, dominated by Acacia and Commiphora species. The fauna is rich and includes many endemic species, with notable animals like the Dibatag, Speke's gazelle, and the Obbia Lark. The diversity of both flora and fauna is significant, including species adapted to arid and semi-arid environments.

In the proposed project areas common biodiversity includes grasslands, bushland, wooded grasslands, riverine forest, and highland forest ecosystems, supporting hundreds of plant and animal species like the Grevy zebra, Beisa oryx, and numerous bird species. Key ecosystem services are provisioned through these habitats, including providing food (e.g., livestock feed), supporting hydrological cycles, and regulating soil and climate. The area needs ecosystem restoration to improve natural resource management as crucial for resilience, water security, and food security.

Figure 4. Shows the project sites bushland and pastureland in Fafan Zone, Somali Region (Oct 2025)

Socio-cultural and Economic Situations

Somali Region is located in the east and southeast of the country. Its estimated population is approximately six million people, which is about six per cent of the Ethiopian population[8]. As elsewhere in the country, the population of Somali is young: 16 per cent is under-five years of age and 64 per cent is between 0-19 years of age. The 1.4 per cent of currently married women in the age group 15-49 who use any modern contraceptive method is the lowest in the country. The majority of people are Muslim.

The predominant occupation is pastoralism, next comes agropastoralism and a minority are sedentary and riverine farmers and in urban-based occupations. The main sources of income for households include livestock and livestock product sales, crop sales, firewood and charcoal sales, petty trade and remittances from family members from living abroad. The Ethiopian government identified Somali region as one of four Developing Regional State[9] because of high prevalence of poverty and social indicators lagging significantly behind the national averages. Major development challenges include limited public participation in economic and political decision processes, inequitable access to social services, high dependence on extensive livestock production, lack of employment opportunities, environmental vulnerability to drought and flooding

[8] 2019 Projection based on the 2007 Census; CSA
[9] The Developing Regional States are Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Somali.

exacerbated by climate change, disease outbreaks and inter-clan conflicts[10]. The region hosts 260,000 refugees and more than a million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), which puts additional pressure on natural and financial resources and government capacity to provide essential services. All the same, the region is believed to have untapped natural resources, and therefore great future development potential.

5. ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

In environmental and social impact analysis, analysis of alternatives refers to searching for viable options in order to minimize the negative impacts and enhance the positive ones. Alternatives could be efficient use of resources, design alternatives, timing, location, etc. Doing nothing is also possible alternative that could be taken into account.

No Project Alternatives:

The "do nothing option" limits socio-economic development and prohibits the advantages of the local community that gains from the water supply and sanitation facilities as well as livelihood activities. As a result, the benefits such as enhancement of health and sanitation, access to potable water, increment of productivity (production) and improvement of living standards of the community will be lost. Hence, the economically poor and unhealthy community shall not worry about environmental protection and thus project alternative is feasible in this case.

With Project Alternatives:

Site or location: The selection of project interventions sites should be on a stable site to avoid land slide and flooding risks. Consideration of the location of schools and health facilities is important to maximize the benefits of water schemes.

Time: Mainly the schedule for water supply infrastructure works should be arranged after the rainy and agricultural off seasons, to avoid impacts on cropping land related to access road during construction works. Moreover, proper soil erosion control mechanisms should be employed around water sources.

Resource: The materials used to construct the project structures are coarse aggregates of different sizes, fine aggregates, cement, water, sand, and selective materials. These materials are sourced from the surrounding areas of the project. Although the amount of material consumed

[10] Somali Regional State, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRD), Nov. 2018- June 2019.

may be minimum, to prevent the occurrence of impacts on the natural environment, excessive retrieval of construction materials and degradation of land from one source should be avoided.

6. STAKEHOLDERS AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

During site level assessment, consultative meetings were undertaken in the region water bureau, with target woreda kebele community representatives including kebele chairman (local leaders). The overall purpose of the consultation was to engage key stakeholders to provide their input into the implementation of the project, understand their concern about the project and expected social and environmental issues. Specific objectives include:

- Inform and involve stakeholders and local communities in the different phases of the project implementation.
- Ensure that all the stakeholders, particularly local communities, are informed about the project impacts and risks; and
- Explicitly address their suggestions, concerns, and inputs, both in documentation and decision making.

Participants from various targeted kebeles provided valuable insights into local needs, including existing challenges such as limited access to portable water and maintenance and operation challenges. These consultations highlighted the project's potential to address these and other social and environmental issues, fostering optimism about its positive impact.

Figure 4. Consultations with local community representatives

The following are main issues raised as concern and suggestions

- Local communities are happy with the project proposal and interested in supporting including the clearing of access road and other activities expected from them.
- Priority should be given to communities that are severely affected due to water shortages through proper and participatory prioritization criteria.
- Apply proper erosion control mechanisms during the construction and operation of water schemes should be in place particularly to avoid flood risk around borehole sites.
- Flood prone areas and sites with gully or frequent landslides should have proper structures, hence some the sites have active gully sites nearby.
- The government and other stakeholders should encourage tree planting and take measures to limit the formation of gullies and extreme erosion.

7. GENDER AND INCLUSION

Ensuring gender equality and social inclusion is fundamental to the success and sustainability of the borehole drilling project in the Somali Region. The project recognizes that women, girls, and vulnerable groups face unique challenges in accessing water and related services. This section outlines the project's approach to promoting gender equity and inclusion, in line with the GAFA initiative and national policies.

7.1 Gender Roles and Water Access

In the Somali Region, women and girls are primarily responsible for water collection, often traveling long distances and facing safety risks. This burden limits their time for education and income-generating activities. The project aims to reduce these burdens by improving access to safe water sources closer to homes, schools, and health facilities.

7.2. Project Benefits for Women, Girls, and Vulnerable Groups

In local communities, women and girls are primarily responsible for collecting water, a task that can consume several hours each day. The water project with local access points dramatically reduces this burden, freeing up time for other activities. The project will also address the needs of other vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, and elderly communities.

The project will:

- Reduce the time and effort required for water collection, especially for women and girls.
- Improve school attendance and retention for girls by providing water and sanitation facilities in schools.
- Create opportunities for women's participation in water management committees and decision-making processes.
- Ensure that vulnerable groups, including the elderly, and people with disabilities, have equitable access to project benefits.

7.3 Actions and Strategies for Inclusion

To ensure meaningful inclusion, the project will:

- Conduct targeted outreach and consultations with women, girls, and vulnerable groups during all project phases.
- Establish quotas or targets for women's participation in water committees and training programs.
- Provide gender-sensitive facilities (e.g., separate latrines, menstrual hygiene management resources) at water points and schools.
- Monitor and report on gender

-Disaggregated indicators (e.g., number of women in leadership roles, girls' school attendance rates).

7.4 Monitoring and Accountability

The project will monitor gender and inclusion outcomes through regular data collection and reporting, including:

- Gender-disaggregated beneficiary data.
- Feedback from women and vulnerable groups through grievance mechanisms and community meetings.
- Periodic joint reviews with donors and partners to assess progress and adapt strategies as needed.

7.5 Alignment with GAFA and National Policy

This approach aligns with the GAFA initiative's emphasis on gender equity and the Ethiopian National Policy on Women, ensuring that all project activities promote equal access, participation, and benefits for women, girls, and vulnerable groups.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT Assessment

The proposed project design and implementation should consider the potential environmental and social issues/impacts in order to intensify the positive impacts and avoid or minimize the damages likely to be caused due to the project's implementation and operation. This would assist in proposing appropriate avoidance or remedial measures in advance so that they would be considered in the projects planning and design and would be executed during the implementation phase or operation phase as appropriate. With this basic principle in mind, the likely positive and negative impacts of the envisaged well drilling and installation of water supply system have been identified and described in the following sections together with their corresponding mitigation measures.

8.1 Positive Impacts and Enhancement Measures

The project will provide safe drinking water and domestic-use water, it improves public health by reducing water-borne diseases, economic benefits from time savings and increased productivity, better educational outcomes as more children attend school, and enhanced gender equality as women and girls spend less time collecting water. This project also boosts local economies, increases resilience to climate events like droughts, and improves overall community well-being. It also will have the following benefits during the construction and operation phase.

Job Creation: The construction and operation of the project activities will create both short- and long-term employment opportunities where the possibility of engaging skilled and unskilled labor from local communities is important. Skill transfer from experienced and skilled workers to others will also be one of the benefits of the project. Temporary jobs will be created during construction activities, in addition, permanent jobs will be also created for security guards and operators.
Enhancement measures: Benefits from job opportunities can be enhanced by providing priority for jobless, youths, project affected people, and for women. By providing on-the-job training and capacity building, it is possible to enhance job opportunities.

Health Benefit: The implementation of water supply schemes will prevent and reduce public health risks, particularly outbreaks of water-related diseases, such as cholera, acute diarrhea and typhoid fever caused by poor sanitation.
Enhancement measures: Advising residents to organize a functional scheme management committee and follow up their water supply scheme operation and safe water management, and storage. Proper scheme management and treating water would enhance the benefits obtained from the potable water supply schemes.

Gender equality: Implementation of this project significantly reduce workload of women and adolescent girls by reducing travel distance to fetch water. Besides, the project will create a conducive learning environment for girls by providing water and sanitary facilities in schools such as toilets, sanitary pads, soaps and water to use during their menistrual cycle. The overall positive impact in school is to increase school enrollment and decrease dropouts.
Enhancement measures: awareness creation training for target schools with separate rooms so that it is safe and private space to manage their periods without feeling ashamed or embarrassed.

Water quality improvement: development of water supply infrastructure is essential to protect one of our most valuable resources, water. The potable quality of water from ground water can be improved by managing the well field, constructing barriers for wellheads to prevent flooding and other contaminations, and post-delivery treatments.
Enhancement measures: In order to enhance the positive impact on water quality, it would be important to regularly monitor the quality of the water. Furthermore, it is advisable to plan and implement integrated watershed management in micro-catchment that helps to enhance not only the quality but also the quantity of water resources and reduce depletion of groundwater.

8.2 Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The report covers detailed potential adverse impacts/risks (project phases, level of impacts) and their mitigation and enhancement measures. Mitigation and enhancement measures were recommended based on the impact assessment to address potentially significant adverse environmental impacts. These measures, which are both feasible and cost-effective, aim to reduce impacts with moderate or higher significance to acceptable levels while enhancing potential benefits.

8.2.1 Occupational health and safety risks/accidents

Construction workers will expose themselves to the risk of physical injury, and falling accident during well excavation, loading and unloading activities; the risk of significance is moderate. During construction material extraction and transportation activities, the project might have accidents in various forms to the project workers such as falling and slipping accidents during pond excavation, loading and unloading of soil. The transportation activities will have traffic risks on the community and workers.

To mitigate this risk, access to the drilling site should be limited only for drilling and construction teams. Workers should be provided with protective safety equipments should be provided for workers during construction work such as globe, safety shoes, working clothes, and first aid kits etc. Construction zone limits should be identified and physically marked, to avoid (or at least minimizing) off-site trafficking and damage. Site-level working environment should be monitored and ensured the presence of health and safety measures. Awareness creation training should be provided for both skilled and unskilled workers before the construction activities start.

8.2.2 Land acquisition

Land will be needed temporarily for access road and small size land permanently for borehole areas including solar installation. In the project sites, proposed borehole sites are located in the pastureland, and some of the sites need to access roads. The proposed project's impact is localized, and minimum, some are long-term in its nature during construction and operation phase. However, there is no identified possible physical displacement related to the project.

Mitigation Measures

- The construction work should be during off season to avoid impacts on cultivated crops related to access roads and to the drilling site should be limited only for drilling and construction teams.
- The project should benefit the local people through employment opportunities with priority; similar experiences exist in the region such as hiring local people as security guards and other temporary project opportunities.
- Ensure that the proposed activities are participatory, inclusive, and do not limit access to resources, with proper consultation and agreements with local community, as a result there will not be significant risks to economic displacement.
- Land of lowest value (non-cultivable and not used for grazing) should be allocated for the contractor’s camp and quarry sites as much as possible.
- The contractors should adhere to risk avoidance measures on site cleanliness, waste disposal and social management.
- Provide adequate compensation for the losses and damages of property if it exists.

8.2.3 Soil Erosion and Compaction

Related to deep and shallow wells drilling and installation of pipeline, excavation work will pose disturbance to topsoil, but the impact level is minor and temporary.

Mitigation measures:

- During construction activities, heavy drilling machine movement should be restricted to the actual sites.
- Cart away soil should be disposed properly after construction completed immediately.

- If selected materials are required for construction, it should only be sourced from existing quarry sites to avoid impact of land and delegation, properly restore/backfill excavated soil.
- Careful removal and proper stockpiling of the topsoil removed from the sites and re-using it for site restoration.
- Extraction of construction materials should be on low vegetation cover areas, if avoidance is not possible, mitigate through planting environmentally friendly trees and shrubs.
- Careful removal and proper stockpiling of the topsoil removed from the sites, and re-using it for site restoration, reducing and restricting movement of vehicle to the construction sites and recommended rehabilitating mining sites.
- It entails soil erosion and land degradation impacts associated with site clearing, excavation of soil, stripping of topsoil, and loading materials. This risk is anticipated to be low, short term to long term, and direct adverse impact depends on the nature of the receiving environment.

8.2.4 Climate risk (flooding, and gully erosion)

Some of the proposed sites will expose flooding and landslide risk during the operation phase, but less in its occurrence if the site is relocated appropriately to be far from existing active gully. The developed water schemes could also be vulnerable to climate-induced drought and flooding. The impact is moderate significance, but the risk is likely occurrence, frequent, localized and long-term in its nature. Protective infrastructure such as retaining walls should be constructed to protect schemes on flooded areas, and upper catchment should be rehabilitated on degraded sites.

8.2.5 Overexploitation of ground water

Over exploitation of ground water will lead to degradation of underground aquifers. This impact should be mitigated through proper upper-catchment management practices; at least at the micro-catchment level can enhance ground water recharging level. Moreover, improving water use efficiency, and reducing water losses through proper scheme management is required

8.2.6 Risk related to water use conflict

Conflicts will occur related to water use; newly developed wells will attract livestock and people to the water points and can lead to conflict. The risk is low significance, low likely occurrence, and localized in its nature. To alleviate such risk, recommended mitigation measures are:

- Establish water use committee and should have proper water management and allocation of water for livestock and other domestic uses.

- Enhance water use efficiency during water collection, handling, and use through providing awareness creation training.
- Promote coordinated development and management of water resources.
- Involve all affected parties' farmers, industries, governments, and communities in decision-making.
- Build trust and fosters cooperation, especially in transboundary or intersectoral disputes.
- Strengthen water management committee and water utility clear water rights and dispute resolution mechanisms.

8.2.7 Generation of Waste (including construction, and e-wastes):

Construction will result in the creation of various solid wastes, principally surplus earth and rock, metal scraps, plastics (wrapping and containers). The project will also involve the use of that use diesel fuel, used oils, and equipment, mainly with construction activities, drilling machines.
In addition, old solar PV panels can leach lead, cadmium, and other hazardous substances into soil and water if broken or landfilled, contaminating ecosystems and groundwater. End-of-life solar panels can leach lead, cadmium, and other hazardous substances into soil and water if broken or landfilled, contaminating ecosystems and groundwater.

Mitigation measures include:

- Proper waste handling and safe disposal practices should be implemented.
- Solar panel installation sites should be on non-productive land to reduce land acquisition impacts.
- Control placement of all construction waste (including earth cuts) to approved disposal sites (away from rivers, streams, lakes, or wetlands).
- Dispose in authorized areas all of garbage, used oils, and excess material generated during construction, incorporating recycling systems and the separation of materials.

8.2.8 Risks of water/vector-borne diseases, water quality

During operation phase, stagnant water will create favorable mosquito breeding grounds, increasing risks of waterborne and vector-borne diseases for communities. Recommended measures: drain stagnant water during operation and regular monitoring and ensure community-based management of water schemes. The water quality should be also checked after drilling and during operation regularly.

The negative potential social and environmental impacts that are of concern associated with the implementation of the project and mitigation measures are presented in the management plan table below.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The ESIA has identified a number of potential adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the project and has developed mitigation measures for these. Thus, for the effective implementation of the ESMP, various stakeholders should be involved. The purpose of the ESMP is to describe in detail the necessary actions to be taken to ensure that serious impacts will be mitigated. Where impacts cannot be mitigated, compensation will be paid, as well as any environmental enhancement activity that will be required to offset, where possible, those impacts that cannot be mitigated.

This ESMP provides a schedule for the implementation of recommended mitigation measures. Table below presents aspects of the project, identified impact, mitigation measures proposed in the environmental analysis and implementation arrangements, including responsibilities for implementation, the time frame for execution, monitoring requirements and budget. ESMP identifies measures to address any potential environmental and socio-economic impacts that might occur during the implementation of the project. The ESMP shall be fully integrated into the construction activities, hereby addressing the responsibilities of the construction contractor (the contractor), regional administration, local administration, and community. Environmental and social monitoring will be conducted on a regular basis.

Table 5. Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

Project Interventions	Identified Adverse social and environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation and Enhancement Measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Timing	Responsibility for monitoring and Frequency	Monitoring indicators	Cost estimate
Drilling of shallow and deep wells							
Construction of Shallow and deep wells	Occupational health and safety risks related to construction activities	Adequate protective safety equipments should be provided for workers during construction work such as globe, safety shoes, working clothes, and first aid kits etc. Site-level working environment should be monitored and ensured the presence of health and safety measures. Awareness creation training should be provided for both skilled and unskilled workers before the construction activities start.	Construction Contractors	During construction phase	Region Water Bureau, CIFF, MoWE, UNDP quarterly, and monthly base during construction phase	Provision of adequate safety equipment (PPE), Awareness created for skilled and unskilled workers,	Part of Contractors cost
	Land acquisition in Borehole located areas	Limit the borehole sites within proposed grazing areas. Construction work should be during off season to avoid impacts on cultivated crops, access road should lay following the existing path and borehole drilling machine should restrict the movement. The project should benefit the local people through employment opportunities with priority; this similar experience exists in the region such as hiring local people as security guards and other project temporary job opportunities. The project should ensure that the proposed activities are participatory, inclusive, and do not limit access to resources, with proper consultation and agreements with local community, as a result	Contractors, Woreda Administration	During construction and operation phase	Project manager regularly, Region Water Bureau, CIFF, MoWE, UNDP quarterly base during construction phase	Access road properly laid out, No. of job opportunities created.	Part of project monitoring cost

	there will not be significant risks to economic displacement.					
Soil compaction and degradation	During construction activities, heavy drilling machine movement should be restricted to the actual sites; cart away soil should be disposed properly after construction completed immediately.	Contractors	During construction phase	Project manager regularly, Region Water Bureau, CIFF, MoWE, UNDP quarterly base during construction phase	Observe soil structure, Properly disposed cart away soil	Part of contractors cost
Risk of flooding, and landslides	Climate resilience infrastructure construction should be considered, such as construction of retaining walls to protect schemes on flooded areas, and upper catchment should be rehabilitated on degraded sites.	Regional Admiration, Woreda Administration	During and after construction phase	PM and M&E UNDP regularly and with Region Water Bureau, CIFF, MoWE, quarterly	Flood protection structural measures	Part of project monitoring cost
• Occupational health and safety risks	• Construction workers are exposed to the risk of falling and slipping during well excavation, loading and unloading of soil; the risk of significance is moderate. To mitigate this risk, safety equipments should be provided for workers during construction work. Ensure the presence of Health and Safety standards on site like globe, safety shoes, working clothes, and first aid kits etc...	Contractors	During construction phase	Region Water Bureau, CIFF, MoWE, UNDP monthly base during construction phase, PM and M&E regularly	Observe soil structure, Properly disposed cart away soil	Part of contractors cost

	• Overexploitation of shallow ground aquifers	• Due to over exploitation of hand groundwater for water supply activity, there will be degradation of underground aquifers. This impact should be mitigated through proper upper-catchment management practices; at least at the micro-catchment level can enhance ground water recharge. Moreover, improving water use efficiency, and reducing water losses through proper scheme management is required.	Woreda Administration, community	During operation phase	Region Water Bureau	Rehabilitated upper-catchment areas, Scheme management in placed	Part of contractors cost
	• Risk of water use conflict	• Conflicts will occur related to water use; newly developed wells will attract livestock and people to the water points and can lead to conflict. The risk is low significance, likely occurrence, frequent, but localized in its nature. To prevent water and use conflict during operation phase, water use committees or water utility should be strengthened established and properly manage water schemes. It is also recommended to enhance water use efficiency during water collection handling, use and awareness creation are important.	Woreda Water office and kebele Administration	During operation phase	Woreda Water Office	Water committees established, awareness creation training provided	
Installation of pipelines and Solar panel	• Impacts on shrubs and pastureland, • Generation of waste (including e-waste, fuel etc..)	• Solar panel installation sites should be on non-productive land. The project should benefit the project affected people through employment opportunities with priority; this similar experience exists in the region such as hiring of PAPs as security guards and other project benefits.	Region and Woreda Water office and kebele Administration	During construction, and operation phase	UNDP, CIFF, MoWE, and Somali Region, Woreda Water Office	Location of solar panel, and pipeline layout, Proper waste management practices in placed	

		• PV panels will release toxic material. Old solar panels can leach lead, cadmium, and other hazardous substances into soil and water if broken or landfilled, contaminating ecosystems and groundwater. Proper waste handling and safely disposed practices should be practiced.					
Extraction and transportation of construction materials	• Soil erosion and land degradation risk, • Disturbance of shrubs and pastureland, • Occupational, community health and safety risks	• Recommend extraction of construction materials from existing quarry sites to avoid impact of land and delegation, properly restore/backfill excavated soil. Careful removal and proper stockpiling of the topsoil removed from the sites, and re-using it for site restoration, reducing and restricting movement of vehicle to the construction sites and recommend rehabilitating quarry sites. • Avoid impacts on vegetation by selecting low vegetation cover areas, if avoidance is not possible, mitigate through planting environment friendly trees and shrubs. • During construction, workers should be utilized for proper personal protective equipment (PPE).	Woreda Water office and kebele Administration Contractor for workers' PPE	During operation phase During construction phase	Woreda Water Office	Restored land, Safety equipment provided	Part of contractors cost for safety and construction risks

Install water use schemes and infrastructures							
Excavation and construction activities to install pipelines	• Impacts on shrubs and pastureland, • Soil erosion and land degradation, • Impacts on fauna and flora, • Occupational, community health and safety risks,	• The pipeline routes will have temporary impact and will be managed through proper construction planning during the dry season to avoid the impacts. • Careful removal and proper stockpiling of the topsoil removed from the sites, and re-using it for site restoration, reducing and restricting movement of vehicle to the construction sites and recommended rehabilitating mining sites. • It entails soil erosion and land degradation impacts associated with site clearing, excavation of soil, stripping of topsoil, and loading materials. This risk is anticipated to be low to moderate, short term to long term, and direct adverse impact depends on the nature of the receiving environment. • During construction material extraction and transportation activity, the project will have accidents in various forms to the project workers such as falling and slipping accidents during pond excavation, loading and unloading of soil. Production and transportation of mining materials will use vehicles and will have traffic risks on community and workers.	Woreda Water office and kebele Administration Contractor for construction activity impact	During operation phase During operation phase	Woreda Water Office	Restored land, Safety equipment provided	Part of contractors cost for safety and construction risks

Water supply system, storage	Risks of water/vector-borne diseases, water quality	During operation phase, Mosquito breeding grounds, increasing risks of waterborne and vector-borne diseases for communities. Stagnant water should be drained during operation and regular monitoring and ensure community-based management of water schemes. The water quality should be checked after drilling and during operation regularly.	Water management committee	During operation phase	Woreda Water Utility,	No stagnant water, Clean portable water

10. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Complaints or grievances including all allegations of specific incidents and of any damage, impact or dissatisfaction resulting from projects or contractor actions, Emerging trends toward the project shall be identified and addressed through community engagement before they escalate, whether perceived or actual should be identified, documented and addressed properly. To materialize this project needs to have participatory and culture friendly grievance mechanism. In line with this fact a Grievance Redress Mechanism will be implemented to ensure that all complaints from local communities and stakeholders are dealt with appropriately, with corrective actions being implemented, and the complainant is informed of the outcome. It will be applied to all complaints from affected parties. It will provide a formal avenue for affected groups or stakeholders to engage with the project implementers or owners on issues of concern or unaddressed impacts. Concerns will be addressed promptly using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily acceptable to all segments of affected communities, at no cost and without retribution. GRM should be appropriate to the scale of impacts and risks presented by a project.

10.1 Objectives of GRM

The GRM should be culturally appropriate and, as far as possible, dependable with existing mechanisms both at community level and in the administrative system/contractors. The project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the objectives of;

- To provide a reliable way for the project to address and resolve disputes.
- To provide project-affected peoples (PAPs) with easily accessible procedures for settlement of complaints.
- To contribute to building trust between the project, PAPs and other stakeholders.
- To avoid illegal proceedings.
- Ensure transparency and accountability throughout the implementation of project
- Resolve any emerging environmental and social grievances in project areas.
- To promote relations between the project implementers, executers and beneficiaries

10.2 Grievance Resolution Committee

In view of the above, a Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC) should be set up by the woreda level to inform and coordinate the relevant stakeholders and to provide support for resolution activities. The Committee will maintain all records from complaint to final decisions for future reference. It will also ensure that public participation and consultation is always a part of the process to promote understanding and prevent unnecessary complaints and disputes. The GRC will be mandated to deal with all types of grievances arising at the community level due to the proposed project and its sub-projects. The GRC members shall be comprised of qualified, experienced, and competent personnel who will be able to interact with and gain the trust of the complainants in the local communities. The GRC should consist of both male and female representatives. They should be able to accept complaints, provide relevant information on the process, discuss the complainants' situations with the person concerned, and explore possible approaches for resolution.

There is a need for clear standard procedure and plan of how to register (how, where, and when) grievance and this GRM shall be disseminated within the project implementation level with focuses to communities at Kebele and Woredas where for concerns/grievances of the project are expected to be presented due its size of the proposed intervention and site specificity of the activities. When affected or concerned persons present their grievance, they expect to be heard and taken seriously so woreda levels project stakeholders, particularly woreda focal person is required to inform the project GRM system and provide adequate information.

10.3 Grievance Redness Record and procedure

The grievance resolution process includes four key stages:

(i) Receive; Relevant personnel or focal in each project site will be required to accept formal grievances and ensure avenues for lodging grievances are accessible to the public and affected persons. Avenues will include face to face with government representatives or community representatives, by telephone or in writing to the above or via email.

(ii) Investigate/Enquire; information may be gathered from any other sources in order to more clearly describe the cause and effects of grievance, its level of urgency or severity and its relationship to subproject. Investigations may include site visits and meetings to determine: the scale and impact of grievance and what options there may be for appropriate responses or resolutions.

(iii) Respond and Resolve; The response should communicate findings of the investigation and resolution, and seek approval from the Complainant. If the Complainant is satisfied with the outcome, then the grievance is closed out, and they provide their signature (or fingerprint) on the agreement as confirmation

(iv) Follow up/Close Out; A grievance is closed out when no further action can be or needs to be taken. All grievances should be closed out within the initial 30 days or as soon as possible thereafter and after all reasonable attempts to resolve the grievance have been attempted.

The complaint received has to be documented in writing using a standard format containing specific time plan for resolving conflict/complaint. After registration using standard format, it should be examined; investigated and remedial actions shall be taken. A GRM Register will be maintained at each project site and by the Regional Project manager based on the Complaint Forms, records of meetings and decisions and Appeal Forms received from the Woreda including the type of complaint, location, date of complaint and decision, actions to address the complaint, and final outcome.

10.4 The GRM Process

- At community level any person who has complaints regarding the project activities can raise these issues with the woreda contact point, normally the woreda water utility). All complaints and responses received will be documented and copies sent to the project manager for follow-up action with PSC.
- The grievance process should be gender sensitive and inclusive.
- If the issue cannot be resolved by informal discussion between the project and the complainant at Woreda level/kebele level, the complaint can be brought to UNDP. The complaint and decisions made will be documented, and copies will be sent to UNDP.
- Complaints unresolved at the woreda level will be brought to the project manager for review, before being sent to the PSC for investigation and decision.
- The complaint that is beyond the kebeles and at woreda level is collected together and transferred to the region and following up whether it is solved or to escalate to PSC.
- Any person or community group not satisfied with the decision at reginal level may submit its appeal to Court as the last option.
- The Traditional Grievance Redness Mechanism also should be considered.

11. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

11.1 Conclusion

The project will be implemented in four identified locations in Somali region of Ethiopia. The project implementation includes installing water supply schemes and infrastructure by integrating solar powered electromechanical components. This project also boosts local economies, increases resilience to climate events like droughts, and improves overall community well-being. Despite its beneficiary impact, its construction and operation activities will entail potential social and environmental negative impacts during the construction and operational phase, such as environmental and social concerns like occupational health and safety risks, soil erosion and compaction, groundwater depletion, disruption of local shrubs and pasturelands, climate related risks and noise, traffic accidents, most of are low risks, while overall rated as moderate risk. Despite these identified impacts, the impact assessment suggests that identified risks are manageable, there are no severe impacts anticipated during the construction and operational phases.

As a concluding remark, the project implementation is feasible on its social and environmental aspect through implementing the proposed mitigation measures. Stakeholders, including the local community, have supported the implementation of the project proposal as the area is water scarcity areas.

11.2 Recommendation

To maximize the project’s positive outcomes and minimize potential social and environmental risks, the following recommendations are provided:

- Strengthen Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) through contractor`s OHS protocols, including regular awareness training, and provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) in the construction sites.
- Mitigate potential impacts and actively engage stakeholders, involve local communities, to mitigate land acquisition impact related to boreholes, solar panel, installation, and related facilities, throughout the project lifecycle. Collaboration with local authorities and NGOs is essential to ensure the alignment of project objectives with community needs. Awareness campaigns and community involvement will build trust and foster collective ownership.
- Proper water resource management, adopt sustainable land-use practices to avoid groundwater degradation. Water resource management strategies, including rainwater harvesting and flood

control, should be prioritized to protect local water schemes. Forest rehabilitation efforts should focus on maintaining groundwater recharge.

- Minimize resource access conflicts by establishing or strengthen water use committees for resource sharing and participatory water management. Integrating indigenous knowledge into the project will help preserve culture and foster inclusion.
- Implement robust, data-driven monitoring systems to assess environmental and social indicators such as ensure health and safety of workers, water quality, borehole functionality, and community satisfaction. Feedback from monitoring should guide adaptive strategies and foster continuous improvement. Documenting lessons learned and sharing knowledge with stakeholders will help refine the project and benefit broader GAFA initiative ground water development efforts.
- Establish accessible grievance mechanism to address any complaints promptly through inclusive community participation.
- Promote climate resilience practices, such as flood-resistant schemes to improve resilience to climate change, locating boreholes and water points on non-flood prone areas.
- Encourage women's involvement in decision-making and provide targeted support for women-led initiatives in water schemes such as water management committee.

Annexes

Annex 1. List of the borehole sites

Water systems	ZONE	WOREDA	LOCATION	DEPTH	Well Type	Beneficiaries	Health Center	Health Post	Primary schools	Secondary schools
1	SITTI	SHINILE	SHINILE TOWN BH-1	250	Deep	10239	1	3	9	3
2			SHINILE TOWN BH-2	250	Deep	10239				
3			SHINILE TOWN BH-3	250	Deep	10239				
4	FAFAN	JIGJIGA PHASE-1	WAAJI WELL FIELD BH-01	250	Deep	7277	0	2	1	2
5			WAAJI WELL FIELD BH-02	250	Deep	7277				
6			WAAJI WELL FIELD BH-03	250	Deep	7277				
7			WAAJI WELL FIELD BH-04	250	Deep	7277				
8			WAAJI WELL FIELD BH-05	250	Deep	7277				
9		JIGJIGA PHASE-2	FAFAN WELL FIELD BH-01	80	Shallow	5617				
10	JERER	DHAGAHBUR	TAWLANE WELL FIELD BH-01	150	Deep	8502	3	6	11	2
11			TAWLANE WELL FIELD BH-02	150	Deep	8502				
12	SHEBELLE	DHANAN	DHALI WA'AYS BH-01	200	Deep	5929	2	14	7	2
13			DHALI WA'AYS BH-02	200	Deep	5929				
14	Nogob	HARAREY	DARIIHA	150	Deep	5500		1	2	1
15		HORSHAGAH	HORSHAGAH TOWN	250	Deep	6800	2	7	2	1
16		GARBO	GARBO TOWN	200	Deep	10426	0	4		6
17			DARUSALAAM	150	Deep	5188	1	2	2	1
18	Jerer	BIRQOD	BIRQOD BH-01	250	Deep	5677	1	3	3	1
19			BIRQOD BH-02	250	Deep	5677	0	3		4
20	Afdheer	JERETI	JERETI TOWN	100	Deep	9404	1	3	5	1
TOTAL						**150,253**	**11**	**48**	**42**	**24**

Annex 2. List of community representatives and stakeholders consulted

No.	Name	Address /Organization	Phone No	Remark
1	Hassen Ahmed Tahir	Waji Village	0940328382	Kebele chairman
2	Muhammed Jame	Waji Village	0915106492	Community representative

3	Abdifatah Badri Mahumed	Waji Village	0915166107	Community representative
4	Hassen Mohamed Ali	Waji Village		Community representative
5	Hassen Isamel Mohammed	Waji Village		Community representative
6	Wondwesen Yihune	Somali Region Water Bureau	0982632230	Senior Hydrogeologist
7	Abdirahman Kat	Somali Region Water Bureau		RWB, Director of water supply infrastructure
8	Abdikadir Omer	UNDP Somali Region Programme coordinator		Programmer Coordinator
9	Ahmed	Somali Region Water Bureau	0915212030	Environmentalist
10	Shafi Sandhub	Somali Region Water Bureau		Environmentalist
11	Reshid Ali Meder	Tadi Village		Community representative
12	Muhamed Harun	Tadi Village	0905533357	Community representative
13	Abdlahi Amed Meder	Tadi Village		Community representative
14	Abdirahum Muhamed Abdi	Tadi Village		Community representative
15	Mohamed Ahmed	Tadi Village		Community representative
16	Redihuan Ahmed	Tadi Village		Community representative
17	Abdikedir Hassen Ali	Tadi Village		Community representative
18	Birhanu Wondaferew	MoWE	09111200617	MoWE Drilling Crew
19	Genet Megersa	MoWE	0921315098	MoWE Drilling Crew
20	Biruk Befekadu	World Vision	0929128316	WV Drilling Crew
21	Shimles	Plan international	0969758214	Pla International Drilling Crew

Annex 3. Regional Water Bureau supportive letter on the ESMP implementation

Dawladda Deegaanka Soomaalida
Xafiiska Biyaha

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Somali Regional State
Water Bureau

Sum/ Ref.No/ቁጥር WB/KS/181/18

To: - UNDP Ethiopia Country Office

Addis Ababa

Taariikh Date/ቀን 23/1/2018

Subject: - Support for Productive Use of Water Program - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Implementation of Management Plan

We hereby express our full support for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and implementation management measures related to the proposed Productive Use of Water Program supported by CIFF and UNDP with Ministry of Water and Energy and Somali Regional Government for drilling of twenty boreholes and installation of water infrastructures.

Following our recent discussions with the ESIA Study team deployed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), we acknowledge the importance of ensuring that all environmental and social considerations are adequately addressed throughout the project lifecycle. As the Somali Regional State Water Bureau, we have extensive experience managing similar WASH initiatives and are committed to providing the necessary support and follow-up with project stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in the project.

We affirm our readiness to work closely with all stakeholders to uphold safeguard standards and ensure the sustainability of the proposed project.

With Best Regards,

Dawlada Deegaanka Soomaalida Xafiiska Biyaha
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Abdirashid H. Mohamed Ali
SRS Water Deputy Bureau Head

C.C

- ✓ **Bureau head**
- ✓ **Deputy bureau head**
- ✓ **Water supply and infrastructure directorate**

20257753303/2017 0257755838 025775857 0257755836 Fax:025775/2017 JIGJIGA, ETHIOPIA
Bureau Head Deputy Bureau Head PRSP FL Support Process Email:- srswaterbureau@hotmail.com
Water is Life
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Annex 4. UNDP Social and Environmental Offline Screening Template (July 2025 v.4)

This offline template assists teams to identify relevant social and environmental (S&E) risks and impacts associated with programming activities as well as appropriate treatment measures during design, budgeting, and implementation. The template facilitates working with development partners and stakeholders and may be particularly useful for projects requiring rigorous S&E risk management. **The results of the offline screening must be entered into the Online SESP for identified S&E risks to be properly managed and for the project/portfolio MYWP (Multi-Year Work Plan) to be SESP compliant.**

Information

Information	
Title	Productive Use of Water Program - Groundwater Access Facility for Africa (GAFA) in Somali Region
Number	Project Number: 010014796
Location	Ethiopia
Project stage	Design
Date	September 30, 2025

Part A. Social and environmental risk identification and management

**Note: The complete SESP Social and Environmental Risk Screening Questionnaire is attached.

Question 1: What outputs/activities are proposed in the project/portfolio MYWP? (*)	Question 2: What are the potential S&E risk events caused by the outputs/activities? (from S&E Risk Questionnaire)	Risk Significance (L/M/S/H)	Question 3: What assessment and management measures could be integrated into the project outputs/activities to avoid/minimize/manage these risks?
Output 1. Drilled 20 shallow and deep boreholes in Somali region of Ethiopia.			
Activity 1.2: Drill shallow and deep bore holes by engaging experienced ground water companies	S1.11 Surface or ground water use risks (depletion) S3.1 Construction-related risks (falling accident etc.) S3.2 Emissions, noise, traffic, hazards and effluent risks S2.1 Hazard/disaster-related risks such as flood S5.2 Economic displacement risks/pastureland S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks S8.1 Risks of pollutants release S1.7 Risks of soil and degradation/ compaction	M	- The hydrogeological assessment for the boreholes conducted. The study recommended ground water recharge and enhancement measures. - Environmental and Social Impact assessment conducted and Environmental and Social Management plan has been developed. -Apply environmental, health, and safety standards during construction. - Integrate engineering quality assurance and safety standards. - Establish water-user committees with women and youth representation, - Establish grievance redress mechanism

			- Inclusive and participatory planning
Output 2. Installed water use schemes and Infrastructure by integrating solar powered electromechanical components			
Activity 2.1. Integrate solar powered electromechanical components for ground water abstraction by engaging experienced water infrastructure supply companies. Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities. Activity 2.3. Develop water storage and treatment infrastructure.	S1.11 Surface or and ground water use risks (Depletion) S3.1 Construction-related risks (falling accident etc.) S3.2 Emissions, noise, traffic, hazards and effluent risks S2.1 Hazard/disaster-related risks such as flood S5.2 Economic displacement risks/pastureland P1.6 Risk of restricting access to resources or basic services S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks S8.1 Risks of pollutants release S1.7 Risks of soil and degradation/ compaction P3.14 Risks of stakeholder grievances	M	-The hydrogeological assessment for the boreholes conducted and recommended ground water recharge and enhancement measures. -Environmental and Social Impact assessment conducted and Environmental and Social Management plan has been developed. -Apply environmental, health, and safety standards during construction. -Integrate engineering quality assurance and safety standards. -Establish water-user committees with women and youth representation, - Inclusive and participatory planning and implementation - Establish grievance redress mechanism.

Part B. Data to be entered in Online SESP

Question 4: Which SES Programing Principles and Standards are triggered by the project/portfolio MYWP?					
UNDP SES Principles and Standards	S&E Risk Events (from Part A, Question 2)	S&E Risk Causes (from Part A, Question 1)	Impacts	Risk Significance	Treatment / (Summary informed by Part A, Question 3)

				I: L:	
Human Rights Principle	P1.6 Risk of restricting access to resources or basic services	Activity 1.2: Drill shallow and deep bore holes by engaging experienced ground water companies Activity 2.1. Integrate solar powered electromechanical components for ground water abstraction by engaging experienced water infrastructure supply companies. Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities. Activity 2.3. Develop water storage and treatment infrastructure.	Temporarily disturbance of pastureland land use during pipeline installation and borehole drilling work	I=2 L=2 L	Limit work movements during construction activities within proposed sites. Enhance job creation for local communities during construction and operation.
	P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to affected communities and individuals?	Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities.	Risk of exacerbating conflicts since the water point will attract communities nearby	I=3 L=1 L	Strengthen/Establish water management committee, or Water Utility Strengthen participatory resources management Provide water points
	P3.14 Risks of stakeholder grievances	Activity 1.2: Drill shallow and deep bore holes by engaging experienced ground water companies Activity 2.1. Integrate solar powered electromechanical components for ground water abstraction by engaging experienced water infrastructure supply companies. Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities. Activity 2.3. Develop water storage and treatment infrastructure.	Lack of transparency and perceived exclusion leads to mistrust and disputes among stakeholders	I=2 L=1 L	Engage stakeholders effectively throughout the project cycle, Integrate transparent, participatory, and inclusive processes Establish accessible grievance redress mechanisms

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	S1.7 Risks of soil degradation	Activity 1.2: Drill shallow and deep bore holes by engaging experienced ground water companies Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities.	Excavation of soil for installation of water pipelines and drilling work.	I=2 L=3 L	Properly backfill soils and enhance soil conservation activities.
	S1.11 ground water use risks	Activity 1.2: Drill shallow and deep bore holes by engaging experienced groundwater companies	Over-abstraction or poorly regulated use of surface and groundwater deplete water tables	I=3 L=3 M	Conducted hydrological and environmental impact assessment/Management plan prepared, Consider the climate-resilient water infrastructure (boreholes) constructed to ensure year-round access to safe water use.
2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	S2.2 Risks due to sensitivity to climate change or disaster	Activity 1.2: Drill shallow and deep bore holes by engaging experienced ground water companies Activity 2.1. Integrate solar powered electromechanical components for ground water abstraction by engaging experienced water infrastructure supply companies. Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities. Activity 2.3. Develop water storage and treatment infrastructure.	Climate related risk such as flood and land slide will damage the water schemes.	I=2 L=3 M	Integrate resilience infrastructure construction in the water schemes such as construction of retaining walls to protect schemes on flooded areas, and upper catchment will be rehabilitated on degraded sites. Exercise activities to prevent gully formation, construct the water infrastructure considering the flooding and ensure facilities with stand with climatic shocks.
3. Community Health, Safety and Security	S3.1 Construction-related risks	Activity 1.2: Drill shallow and deep bore holes by engaging experienced ground water companies Activity 2.1. Integrate solar powered electromechanical components for ground water abstraction by engaging experienced water infrastructure supply companies. Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities. Activity 2.3. Develop water storage and treatment infrastructure.	Construction of water infrastructure may cause temporary pastureland disturbance, and safety hazards for workers and nearby communities.	I=3 L=3 M	Apply environmental, health, and safety standards during design and construction as articulated in the ESMP.

	S3.2 Emissions, noise, traffic, hazards and effluent risks	Activity 1.2: Drill shallow and deep bore holes by engaging experienced ground water companies Activity 2.1. Integrate solar powered electromechanical components for ground water abstraction by engaging experienced water infrastructure supply companies. Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities. Activity 2.3. Develop water storage and treatment infrastructure.	Air and noise pollution	I=2 L=2 L	Reduce emissions Pollution and noise during construction activities, implement and monitoring mitigation measures.
	S3.4 Risks of water/vector-borne diseases	Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities.	Mosquito breeding grounds, increasing risks of waterborne and vector-borne diseases for communities.	I=3 L=1 L	Drain any stagnant water during operation. Regular monitoring and ensure community-based management of water schemes.
4. Cultural Heritage	N/A				
5. Displacement and Resettlement	S5.2 Economic displacement risks	Activity 1.2: Drill shallow and deep bore holes by engaging experienced ground water companies Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities. Activity 2.3. Develop water storage and treatment infrastructure	Restrict access and disturbance of pastureland	I=3 L=2 L	Limit work movements during construction activities within proposed sites. For pipeline installation work should be in the dry season. Conduct participatory site selection for water points and pipeline route, Enhance job creation for local communities.
6. Indigenous People	N/A				
7. Labour and Working Conditions	S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks	Activity 1.2: Drill shallow and deep bore holes by engaging experienced ground water companies Activity 2.1. Integrate solar powered electromechanical components for ground water abstraction by engaging experienced water infrastructure supply companies.	Risk on workers' health and safety and nearby communities	I=2 L=3 M	Apply environmental, health, and safety standards during design and construction. Ensure the Contractors working environment safety, monitor and implement the ESMP. Provide orientation to the drilling crew on occupational and health rules while on site. Provision of adequate protective safety equipment will be provided for workers during

		Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities. Activity 2.3. Develop water storage and treatment infrastructure.			construction work such as globe, safety shoes, working clothes, first aid kits etc. Monitored site-level working environment and ensure the presence of health and safety measures. Ensure that the Project Manager regularly monitors the implementation of health and safety rules.
8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	S8.1 Risks of pollutants release	Activity 1.2: Drill shallow and deep bore holes by engaging experienced ground water companies Activity 2.1. Integrate solar powered electromechanical components for ground water abstraction by engaging experienced water infrastructure supply companies. Activity 2.2. Integrate standpipes in school and health facilities. Activity 2.3. Develop water storage and treatment infrastructure.	Air and soil pollution	I=2 L=2 L	Efficient designs to reduce dust emissions and pollution monitoring

Note: Online SESP also requires identification of the Risk Owner, risk time frame (Risk Valid From/To), Risk Treatment fields (person, time plan, effect)

Integrate Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 5: What measures should be taken to further mainstream the UNDP Programing Principles into the project/portfolio MYWP?
Mainstreaming the human rights-based approach
The project proposes integrating a human rights perspective throughout its design and implementation, ensuring that no group is left behind. The project will proactively identify and address barriers that prevent marginalized and vulnerable groups (women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, and communities in remote or fragile settings) from accessing project benefits. Special attention will be given to the rights and needs of those most at risk from climate impacts like water scarcity, who often lack access to potable water. The project will align with the Leave No One Behind principle and move beyond climate adaptation interventions to ensure fairness, equity, and participation. The project will integrate the UNDP human right based approach in project implementation.
Improving gender equality and women's empowerment
The project prioritizes gender equity and social inclusion by ensuring that women, girls, and marginalized communities are not only beneficiaries but active participants in decision-making. Women-led water committee will be established, and training programs will target both men and women to challenge existing gender

norms that limit women's participation. The project will benefit women and ensure that activities reflect women's needs, roles, and opportunities. Women's representation will also be promoted in water use committees and ensuring their voices shape decision-making. The project has fundamental benefit to women and girls, incudes: - Reduce the time and effort required for water collection, especially for women and girls. - Improve school attendance and retention for girls by providing water and sanitation facilities in schools. - Create opportunities for women's participation in water management committees and decision-making processes. - Ensure that vulnerable groups, including the elderly, and people with disabilities, have equitable access to project benefits. In general, the proposed wells will provide safe drinking water and domestic-use water to approximately 150,257 people, of whom 60% are adults of 27.5% are women and 40% are children. In addition to benefiting households, the project will also support 34 health facilities, collectively serving around 170,000 people, and improve water access for 59 schools across the northern and southern parts of the Somali Region. The project recognizes the unique and often disproportionate challenge faced by women, girls, and vulnerable communities due to limited access to water and sanitation services, hence has a direct impact on women's and girls' empowerment
Mainstreaming sustainability and resilience
The project conducted environmental impact assessments and hydrogeological investigation for water infrastructure, identified measures to manage environmental and social risks and impacts will be integrated in the project designs and operations to ensure environmental sustainability, social ownership/sustainability and improved project outcome. Activities will prioritize nature-based solutions, including reforestation, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable land and water management practices. Climate risk screening will be applied to prevent maladaptation, ensuring that interventions do not inadvertently increase exposure or vulnerability. The project prioritizes lasting investments, such as strengthening institutions and building resilience, which reduces future costs by decreasing reliance on aid. Innovative funding mechanisms and light manufacturing offer financial sustainability and long-term benefits.
Strengthening accountability to stakeholders
This project was developed through an inclusive and participatory consultative process, engaging diverse stakeholders to ensure that the design reflects local realities, and the needs of local community. Stakeholders, especially marginalized groups, will be engaged at every stage through participatory implementation, monitoring, and accessible information sharing. A grievance redress mechanism will be established at community and national levels to allow timely, safe, and confidential resolution of concerns. Local partners and institutions will be trained in accountability standards to ensure compliance with UNDP SES requirements. Measures will be put in place to ensure seamless collaboration between the key partners for ease of information sharing, decision making and ultimate effective project management. Accessible grievance redress mechanism will be in place during the project implementation. In addition, the UNDP CO SRM will supplement the project level grievance mechanism.

Part C. Conclusions (entered in Online SESP)

QUESTION 6: What is the overall Social and Environmental risk categorization?		
S&E Risk rating	Check if	Comments (optional)

	applicable	
Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	X	The overall risk significance of the project is moderate
Substantial Risk	☐	
High Risk	☐	

QUESTION 7: What further assessment or management measures are required to address the identified S&E risks and impacts? (applies only for complex Moderate, Substantial and High-Risk projects)		
Further assessment or management measures	Check if applicable	Comments (optional)
ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	☐	
Targeted assessment(s)	☐	
ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	X	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment has been conducted
SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	☐	
ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)	X	Environmental and Social Management Plan prepared part of the ESIA.
Targeted management plans	X	Occupational health and safety plan developed as part of the ESMP.
Other measures (please specify)	X	Hydrogeological assessment conducted and further verification hydrogeological studies proposed for the borehole sites

Final Sign Off

Signature	*Date*	*Description*
QA Assessor Signed by: Ali Regah Ahmed ADE1EA0243CC41D...	31-Oct-2025	UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver Signed by: Wubua Mekonnen 2208A990FE3B48B...	31-Oct-2025	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair DocuSigned by: Charu Bist 6D62514EC72544E...	31-Oct-2025	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

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SESP Social and Environmental Risk Screening Questionnaire

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in completing the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to identify potential risks related to programming activities. Identified risks require further review in the screening process. Refer to the SES toolkit, including Guidance Notes for various SES Standards, for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Risk Events**	**Yes/No**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the portfolio MYWP/project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?		N
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the portfolio MYWP/project?		N
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. persons affected by programming activities) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?		N
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?		N
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? Note: Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.		N
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	P1.6 Risk of restricting access to resources or basic services	Y
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to affected communities and individuals?	P1.7 Risk of exacerbating conflicts	Y
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment		
P.8 Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the portfolio MYWP/project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	P2.8 Gender equality concerns raised by women’s groups/leaders	Y

Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	P2.9 Risk of adverse impacts on gender equality	N
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	P2.10 Risk of discrimination against women	N
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being	P2.11 Risk of limiting women's access to natural resources	N
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children? For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.	P2.12 Risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse	N
Accountability		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	P3.13 Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders	N
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	P3.14 Risks of stakeholder grievances	Y
P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project/portfolio?		N
Sustainability and Resilience (Note: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are generally encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below. Where there is a high degree of uncertainty regarding potential risks of programming activities, the following question may assist with further risk identification)		
P.16 Does the portfolio MYWP/project include activities with unknown design parameters for which potential SES risks cannot yet be determined and will require further activity-level screening and potential assessment for risks associated with sustainability and resilience?		N
Project level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		

1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	S1.1 Risks to habitats and/or ecosystems and their services	N
1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	S1.2 Risks to critical habitats	N
1.3 changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)		N
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?		N
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?		N
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?		N
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	S1.7 Risks of soil degradation	Y
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?		N
1.9 significant agricultural production?		N
1.10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?		N
1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	S1.11 Surface or ground water use risks	Y
1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? Note: See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.		N
1.13 utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)? Note: See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources		N
1.14 adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?		N
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project/portfolio MYWP potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1 areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	S2.1 Hazard/disaster-related risks	Y

2.2 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes	S2.2 Risks due to sensitivity to climate change or disasters	Y
2.3 increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding	S2.3 Maladaptation risks	Y
2.4 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?		N
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1 construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance programming activities that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	S3.1 Construction-related risks	Y
3.2 air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	S3.2 Emissions, noise, traffic, hazards and effluent risks	Y
3.3 harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the programming activities (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?		N
3.4 risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	S3.4 Risks of water/vector-borne diseases	Y
3.5 transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	S3.5 Risks associated with hazardous or dangerous materials	Y
3.6 adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?		N
3.7 influx of portfolio MYWP/project workers to targeted areas?		N
3.8 engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support portfolio MYWP/project activities?		N
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1 activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?		N
4.2 significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?		N

4.3 adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: portfolio MYWPs/projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)		N
4.4 alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?		N
4.5 utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?		N
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1 temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?		N
5.2 economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	S5.2 Economic displacement risks	Y
5.3 risk of forced evictions? Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.		N
5.4 impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?		N
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1 areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?		N
6.2 activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?		N
6.3 impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, territories, natural resources and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the programming activities are located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.		N
6.4 the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the		N

indigenous peoples concerned?		
6.5 the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?		N
6.6 forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above		N
6.7 adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?		N
6.8 risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?		N
6.9 impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.		N
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to portfolio MYWP, project and contractor workers)		N
7.1 working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?		N
7.2 working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?		N
7.3 use of child labour?		N
7.4 use of forced labour?		N
7.5 discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?		N
7.6 occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the portfolio MYWP/project life-cycle?	S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks	Y
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	S8.1 Risks of pollutants release	Y
8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	S8.2 Risks of inadequate waste management	Y

8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	S8.2 Risks associated with handling of hazardous materials	Y
8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention		N
8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health		N
8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?		N

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