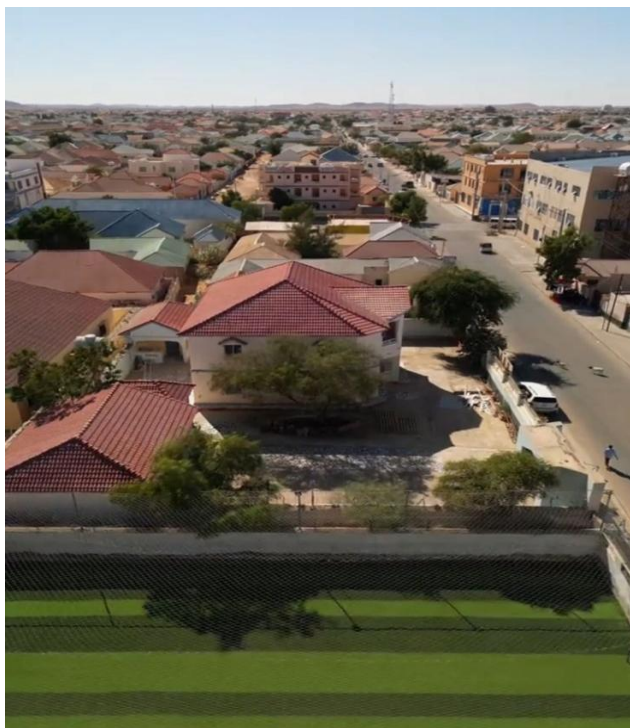




GAROWE MUNICIPALITY

NAGAAD / SOMALIA URBAN RESILIENCE PROJECT PHASE II (SURP II - P170922) AND SURP II THIRD ADDITIONAL FINANCING (AF3-P181512) RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN



Selected sections along the proposed route of the main trunk line, illustrating the surrounding areas
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FINAL

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Additional Financing
AF3	Third Additional Financing
BRA	Benadir Regional Administration
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
DPW	Department of Public Works
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
ESS5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
ESS10	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
GM	Garowe Municipality
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
NECSOM	National Electricity Company of Somalia
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RoW	Right of Way
SUIPP	Somali Urban Investment Planning Project
SURP II	Somali Urban Resilience Project, Phase Two
WB	World Bank

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

<i>Census</i>	A field survey carried out to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.
<i>Compensation</i>	Payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, or loss of other assets, income/profits including fixed assets thereon, in part or whole.
<i>Cut-off-date</i>	The date of commencement of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation
<i>Environmental and Social Standards</i>	The Environmental and Social Standards set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. There are ten Environmental and Social Standards that establish the standards that the Borrower and the project will meet through the project life cycle.
<i>Entitlement</i>	The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to PAPs, depending on the type and degree/nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
<i>Involuntary Displacement</i>	Means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Loss of benefits from use of such land;b) Relocation or loss of shelter;c) Loss of assets or access to assets; ord) Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project affected person has moved to another location.
<i>Involuntary Land Acquisition</i>	Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.
<i>Land</i>	Refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land, natural resources embedded in and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Sub-project.
<i>Land acquisition</i>	Means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings, or other assets thereon for purposes of the sub-project.
<i>Livelihood</i>	Refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.
<i>Project-Affected Household</i>	All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project

<i>Project Affected Persons (PAPs)</i>	means persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the Project affected persons physically relocates. These people may have their: (i) standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Project Affected Person must move to another location; (ii) right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently, adversely affected; (iii) access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or (iv) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.
<i>Rehabilitation Assistance</i>	Means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable project affected persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.
<i>Replacement Cost</i>	A method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labour for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs.
<i>Resettlement Assistance</i>	Means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.
<i>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)</i>	It is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when development locations requiring resettlement are identified, i.e. where land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. A RAP is prepared by the party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. A RAP contains specific requirements for resettling and compensating the affected parties before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.
<i>Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)</i>	A framework prepared to guide resettlement action and in particular the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans during Project implementation. The RPF will be publicly disclosed in impacted areas to set out the resettlement and compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the project implementation. Resettlement Action Plans will be prepared consistent with the provisions RPF.
<i>Stakeholders</i>	Any individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions potentially affected by or interested in the project.

<i>Structures</i>	All buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences and walls, tube wells, latrines etc.
<i>Subprojects</i>	Means individual investment projects which will be funded by SURP II and the AF.
<i>Vulnerable or Disadvantaged Groups</i>	Refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This updated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for the Somalia Urban Resilience Project Phase II (SURP II) and its Additional Financings (AFs), focusing on the city of Garowe in Puntland State. It addresses the social and economic impacts associated with the construction of the stormwater drainage main trunk line 1.8KMs out of a total 2.6KMs designed to reduce flood risks along Ali Qalalan Street. The whole intervention under zone 2 includes 2.6 Kms of main trunk barrels and 1.9Kms of infiltration trenches. However, only 1.8KMs will be supported under the first phase due to budgetary constraints. The alignment follows the existing right-of-way to minimize land-related impacts, though temporary and partial disruptions remain unavoidable.

The RAP was first prepared between January 14 and February 28, 2025, and subsequently updated on June 12–14, 2025 to capture additional Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) not identified earlier. This update ensures comprehensive coverage and that no PAP is left behind.

Four physical assets will be directly affected, including two partially impacted buildings, one household berked (water reservoirs), and one undeveloped plot of land. In addition, 34 roadside shops will experience temporary business disruptions, while two households in Hodan Village will require short-term relocation due to blocked access during excavation. Beyond these, construction activities are expected to cause temporary access restrictions, dust, noise, and minor risks to underground utilities.

Affected persons are primarily low-income earners engaged in small-scale retail, transport, and informal labor. Only 8 percent report monthly incomes above US\$200, underscoring their economic vulnerability. Special provisions have been made for elderly and female-headed households to ensure fair and inclusive support.

Valuation of affected assets was based on replacement cost principles and verified jointly by the PIU, Garowe Municipality, and affected households. The RAP establishes entitlements covering compensation for structures, assistance for temporary business disruptions, support for short-term relocation, and the creation of alternative access paths. The total RAP budget is US\$28,478.10, inclusive of contingencies.

The RAP draws on Somali legal frameworks, including the Puntland Urban Land Management Act and the Provisional Constitution, while aligning with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5). Where national legislation diverges, World Bank standards prevail. A Grievance Mechanism (GM) has been established and widely communicated to ensure accessible and transparent resolution of concerns.

Stakeholder engagement was central to RAP preparation and updating. Consultations were conducted on February 22, 2025, and June 14, 2025, through individual, group, and community-wide meetings. PAPs were informed of their rights, cut-off dates, compensation

framework, and grievance mechanisms through face-to-face sessions and public information campaigns.

All entitlements will be delivered before construction begins in affected areas. The PIU will oversee day-to-day RAP implementation, while the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), UNOPS, and World Bank will monitor compliance and safeguard outcomes.

In summary, this RAP provides a structured and accountable framework to address temporary and partial resettlement impacts of the Garowe stormwater drainage trunk line. It ensures that all PAPs are fairly compensated and supported through a transparent and participatory process, while enabling the city to advance climate-resilient infrastructure in a socially responsible manner.

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The World Bank has been supporting the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in dealing with urban infrastructure challenges since 2016, with funding from the Somalia Multi-Partner Fund (SMPF), through various projects including the Somalia Urban Investment Planning Project (SUIPP) P150374, SUIPP AF (P166591), and the Somalia Urban Resilience Project (SURP) P163857. The USD9 million SURP targeted the improvement of urban infrastructure and strengthening of municipal governance in the municipalities of Mogadishu in the Benadir Regional Administration, (BRA) and Garowe in Puntland State. SURP (approved in August 2018 and closed in September 2021) was the first World Bank project in Somalia to provide infrastructure financing, including urban roads and drainage investments, directly to local governments. The second phase of the project, SURP II (P1170992)¹ scaled up project activities to include the municipalities of Baidoa (South West State) and Kismayo (Jubaland State). With successful implementation, SURP II was further expanded to include two more municipalities, Beledweyne in Hirshabelle State and Dhuusamareeb in Galmudug State. These six municipalities were selected based on their political, economic, and security relevance as well as their vulnerability aspects. SURP II uses country Public Financial Management (PFM) systems to strengthen municipal governance and deliver infrastructure and services through subnational government systems. The project aims to strengthen the resilience of cities by building the capacity of municipalities, financing investments in priority urban infrastructure or services, and providing short-term income generation opportunities particularly for the urban poor and IDPs through labor-intensive works. SURP II has thus far benefited from four Additional Financings (AFs): i) SURP II AF1 (P178887) USD 41.5 million, ii) SURP AF2 (P179775) USD 50 million, and iii) SURP II AF3 (P181512) USD50 million and USD 25 million in 2025. The current total project grant stands at USD 278.5 million with a project closing date of December 31, 2026. The AF will finance the inclusion of Hargeisa Municipality which will have a different closing date of December 31, 2028.

SURP II and its AFs is directed by a Steering Committee chaired by the federal Ministry of Public Works Reconstruction and Housing (MPWR&H) with representation of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MOPIED) and representatives of participating FMSs. SURP II and its AFs is coordinated by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) established within the MPWR&H and is implemented by municipal-level Project Implementation Units (PIU) in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Garowe, Kismayo, Beledweyne, Hargeisa and Dhuusamareeb municipalities, with further coordination support from state-level inter-ministerial committees.

1.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVE AND COMPONENTS

The Project Development Objective (PDO) was modified to "enhance the capacity of local governments in delivering public services, improve access to climate-resilient urban infrastructure and services, and ensure a prompt and effective response to eligible crises or emergencies in designated areas."

¹ In May 2023 SURP-II was given a Somali name *Nagaad*, alluding to “prosperous settlement” in the Somali language. In some of the project E&S frameworks and city specific plans the name Nagaad is also used.

The SURP II project, in its present structure, comprises the following three active components:

- **Component 1, Urban Infrastructure and Services (USD 155 million):** supports the preparation and implementation of all eligible infrastructure, specifically this component will finance the following activities: (i) technical studies, engineering designs and bidding documents for priority investments; (ii) environment and social due diligence work; (iii) institutional assessments of implementing agencies and (iii) any other necessary analytical work. This component also finances investments in Urban Infrastructure and Services, civil works, goods and construction supervision consultancies for investments, prioritized by the government and community members, that meet the pre-determined selection criteria.
- **Component 2, Institutional Strengthening and Analytics (USD 3 million):** Supports various technical assistance and related analytics, such as on informal settlements, climate resilient operation and maintenance of urban infrastructure, and urban governance, including solid waste management.
- **Component 3, Project Management and Capacity Building (USD 30.5 million):** Finances the overall project management costs, including monitoring and evaluation, as well as the capacity building of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), Project Implementation Units (PIUs), and relevant government staff.

Completed Infrastructure Investments

1. Roads: Under the SURP II, and in line with the World Bank’s selection criteria, Garowe Municipality (GM) prioritized five secondary roads under Package One. These roads, previously in poor condition, were upgraded to bitumen standards. Collectively spanning approximately 8.39 km, they were located within the city and served to interconnect existing road networks.

2. Bridge and Approach Road: In addition, the municipality prioritized one bridge and its approach road under Package Two. Both were also in poor condition, posing accessibility challenges and necessitating urgent upgrades to bitumen standards. The bridge was designed to provide safe and reliable passage across the Togga Garowe. The Togga Garowe, located to the north of the city, is a sizable ephemeral river that carries water seasonally, particularly in the weeks following Garowe’s two rainy seasons. With its steep and elevated banks, the river historically marked the boundary of urban development. However, in the past five years, urban expansion has extended to the northern side, where only one bridge connected the area to the rest of the city, making it the sole crossing point in Garowe. The construction of the new bridge required a realignment of the approach road, which impacted three project-affected entities. The bridge itself measured 148 meters in length, with a 1.2 km approach road linking it to the main road. All PAPs were compensated, and the RAP implementation completion report has been prepared and awaits submission to the Bank.

Following the successful completion of the roads and bridge, Garowe Municipality has prioritized six proposed stormwater drainage investment packages. These include 20.9 km of main trunk drainage and 14 km of infiltration trenches. A city-wide flood assessment was conducted to evaluate potential stormwater drainage layouts and identify comprehensive solutions for a primary drainage network. This pre-feasibility study aimed to address the most critical flooding hotspots throughout the town. The findings revealed that the city requires the

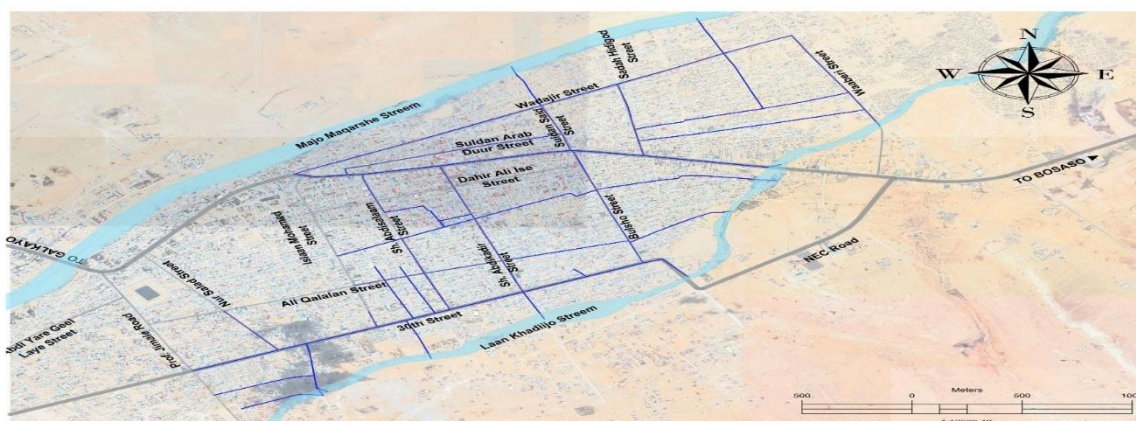
design and construction of 56 km of main trunk lines and an additional 186 km of secondary drains.

Based on these findings, the Municipality has planned to implement the stormwater drainage system in a phased approach. Zone 2 Part 1, spanning a length of 1.8 KMs out of the total 2.6KMs, has been identified as the priority area for the first phase of the project, and this is the focus of this RAP. The six proposed stormwater investment packages, which aim to address the city's drainage needs systematically, are detailed in table 1 below.

Table 1: Scope of operational zones (lots) of the proposed stormwater investments in Garowe under SURP II (Package Three)

Package	Cluster (Lots)	Type of Intervention	Remarks
1	Zone 1	Main Drainage System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Trunk Barrels:5.1km • Outfall Clapet Valves:1 	
2	Zone 2	Main Drainage System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Trunk Barrels:2.6km • Outfall Clapet Valves:1 • Infiltration Trenches:1.9km 	The RAP applies to zone 2 only, targeting 1.8 KMs out of the 2.6KMs.
3	Zone 3	Main Drainage System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Trunk Barrels:3.2km • Outfall Clapet Valves:1 • Infiltration Trenches:1.4km 	
4	Zone 4	Main Drainage System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Trunk Barrels:4.9km • Outfall Clapet Valves:3 	
5	Zone 5	Main Drainage System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Trunk Barrels:1.9km • Outfall Clapet Valves:1 • Infiltration Trenches:4.7km 	
6	Zone 6	Main Drainage System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Trunk Barrels:3.2km • Outfall Clapet Valves:1 • Infiltration Trenches:6.0km 	

The following map displays the proposed locations for stormwater drainage in Garowe City.



2. RAP OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of this RAP is to define a clear plan for managing resettlement and compensation for PAPs. It ensures that any physical or economic displacement is addressed in a way that restores or, where possible, improves affected livelihoods and living standards. The RAP is prepared in line with national requirements and the World Bank's ESS5, which guides the mitigation of adverse impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement.

RAP Objectives

- Identify the individuals impacted by the project, determine their eligibility for compensation, and specify their entitlements.
- Develop valuation methodologies and rates for compensating losses incurred.
- Create a compensation process plan alongside a grievance mechanism.
- Implement resettlement strategies that adhere to both World Bank's ESS 5 and Somali legal requirements.
- Ensure timely communication and equitable compensation, enabling affected individuals to restore their pre-project living conditions.
- Formulate mitigation measures to guarantee that affected communities are not left worse off and that their livelihoods are at least reinstated to pre-project levels.
- Engage with PAPs and communities to enhance comprehension of the project's goals and effects.
- Involve PAPs and stakeholders in the compensation planning for lost assets.
- Provide essential information to facilitate the execution of the resettlement plan and outline the institutional framework necessary for the effective implementation of the RAP.

RAP Methodology

The following methodology was used to develop the RAP:

Activity	Description	Timeline
Desk Review of Project Documents	Reviewed designs, feasibility studies, safeguard documents, and relevant secondary sources.	February 2-10, 2025
Assessment of Proposed Drainage Works	Analyzed construction scope to identify potential resettlement risks and impacts.	February 11-22, 2025
Census and Asset Enumeration	Conducted full census of PAPs and inventory of affected land, structures, crops, and businesses.	February 23-March 5, 2025
Socioeconomic Survey	Collected household-level data on livelihoods, income, vulnerability, and community characteristics.	March 6-16, 2025
Public Consultations	Engaged PAPs and stakeholders to discuss project objectives, RAP process, concerns, and institutional roles.	February 22, 2025 & June 14, 2025
Focus Group Discussions & Key Informant Interviews	Gathered qualitative insights on community concerns, risks, and mitigation preferences.	February 22, 2025, and June 14, 2025
Identification & Valuation of Losses	Conducted transparent valuation of affected assets and economic impacts in line with ESS5 and national law.	February 25-28, 2025, and June 16-18, 2025
Data Analysis & RAP Preparation	Analyzed field data and drafted RAP, including eligibility, compensation, livelihoods restoration, and implementation arrangements.	June 18-25, 2025

3. POTENTIAL PROJECT RISKS AND IMPACTS

Based on findings from both site visits and interviews with PAPs, the trunk drainage will not result in any physical displacement. A total of thirty-four (34) PAPs were identified through the census, with the impacts assessed as minimal and manageable. The displacement observed was exclusively economic in nature, involving minor land or structural encroachments, and temporary livelihood disruptions. Women-owned small businesses are expected to experience disproportionate short-term livelihood impacts due to temporary access constraints and reduced customer flow during construction. Consistent with ESS5, the project will apply phased construction, safe access arrangements, and advance notice of works, complemented by targeted livelihood support where impacts cannot be fully avoided.

The construction of the main trunk pipeline along Ali Qalalan Street, although strategically aligned within the existing right-of-way to minimize disruption, is expected to pose several potential impacts and risks to the surrounding community. While the design maintains a narrow working width of 2.4 meters to avoid permanent encroachment onto private properties, temporary disturbances are anticipated during excavation material staging, and construction activities.

Key potential impacts include:

- Restricted access to adjacent shops and residential properties.
- Noise and dust pollution, particularly during excavation and transport.
- Traffic congestion and interruptions to daily mobility along the corridor.
- Temporary disruption to business operations for roadside vendors.
- Risk of accidental damage to utility lines or nearby structures, and
- Pedestrian safety concerns due to the movement of heavy machinery and construction vibrations, especially in densely populated or commercial segments.

During RAP-related field assessments, it was identified that the first 0.32 km of stormwater barrel drain alignment, beginning at the outfall area, features a narrower right of way (RoW) compared to the remaining 1.58 km of the main trunk line. This segment, which traverses Hodan Village, is characterized by limited space where civil works, such as excavation, compaction, and in-situ concrete casting of the drainage barrels are expected to significantly restrict both movement and working space.

Within this 0.32 km stretch, 26 residential households and one mosque have entry/exit points directly fronting the construction corridor. As a result, these structures are likely to experience temporary access limitations during the implementation of drainage works.

To assess and mitigate these risks, a field-level evaluation was conducted on June 12-14, 2025, by the PIU safeguards team, in coordination with the Department of Public Works of the Garowe Local Government. The assessment confirmed that while 24 of the 26 households have alternative access points or can be provided with temporary safe access arrangements, two households were found to be significantly impacted due to the immediate proximity of the trench excavation to their main entrances, posing a clear safety risk, especially for young children.

The two households requiring temporary relocation are:

- Fardawso: A married woman with eight children, residing in her privately owned home in Hodan Village.
- Raqia: A woman with nine children, living in a rented house along the same alignment in Hodan Village.

Given the high-risk nature of construction activities in this confined area, including the use of heavy machinery and deep trenching, the PIU and safeguards team proposed the temporary relocation of these two households as a preventive safety measure. The relocation period is estimated at two months, corresponding to the expected duration of trenching and backfilling in front of the affected homes.

This situation represents a temporary but significant project risk related to physical safety, particularly for vulnerable family members. The PIU and Garowe Municipality have committed to covering all rental and relocation costs and will ensure the safe return of the affected households once construction-related risks are resolved.

To address impacts on the remaining households, the project team in collaboration with the contractor will establish safe and practical temporary access routes within the affected compounds. Specific funds have been allocated to support the creation of these alternative pathways, ensuring uninterrupted and secure mobility throughout the construction period.

Details of the affected households, including the two households requiring temporary relocation, are provided in Annex 9, which includes a map illustrating all relevant properties and access arrangements along the affected alignment.

Furthermore, the construction of the stormwater drainage trunkline in sections where the right-of-way is narrow and the road alignment is irregular will generate construction-induced impacts that are primarily temporary in nature. These include disturbances to extended kerbs at the front of houses, small livestock pens, and roadside trees, as well as short-term restrictions on pedestrian and vehicular access. Residents and businesses along these stretches may face inconvenience from excavation works, dust, noise, and congestion, though no major or permanent physical structures are visibly affected. With proper mitigation, such as phased construction, traffic management, and provision of alternative access routes, these construction-induced impacts can be minimized and managed effectively.

3.1 Affected properties

The stormwater drainage works under Lot 2-Part 1 will partially affect several properties within or adjacent to the required Right-of-Way (RoW). These include a fencing wall, septic tank, kitchen and latrine, one room, one water reservoir, and one vacant plot of land. While the impacts on these structures are relatively minor, their proximity to the RoW may pose safety risks during both construction and operation phases if not properly managed.

In addition to these properties, the drainage alignment will temporarily affect 34 small businesses (shops) situated along the trunkline route, as well as 26 households located in narrow sections of the corridor. These impacts are expected to be temporary and can be effectively mitigated through proper planning, compensation where applicable, and close supervision during construction.

3.2 Affected structures

The stormwater trunk drainage line is not expected to result in the physical displacement of households or businesses. However, several structures and utilities within or adjacent to the RoW will be partially impacted, including:

- Fence wall.
- septic tank.
- One room.
- Water storage cistern.
- Electric poles.
- Kerbs.
- Water supply lines; and
- Fiber optic cables

The implementation of the stormwater trunk drainage line was carefully designed to avoid physical displacement or permanent loss of business. However, temporary disruptions will affect several properties along the alignment, including 34 roadside shops facing short-term access restrictions, 1 water storage cistern, 2 partially impacted structures, one vacant plot, and 2 residential households requiring temporary relocation due to excavation-related access constraints.

To mitigate these impacts, the Garowe Municipality, in coordination with the PIU, will provide fair compensation for all affected assets, including business disruptions, structural impacts, restricted access, and rental support for temporarily relocated households. These measures ensure compliance with ESS5 and the RPF while minimizing harm to livelihoods and property owners.

3.3 Affected property according to each PAP

All PAPs were interviewed during the household survey carried out to record their socio-economic condition. The specifics of the affected properties according to each PAP are addressed in Table 4 below:

Table 2: Consolidated Summary of All Impacts from Stormwater Trunk/Drainage Construction

No.	Asset Category	Number of Affected Assets	No. of PAPs	Description of Impact
1	Residential structure	1	1 PAP	One residential structure partially affected (approx. 2.5 m ²); minor boundary alteration required. Cash compensation planned.

2	Community structure (Madarasa)	1	1 Institution	Partial impact on Quranic Madarasa boundary wall (approx. 4.5 m ²). Cash compensation planned.
3	Water storage cistern	1	1 PAP	Functional berked (2m × 3m × 4m depth) directly impacted; requires compensation for loss and restoration.
4	Vacant land plot	1	1 PAP	Vacant land (14m × 70m) affected near outfall area due to drainage alignment. Cash compensation applicable.
5	Temporary access impacts for households near the trench area	Temporary	PAHs	Households (15) along narrow sections of the trunkline will experience temporary access disruptions, with alternative entry/exit points to be provided before excavation begins.
6	Temporary access impacts for shops	Temporary	34 Shops	Short-term access restrictions to shops during excavation. Cash compensation applicable.
7	Households Requiring Temporary Relocation	Temporary	2 PAHs	Households adjacent to the trench, with no alternative access, will require temporary relocation during excavation.

4. CENSUS SURVEY AND BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

4.1 Introduction

As part of SURP II, the construction of stormwater drainage infrastructure was prioritized as a key investment. In accordance with the project's RPF, socio-economic assessments were conducted from February 4–6, 2025, followed by a supplementary assessment on June 12–14, 2025, to identify and document PAPs impacted by the drainage works. These assessments focused on households and individuals whose assets or economic resources might be affected temporarily or permanently, directly or indirectly.

Special attention was given to vulnerable groups, such as elderly persons, female-headed households, people with disabilities, and unemployed youth, to ensure appropriate support measures are in place. The assessments were part of a wider series of socio-economic surveys involving key stakeholders, resulting in the identification of 40 PAPs, including 23 women owning small-scale businesses.

The stormwater drainage intervention, specifically the construction of the main trunk line, is implemented as a standalone sub-project under SURP II. The trunk line is designed to follow the existing right-of-way along Ali Qalalan Street to minimize disruption. Nevertheless, certain assets are expected to be affected, including fencing walls, septic tanks, kitchens and latrines, one room, one water reservoir, and one vacant plot of land. Additionally, 34 shops operating along and near the route have been identified; although not subject to physical displacement, they may face temporary disruptions from restricted access, noise, and dust impacts considered temporary and localized. All affected persons, including shop operators, have been identified, consulted, and will be covered under the project's compensation and mitigation framework.

4.2 Census and Cut-off Date

A census and asset inventory were conducted prior to the established cut-off date to identify affected persons and their assets. Eligibility for compensation and/or assistance requires individuals to have been recorded in this census and inventory. The cut-off date was determined by the municipality in consultation with the PIU team. For the stormwater drainage sub-project, the cut-off date is June 25, 2025. Persons who encroach on the project area after the relevant cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or assistance under SURP II.

4.3 Socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs

This sub-section summarizes the findings of the socio-economic study of PAPs, as presented in Table 5. A majority of the PAPs (65 percent) reported monthly incomes in the range of US\$100-US\$200 per month.

Table 3: Socio-economic characteristics of project-affected households

	Population	Number	Percentage	2.2	Monthly Income level		
1.1	Sex				Less than \$100	11	27.50%
	Female	25	62.50%		\$100-\$200	26	65%
	Male	15	37.50%		Above \$200	3	7.50%
1.2	Age Group			3	Social	Number	Percentage
	29 – 38 years	7	17.50%	3.1	Educational level		
	39 – 48 years	20	50%		Illiterate	7	17.50%
	49 – 58 years	11	27.50%		Primary	24	60%
	59 and above	2	5%		Secondary	9	22.50%
				3.2	Residence tenure		
					Permanent residence	32	80%
					Residence absent	0	0%
					Non-permanent resident	8	20%
1.3	Marital Status						
	Married	38	95%				
	Single	1	2.50%				
	Divorced	1	2.50%				
2	Economic	Number	Percentage				
2.1	Occupation						
	Driving	2	5%				
	Shopkeeper	24	60%				
	Cleaning	2	5%				
	Traditional elder/Chief	1	2.50%				
	Casual worker	5	12.50%				
	Housewife	5	12.50%				
	Other	1	2.50%				

4.4 Gender

Females (63%) outnumber males (37%). A significant share of female PAPs are small business owners (shopkeepers), indicating that women's livelihoods are directly at stake.

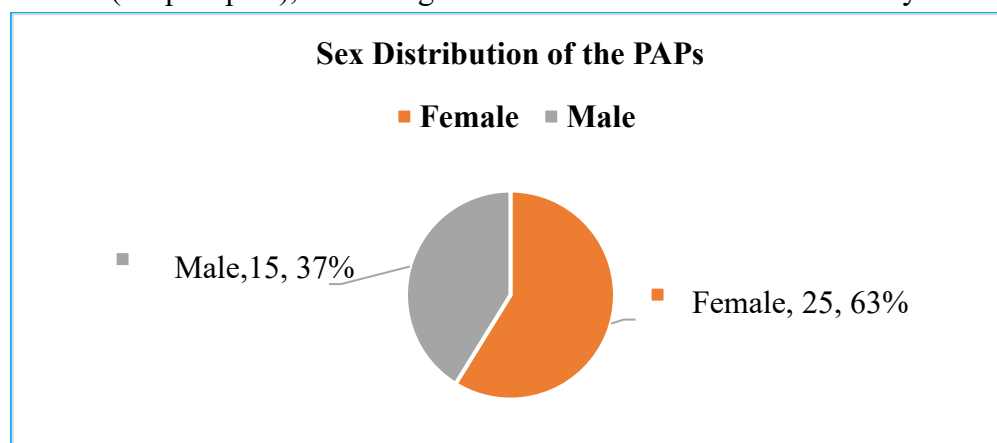


Figure 4.1: Sex distribution of PAPs

Of the 40 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) identified, 23 are women operating small-scale businesses along the project corridor. These women rely primarily on daily business income and have limited financial buffers, making them particularly vulnerable to temporary access restrictions and income disruption during civil works. In line with ESS5, gender-disaggregated analysis has been applied to identify differentiated impacts and to inform targeted mitigation and livelihood support measures.

4.5 Age range of the PAPs

The majority fall between 39–48 years (50%) and 49–58 years (28%), reflecting a predominantly middle-aged group. Only 5% are over 59, meaning few elderly PAPs, but their vulnerability still requires attention.

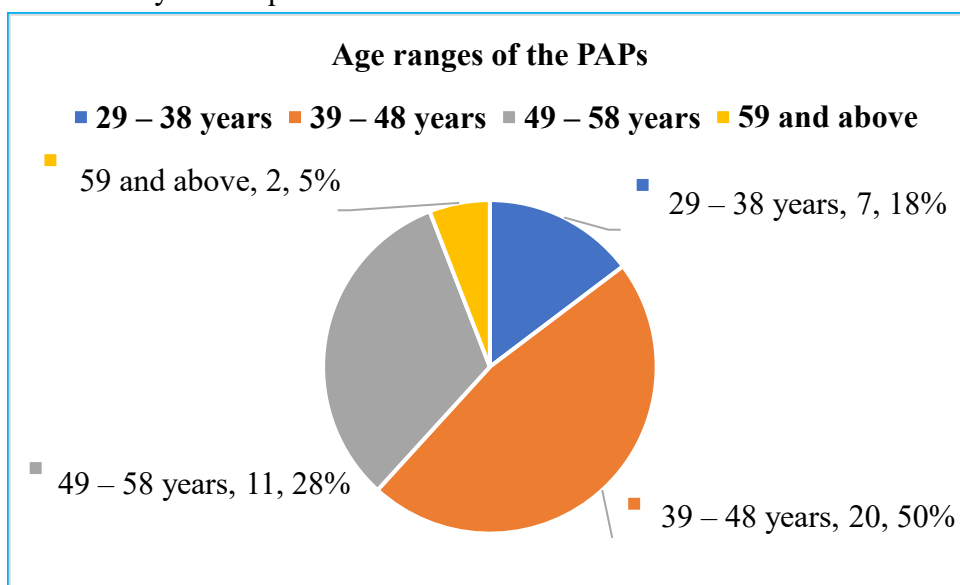


Figure 4.2: Age of PAPs

4.6 Marital Status

95% are married, with very few single or divorced. This suggests most PAPs belong to family-based households, so impacts may extend beyond individuals to dependents.

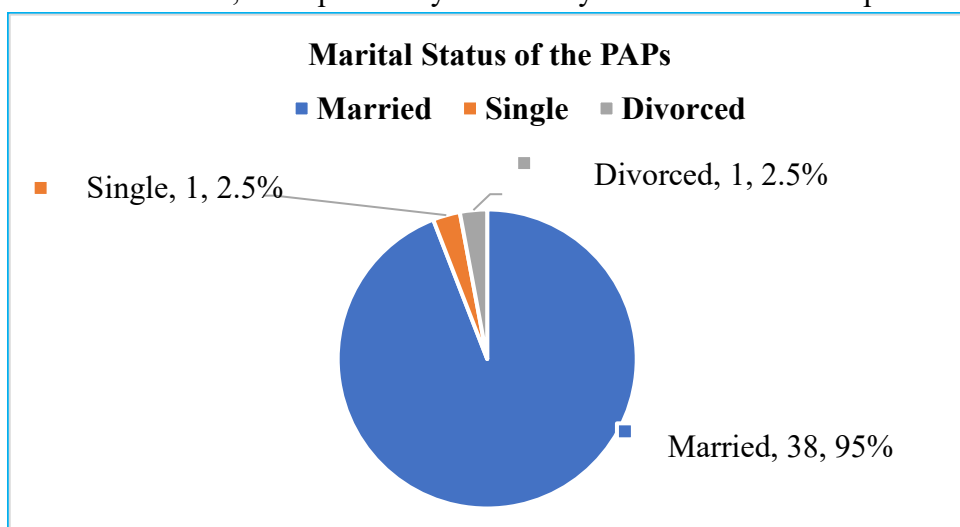


Figure 4.3: Marital Status

4.7 Educational level

60% reached primary education, 23% secondary, and 18% are illiterate. Low education levels may limit alternative livelihood opportunities and resilience.

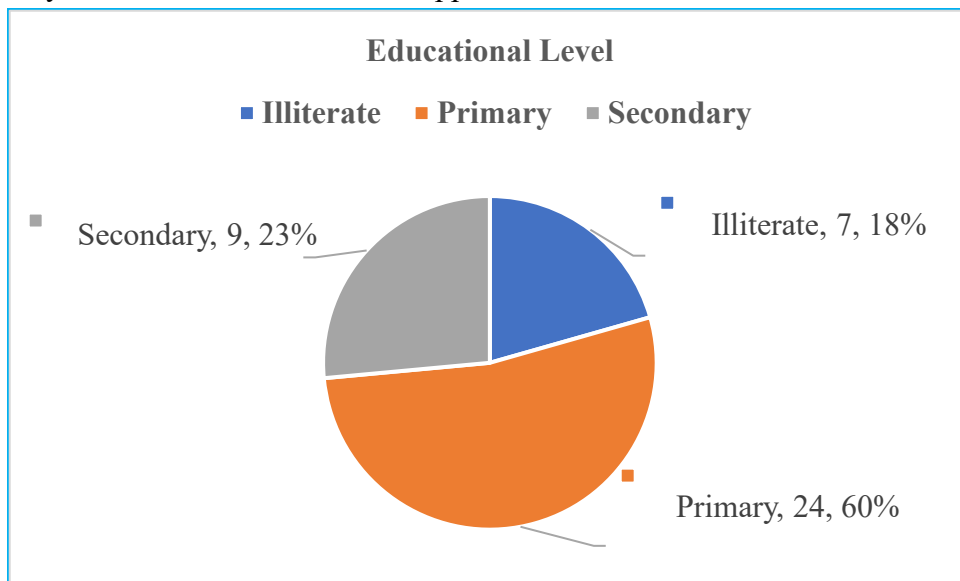


Figure 4.4: Educational level

4.8 Occupation

Shopkeepers dominate (60%), making small-scale business the primary source of livelihood. Others include casual workers (13%), housewives (13%), drivers, and cleaners (5% each). The high proportion of shopkeepers highlights potential business disruption risks.

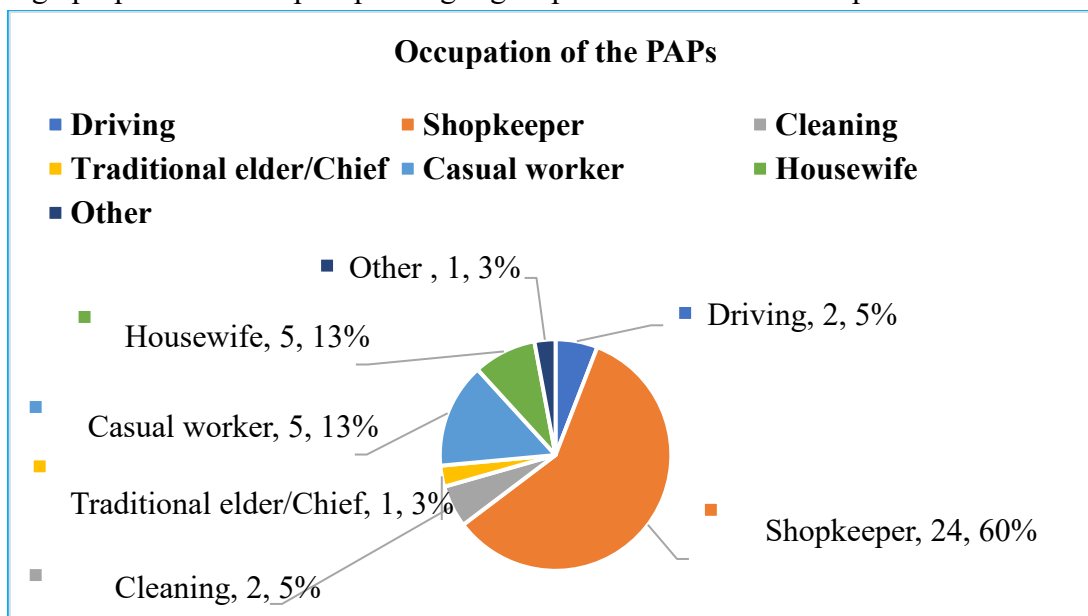


Figure 4.5: Occupation

4.9 Income earner

A majority (65%) earn between US\$100–200/month, while 28% earn below US\$100, indicating vulnerability to income shocks. Only 8% earn above US\$200, showing overall low-income status.

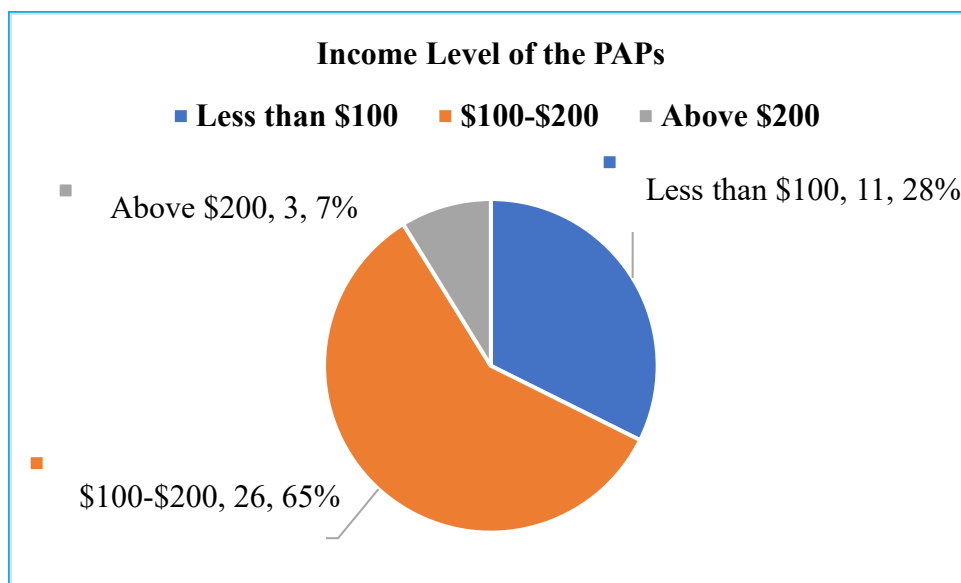


Figure 4.6: Income level

4.10 Residence tenure

80% are permanent residents, while 20% are members of non-resident households. The dominance of permanent residents indicates that most PAPs have long-term social and economic ties to the project area.

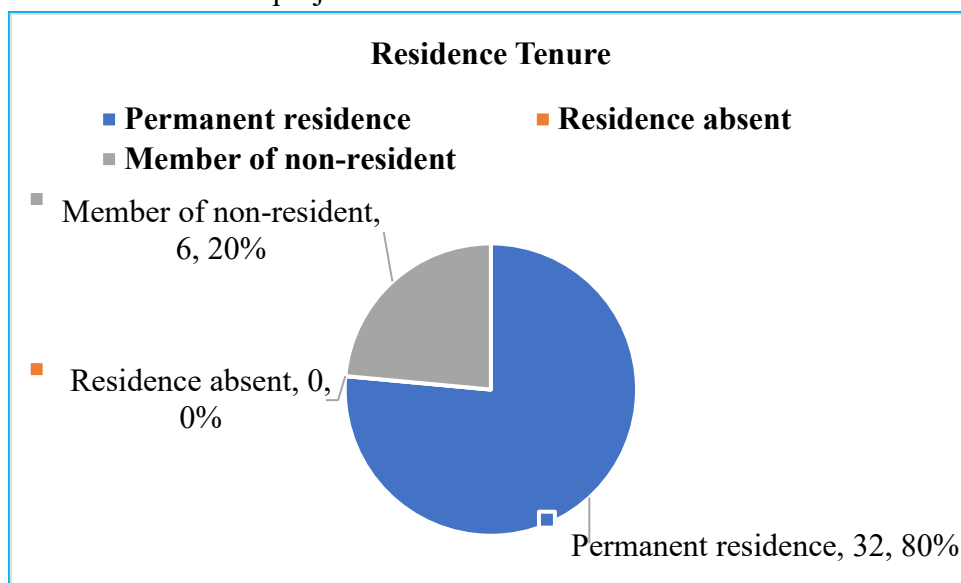


Figure 4.7: Residence tenure

4.11 Summary of individual PAHs

The table below presents a summary of the socio-economic and asset inventory data collected during the census survey conducted by the assessment team. A joint team consisting of engineers from the Garowe Municipality, the PIU Project Engineer, and the Environmental and Social Safeguards team carried out asset valuations in accordance with the SURP II Guidelines. The team evaluated the condition of affected structures whether built with stone, brick, or other materials and recorded their dimensions and surface areas. Valuations were determined based on prevailing local market rates.

Throughout the process, PAPs were actively engaged to confirm asset ownership, provide input on asset conditions, and ensure transparency and accuracy of the valuations. For businesses such as shops and kiosks, daily income information was gathered from the owners, and comparable businesses were reviewed to validate income estimates and determine the extent of temporary livelihood impacts.

The table includes the full list of PAPs impacted by the construction of the stormwater drainage infrastructure. Further details, including individual asset valuations, bills of quantities, and assessments of temporary income loss, are provided in Annex 14.

Table 4: Summary of individual PAHs' socio-economic status

(Omitted)

Table 5: Shop owners along the main trunk line route may be impacted during the construction phase and estimated compensation cost

(Omitted)

Table 6: Households that require relocation due to lack of creation of an alternative access route during the construction of the main trunk line in Hodan Village

(Omitted)

In accordance with the entitlements outlined in the RPF, owners of buildings and structures that are partially affected will receive cash compensation for the impacted portions of their assets. Shop owners who experience temporary loss of access to their premises during construction will be compensated with an amount equivalent to two months of their net monthly income. Additionally, households facing restricted access to and from their gates or doorways during the construction phase will be supported through the provision of safe and practical alternative access routes.

To effectively manage and mitigate these impacts, the Garowe Local Government will ensure that all required compensation payments and support measures are provided prior to the commencement of civil works.

5. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Somali national laws are still being developed and at the moment there are many parts, including land related matters such as expropriation, which are going through parliamentary processes. Notwithstanding this, in the current federal state system, the different levels of government (at federal, state and municipal levels) have developed laws that address land issues or reverted to laws that existed prior to the collapse of the Somali Democratic Republic.

5.1 National Laws

The current supreme law in Somalia is the Provisional Constitution of 2012. The right to own property and the right to compensation is addressed in Sections 1 and 2 of **Article 26** which state:

- Every person has the right to own, use, enjoy, sell, and transfer property.
- The state may compulsorily acquire property only if doing so is in the public interest, and
- Any person whose property has been acquired in the name of public interest has the right to just compensation from the State as agreed by the parties or decided by a court.

The Constitution also addresses issues related to land in **Article 43**, which state:

- Land is Somalia's primary resource and the basis of the people's livelihood.
- Land shall be held, used and managed in an equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable manner.
- The Federal Government shall develop a national land policy, which shall be subject to constant review.
- No permit may be granted regarding the permanent use of any portion of the land, sea or air of the territory of the Federal Republic of Somalia. The Federal Parliament shall enact a law regulating the size, timeline and conditions of permits of land use; and
- The Federal Government, in consultation with the Federal Member States and other stakeholders, shall regulate land policy, land control and use measures.

5.2 National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and IDPs

In 2019, the federal government developed a national policy to address the crisis around forced migration. Principle 2 of the national policy on refugees-returnees addresses Protection against forced displacement indicating:

- a) Every citizen living in Somalia shall have the right to be protected against being forcibly displaced from his or her home, region or place of habitual residence.
- b) The prohibition of forced displacement includes displacement caused by:
- c) Policies relating to clan affiliation of the affected population.
- d) Development projects that are not justified by compelling and overriding public interests, as determined by competent authorities and reviewed by an impartial court if necessary.
- e) Displacement of populations from their houses and places of residence, unless the safety and health of those affected requires their evacuation.
- f) Armed conflict, unless the security of the civilian involved or imperative military reasons so demand, in accordance with humanitarian law.

- g) Collective punishment and other human rights abuses; and forced eviction of individuals, families or communities from the homes or land that they occupy, without the provision of and access to appropriate forms of legal or other protection.
- h) Displacement shall last no longer than required by the circumstances.

5.3 Puntland Laws

In Puntland State of Somalia, the legislative acts given below regulates the issues of obtaining State ownership rights to private owned lands based on the necessary public needs caused due to infrastructure constructions activities.

Puntland's Urban Land Management Act covers all matters related to urban land and provides guidelines on the governance, and management of urban land. Chapter Four of this draft law covers land rights and obligations.

Article 38 confirms the right to own land and property stating: "Every person has the right to legally own land and property in accordance with Article 17 of the Constitution of the Puntland State of Somalia and no property can be repossessed without legal justification unless it is in the public interest, in which case appropriate compensation must be made at the earliest opportunity".

Article 22 of this law deals with the repossession of private land for public interest whereby the mayor of a town is vested with powers to repose previously allotted land, subject to approval from local councilors, and the Ministry of Public Works. This law states that: Those affected by this order will have the right to the following: a) Compensation to the value of the structure on the site. b) The right to an alternative and equivalent (in value and size) to the repossessed parcel of land. Although compensation is to be granted under this law, it is also limited to legal structures, as indicated "the compensation will be paid if the structure was lawful". In addition to this, relocation costs will be borne by the affected party. The law also states that the process to be followed during repossession will be in accordance with the Land Laws and the Puntland Constitution. This law strictly limits the use of such repossessed land for public use only. This Article has a grievance redressal mechanism "Any individual affected by the repossession, which does not receive compensation, proposed under this article, has the right to request the court for compensation arising from the repossession and the damages related to it".

Article 35 of this law covers relocation or demolition of illegal property stating: The local authority, in fulfillment of the urban plan, has power to demolish illegal structures, whether permanent or temporary. This law permits "Relocation of a settlement when an emerging public interest need arises or when the development of the settlement does not comply with the urban plan or when a specific location has been zoned for a different purpose". The law also states that the inhabitants must be relocated to a suitable alternative, and the costs will be borne by the local authority. Although the above is very clear in relation to compensation for illegal structures there is some lack of clarity as the next section seems to be contradictory indicating: "Actions taken against illegal construction do not allow the individual to claim allotment of

another parcel and relocation (of inhabitants of illegal structures) does not include any compensation. Only inhabitants of settlements that are relocated will have a rightful claim to allotment of land that may arise from the relocation”.

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

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

- Where relocation cannot be avoided, displaced persons shall be meaningfully consulted throughout the entire project cycle individually and collectively, with a right to appeal, and receive the opportunity to participate in the project activities and share the project benefits.
- The property or use rights of owners and users shall be registered.
- Compensation for any loss of private property, such as built structures, crops and trees, and for the type of rights of any use, shall be determined at the time of relocation and paid before relocation commences.
- Compensation shall be according to the market value of the land and the property, or the interest therein of the claimant at the valuation date. The assessment of compensation is by an independent evaluator appointed by the Local Council or the General Works Sub-Committee; and
- The relocated persons shall be assisted in restoring their livelihoods and standards of living.

5.4 World Bank Requirement on Resettlement

World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standard ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) is applicable for land matters related to SURP II ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. It acknowledges that project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

The objectives of World Bank's policy on project induced land matters are:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

ESS5 applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation.

- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law.
- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures.
- Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project.
- Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project-specific cut-off date.
- Displacement of people because of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible.
- Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas.
- Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation.
- Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

5.5 Gap Analysis Between Country Legislation and World Bank Safeguards Requirement

This section compares the different laws from Puntland, the federal Government of Somalia with the World Bank's ESS5 on Resettlement. Specifically addressed are consultation requirements, eligibility for compensation, valuation method, grievance redress mechanism (GRM), disclosure of information and the timing of compensation payments. For the SURP II, the Bank's ESS5 will take precedence over any of these other laws.

Table 7: Comparative Gap Analysis of Somalia Laws and Policies and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)

Item	Somali Law/Policy	World Bank Requirements (ESS5)	Gaps	Gap filling measures
Consultation	Provisional Constitutions of Somalia (Article 43) call for consultation between the Mayor and the Planning Committee prior to the expropriation of private land.	Project Affected Persons (PAPs) facing physical or economic displacement persons must be meaningfully consulted to express their concerns and discuss ways to minimize impacts on affected communities. PAPs also should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.	Somalia consultation mechanisms appear to prioritize government agencies and may not adequately involve project affected persons.	World Bank's ESS5 guidelines and RAP are to be followed.
Compensation Eligibility	Provisional Constitution of Somalia states that the state may compulsorily acquire property only if doing so is in the public interest. Any person whose property has been acquired in the name of public interest has the right to just compensation from the State as agreed by the parties or decided by a court (Article 26). Compensation is provided only for	World Bank recognizes three classes of PAPs eligible for compensation: 1. Those with formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country). 2. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim that is recognized under the laws of the country. 3. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim the land they	Those without legal title to land, including squatters and encroachers, are eligible for only limited protection under Somali laws and policies.	World Bank's ESS5 guidelines and RAP are to be followed.

Item	Somali Law/Policy	World Bank Requirements (ESS5)	Gaps	Gap filling measures
	occupants of temporary structures. Affected persons are to be settled in suitable land and their eviction and settlement costs be paid for by the local government.	are occupying (e.g. squatters, encroachers). Types of losses to be compensated include physical and economic displacements and cover land, residential or commercial structures, and lost income caused by temporary or permanent economic displacement.		
Valuation Method	According to Provisional Constitution of Somalia the affected persons have a right to be compensated as agreed by the parties or decided by a court (Article 26). However, it has no reference how the amount of compensation is determined. The Garowe Municipality Public Works Department is responsible for land valuation.	World Bank requires full replacement cost for all lost assets.	Government methods may not ensure full replacement value.	World Bank's ESS5 guidelines and RAP are to be followed.
Grievance Mechanism	Somalia laws mention the right of the PAP to file their grievances with law courts, however, there is no clear redress mechanism.	World Bank policy requires project-level GRM to cover resettlement, and related compensation matters and operations.	Law courts may be cumbersome, costly, or intimidating remedy, especially for those with no formal land titles, IDPs, refugees, those unable to read or write and should be used only as last resort.	World Bank's ESS5 guidelines and RAP are to be followed.
Information Disclosure	No specific requirement for disclosure of	World Bank requires disclosure by World Bank at its website, and simultaneous public in-	Somalia law/policy provides insufficient measures to inform	World Bank's ESS5 guidelines and RAP are to be

Item	Somali Law/Policy	World Bank Requirements (ESS5)	Gaps	Gap filling measures
	information.	country disclosure by clients' websites or other readily accessible public disclosure means. Information should be disclosed in language(s) understood by the PAPs and other stakeholders.	PAPs.	followed.
Compensation Payment Schedule and Cut-off date	Not addressed in Somalia laws or policies.	Cut-off date to be established at time of census and asset survey. Compensation to be agreed upon with PAPs and provided prior to taking over assets or relocation.	Somalia law/policy provides insufficient information guidelines on or compensation schedule and establishment of a cut-off date.	World Bank's ESS5 guidelines and RAP are to be followed.
Vulnerable groups	Not addressed in Somalia laws.	The objective of World Bank ESS5 is to improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.	Somalia law/policy provides insufficient guidelines on vulnerable groups affected by projects.	World Bank's ESS5 guidelines and RAP are to be followed.

5.6 Institutional Framework

The overall responsibility for RAP implementation will rest with the Municipality of Garowe. The Department of Public Works (DPW) at the municipal level is responsible for assessing and approving land tenure titles and deeds. Specifically, DPW has been involved in the preparation of the RAP process, including asset inventory and valuation of affected properties. This is to ensure that compensation is given to people who are adversely affected in accordance with laws. RAP implementation arrangements will ensure gender-responsive delivery of compensation and assistance. Women PAPs will be supported through inclusive outreach and participation in resettlement and grievance mechanisms, and monitoring will include gender-disaggregated indicators to assess livelihood restoration outcomes. The various entities involved in the RAP implementation and their responsibilities are captured below.

Table 8: RAP Implementation Responsibilities

ENTITY	RESPONSIBILITY
Garowe Municipality	<p>The Garowe Municipality will have the overall responsibility in implementing the RAP in accordance with government regulations and World Bank's ESF. The Municipality will be responsible for providing compensation for all project affected persons.</p> <p>The Public Works Department will facilitate the demolition of structures where necessary and providing alternative locations for the project affected persons where required.</p>
PIU	The PIU will coordinate the activities under this RAP, ensuring their implementation in line with the agreed terms. The E&S Specialist will be responsible for identifying income restoration and rehabilitation programs as early as possible during project preparation.
Zone Administration Office	As the entity closest to and most familiar with the PAPs, the Zone Administration Office will guide the implementation of the RAP. Zone officers will play a key role in engaging with the identified PAPs and supporting their relocation. In addition, the Zone Administration Office will host the Resettlement and Grievance Redress Committees and provide the necessary space for their operations.
Community Organizations	Community organizations will play a key role in ensuring that the resettlement plan is implemented as designed and that any changes in circumstances do not adversely affect the PAPs. They will also support awareness-raising among PAPs and assist them in maximizing the benefits of the Project.
Resettlement Committee (RC)	The Resettlement Committee is a representative body comprising members from Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and implementing entities. The RC plays a central role in the implementation of the RAP, particularly in facilitating fair and transparent compensation processes. Its responsibilities include negotiating with local authorities on behalf of PAPs, coordinating with residents to ensure inclusive participation, creating synergies between stakeholders, and resolving resettlement-related concerns in a participatory and equitable manner. The RC serves as a key link between the project implementation team and affected communities, ensuring that resettlement measures are effectively planned and executed.
Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	The GRC will be responsible for ensuring that all complaints and grievances arising from the various components of the project are addressed in a fair, transparent, and timely manner.

6. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

6.1 Eligibility

Any person or household that lost property due to the implementation of the stormwater drainage sub-project is eligible for compensation and/or assistance. To qualify, individuals must have been recorded in the census and asset inventory conducted prior to the established cut-off date of June 25, 2025. This cut-off date was determined by the municipality in consultation with the PIU team.

ESS5 defines three categories of affected persons who are eligible for compensation and assistance. The three categories include:

- Category (a): Affected persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets are those who have formal documentation under national law to prove their rights or are specifically recognized in national law as not requiring documentation. In the simplest case, an area is registered in the name of individuals or communities. In other cases, persons may have a lease on the land and therefore have legal rights.
- Category (b): Affected persons who do not have formal rights to land or assets, but who have a recognized or recognizable claim under national law. They may have been using the land for generations without formal documentation under customary or traditional tenure arrangements that are accepted by the community and recognized by national law. In other cases, they may never have been provided with formal title, or their documents may be incomplete or lost. They may have a claim for adverse possession if they have occupied land for a certain period as defined by national law, without the formal owner contesting the occupation. In such cases, national law often has legal procedures by which such claims can become recognized.
- Category (c): Affected persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim the land or assets they occupy, or use are eligible for assistance under ESS5. Affected persons in these groups are not eligible for compensation for land but are eligible for resettlement and livelihood assistance and compensation for assets. Those who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation/assistance under SURP II.

Property owners: Includes any person, household regardless of their ownership status that will face their living adversely affected; and/or lose their assets due to the implementation of the project.

Small scale business operators: A person who owns a shop within the project-affected area, the operation of which will be disrupted by the project activities. She/he will receive assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix.

6.2 Entitlements

Table 9: Entitlement matrix

Assets	Type of Impact	Entitled Person (s)	Entitlement
Buildings and structures	No Displacement: Structures partially affected, but the remaining premise remains viable for continued use.	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets. Restitution work or cash assistance to cover the cost of restoration of the remaining structure in line with PAP's choice.
		Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected assets (any verifiable improvement to the property) and disturbance compensation equivalent to 1 month's rent.
	Displacement Entire structure affected or the structure is partially affected but the remaining structure is not suitable for continued use.	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or construction/provision of alternative structure which is acceptable to the PAP. Right to salvage material without deduction from compensation. Relocation assistance to cover moving cost.
		Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for any verifiable improvement to the property, rent and deposit refund. Relocation assistance to cover moving cost. Right to salvage material without deduction from compensation.
		Street vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 1 month of net income based on estimates from comparable businesses.
		Informal dwellers (including IDPs/Returnees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide arrangements to allow them to obtain adequate housing with security of tenure. Where these displaced persons own structures, compensation for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at replacement cost.

Assets	Type of Impact	Entitled Person (s)	Entitlement
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on consultation with such displaced persons, relocation assistance in lieu of compensation for land sufficient for them to restore their standard of living at an adequate alternative site will be provided.
Business	Loss of access (e.g temporary or permanent)	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 100% of the net monthly income to be paid to affected persons until construction is completed (permanent loss of access). Cash compensation equivalent to 50% of net monthly income based on estimates from comparable businesses or income declared during the census for length of time access is lost (temporary loss of access). Provide the opportunity for businesses to operate in nearby locations until construction is completed. Assistance to help find alternative temporary or permanent locations to re-establish business. Right to salvage material without deduction from compensation. Livelihood restoration assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training).
Community building	Temporary loss of access	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation to cover up to one-month public transportation cost to the nearest same facility in the town/city.
	Displacement	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or alternative structure which is acceptable to the PAP.

Assets	Type of Impact	Entitled Person (s)	Entitlement
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage material without deduction from compensation. • Relocation assistance to cover moving cost. • Assistance with finding new location.
		Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost for any verifiable improvement to the property. • Rent and deposit refund. • Relocation assistance to cover moving cost. • Assistance with finding new location.
Electric poles			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of electric poles
Vulnerable groups		<p>May include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widows/Female headed households. • Single women dependent on sons, brothers, or others for support. • Elderly. • Persons with disabilities. • Persons living with HIV/AIDS or other debilitating illnesses. • Internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees or returnees, living by themselves as a group or with host families. • Orphans and/or street children. • Socially or economically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional/special assistance (livelihood restoration support) during construction phase. Criterion for rendering additional assistance include people with no or limited incomes; female-headed households and elder-headed households. The additional assistance will be calculated based on the information provided by the PAPs as well as physical inspections and observations on the general livelihood conditions of the PAPs during the survey. The additional assistance is a top-up to compensations for property loss, and it aims to help the person with additional income for short period of time during the construction stage. • Psychosocial counselling to adjust to physical or economic displacement. • Women PAP operating small-scale businesses shall receive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access to livelihood restoration and/or transitional assistance during

Assets	Type of Impact	Entitled Person (s)	Entitlement
		marginalized groups. • Women who own small-scale businesses.	periods of temporary disruptions. – facilitation of nearby temporary business locations and short-term income support, as applicable.
Residential structures	Temporary relocation due to construction activities (e.g. excavation, drainage works)	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation assistance, including logistical and transport support for household belongings. • Provision of rental assistance during the relocation period, with the project covering all rental costs. • Provision of a temporary rental household in a nearby area or a location familiar and acceptable to the affected household for the duration of relocation. • Support to ensure continuity of children’s education, including provision of school fees where applicable.

During the census survey, PAPs were clearly informed that the municipality would be responsible for compensating affected assets, and they were advised not to undertake any further encroachments into the right-of-way (RoW). The final list of eligible PAPs, as detailed in the RAP Annexes 1, 2, and 3, serves as the official basis for determining and delivering entitlements.

6.3 Asset Valuation

This section describes the methodology used for the valuating affected physical assets (such as buildings, structures and businesses) eligible for compensation, in line with Puntland laws and the World Bank’s ESS5.

The valuation of losses focused on determining the replacement cost of affected assets, defined as the amount required to replace the lost assets with a similar one of equivalent quality and functionality, using current market prices for materials, labor, and transportation. To establish these market prices, the PIU Engineer conducted a rapid, case-by-case assessment by gathering recent local quotations from suppliers and contractors in Garowe, across referencing prevailing rates for similar assets in the area, and consulting directly with PAPs to verify reasonableness and incorporate their knowledge of local costs. This market-based approach ensured that compensation reflects the full replacement cost without depreciation.

The assessment was carried out using the standard asset inventory form provided in the project’s RPF. The process involved the PIU team (comprising the Environmental and Social

Specialist, Project Engineer, and Project Coordinator) working in collaboration with village-level municipality, and GRC representatives.

Asset valuation was conducted by a valuation committee comprising PIU technical staff and relevant local authority representatives, with direct participation of PAPs. Independent valuers were not engaged because the RAP was an update of an existing document, and due to time, resource, and local capacity constraints, including limited availability of qualified valuers. Valuation was carried out through joint asset verification, transparent disclosure of rates, and direct consultation with PAPs. During evaluation process, no PAP disputed the assessed values or proposed compensation amounts.

To address any potential concerns, PAPs are informed that they may raise issues regarding the valuation or compensation amounts through the Project's GRM, which is fully operational and accessible for this purpose.

Valuation Procedure

At each affected person, the valuer took careful count of all properties. In addition, the valuer counted and measured all the affected structures in the presence of the affected person. The asset inventory form was used to record all the properties affected with the presence of the property owner.

Structure compensation

Compensation will be provided to all individuals whose assets or access to assets is affected or disturbed, because of securing the required sized of the RoW. The compensation for the loss of physical assets was different depending on the type of impact, and eligibility of the PAPs. Compensation will be given in the form of cash compensation and/or assistance.

Standing electric poles

Standing electric poles need relocation. There were seven electric poles which are likely to be affected by the project. These electric poles are scattered at different locations. The municipality will negotiate with the power supply company (NECSOM) prior to relocation of poles.

Subsurface Utility

The GPR survey revealed several findings of different utilities such as water pipes, sewer lines and pipes, electric cables, telecommunication cables which are essential in the infrastructure processes. Before the implementation phase, the municipality will organize a consultation meeting with all relevant stakeholders responsible for utilities to map and assess all existing utilities in the areas proposed for the main trunk line.

7. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation and stakeholder engagement were central to the preparation and updating of the RAP for the stormwater trunk drainage. Consultations with PAPs and affected households were conducted during the initial census survey on February 4–6, 2025, and subsequently during the RAP updating exercise on June 12–14, 2025.

These engagements were carried out through face-to-face meetings, group discussions, and household visits, ensuring inclusiveness and direct communication with both male and female household heads. PAPs were informed of their rights, the cut-off date, eligibility criteria, and the available compensation and GRM. Meetings took place both at the homes of affected persons and at the Garowe Municipality offices, with participation from municipal officials, the PIU, and community representatives.

To ensure broad awareness, Garowe Municipality also issued formal cut-off date notifications and supplemented these with public announcements through local radio broadcasts. This process secured PAPs understanding of the RAP measures, fostered transparency, and strengthened local ownership of the resettlement process.

Gender-sensitive consultations were conducted to ensure meaningful participation of women PAPs, particularly women business owners. Their concerns regarding access, safety, and income continuity informed the design of mitigation and livelihood measures. Continued engagement with women PAPs will be maintained throughout RAP implementation.

The details of these consultations are documented in the meeting minutes of February 2025 and June 2025, with latter specifically covering the RAP reopening and stormwater drainage trunk line (Annex 4).

8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

The implementation team within the Municipality was established to implement the RAP. All activities shown in the RAP are covered by Municipality funds and are to be completed prior to commencing the road construction works. SURP II PIU is responsible for preparing and implementing approved RAP, under the support and supervision of the PCU and World Bank (WB) team. The RAP implementation schedule is described in the table below.

Table 10: Implementation schedule

S/N	Task	Timeline
1	RAP preparation, review and approval (initial draft)	14 January – 25, March 13, 2025
2	Public disclosure of the approved RAP	May 6, 2025
3	RAP revised prior to implementation	June 12-14, 2025
4	Redisclosure of the Updated RAP	November 2025
5	Implementation of the RAP for stormwater drainage	November-December 2025
6	Monitoring of the RAP implementation for stormwater drainage	Continuous

Table 11: Estimated Costs for Stormwater Drainage Subproject

The table below presents the estimated compensation costs for the construction of the main trunk line of the stormwater drainage system, which are yet to be disbursed to the eligible PAPs. The total estimated compensation cost, including a contingency provision, is US\$28,478.10

Impact	Compensation cost, US\$	Source of fund
Compensation cost for affected structure (e.g., rooms, fences, berkedes, land, etc.) by the construction of the main trunk line	\$11,322	Garowe Municipality
Compensation cost for business disturbances during the construction phase	\$15,000	
Support for rent and relocation of two households in Hodan village for two months	\$800	
Sub Total	\$27,122.00	
Contingency 5%	\$1,356.10	
Grand Total	\$28,478.10	

9. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The implementation of the RAP could generate complaints and grievances. A Grievance Mechanism (GM) that provides the means for any person or household aggrieved or dissatisfied with any activities related to the RAP implementation or project activities is already established at Garowe Municipality. The core of GM is therefore to ensure PAPs have the avenue for seeking redress to a concern. This is in line with the requirement of the WB's ESF that all project resettlements incorporate a GM that is accessible, free, easily understood, transparent and effective. The PAPs were not only informed of the formation or existence of a GM for stated purposes but were also involved in selecting individuals who will represent them at the consultation and negotiation meetings.

Uptake Channels: Grievances and/or comments related to SURP II can be submitted through grievance channel details that are shown below. Anonymous grievances will be allowed to be raised and addressed.

Email address:	bashiir.surp@plstate.so
Telephone number (s):	+252 (0) 907 798155
In Person	Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Office, Garowe Municipality

Management Of Resettlement Related Grievances: As captured in the August 2024 updated RF grievances relevant to resettlement mostly include community or individual's dissatisfaction with: (a) the eligibility criteria, (b) the amount of compensation or assistance measures; (c) unexpected and unaddressed resettlement impacts; and (d) implementation or timing of such measures. The overall process of grievance handling is as follows:

- a) RC, including representatives of PAPs will establish the compensation rates.
- b) During the initial stages of the valuation process, the affected persons are given copies of grievance procedures as a guide on how to handle the grievances/sensitization of PAPs.
- c) The process of grievance redress will start with registration of the grievances to be addressed for reference, and to enable progress updates of the cases. See the Nagaad AF3 SEF for grievance redress form.

Appeal Process: The project has a three-tier Grievance Mechanism in place at zone, municipality, and federal government levels. The aggrieved person has always the option to resort to the national judiciary system. The diagram below shows the appeal process.

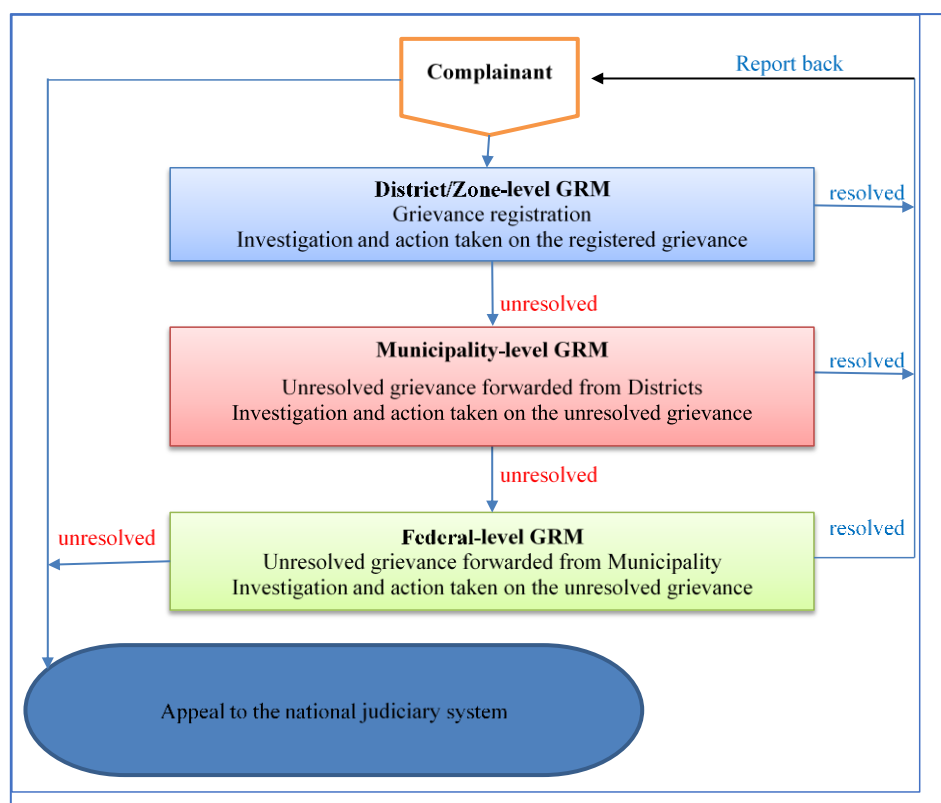


Figure 1: SURP II Grievance Appeal Process

Grievance Management Process:

GRCs across the levels will manage and process grievances by following the steps shown below with timeframe.

	Steps to address the grievance	Indicative timeline	Responsibility
1	Receive, register and acknowledge complaint in writing.	Within one day	Zone GRC is supported by PIU/engineering and supervision consultant.
2	Screen and establish the basis of the grievance; Where the complaint cannot be accepted (for example, complaints that are not related to project), the reason for the rejection should be clearly explained to the complainant.	Within three days	Zone GRC is supported by PIU/engineering and supervision consultant.
3	GRC to consider ways to address the complaint.	Within three days	Zone GRC supported by PIU/engineering and supervision consultant
4	Implement the case resolution or the unsatisfied complainant can seek redress with the appeal process.	Within three days	Municipal GRC/Federal GRC in case of appeal.
5	Elevation of the case to a national judiciary system, if complainant so wishes	Any time	The complainant.

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To ensure smooth implementation of the compensation plan and safeguard the interests of affected persons, the RAP will be subject to continuous monitoring. Monitoring will take place at two levels: internal and external. Particular attention will be given to assessing the effectiveness of support provided to vulnerable groups through external monitoring activities. The updated RF of August 2024 outlines a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system designed to guarantee that all PAPs are fully and compensated. This system incorporates both internal and external monitoring, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be carried out by the GM-PIU team under the leadership of the M&E Specialist, with support from the E&S and M&E Specialists at the PCU. The purpose is to track progress against RAP milestones and produce monthly monitoring reports on project impacts. This level of monitoring will focus particularly on the compensation allocation schedule and compliance with the laws and policies outlined in the RAP. The structured collaboration between the PIU and PCU ensures effective data collection and analysis. A comprehensive database will be established to store census data for comparative analysis, ensuring that information is easily accessible and up to date. To assess the performance of the compensation plan, a set of indicators will be monitored, disaggregated by gender where relevant. The following parameters will be tracked:

- **Displacement Metrics:** The number of PAPs physically or economically displaced by each sub-project will be documented to assess the scale of impact.
- **Employment of Impacted Residents:** The number of residents affected by the project who are employed will be tracked to gauge the project's local economic benefits.
- **Compensation Timing:** Monitoring will include the timing of compensation payments in relation to the commencement of physical works, ensuring that PAPs receive compensation before any disruption occurs.
- **Compensation Amounts:** The specific compensation amounts paid to each PAP will be recorded to ensure transparency and accountability in the compensation process.
- **Grievance Tracking:** The number of grievances raised by PAPs and the number successfully resolved will be monitored to evaluate the effectiveness of the GRM.
- **Consultations Held:** The frequency and outcomes of consultations with PAPs will be documented to ensure that their voices are heard and considered in the implementation process.

10.2 External Monitoring

The World Bank will engage a CTG Consultant and a Third-Party Monitor (TPM) against the baseline established prior to RAP implementation. This external monitoring will take place at least once a year. The consultant will conduct field visits to verify and validate information on

PAPs. Activities will include face-to-face interviews to confirm identities, assess the nature and extent of impacts on properties and livelihoods, and verify entitlement records. The process also ensures that any grievances raised are documented and that recorded data reflects on-the-ground realities.

As an external implementing partner, UNOPS played a critical role in all stages of RAP preparation. Its responsibilities included providing technical oversight, ensuring that RAP activities complied with the World Bank's safeguards policies and the project's RPF, and supporting the quality assurance of socio-economic surveys, consultations, and documentation. UNOPS will also support the PIU and Garowe Municipality in applying best practices, monitor RAP implementation progress, and ensure that compensation, grievance redress, and livelihood restoration measures are delivered in a transparent, timely, and equitable manner.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Eligible PAPs for Structures and Land with Estimated Compensation Costs – Main Trunk Line of Stormwater Drainage Sub-Project

(Omitted)

**Annex 2: List of Eligible PAPs for Temporary Loss of Access to Their Shops with
Estimated Compensation Costs – Main Trunk Line of Stormwater Drainage Sub-
Project**

(Omitted)

**Annex 3: List of Households Identified in Hodan Village Requiring Temporary
Alternative Access Routes During Main Trunk Line Construction Works**

List of PAPs not disclosed due to data privacy and protection requirements.

Annex 4: Meeting Minutes for Community Consultation on Construction of Proposed Main Trunk Line for Stormwater Drainage Subproject

Location	Conference Room, Garowe City
Date of Meeting	February 22, 2025
Time	10:00 – 12:00am
Purpose of the meeting	Community consultation on construction of main trunk line for stormwater drainage subproject
Agenda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Participants • Opening Remarks • Overview of the Project • Discussions on main trunk line, specification and impacts, and compensation • Concerns and feedback 	
Participants <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Faisal Abdi Mumin, Safeguards Specialist, PIU 2. Mr. Mohamed Abdirahman Gure, Project Coordinator, PIU 3. Eng. Mohamed Abdullahi, Project Engineer, PIU 4. Ms. Hayat Mohamed Abdi, Community Development Specialist, PIU 5. 15 PAPs 	
Opening Remarks <p>Mr. Faisal welcomed all participants and briefly introduced the purpose of the meeting, which is to discuss the potential impacts of the construction of the main trunk line for stormwater drainage, focusing on the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). He emphasized the importance of community participation and feedback.</p>	
Overview of the Project <p>Ms. Mohamed Gure provided an overview of the stormwater drainage subproject, explaining the objective of constructing a main trunk line to improve flood control in Garowe City. He detailed the proposed route of the trunk line and highlighted the areas affected by the project.</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <p>The stormwater drainage will run through several residential areas, partially affecting households and businesses directly.</p> <p>The project aims to alleviate flooding issues, particularly during the rainy season.</p> <p>Potential impacts include partial damage to properties with no possibilities of relocation of affected households.</p>	
Discussions on the proposed Main trunk drainage <p>Mr. Faisal discussed the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), including how properties will be assessed for compensation, the types of compensation available, and the timeline for payment.</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <p>Compensation will be based on the current market value of affected properties.</p> <p>Eligible forms of compensation include cash payment, relocation assistance, or provision of new land.</p> <p>The compensation process will begin in late March 2025, and payments will be disbursed by April 2025.</p>	

Location	Conference Room, Garowe City
A GRM will be in place for any disputes regarding compensation or reconstruction of affected structures.	
<p>Community Concerns and Feedback</p> <p>Community Feedback:</p> <p>Several residents raised concerns regarding the potential displacement of families and loss of income during the construction phase. Specific concerns included:</p> <p>Concern 1: Mr. Yasir Salad, a shop owner, asked about the compensation process for businesses affected by the project.</p> <p>Response: Mr. Ahmed assured that business owners would receive compensation equivalent to their loss of income during the construction period.</p> <p>Concern 2: Ms. Fatima Ali, a resident, expressed worries about the disruption to the local water supply, as the project area affects a water reservoir (berked).</p> <p>Response: Mr. Abdullahi from the Local Government Authority explained that utility providers would be working closely with the project team to ensure that water services are not interrupted, and any temporary disruptions would be communicated in advance.</p> <p>Concern 3: Mr. Mohamed Ismail, a community leader, requested more information on how the relocation process would be managed, especially for vulnerable families.</p> <p>Response: Ms. Hayat confirmed that the municipality would prioritize vulnerable groups, ensuring they receive assistance during relocation and support for resettlement.</p> <p>Concern 4: Warsan raised concerns regarding accessibility during the construction phase.</p> <p>Response: Mr. Gure assured Warsan and other residents of Hodan Village that safe alternative access points will be established at appropriate locations for each affected household situated along the trench excavation areas, ensuring continued and secure access throughout the construction period.</p>	

Annex 5: Attendance List III

Community consultation – Construction of Main Trunk Line of the Stormwater Drainage
Attendance List

February 22, 2025

NO	NAME	LOCATION	CONTACT
1.	Abdulahi Siid Fawa	Garowe	5418310
2.	Abdirahman Nur	Garowe	7461053
3.	Hamid Siid Nur	Garowe	7433915
4.	Cismael Cali Maxamed	Halgan/G	7754389
5.	Yurub Axmed Maxamed	Hantiwadaag	0907747877
6.	Maxamed Muse Farah X. Sharifa		7794568
7.	Siid Cabdi Jaamac	Hantiwadaag	7661960
8.	Crashid Ahmed Nur	Hanti-wadaag	7747441
9.	Caasha Yuusuf Mohamed	11 11 11	7782504
10.	Safiya Farah Maxamed	Horseed	7932831
11.	Hamid maxamed maxamed	Halgan/Gar	0907765005
12.	Ayan Axmed Maxamed	Halgan/G	09077622310
13.	YASIR OSMAN SAW	Halgan/Go	0906905218
14.	Muxubo Xasin Jama	Hantiwadaag	0905164848
15.	FADUMO ABDI ALI	HORSEED	0907700998
16.	Cianab Cali Maxamed	Horseed	7672480
17.	Faadumo Alsalam Shire	Horseed	0907742138
18.	Sahra Hassan Jama	Horseed	6672025
19.	Yusuf Dahin Khalif	Horseed	7740136
20.	Caasha Ibrahim Gamil	Horseed	7768568
21.	Saadiyo Cali Gurban		7706158
22.	Faadum O Cabdi Aaden		7662389
23.	Mariyah Ahmed Cismaan		0907896495

Annex 6: Pictures taken during consultation meeting with Hodan-Hant-wadag PAPs and RoW assessment



Annex 7: Impact Zone of the Stormwater Drainage Trunkline**Zone of Impacts**

The construction of the main stormwater drainage trunkline will generate localized impacts on a limited number of household structures and assets. These impacts are primarily associated with trench excavation and installation works, which will affect individual households rather than community facilities. The affected assets include a room, kitchen, latrine, septic tank, and a household water reservoir. In addition, a section of approximately 420 meters of narrow roadway will face temporary disruption, restricting access and mobility for residents and vehicles.

The anticipated impacts and corresponding mitigation measures are summarized in the table below.

Table A: Anticipated Impacts

#	Building/Structure/Asset	Current Situation	Impact Now and Future	Suggestions
1	Household structures (room, kitchen, latrine, septic tank)	These structures are located within proximity to the alignment of the main trunkline.	Partial demolition will be required to allow for trenching and installation. Loss of functionality of latrine and septic tank will directly affect household sanitation.	Provide compensation at replacement cost and support reconstruction/restoration of affected facilities.
2	Household water reservoir (barked)	One privately owned water reservoir lies within the alignment of the trunkline.	The reservoir will be partially or fully affected, leading to temporary loss of household water storage capacity.	Compensate and support reconstruction/relocation of the barked to restore household water supply needs.
3	Access and mobility along 420m narrow section	A stretch of approximately 420 meters of road has limited width.	Construction will restrict access for residents, pedestrians, and vehicles, creating temporary mobility challenges.	Provide temporary access routes and phased construction to minimize disruption; restore road access post-construction.



Figure 3: Shows an extended room constructed within the designated right-of-way



Figure 2: A household water reservoir located adjacent to the boundary of the right-of-way.



Figure 3: Shows an abandoned shallow well, no longer in use, situated within the right-of-way

Annex 8: Sample of Land Asset and Physical Inventory Census Survey Form

Socio-Economic Household Datasheet of PAPs

Interviewer		Signature
Supervisor		(After verification)
Name		
Position of concession in coordinates		
Day / Month / Year		
1) Head of Extended Family		
2) No. of nuclei families in extended family residential group		
3) Head of household extended family		

a) Household Interview

Relationship to Head of family	Sex		Place of Birth	Age	M	Marital status	Residence tenure	Ethnic group	Religion	Education level	Income earner		Economic rating		
	M	F									Yes	No	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary

Head of Family/Household (HOH): 1. Head of household; 2. Spouse of HOH; 3. Child of HOH; 4. Grandchild of HOH; Parent of HOH; No answer

Marital status: 1. Married; 2. Widowed; 3. Divorced; 4. Single; 5. No answer

Residence tenure: 1. Permanent residence; 2. Resident absent; 3. Member of non-resident; 4. Visitor; 5. other (specify); 6. No answer

Educational level: 1. No formal education; 2. Primary; 3. Secondary; 4. Youth polytechnic; 5. Religious school; 6. College; 7. University

Sample Asset Valuation Survey Form

Household ID of Asset Inventory for Project Affected People

Date _____

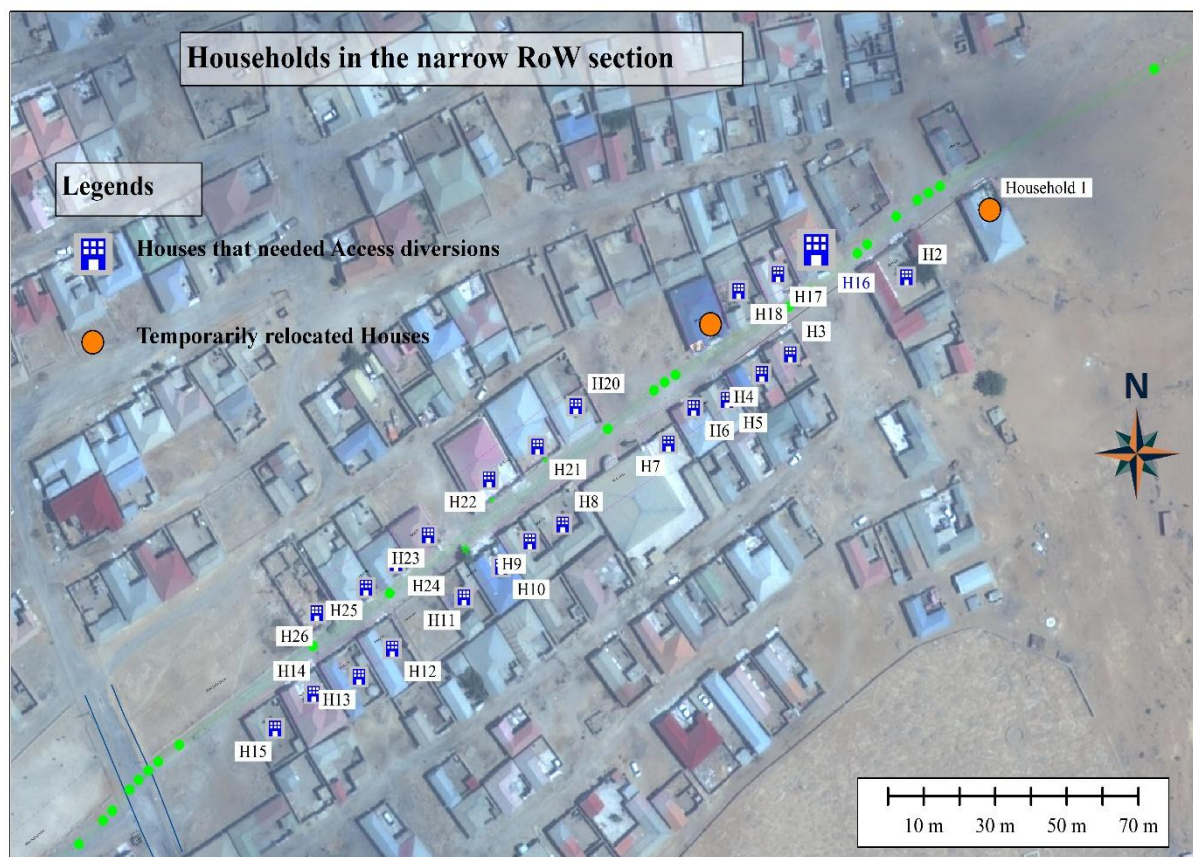
HH ID	No. of persons in the HH	Total landholding of HH (m ²)	Land to be acquired (m ²)	Land ² use type	Loss of % total	Loss of assets			Loss of crops			Loss of other assets	Other losses		
						Permanent structures (m ²)	Temporary structures (m ²)	Area of residence land lost (m ²)	Fruit trees lost (type and number)	Agric. Land lost (m ²)	Other (specify)	e.g. graveyard; wells, etc. (type and number)	Residence	Business lost	Etc. (specify)

Entitlements of PAPs

HH ID	Compensation for land			Compensation for structures		Compensation for crops and trees			Compensation for other assets and losses (e.g. Graveyards, wells, businesses, etc.)		
	Quantity (m ²)	Unit price per m ²	Entitlement (usd)	Unit price (usd per m ²)	Entitlement (usd)	Quantity unit	Unit price (usd)	Entitlement (usd)	Quantity unit	Unit price (usd)	Entitlement (usd)

²Please fill in the type of land: 1. Communal; 2. Privately titled; 3. Public land; 4. Gazetted land; 5. Ranching/Group land; 6. Other (specify)

Annex 9: Map Showing Households Requiring Temporary Alternative Access Routes



Annex 10: Minutes of the Meeting with Temporary Relocated PAPs

Date: June 22, 2025

Location: Hodan Village

Time: 10:00-11:30 AM

Attendees:

- **Mohamed Abdirahman Gure**, Project Coordinator, PIU
- **Faisal Abdi Mumin**, Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist, PIU
- **Hayat Mohamed Abdi**, Community Development Specialist, PIU
- **Jurmi Abdikarim Cadduur**, Chairperson of Hodan Village, Garowe Municipality
- **Fardawso**, Project Affected Person (PAP)
- **Raqia**, Project Affected Person (PAP)
- **Abdirisak Farah**, Safeguards Specialist, TTN

Agenda:

1. Welcome and Introduction
2. Overview of Temporary Relocation Plans
3. Safety and Risk Mitigation Measures
4. Q&A Session
5. Next Steps and Conclusion

1. Welcome and Introduction

The meeting was opened by Mohamed Abdirahman Gure, who welcomed all participants and outlined the objective: to discuss the temporary relocation of two vulnerable households residing within the immediate impact zone of excavation works for the stormwater barrel drain. The PIU reaffirmed its commitment to minimizing disruption, ensuring safety, and maintaining transparent communication with affected communities.

2. Overview of Temporary Relocation Plans

The Project Coordinator provided a detailed explanation of the relocation need and logistics:

- The first 300 meters of the stormwater barrel drain alignment present serious access and safety concerns for two specific households due to their proximity to excavation.
- While 24 out of 26 households in the area have alternative access, these two require temporary relocation.
- The relocation period is estimated at two months, covering excavation and backfilling.
- Garowe Municipality has allocated US\$ 800 in total to cover rental and relocation expenses for the affected families.

3. Safety and Risk Mitigation Measures

Faisal Abdi Mumin, the Safeguards Specialist, presented key safety measures to be implemented:

- Installation of wire mesh barriers and placement of visible warning signs around the excavation area.
- Routine safety inspections and risk assessments to adjust mitigation measures as needed.
- Direct contact lines to the PIU and safeguards team for emergency or urgent concerns.

4. Question and Answer Session

• Compensation Clarification:

Question: What is the total compensation for the relocation?

Answer: Mohamed Gure explained that US\$ 800 is provided by the Municipality to cover rent and relocation costs for both affected households.

• Excavation Timeline:

Question: How long will the excavation take?

Answer: Abdirisak from TTN confirmed the excavation and backfilling are expected to take around two months, with the timeline closely monitored.

• Road Improvement Scope:

Question: Will the road be improved as part of the project?

Answer: Hayat responded that the stormwater management project includes road upgrades to improve community access. Detailed timelines will be shared in future updates.

• On-Site Safety Protocols:

Question: What safety measures will be in place?

Answer: Faisal emphasized wire mesh fencing, warning signage, and regular safety audits to mitigate risks.

• Monitoring Relocation Progress:

Question: How will the relocation process be monitored?

Answer: Mohamed Gure shared that the PIU's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist will conduct bi-weekly follow-ups to assess living conditions and address concerns.

• Rental Accommodation Issues:

Question: What if there are problems with rental accommodations?

Answer: Faisal assured PAPs that the Nagaad Project GRM is in place and responsive to any reported issues.

• Support for Children:

Question: Will children receive support during the relocation?

Answer: Hayat stated that the PIU is liaising with local education committees to ensure continued school access and support for children during the transition.

5. Next Steps and Conclusion

The meeting concluded with a strong reaffirmation of the PIU's commitment to ensuring the safety, dignity, and welfare of the relocated families. The two households expressed their understanding and appreciation for the planned support and the transparent consultation process.

6. Agreed Actions:

- Schedule a follow-up meeting within two weeks to assess relocation progress and receive community feedback.
- Process and provide relocation payments to both households within one week.
- Implement and maintain a monitoring plan to ensure adherence to all safety measures during the construction period.

Annex 11: Consent Form from the PAPs

FOOMKA OGOLAANSHAHA EE GUURITAAN KU MEEL-GAARKA AH

Mashruuca Biyo-saarka – Xaafadda Hodan ee Caasimadda Garowe


Taariikhda Wada-tashiga: 22 Juunyo 2025

CONSENT FORM FOR TEMPORARY RELOCATION

Stormwater Drainage Project – Hodan Village, Garowe

Date of Consultation: June 22, 2025

Macluumaadka Mashruuca: Project Background:	<p>Mashruuca Nagaad waxa uu maalgeliyaa dhismaha biyo-saarka ee ka bilaaban doonta xaafadda Hodan, daraasad la sameeyay waxaa lagu ogaaday in qoyskaagu u baahan yahay in laga raro gurigaaga si ku meel-gaar ah maadaama uu u dhaw yahay goobta qodista. Ujeedka mashruuca waa in la ilaaliyo badbaadada bulshada ku dhaqan agagaarka shaqadu ka socoto.</p> <p>As part of the stormwater drainage construction in Hodan Village, your household has been identified as requiring temporary relocation due to proximity to the excavation zone. This measure is to ensure your safety and access during construction.</p>
Faah-faahinta Raridda: Relocation Details:	Sharaxaad Description
Mudada Raridda: Duration of Relocation:	<p>Qiyaastii 2 bilood oo an inta lagu qodayo goobta dibna loo buuxin doono.</p> <p>Approximately 2 months during excavation and backfilling</p>
Taageero Dhaqaale: Financial Support:	<p>Wadar ahaan 800 Boqol oo Doolar oo isagu jirta kirada iyo kharashka guurista ayna bixin doonto Dowladda Hoose ee Garowe.</p> <p>US\$ 800 total (rent and relocation), covered by Garowe Municipality</p>
Tallaabooyinka Badbaadada: Safety Measure	<p>Silig iyo biro lagu xiro goobta la qodi doono, calaamadaha digniinta oo la dhigo, iyo kormeer joogto ah.</p> <p>Wire mesh barriers, warning signs, regular inspections by the safeguards team</p>
Habka Cabashada: Grievance Handling:	<p>Waxaa heli karnaa nidaamka cabasho gudbinta ee mashruuca Nagaad.</p> <p>Access to the Nagaad grievance mechanism</p>
Dabagal iyo Kormeer: Monitoring	<p>Labadii toddobaadba mar ayaa la sameyn doonaa kormeerka.</p> <p>Bi-weekly visits by the PIU M&E Specialist to check on living conditions</p>
Taageerada Carruurta Child Support	<p>Laanta Fulinta Mashruuca waxay la kaashan doontaa bulshada si carruurta u sii wataan waxbarashadooda inta guurka ku meel-gaarka ah ku jirtaan.</p> <p>PIU will coordinate to ensure your children continue attending school</p>
Go'aanka Ogolaansha: Consent Statement	<p>Waxaan caddeynayaa in aan ka qayb galay kulankii wada-tashiga ee qabsoomay 22-kii Juunyo 2025, isla markaana si buuxda u</p>

	<p>fahmay qorshaha guurida ku meel-gaarka ah iyo taageerada la bixinayo. Waxaan si ikhtiyaar ah u oggolaaday in aan si ku meel-gaar ah u guuro, aniga oo caqligaygu taam yahay, garawsana dhammaan shuruudaha iyo caawimada kor ku xusan.</p> <p>I confirm that I attended the community consultation on June 22, 2025, and I fully understand the temporary relocation process and the support being offered. I agree to the relocation and accept the terms and assistance outlined above.</p>
Magaca:	
Full Name (PAP):	Kaafiya Ciise Ahmed
Saxiixa	
Signature/Thumbprint:	
Halka la iga heli karo:	
Contact:	0907663431
Taariikh:	
Date:	22/6/2025
Goob-jooge (Wakiilka Dowladda Hoose Witness (Municipality Representative):	
Magaca:	
Full Name:	Jum' C/kaariye Cadur
Jagada:	
Position:	Gardoomiha Xaafada Hodon
Hay'adda:	
Organization:	dowladda hoose ee deg
Saxiixa:	
Signature:	Jum' C/kaariye
Taariikh:	
Date:	22.6.25

FOOMKA OGOLAANSHAH EE GUURITAAN KU MEEL-GAARKA AH

Mashruuca Biyo-saarka – Xaafadda Hodan ee Caasimadda Garoowe


Taariikhda Wada-tashiga: 22 Juunyo 2025

CONSENT FORM FOR TEMPORARY RELOCATION

Stormwater Drainage Project – Hodan Village, Garowe

Date of Consultation: June 22, 2025

<p>Macluumaadka Mashruuca:</p> <p>Project Background:</p>	<p>Mashruuca Nagaad waxa uu maalgeliyaa dhismaha biyo-saarka ee ka bilaaban doonta xaafadda Hodan, daraasad la sameeyay waxaa lagu ogaaday in qoyskaagu u baahan yahay in laga raro gurigaaga si ku meel-gaar ah maadaama uu u dhaw yahay goobta qodista. Ujeedka mashruuca waa in la ilaaliyo badbaadada bulshada ku dhaqan agagaarka shaqadu ka socoto.</p> <p>As part of the stormwater drainage construction in Hodan Village, your household has been identified as requiring temporary relocation due to proximity to the excavation zone. This measure is to ensure your safety and access during construction.</p>
<p>Faah-faahinta Raridda:</p> <p>Relocation Details:</p>	<p>Sharaxaad Description</p>
<p>Mudada Raridda:</p> <p>Duration of Relocation:</p>	<p>Qiyaastii 2 bilood oo an inta lagu qodayo goobta dibna loo buuxin doono.</p> <p>Approximately 2 months during excavation and backfilling</p>
<p>Taageero Dhaqaale:</p> <p>Financial Support:</p>	<p>Wadar ahaan 800 Boqol oo Doolar oo isagu jirta kirada iyo kharashka guurista ayna bixin doonto Dowladda Hoose ee Garoowe.</p> <p>US\$ 800 total (rent and relocation), covered by Garowe Municipality</p>
<p>Tallaabooyinka Badbaadada:</p> <p>Safety Measure</p>	<p>Silig iyo biro lagu xiro goobta la qodi doono, calaamadaha digniinta oo la dhigo, iyo kormeer joogto ah.</p> <p>Wire mesh barriers, warning signs, regular inspections by the safeguards team</p>
<p>Habka Cabashada:</p> <p>Grievance Handling:</p>	<p>Waxaa heli karnaa nidaamka cabasho gudbinta ee mashruuca Nagaad.</p> <p>Access to the Nagaad grievance mechanism</p>
<p>Dabagal iyo Kormeer:</p> <p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Labadii toddobaadba mar ayaa la sameyn doonaa kormeerka.</p> <p>Bi-weekly visits by the PIU M&E Specialist to check on living conditions</p>
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<p>Go'aanka Ogolaansha:</p> <p>Consent Statement</p>	<p>Waxaan caddeynayaa in aan ka qayb galay kulankii wada-tashiga ee qabsoomay 22-kii Juunyo 2025, isla markaana si buuxda u</p>

	<p>fahmay qorshaha guurida ku meel-gaarka ah iyo taageerada la bixinayo. Waxaan si ikhtiyaar ah u oggolaaday in aan si ku meel-gaar ah u guuro, aniga oo caqligaygu taam yahay, garawsana dhammaan shuruudaha iyo caawimada kor ku xusan.</p> <p>I confirm that I attended the community consultation on June 22, 2025, and I fully understand the temporary relocation process and the support being offered. I agree to the relocation and accept the terms and assistance outlined above.</p>
Magaca:	
Full Name (PAP):	FARDAWSA IBRAAHIM AWAARE
Saxiixa	
Signature/Thumbprint:	
Halka la iga heli karo:	
Contact:	090777 4061
Taariikh:	
Date:	22/06/2025
Goob-jooge (Wakiilka Dowladda Hoose Witness (Municipality Representative):	
Magaca:	
Full Name:	Jurumi; C/kaarim Cadiy
Jagada:	
Position:	Gudoomiye hq ka fedda hodon
Hay'adda:	
Organization:	dawlada Hoose
Saxiixa:	
Signature:	Jurumi'
Taariikh:	
Date:	22.6.25

Annex 12: Photos Taken During Consultation with Temporary Relocated PAPs



Annex 13: Asset Valuation Details



Compensation for
Structures_Lot 2 Par 1



Compensation for
Temporary Loss of Inc