

**SOMALIA FOOD SYSTEMS RESILIENCE PROJECT (FSRP)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)**

**Activity Title:**

Construction and Operationalization of a One-Stop Livestock Market in Galkacyo,  
Puntland

**For:**

Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP) – Puntland Component

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full meaning</b>
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>C-ESMP</b>	Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan
<b>CERC</b>	Contingent Emergency Response Component
<b>CoC</b>	Code of Conduct
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMMP</b>	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
<b>EPRP</b>	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
<b>ESAP</b>	Environmental and Social Action Plan
<b>ESF</b>	Environmental and Social Framework (World Bank)
<b>ESIA</b>	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
<b>ESMF</b>	Environmental and Social Management Framework
<b>ESMP</b>	Environmental and Social Management Plan
<b>ESS</b>	Environmental and Social Standard (World Bank)
<b>ESS1–ESS10</b>	Environmental and Social Standards 1 to 10
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>FGS</b>	Federal Government of Somalia
<b>FSRP</b>	Food Systems Resilience Project
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence

<b>GM</b>	Grievance Mechanism
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>LPO</b>	Livestock Producers' Organization
<b>MoAI</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
<b>MoERCC</b>	Ministry of Environment, Range and Climate Change
<b>MoLAH</b>	Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OHS</b>	Occupational Health and Safety
<b>PCU</b>	Project Coordination Unit
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>SEA/SH</b>	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
<b>S-FSRP</b>	Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project
<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>VLD</b>	Voluntary Land Donation

# 1. Executive Summary

*The Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP), financed by the World Bank, seeks to strengthen the resilience of food production systems and improve livelihoods across Somalia. As part of Component 2—Resilient Market and Value Chain Infrastructure—the project is supporting the construction of a modern One-Stop Shop Livestock Market in Galkacyo, Puntland. The investment aims to enhance livestock marketing efficiency, promote hygienic slaughtering and processing, support veterinary control, improve income opportunities, and contribute to climate-resilient economic development.*

*In accordance with the approved S-FSRP Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the sub-project underwent a formal Environmental and Social (E&S) Screening using the World Bank ESS1–ESS10–aligned screening tools. The screening classified the sub-project as **Moderate Risk** due to construction-related impacts, limited vegetation clearance, borehole drilling, waste generation, OHS risks, and community health and safety considerations. Based on this classification, the ESMF requires preparation of a project-specific **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)** to guide risk mitigation, monitoring, and compliance throughout construction and operation. This ESMP therefore serves as the primary instrument for ensuring the project meets national safeguards and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework.*

*This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) provides a detailed framework for managing environmental and social risks associated with the construction and operation of the livestock market. It has been prepared in full compliance with the S-FSRP ESMF, the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESS1–ESS10), and the Puntland Environmental Impact Assessment Act (2023). The ESMP identifies key project risks, prescribes mitigation and monitoring measures, establishes institutional responsibilities, and outlines the capacity-building and budgetary requirements needed for effective implementation.*

*The assessment was conducted through field observations, stakeholder consultations, desktop reviews of sectoral and regulatory documents, and application of the S-FSRP Environmental and Social Screening Checklist. Identified risks include dust and noise generation, construction-related traffic, OHS hazards, improper waste management, water use and drainage challenges, vegetation removal, climate-related vulnerabilities, and risks of GBV/SEA/SH and labor misconduct. Operational-phase risks relate to animal waste handling, zoonotic diseases, water management, hygiene, energy system*

*maintenance, and community safety. All impacts are mapped to the relevant World Bank ESS, ensuring strengthened compliance and traceability.*

*Mitigation measures have been updated to include ESS references directly in the mitigation tables and expanded to incorporate practical tools and resources such as PPE registers, inspection checklists, spill kits, waste management logs, GBV/SEA/SH reporting pathways, and emergency response procedures. A comprehensive Grievance Mechanism (GM), including confidential handling of SEA/SH cases and integration of the FSRP toll-free hotline (3060), is included.*

*Clear implementation arrangements have been defined for MoAI, MoLAH, MoERCC, Galkacyo Municipality, the contractor, the Supervising Engineer, and the FSRP Puntland PCU. These roles ensure coordinated environmental and social risk management throughout the project lifecycle. A comprehensive Capacity Building Plan addresses institutional gaps through training on ESMP implementation, OHS, GBV/SEA/SH prevention, waste management, zoonotic disease control, GM operation, and climate resilience. A detailed implementation budget has been prepared, with the total cost of ESMP implementation—including mitigation measures, monitoring, GM activities, climate resilience actions, and capacity building—amounting to **USD 39,500**.*

*Overall, the project’s environmental and social risks are site-specific, predictable, and manageable with the mitigation measures provided. Successful implementation of this ESMP will ensure the Galkacyo Livestock Market contributes positively to public health, economic growth, environmental protection, climate adaptation, and community well-being while meeting national regulatory obligations and the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards.*

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1 Project Overview

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

FSRP supports national and sub-national efforts to improve agricultural productivity, market access, and sustainable management of natural resources while addressing vulnerabilities caused by drought, land degradation, and weak value chains. The project aligns with Somalia’s long-term vision of achieving food security and economic stability through sustainable and inclusive development.

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

FSRP consists of five interrelated components, designed to collectively build resilience and strengthen the performance of Somalia’s food systems:

- 1. Component 1 – Strengthening Adaptive Food System Practices**  
Focuses on climate-smart agriculture, rangeland restoration, and integrated natural resource management. It promotes soil and water conservation, improved irrigation systems, and the adoption of sustainable land use practices by farmers and pastoralists.
- 2. Component 2 – Building Resilient Market and Value Chain Infrastructure**  
Supports the development and rehabilitation of essential agricultural and livestock infrastructure such as markets, laboratories, storage facilities, and processing centers. This includes the **One-Stop Shop Livestock Market in Galkacyo**, a model facility for safe, hygienic, and climate-resilient livestock trading and processing.
- 3. Component 3 – Strengthening Institutions and Policy Frameworks**  
Aims to enhance institutional capacity at both federal and state levels for policy development, agricultural planning, environmental and social safeguards, and disaster risk management. It fosters improved coordination across ministries and

development partners to ensure effective implementation of food system reforms.

4. **Component 4 – Emergency Response Component (CERC)**  
Provides a rapid financing mechanism to respond to emergencies such as droughts, floods, or pest outbreaks that could undermine food system resilience. This component enhances the project’s flexibility to protect livelihoods and safeguard earlier resilience gains.
5. **Component 5 – Project Management, Coordination, and Monitoring**  
Ensures effective coordination, fiduciary management, monitoring, and evaluation of all project activities through national and state-level Project Coordination Unit/Project Coordination Units (PCUs), enabling consistent reporting and adaptive learning.

In Puntland, the project is being implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry (MoLAH), and the Ministry of Environment, Range and Climate Change (MoERCC). One of the flagship investments under the project is the Construction and Operationalization of a One-Stop Shop Livestock Market in Galkacyo, which aims to modernize livestock marketing, improve hygiene and animal welfare standards, and promote inclusive economic growth for producers, traders, and consumers.

In addition, the Galkacyo market provides significant economic advantages by strengthening regional livestock trade between Puntland and Ethiopia, and facilitating inter-state livestock movement and commerce between Galmudug and Puntland. As one of the key livestock entry points, Galkacyo plays a central role in boosting cross-border and domestic trade, improving market efficiency, and expanding economic opportunities for communities across the region

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

The purpose of this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is to identify, evaluate, and manage environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Galkacyo Livestock Market. The ESMP ensures compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)—particularly Environmental and Social Standards (ESS1–ESS10)—and the Puntland Environmental Impact Assessment Act (2023).

The ESMP serves as a guiding tool for implementing entities, contractors, and supervising agencies to ensure that the project:

- Minimizes potential negative environmental and social impacts during construction and operation,
- Promotes safe and inclusive working conditions,
- Establishes a clear framework for environmental and social monitoring, reporting, and accountability; and
- Enhances the overall sustainability and community benefits of the investment.

## 2.3 Scope of the ESMP

This ESMP covers all construction and operational phases of the **One-Stop Shop Livestock Market**. It outlines mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures necessary to address the potential adverse impacts identified through environmental and social screening and site assessments.

The ESMP encompasses:

- Construction of perimeter fencing (200 m × 400 m),
- Development of livestock holding sheds, quarantine unit, slaughterhouse, administration block, fodder store, and public sanitation facilities,
- Drilling and solarization of a borehole (approximately 250 m deep) and installation of a 50 m<sup>3</sup> elevated water tank,
- Internal road access, drainage, and waste management facilities; and
- Tree planting and landscaping to reduce dust and enhance environmental aesthetics.

The plan also integrates mitigation measures for key risks identified in the field checklist, including waste generation, dust and noise emissions, occupational health and safety (OHS), community safety, and land ownership verification through the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) process.

## 2.4. Methodology

The preparation of this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) followed a structured and evidence-based methodology aligned with the S-FSRP Environmental and

Social Management Framework (ESMF), the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and the Puntland Environmental Impact Assessment Act (2023). The following approaches were used:

#### **a. Field Observations and Site Assessments**

A multidisciplinary team from Alpha Consulting Co., together with MoLAH and the Galkacyo Municipality, conducted site visits to:

- Observe the physical conditions of the project site;
- Identify environmental features such as vegetation, soil condition, drainage patterns, and access routes;
- Assess proximity to sensitive receptors (settlements, roads, trees, public facilities);
- Verify land boundaries and confirm the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD);
- Assess potential environmental and social risks on-site.

Field observations included GPS data collection, photographic documentation, and interviews with nearby users and local authorities.

#### **b. Desktop Review**

A comprehensive review was conducted on:

- FSRP project design documents and engineering layouts;
- World Bank ESF standards (ESS1–ESS10);
- S-FSRP ESMF requirements, including templates and screening tools;
- National environmental and social legislation (Puntland EIA Act 2023, Labour Law 2004, Public Health Law 2007, Water Resources Act 2003);
- Previous assessments, consultations, and site reports relevant to the Galkacyo area.

#### **c. Use of the S-FSRP Environmental & Social Screening Checklist**

The assessment applied the standardized S-FSRP Environmental and Social Screening Checklist to:

- Classify ES risks of the subproject.

- Screen for impacts aligned with ESS1–ESS10.
- Identify mandatory mitigation and monitoring requirements.
- Validate the applicable ESSs and determine tools required for ESMP implementation.

#### **d. Stakeholder Consultations**

Public consultations and focus groups were conducted to:

- Gather information on local priorities, community concerns, and expectations;
- Validate land donation;
- Identify social risks including GBV/SEA, community safety, and employment dynamics.

These consultations are summarized in Section 7.

## 3. Policy, Legal, and Administrative Framework

### 3.1 Introduction

This section outlines the national and international policies, laws, regulations, and institutional arrangements relevant to the implementation of the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP). The environmental and social management of the One-Stop Shop Livestock Market in Galkacyo must comply with the legal framework of Puntland State of Somalia, the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and other applicable international conventions ratified by Somalia.

The objective is to ensure that the project is executed in an environmentally sound, socially inclusive, and legally compliant manner that contributes to sustainable development.

### 3.2 National Legal and Regulatory Framework

#### a. Puntland Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act, 2023

This is the principal environmental legislation governing the assessment and management of project impacts in Puntland. The Act mandates all development projects to undergo environmental and social screening, impact assessment, and approval by the **Ministry of Environment, Range and Climate Change (MoERCC)** prior to implementation. It establishes requirements for mitigation planning, monitoring, and reporting to ensure that development activities do not harm the environment or local communities.

#### b. Puntland Environmental Management Law, 2023

This law provides the overarching framework for environmental governance and resource management in Puntland. It emphasizes sustainable utilization of land, water, forests, and rangelands; conservation of biodiversity; and control of pollution and waste. It also sets out penalties for non-compliance and reinforces the role of local authorities in environmental protection.

#### c. Puntland Labour Law, 2004

The law regulates working conditions, employment rights, and occupational safety. It requires employers and contractors to provide workers with protective equipment, fair wages, medical care, and safe working environments—principles that align with the World Bank’s ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions.

#### d. Puntland Water Resources Act, 2003

This Act governs the use, protection, and conservation of water resources. It requires that all borehole drilling, abstraction, and supply systems be approved by the **Ministry of Water and Energy** to ensure sustainable groundwater use and prevent over-extraction or contamination.

**e. Puntland Urban Planning and Construction Code, 2018**

This code provides technical and safety standards for construction works, including site preparation, building design, sanitation, and waste disposal. It requires that urban infrastructure projects integrate environmental and public health safeguards during planning and construction.

**f. Puntland Public Health Law, 2007**

The law ensures the protection of public health and hygiene, especially for projects involving food processing, waste management, and slaughtering operations. It mandates measures for disease prevention, clean water supply, and sanitary waste disposal—relevant to the proposed livestock market.

**g. Puntland Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2024**

This policy outlines the state’s framework for disaster preparedness, early warning, and community-based resilience building. It mandates integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate adaptation principles into all development interventions, consistent with the objectives of FSRP.

### 3.3 Institutional Framework

The following institutions have mandates relevant to the planning, approval, and implementation of the ESMP:

- **Ministry of Environment, Range and Climate Change (MoERCC):** Responsible for environmental policy development, EIA review and approval, monitoring of mitigation measures, and coordination of climate change adaptation and environmental protection programs.
- **Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI):** Leads agricultural development, soil and water management, and climate-smart farming initiatives. It ensures that agricultural investments align with national food security and land use plans.
- **Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry (MoLAH):** Oversees livestock development, animal health, veterinary services, and market regulation. It will

play a key role in the operation and management of the One-Stop Shop Livestock Market.

- **Local Government (Galkacyo Municipality):** Responsible for local land administration, waste management, and enforcement of urban environmental standards. The municipality also provides oversight for construction permits and ensures community engagement and grievance handling.

### 3.4 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

The **World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (2018)** sets out ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that establish requirements for borrowers to manage project risks. The following ESSs are applicable to this subproject:

Table 1: WB ESS

Standard	Title	Relevance to the Project
ESS1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Provides the overall framework for identifying, evaluating, and managing environmental and social risks of the project.
ESS2	Labor and Working Conditions	Applicable to all contracted workers; requires fair treatment, safe working conditions, and prevention of child or forced labor.
ESS3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Addresses pollution control, waste management, and sustainable use of water, energy, and materials during construction and operation.
ESS4	Community Health and Safety	Ensures protection of surrounding communities from environmental, health, and safety risks related to construction activities and market operations.
ESS5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	Not triggered, as the project follows a Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) process verified through documentation.

<b>ESS6</b>	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevant to site clearing, tree cutting, and landscape restoration activities.
<b>ESS8</b>	Cultural Heritage	Provides procedures for chance-finds in the unlikely event that cultural or historical artifacts are discovered during construction.
<b>ESS10</b>	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Ensures continuous engagement, consultation, and Grievance Mechanisms throughout the project cycle.

### 3.5 International Conventions and Agreements

Somalia is a signatory to several international environmental conventions that inform this ESMP, including:

- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** – for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources.
- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** – guiding national commitments to climate adaptation and mitigation.
- **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)** – promoting land rehabilitation and sustainable rangeland management.
- **Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal** – relevant to handling construction and medical waste.
- **International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions** – ensuring fair labor standards and occupational health and safety.

### 3.6 Compliance and Coordination

The implementation of this ESMP will require close coordination among the above institutions. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, in partnership with MoERCC, MoLAH, Galkacyo Municipality and the local contractors, will ensure that all project activities adhere to both national environmental laws and World Bank ESS requirements. Regular monitoring, documentation, and reporting will be conducted to maintain compliance throughout the project life cycle.

## 4. Project Area Description

### 4.1 General Location

The proposed One-Stop Shop Livestock Market is in Galkacyo District, Mudug Region, Puntland State of Somalia. Galkacyo lies approximately 700 km northeast of Mogadishu and serves as a major commercial and administrative center linking northern and central Somalia.

The Galkacyo Livestock Market is expected to benefit a large pastoral and agro-pastoral catchment in **Mudug Region and surrounding trade corridors**, where livestock production and marketing are major livelihood sources. Available estimates indicate that **Mudug Region** had an **estimated livestock population of approximately 3.39 million head** (goats, sheep, camels and cattle combined) in pre-drought baseline estimates, demonstrating the scale of potential direct and indirect beneficiaries through improved market access, better animal handling and welfare practices, strengthened veterinary inspection and hygiene controls, and reduced transaction costs (World Bank, 2018). In addition, national statistics confirm that Somalia maintains a very large national livestock base and relies heavily on livestock and related products for livelihoods and exports, underscoring the importance of structured market infrastructure in key trading hubs such as Galkacyo (NBS, 2018).

The project site occupies a total area of 200 m × 400 m (8 hectares) and is accessible via a gravel access road approximately 1.5 km from the main tarmac road connecting Galkacyo to surrounding towns. The site is strategically situated in a semi-urban zone with easy access to transport routes, labor, and supporting services.

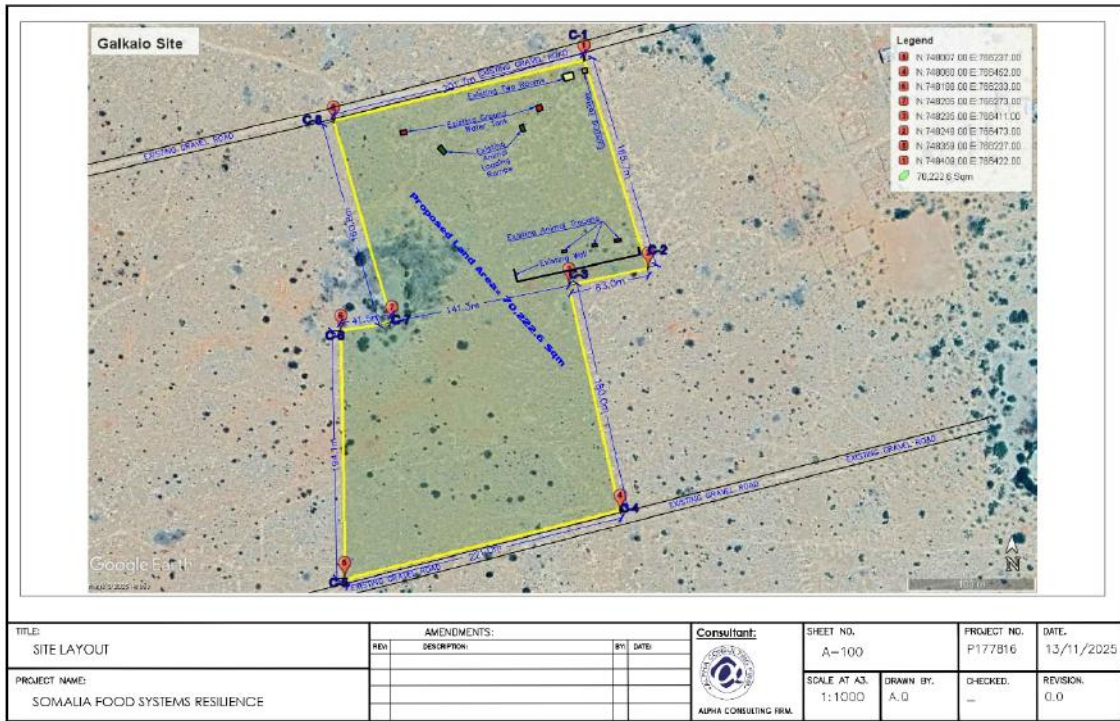


Figure 1: Livestock market site map

## 4.2 Land Ownership and Tenure

The proposed site was jointly owned by the local government and the community prior to project selection. Specifically:

- A 170 m × 200 m section was under government ownership, and
- A 230 m × 200 m section was community-owned.

To ensure compliance with World Bank ESS5 and the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) principles, the FSRP team facilitated consultations between landowners, the municipal council, and the community. The process confirmed that the entire 200 m × 400 m parcel was voluntarily donated to the project without expectation of compensation. The land donation forms, verification records, and stamped endorsements are attached in the annexes and were jointly verified by the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry (MoLAH) and Galkacyo Municipality.

## 4.3 Accessibility and Infrastructure

The site is easily accessible by a natural gravel road, suitable for light and medium vehicles. The road becomes dusty during the dry season and muddy after heavy rains, requiring occasional maintenance and compaction.

No water infrastructure currently exists on-site; however, the project includes the drilling of a new borehole (**approximately 250 m deep**) and installation of a **50 m<sup>3</sup>** elevated water tank to provide a reliable supply for livestock watering, cleaning, and sanitation, Annex 8.4 (Geohydrological survey).

Electricity is not currently available, but the market will be solarized to power water pumping, lighting, and administrative facilities. Communication networks and mobile internet services are available, and the nearest health facility is located approximately **2 km** away.

## 5. Biophysical and Socio-Economic Environment

### Topography and Soils

The project area is generally flat with isolated rocky patches, making it suitable for construction and drainage. The soil is predominantly sandy and rocky, with good stability and minimal erosion risk observed during the field survey.

### Land Use and Spatial Planning Baseline

Galkacyo is a strategic trade and movement corridor linking pastoral production areas to urban markets and export routes. Land use around the proposed livestock market is typically characterized by mixed urban/peri-urban settlement expansion, livestock movement corridors, and open rangeland used for grazing and temporary holding. Spatial planning sensitivities include protection of livestock access routes, avoidance of settlement encroachment near waste handling areas, and ensuring separation distances between animal holding, slaughter/processing areas (if any), public access areas, and water points to reduce One Health risks. Planning controls should also account for drainage pathways and erosion control given episodic intense rainfall and flash flooding risk.

### Geology and Hydrogeology

Puntland's urban centres commonly rely on groundwater for domestic and productive uses. The project's planned borehole and elevated tank introduce risks of localized over-abstraction, water quality deterioration, and contamination if sanitation and wastewater

controls are inadequate. Hydrogeological assessment should confirm aquifer characteristics, sustainable yield, and protection measures (wellhead fencing, backflow prevention, controlled livestock access, and safe separation from latrines and waste zones). Somalia is highly drought-prone; groundwater infrastructure therefore needs demand management and leakage control to protect resource sustainability (World Bank, 2023).

### Climate and Climate Change

Galkacyo (Mudug Region) is situated in a hot desert (BWh) climate characterized by very low and highly variable rainfall, strong seasonality, and persistent heat. Year-round temperatures typically range from about ~19°C (night-time lows) to ~37°C (daytime highs), with mean annual temperatures around the high-20s °C, creating recurring heat-stress risks for workers and animals—especially in enclosed holding areas and during peak daytime trading hours.

Over the last decade, drought has been a dominant climate hazard affecting Mudug and broader Somalia. Major drought periods/events include the 2016–2017 drought driven by poor/failed Gu and Deyr rains, which significantly reduced pasture and water availability; the severe drought popularly referred to as “Sima” (widely reported in 2019 as a named drought); and the historic 2020–2023 drought, described in food security analyses as an unprecedented event associated with multiple consecutive failed rainy seasons. More recently, Somalia also faced failed/very poor Deyr 2025 rains, contributing to renewed drought stress entering 2026.

Climate change projections for Somalia indicate rising temperatures and continued rainfall variability, likely increasing heat stress, water scarcity, dust exposure, and disease dynamics relevant to livestock markets (e.g., higher pathogen survival/transfer risks under poor hygiene and water constraints). Therefore, climate-resilient design and O&M for the Galkacyo Livestock Market should prioritize: (i) shaded and well-ventilated holding and trading areas, (ii) reliable water supply with water conservation and leakage control, (iii) robust stormwater drainage to manage intense rainfall events when they occur, and (iv) dust control through surface treatment, traffic management, and regular cleaning.

### Biodiversity and Ecosystems

The proposed Galkacyo Livestock Market site is located in a highly modified peri-urban/rangeland setting where biodiversity values are generally low to moderate, dominated by common dryland species rather than intact natural habitat. Within the project footprint, vegetation cover is sparse, consisting mainly of scattered trees and shrubs such as Qorac (*Acacia tortilis*), Geed Caday (*Salvadora persica*), and Geedka-

garanwaaga (*Prosopis juliflora*). The southern section of the site contains mature trees that will be retained where feasible; where removal is unavoidable, trees will be replaced through the project's landscaping and replanting plan to maintain shade, micro-climate benefits, and dust control. No protected or endemic plant species were identified within the footprint based on site screening.

**Fauna baseline and livestock movement patterns:** Faunal presence within and around the site is expected to be typical of peri-urban drylands, including common small mammals and reptiles, and birds that can be attracted to food waste (e.g., scavenging birds). The dominant "fauna" use of the landscape is through livestock movement and temporary holding, with seasonal movements influenced by pasture and water availability. Market operations can increase congregation of livestock and related biosecurity risks; therefore, design and O&M should maintain clear livestock circulation routes, avoid blockage of traditional access paths where applicable, and strengthen hygiene and waste controls to prevent attraction of scavengers and disease vectors.

**Critical habitats and protected areas screening (ESS6):** A screening of the project's setting indicates the site is within a built-up/peri-urban area and not within a legally protected area or a known critical habitat. No Ramsar sites, national parks, or designated protected habitats were identified within the immediate project footprint or directly adjacent to the site based on available screening information. This should be confirmed during final siting validation and documented in the ESMP annex to demonstrate ESS6 compliance (World Bank, 2017).

**Invasive species: *Prosopis juliflora* (Geedka-garanwaaga)** is present and is widely recognized as an invasive species in dryland environments. Site clearing and landscaping must avoid unintentionally spreading *Prosopis* (e.g., through movement of seed-bearing material). The landscaping plan should prioritize native or locally appropriate species and include safe disposal of *Prosopis* biomass (e.g., controlled removal and disposal/use that prevents re-sprouting).

Overall, while biodiversity sensitivity is limited, construction and operation may still affect local ecosystems through vegetation clearance, soil disturbance, and poorly managed waste/wastewater that can degrade nearby soils and drainage lines. The ESMP therefore prioritizes minimizing vegetation removal, protecting retained trees during construction, and implementing controlled waste management and routine cleaning to prevent secondary ecological impacts.

## Public Health and Sanitation Baseline

**Current sanitation conditions in existing livestock markets (context):** In Somalia’s urban and peri-urban settings, sanitation services are often constrained by limited infrastructure, weak service coverage, and inconsistent operation and maintenance, which typically results in inadequate latrines, poor drainage, and limited handwashing facilities in public spaces unless specifically financed and managed. Sector assessments highlight that sanitation challenges in Somalia include low access to services, poor quality service delivery, and weak institutional frameworks, which commonly translate into gaps in hygiene and waste handling at high-traffic public facilities such as markets. Consequently, unmanaged animal waste, wash-water, and standing water can create localized public health risks, particularly during market peak days. (MoH Somalia, 2019).

**Prevalence and relevance of zoonotic diseases (One Health risks):** Livestock markets are recognized “mixing points” for animals and people and can increase exposure to zoonotic diseases where veterinary checks, biosecurity, and hygiene controls are limited. Available Somalia evidence demonstrates circulation of key zoonoses such as brucellosis, Q-fever, and Rift Valley fever (RVF) in both livestock and humans, underlining occupational exposure risks for traders, herders, market workers, and slaughter/handling personnel. A One Health study in Somalia reported serological evidence of these infections in livestock and humans, emphasizing the need for integrated control measures (Ibrahim et al., 2021).

**Availability of veterinary services:** Veterinary service delivery in Somalia is coordinated through the responsible government animal health structures, including functions for disease prevention and control, animal welfare, and public health protection related to animal products (MoLFR, 2024). However, system capacity constraints are widely noted across the sector, meaning effective market-level controls depend on clear operational arrangements, resourcing, and coordination with relevant authorities and private veterinary providers where available (WOAH, 2023). For the Galkacyo market, baseline service availability should be confirmed during implementation through stakeholder engagement with local veterinary actors and the mandated government departments, and then reflected in the market O&M plan (MoLFR, 2024; WOAH, 2023).

**Waste management systems in surrounding settlements:** Solid waste collection and disposal systems in many Somali settlements—particularly in vulnerable or rapidly expanding peri-urban and displacement-affected areas—are frequently insufficient, leading to open dumping and localized contamination risks. A recent ESIA for an IDP site in South Galkacyo notes that solid waste management can be a significant challenge where garbage collection and disposal systems are non-existent, contributing to pollution risks and public health concerns (MoEWR, 2024). In addition, WASH situational reporting

in Galkacyo has highlighted constraints in sanitation services in settlement contexts (Somalia WASH Cluster, 2023). These baseline realities mean the livestock market must operate with self-contained, managed systems for manure/solid waste, wastewater/drainage, and vector control rather than relying on external municipal systems to function reliably.

Given the above baseline, the project's public health and sanitation risk management should prioritize: (i) reliable handwashing points and gender-segregated sanitation, (ii) a routine cleaning and disinfection schedule, (iii) controlled manure and solid waste storage/removal, (iv) safe wastewater drainage/soakaway arrangements to prevent pooling, (v) coordination with veterinary services for inspection, isolation/quarantine procedures, and (vi) GM accessibility for community health-related complaints.

### Air Quality and Noise

Baseline air quality is typical for semi-arid urban environments, occasionally affected by dust from unpaved roads. Noise levels are generally low, limited to nearby traffic and daily community activity. Temporary increases in noise and dust are expected during construction and will be mitigated through standard environmental measures.

### Population and Livelihoods

Galkacyo is home to an estimated over 500,000 residents (Moi, 2019), serving as a key livestock trading and transport hub for central Somalia. The majority of households depend on livestock rearing, marketing, petty trade, and small retail businesses. Women and youth actively participate in the livestock value chain—women are particularly involved in slaughtering, meat sales, and small-scale vending within existing informal markets.

### Vulnerable Groups

The surrounding community includes **women-headed households, unemployed youth,** and a small number of vulnerable families with limited access to stable income. No internally displaced persons (IDPs) or resettlement risks were observed near the project site. Women's economic participation in livestock value chains often concentrates in trading, milk/meat retail, feed sales, and services. Market design should include safe, well-lit spaces, gender-segregated sanitation, and a GM that provides confidential channels, including SEA/SH-sensitive intake and referral pathways. Somalia population evidence and humanitarian planning data underline large vulnerable groups affected by shocks; inclusion planning should prioritize women, youth, and displaced groups in access to livelihood opportunities (UNFPA, 2014; FSNAU, 2025)

The market is expected to enhance economic inclusion by providing improved working spaces, sanitation facilities, and job opportunities for both men and women.

### Labour Market Baseline

**Typical labour structure in Galkacyo:** Galkacyo's labour market reflects a largely urban service and trade economy with strong links to the livestock value chain (trading, transport, brokerage, feed and water vending, and related services). For urban households, construction and petty trade are commonly reported employment sources, alongside transport, small businesses and casual services. This structure means that, for market construction and operation, labour is typically drawn from local casual workers (unskilled and semi-skilled), supported by a smaller number of skilled trades and supervisors who may come from other towns depending on availability (FSNAU, 2010; World Bank, 2021).

**Skills availability:** Skills are generally available for basic construction (masonry, carpentry, welding, plumbing, electrical works) and routine market operations (cleaning, loading/offloading, security, basic maintenance). However, the supply of certified/experienced OHS practitioners, trained equipment operators, and specialized technicians is often limited, which can affect compliance unless contractors provide targeted training and competent supervision (World Bank, 2021).

**Employment patterns (informal vs. formal):** Employment in Somalia is predominantly informal, meaning many workers rely on daily or short-term engagements with limited written contracts and weak social protection. National statistics indicate high informal employment (around 80.7% in 2019, SDG 8.3.1) (ILO, 2019). This context is relevant in Galkacyo where project labour may include casual workers hired through foremen/subcontractors, increasing risks related to wage clarity, working hours, child labour, and OHS compliance unless actively managed under the LMP and contractor controls (ILO, 2019; World Bank, 2021).

**Current occupational health challenges:** Common occupational health and safety challenges in Somalia's construction and service sectors include **limited PPE use**, inadequate safety induction and toolbox talks, weak site housekeeping, manual handling injuries, falls (working at height), electrical hazards, traffic/plant interaction risks, and heat stress—often compounded by limited enforcement capacity and informal working arrangements. National institutional mandates emphasize the need for coordinated OHS improvements, but at site level, performance typically depends on contractor systems and supervision (MoLSA, n.d.; World Bank, 2021).

Given the above baseline, labour risk management should prioritize: clear recruitment and contracting procedures, strict prohibition of child labour, worker GM, mandatory PPE and task-based training, heat-stress controls (shade, rest breaks, water), and routine OHS inspections consistent with ESS2.

## 5.8 Infrastructure Baseline

**Market-access roads condition:** Galkacyo is a key commercial hub and transit node linking livestock-producing rangelands to urban markets and wider trade corridors. While primary routes connect the town to other regional centres, road performance is commonly constrained by deterioration, seasonal blockages and limited maintenance, which can affect access during peak trading periods and after heavy rains (UNOPS, 2020; MPWR, 2019).

**Transportation systems:** Transportation is primarily road-based and relies on a mix of trucks (including livestock transport), pickups, minibuses, motorcycles and local freight services. Market operations concentrate traffic flows on specific days, increasing risks of congestion, pedestrian–vehicle conflict, and livestock movement hazards. Any constraints on road access or traffic management can raise business costs and safety risks and should be addressed through a simple traffic/crowd management approach and designated loading/unloading areas. The importance of functioning corridors for market access and supply chain movement is consistently highlighted in Somalia logistics and road-programme documentation (AfDB, 2026; WFP, 2024).

**Electricity coverage and reliability:** Electricity supply in Galkacyo is delivered largely through local/private distribution networks. Available documentation on planned/ongoing energy investments in Galkacyo indicates an established distribution operator presence and continued network strengthening and generation expansion (e.g., hybrid/solar + storage initiatives), reflecting growing coverage but also the need for safety and reliability improvements (World Bank, 2025; MoEWR, 2025). For the livestock market, this baseline implies the need for safe electrical design, grounding, protection from overloads, and clear O&M responsibilities to reduce fire and electrocution risks.

**Network connectivity (telecom/internet):** Mobile network connectivity is generally available in Galkacyo, with multiple operators providing coverage; reporting on Somalia's telecom sector also indicates rollout/availability of advanced services (including 4G and, in some locations, 5G), which can support market governance tools such as digital fee collection, trader communications, and GM access (Connecting Africa, 2024; nPerf, n.d.). However, connectivity quality can vary by neighbourhood and network load, so critical functions (GM hotline, incident reporting) should retain redundancy (multiple channels).

**Solid waste and wastewater infrastructure baseline:** As with many Somali urban/peri-urban areas, solid waste collection and wastewater services can be inconsistent and may not reliably serve all settlements, particularly informal and displacement-affected areas. WASH reporting for South Galkacyo notes sanitation service constraints in vulnerable settlement contexts (Somalia WASH Cluster, 2023). In addition, recent ESIA documentation for planned sanitation infrastructure (e.g., wastewater treatment planning) illustrates that strengthening systems is an ongoing priority rather than a fully mature service baseline (MoEWR, 2025; AfDB, 2025). Therefore, the livestock market should be designed and operated with self-contained waste management and drainage solutions (controlled manure/solid waste storage and removal arrangements; designated disposal pathways; routine cleaning; and engineered stormwater/wastewater management to prevent ponding and contamination), rather than assuming municipal systems will consistently absorb market waste streams.

Given the infrastructure context, the ESMP should emphasize: (i) traffic and access management on market days; (ii) safe electrical installation and preventive maintenance; (iii) multi-channel GM access enabled by telecom coverage; and (iv) robust, on-site arrangements for solid waste, manure management, and wastewater/stormwater drainage, with clearly assigned O&M roles and budgets.

### **Cultural and Heritage Context**

No cultural, historical, or religious sites (such as mosques, graves, or sacred trees) were identified within or near the project area. Nonetheless, a Chance-Find Procedure will be implemented during construction in accordance with ESS8 to address any accidental discoveries.

### **Community Attitudes**

The local community strongly supports the project and actively participated in consultations facilitated by **MoLAH** and **Galkacyo Municipality**. Community members emphasized the importance of the market for improving hygiene, regulating livestock trade, and creating livelihood opportunities. Women and youth representatives advocated for gender-inclusive facilities, and all stakeholders reaffirmed their commitment to support project implementation and monitoring.

## 4.6 Key Environmental Sensitivities

Based on field observations and environmental screening:

- **Environmental sensitivity:** *Medium* – due to sparse vegetation and localized dust risk;
- **Social sensitivity:** *Medium* – related to community engagement and land verification;
- **Occupational health and safety risk:** *Medium* – manageable through PPE enforcement and safety training;
- **GBV/SEA/SH risk:** *Medium* – mitigated through code of conduct, awareness sessions, and accessible grievance mechanisms.
- **Overall E&S risk rating:** *Medium*.

These sensitivities underscore the need for diligent ESMP implementation, continuous monitoring, and coordination among the contractors, supervising Officers, and relevant ministries.

## 5. Evaluation of Environmental and Social Impacts

### 5.1 Overview

This section identifies and evaluates the potential environmental and social impacts both positive and adverse associated with the construction and operation of the One-Stop Shop Livestock Market in Galkacyo. The analysis considers the project's location, physical environment, design components, and socio-economic context.

The assessment distinguishes between beneficial impacts that enhance local livelihoods and ecosystem resilience, and adverse impacts that require mitigation and monitoring through the ESMP. The evaluation follows the principles of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS1–ESS10) and the Puntland EIA Act (2023).

### 5.2 Beneficial Impacts

The proposed subproject is expected to generate significant social and economic benefits for Galkacyo and surrounding communities. Key positive impacts include:

#### **a. Improved Livestock Marketing and Economic Growth**

The new facility will enhance the efficiency and hygiene of livestock trading, benefiting pastoralists, traders, and consumers. It will reduce post-handling losses, improve meat quality, and increase income for local producers.

#### **b. Employment Opportunities**

Construction and operation phases will create both skilled and unskilled job opportunities for local laborers, youth, and women. During operation, the market will employ administrative staff, security guards, cleaners, and veterinary service providers.

#### **c. Enhanced Public Health and Sanitation**

The inclusion of slaughterhouses, public latrines, waste disposal systems, and water supply infrastructure will significantly improve hygiene standards and reduce the spread of zoonotic and waterborne diseases in the community.

#### **d. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening**

The project will strengthen MoLAH's and local government capacity in market management, veterinary services, and environmental monitoring. Training of market operators and enforcement of hygiene standards will support sustainable management.

#### e. Gender Inclusion and Social Cohesion

Women and youth will benefit through expanded livelihood opportunities in meat processing, retailing, and auxiliary services. The project’s participatory approach promotes equitable inclusion, community ownership, and long-term sustainability.

#### f. Climate-Smart and Sustainable Infrastructure

The use of solar energy for power supply, tree planting for dust control, and improved drainage systems contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions and better adaptation to local climate variability.

### 5.3 Potential Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts

While the project’s overall impacts are positive, certain **construction and operational activities** may generate adverse effects if not properly managed. These have been categorized by project phase:

#### A. Construction Phase Impacts

Table 2: Construction Phase Impacts

Impact Area	Description of Potential Impact	Relevance to WB ESS
Soil disturbance and erosion	Excavation, leveling and stockpiling may loosen topsoil, increase erosion and cause sediment runoff during rainfall events.	ESS1, ESS3
Dust, air emissions, noise and vibration	Earthworks, vehicle movement and material handling may generate dust/exhaust emissions and localized noise/vibration that affect workers and nearby receptors.	ESS3, ESS4
Waste generation and hazardous materials	Construction debris/packaging and scrap, plus limited hazardous wastes (e.g., oils, lubricants, oily rags), may create pollution risks if not segregated, stored and disposed properly.	ESS3
Water contamination and spills	Improper disposal of waste or accidental fuel/oil spills may contaminate soils and potentially affect shallow groundwater/aquifers.	ESS3
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	Workers may face accidents/injuries (falls, struck-by, electrical hazards), and exposure to dust and noise without adequate controls and PPE.	ESS2
Vegetation clearance	Limited removal of trees/shrubs within the market boundary may reduce shade and local habitat if not minimized and compensated through replanting.	ESS6

Community safety and traffic risks	Construction activities and heavy vehicles may increase risks to pedestrians, livestock and road users, including near the site and along access roads (especially during deliveries/peak works).	ESS4, ESS10
Labour influx and workforce management	Minor influx of skilled labour and use of subcontractors may increase risks related to worker conduct, local tensions, and weak labour management if engagement is informal.	ESS2, ESS4
GBV/SEA/SH and worker–community interaction	Interaction between workers and communities may create a risk of SEA/SH, harassment or misconduct if Codes of Conduct, awareness and reporting/response measures are weak.	ESS2, ESS4, ESS10
Worker welfare and site sanitation (temporary facilities)	Inadequate worker welfare facilities (water, sanitation, hygiene) can create public health nuisance and contamination risks (wastewater/solid waste) and increase communicable disease risks.	ESS2, ESS3, ESS4
Supply chain and material sourcing	Procurement through informal suppliers may carry labour risks (e.g., child labour/unsafe conditions) without contractor due diligence and supplier screening.	ESS2

## B. Operational Phase Impacts

Table 3: Operational Phase Impacts

Impact Area	Description of Potential Impact	Relevance to WB ESS
Waste, wastewater and by-products management	Routine market operation generates manure, wastewater and solid waste (and, if slaughtering occurs, blood/fats/offal) which can cause pollution, odors, vectors and community nuisance if segregation, storage, removal and disposal systems are inadequate.	ESS3, ESS4, ESS10
Water resource use and groundwater sustainability	Borehole abstraction may increase pressure on local groundwater, especially during drought periods, with risks amplified by leakage, lack of metering, poor maintenance, or unmanaged demand.	ESS3, ESS1
One Health risks: zoonoses, TADs, biosecurity and AMR	Animal aggregation and trade routes can increase zoonotic/TAD risks (e.g., RVF, PPR, brucellosis) and biosecurity breaches if entry control, inspection, vaccination checks, isolation capacity and hygiene controls are weak; improper antibiotic use and uncontrolled effluent/waste may contribute to AMR pathways.	ESS4, ESS3, ESS10
Food safety and hygiene failure	Cross-contamination, inadequate hygiene and cold-chain/power reliability gaps (if refrigeration is used)	ESS4, ESS2

(where meat handling occurs)	can increase foodborne disease risks for workers and consumers.	
Vector, vermin, odor and bioaerosol nuisance	Poor waste handling and standing water can create fly breeding sites and attract rodents; odors and bioaerosols may affect workers and neighbouring settlements, with seasonal peaks worsening impacts.	ESS4, ESS3
Occupational health, hygiene and worker welfare	Workers may be exposed to animal fluids/pathogens, unsanitary conditions, slips/falls, manual handling injuries, and inadequate WASH/welfare facilities if controls are weak.	ESS2, ESS4
Community health and safety	Failures in hygiene, waste/wastewater systems, animal flow control, or emergency response can increase accident and disease exposure risks for market users and nearby communities.	ESS4, ESS10
Traffic, noise and air quality on market days	Increased vehicle movement and animal transport during peak days may raise congestion, noise, dust and accident risks, including at the interface with town roads and pedestrian areas.	ESS4, ESS3, ESS10
Structural safety and crowd/crush risks	Poor design or maintenance of pens, ramps, raceways and loading areas, combined with high peak-day congestion, can lead to crush incidents, animal injury, and harm to workers/visitors.	ESS4, ESS10
Energy systems, fire/electrical risk and e-waste	Solar PV/batteries (and any generators) introduce electrical/fire hazards and end-of-life hazardous waste risks; poor maintenance can reduce reliability and compromise safety and cold chain (if used).	ESS3, ESS4
Land, tenure and social inclusion (affordability & accessibility)	Over time, VLD-related boundary disputes/elite capture or fear of retaliation may emerge if governance and confidential GM are weak; fee structures or space allocation may exclude informal traders, women/youth, vulnerable groups, and persons with disabilities if universal design is not applied.	ESS5, ESS10
Labour, subcontractor and supply chain compliance	Operational labour (cleaners, handlers, security) may remain informal without contracts, training and PPE; subcontractor and service provider compliance gaps can undermine labour standards and OHS performance.	ESS2
Security and conflict sensitivity	Cash handling, animal theft, and disputes over routes/fees may trigger security incidents or inter-community tensions; security arrangements may create additional risks if disproportionate.	ESS4, ESS10

Governance, O&M and financial sustainability	Fragmented roles among MoLAH/municipality/other actors can cause O&M gaps (waste removal, drainage, water system upkeep), revenue leakage and declining service quality post-project.	ESS1, ESS10
Climate resilience (heat stress & stormwater extremes)	Heat stress for workers/animals and episodic heavy rainfall/flash flooding may exceed drainage and comfort design without adaptive O&M, shade cover and routine drainage maintenance.	ESS1, ESS4
Data protection and GM confidentiality	Handling sensitive complaints (especially SEA/SH) requires strict privacy; digital registries (vendors/fees/vaccination) can create misuse/retaliation risks if data security and access controls are weak.	ESS10, ESS2

## 5.4 Cumulative and Indirect Impacts

The project may have cumulative benefits by complementing other FSRP and regional investments in livestock infrastructure and market connectivity. Improved management of animal health and trade may indirectly contribute to reduced disease outbreaks and enhanced regional food security.

Indirect environmental pressures such as localized groundwater use and waste generation are expected to remain **manageable** under strict adherence to the mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP and continuous monitoring by **MoAI** and **MoLAH**.

## 5.5 Residual Effects

With full implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, most adverse impacts are expected to be **temporary, site-specific, and reversible**. The residual effects will be minor and acceptable within national environmental standards. Positive impacts such as improved livelihoods, hygiene, and sustainable market management will far outweigh the residual negatives.

## 6. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

### 6.1 Overview

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) translates the findings of the impact assessment into a set of practical mitigation, monitoring, and institutional actions to ensure that adverse effects are avoided, minimized, or compensated. The ESMP also outlines measures to enhance positive impacts throughout the construction and operational phases of the project.

The ESMP for the Galkacyo One-Stop Shop Livestock Market follows the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), the Puntland EIA Act (2023), and relevant national policies. It provides a systematic framework for implementation, monitoring, reporting, and compliance verification by the implementing agencies and supervision officials.

### 6.2 Objectives of the ESMP

The specific objectives of the ESMP are to:

- Provide detailed mitigation measures to address environmental and social risks identified in Section 5,
- Define roles and responsibilities for implementing and monitoring these measures,
- Establish performance indicators and monitoring frequency,
- Outline reporting procedures to ensure transparency and accountability,
- Provide a basis for capacity building and awareness training for project personnel and community stakeholders.

## 6.3 Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

The following tables summarize the mitigation and monitoring measures for the construction and operational phases.

Table 4 Mitigation Plan

A. Construction phase						
Aspect / Activity/ relevance to ESS	Potential Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Frequency	Responsible Party	Cost (USD)
Site preparation, excavation and earthworks – ESS1, ESS3	Soil disturbance, erosion/sedimentation, dust generation	Limit excavation to design footprint; stockpile and reuse topsoil for landscaping; apply erosion controls (temporary drains/berms); water sprinkling during dusty works; reinstate surfaces promptly.	Soil stability; visible dust; evidence of erosion/sediment	Daily	Contractor, MoAI / Supervising Engineer	Included in project cost
Construction machinery and vehicle operations – ESS3, ESS4	Dust/exhaust emissions, noise/vibration, and traffic safety risks	Routine maintenance of machinery; enforce speed limits and restrict night operations; use designated haul routes; traffic management at access points; driver briefings.	Engine noise levels; dust emissions; traffic/near-miss records	Weekly	Contractor, Municipality / Traffic Police	Included
Vegetation clearance and reinstatement – ESS6	Loss of trees/shrubs and reduced shade/habitat	Minimize clearing to essential areas; protect retained trees; replant native/appropriate species post-construction as per landscaping plan.	Number of trees cut vs replanted; survival of replanted trees	End of construction	Contractor, MoERCC	500

Solid waste and hazardous materials management – ESS3	Waste accumulation, soil/water pollution from poor disposal or fuel/oil handling	Segregate waste; provide bins and designated storage areas; ensure authorized disposal; store fuel/oil on impervious surfaces with secondary containment; maintain spill kits and spill response procedure.	Waste disposal records; housekeeping condition; spill records	Weekly	Contractor, Municipality	1,000
Worker OHS and welfare – ESS2	Accidents/injuries; exposure to dust/noise; inadequate welfare conditions	Provide PPE; daily toolbox talks; first aid and emergency plan; safe work procedures (working at height, lifting, electrical); adequate worker WASH/welfare facilities.	PPE compliance; toolbox talk records; incident/near-miss logs	Daily	Contractor, MoAI / Supervising Engineer	2,000
Community health and safety (including access control) – ESS4, ESS10	Public exposure to construction hazards (accidents with pedestrians/livestock/vehicles)	Fence and sign the site; restrict public access; safe pedestrian routes around site; manage deliveries; community notices on high-risk activities; integrate grievance mechanism access.	Number of incidents/complaints; effectiveness of fencing/signage	Weekly	Contractor, Municipality	1,500
Labour management and SEA/SH risk prevention – ESS2, ESS4, ESS10	Labour-related grievances, misconduct, SEA/SH, local tensions due to labour influx	Enforce Code of Conduct; SEA/SH awareness sessions; worker GM and community GM channels; local hiring priority where feasible; disciplinary measures for violations.	Attendance records; GM cases; incident reports	Quarterly	Contractor, MoAI / PCU	1,000
<b>B. Operational Phase</b>						
One Health, veterinary inspection,	Zoonotic/TAD disease transmission; outbreaks; AMR pathways; animal	Enforce veterinary inspection at entry/market days; verify vaccinations where feasible;	Vet inspection logs; isolation pen use; hygiene checklist;	Daily (hygiene/flows); Weekly	Market Management Unit, MoLAH	500/month

biosecurity and animal welfare – ESS4, ESS10	stress/injury/heat stress; spread due to mixing animals from different origins	operate isolation/quarantine pen for suspect animals; controlled animal movement routes (separate entry/exit); handwashing stations with soap/water; daily cleaning and disinfection; humane handling SOPs (loading/unloading); shade and continuous water points; prevent overcrowding (pen capacity limits); outbreak SOPs and coordination with health/vet authorities; staff training.	cleaning frequency logs; welfare incident register; pen stocking density; availability of water/shade; outbreak/incident records	(inspection summary); As needed (outbreak)	(Vet Dept.), Municipality	
Solid waste, manure, offal/by-products, vectors and odor control – ESS3, ESS4, ESS10	Environmental contamination; odor nuisance; flies/rodents; bioaerosols; community complaints; illegal dumping pressure	Segregate waste streams; covered bins; designate manure/by-products storage area; routine manure removal and composting where feasible; dispose non-organic waste at municipal site; maintain drainage to prevent standing water; apply targeted vector control; keep waste zones downwind where feasible; respond to complaints via GM.	Waste collection/removal records; cleanliness score; GM complaints log (odor/vectors); vector observations; waste storage condition	Weekly	Market Management Unit, Municipality	300/month
Wastewater, washdown effluent and groundwater protection – ESS3, ESS4	Soil/groundwater contamination; ponding; odors/pathogen exposure; impacts worsen during drought and high use	Provide lined/controlled drainage to sediment trap/settling and soakaway (no discharge to open ground); routine desludging; spill response kits near wash	Drainage condition checklist; ponding observations; desludging records; spill records; borehole	Weekly (drainage); Monthly (water checks)	Market Management Unit, Municipality, MoLAH	200/month

		areas/fuel storage (if any); maintain safe separation from borehole/storage; periodic water quality spot checks at borehole.	water quality spot checks			
Water supply, metering and sustainable use – ESS3, ESS1	Over-abstraction and water shortages, especially during drought; system failures	Install and maintain water meter; record daily/weekly usage; leak detection and prompt repair; maintain borehole and tank; drought water conservation rules (controlled water points/timing).	Water use log; leak/repair records; borehole uptime	Monthly	MoLAH, Market Operator / Market Management	150/month
Occupational health, hygiene and worker welfare – ESS2	Worker exposure to pathogens, unsafe conditions and injuries	Provide PPE (aprons, gloves, boots); hygiene training; medical check-up register; enforce safe work practices; worker GM; heat stress measures (water/rest/shade).	PPE compliance; training records; medical register; incident logs; worker GM cases	Quarterly	Market Management Unit, MoLAH	100/quarter
Community health & safety, public access control and signage – ESS4, ESS10	Accidents and disease exposure to users/nearby settlements if hygiene/flows fail	Maintain sanitary systems and fencing; clear signage; separation of pedestrian/animal routes; regular inspections and corrective actions; effective GM access for public complaints.	Inspection records; incident log; GM cases related to safety	Monthly	MoLAH, Municipality, Market Management	200
Traffic, crowd and structural safety (market days) – ESS4, ESS10	Congestion/crush risks; accidents at loading areas; injuries from unsafe pens/ramps	Maintain pens/ramps/raceways and gates; enforce pen capacity and loading controls; designate parking/loading areas; traffic flow and timing schedules; wardens/security for peak days;	Near-miss/incident records; maintenance logs; traffic observations; crowd control observations	Weekly (market day); Monthly (maintenance summary)	Municipality, Market Operator, Market Management	200/month

		routine maintenance and repairs.				
Energy systems, electrical and fire safety (incl. e-waste) – ESS3, ESS4	Fire/electrocution; equipment damage; unreliable power affecting operations/cold chain (if used); battery/e-waste hazards	Regular inspection and cleaning of solar panels; preventive electrical checks; functional extinguishers and staff training; no-smoking zones; safe storage of fuels (if any); lightning/earthing protection; prompt replacement/secure storage of faulty batteries; emergency drills.	System performance logs; inspection checklist; extinguisher service records; drill records; incident logs	Monthly (inspections); Quarterly (drills)	Market Operator, Municipality, Market Management	300/month
Security and conflict sensitivity – ESS4, ESS10	Theft (animals/cash), violence, tensions over routes/fees; excessive force risk	Proportionate security measures; guard code of conduct and training on de-escalation; incident reporting linked to GM; community liaison and rapid dispute response.	Security incident log; GM cases related to security; community feedback	Monthly	Municipality, Market Operator	50/month
Climate resilience (heat and stormwater performance) – ESS1, ESS4	Heat stress for people/animals; drainage exceedance during intense rainfall; drought-driven surges altering water/waste balance	Maintain shade trees/structures; implement heat stress plan; routine drainage desilting before rains; drought water conservation measures and leak control; adjust cleaning/waste removal frequency during surges.	Tree survival rate; drainage condition; water use tracking; heat-stress incidents	Monthly	MoERCC, MoLAH, Market Management	100/month
Data protection and GM confidentiality – ESS10, ESS2	Breach of confidentiality (especially SEA/SH); misuse of personal data in GM/vendor records	Restrict access to GM records (lockable storage/passwords); anonymized reporting; SEA/SH-sensitive intake and survivor-centred referral; train GM	Audit of GM record access; staff training completion; compliance checks (no identifiers in reports)	Semi-annual	MoAI/PCU, GM Committee, Market Management	50

		committee/staff on confidentiality and data handling.				
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## 6.4. Capacity building plan

Building the capacity of government staff, contractors, and market operators is essential to ensure the effective implementation of the ESMP. Capacity gaps identified during field visits and consultations include limited experience in environmental compliance, OHS, GBV/SEA/SH prevention, waste management, and monitoring.

The following capacity-building program is recommended:

Table 5: Capacity building plan

<b>Training Area / Topic</b>	<b>Target Group</b>	<b>Key Content / Focus Areas</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Responsible Institution</b>	<b>Relevant ESS</b>	<b>Estimated Budget (USD)</b>
<b>ESMP Implementation &amp; Compliance Training</b>	MoAI, MoLAH, MoERCC, Galkacyo Municipality	ESMP roles, mitigation, monitoring, reporting	Project start + Annual	MoAI / PCU	ESS1	<b>\$1,200</b>
<b>Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)</b>	Contractor workers & supervisors	PPE use, emergency response, incident reporting, heat stress	Monthly	Contractor (MoAI supervision)	ESS2, ESS4	<b>\$2,000</b>
<b>GBV/SEA/SH Prevention &amp; Code of Conduct</b>	All project workers; community reps	CoC, survivor-centered response, reporting, confidentiality	Quarterly	Contractor / PCU GBV Specialist	ESS2, ESS4, ESS10	<b>\$1,500</b>

<b>Waste Management &amp; Environmental Hygiene</b>	Market management, cleaners, MoLAH staff	Waste segregation, handling animal waste, cleaning & drainage	Quarterly	MoLAH / Municipality	ESS3, ESS4	<b>\$1,000</b>
<b>Zoonotic Disease Control &amp; Meat Hygiene</b>	Veterinary officers; slaughterhouse workers	Meat inspection, hygiene, safe handling, disease prevention	Quarterly	MoLAH (Vet Dept.)	ESS2, ESS4	<b>\$1,200</b>
<b>GM Training (Including SEA/SH-sensitive handling)</b>	MoAI, MoLAH, Municipality, GM committee	GM logging, hotline operation, sensitive complaint handling	Semi-annual	MoAI / PCU	ESS10	<b>\$800</b>
<b>Climate Resilience &amp; Environmental Conservation</b>	Market management; MoERCC; Municipality	Tree planting, water conservation, solar maintenance, drainage	Semi-annual	MoERCC / MoLAH	ESS1, ESS3, ESS6	<b>\$1,300</b>

## 6.5. ESMP Implementation Budget

The ESMP implementation budget is presented in a clear table format covering **(i) construction and commissioning** measures, **(ii) operational-phase** measures and **(iii) capacity building**. During market operation, the project will support implementation of the ESMP for **one year** to ensure that key systems (One Health controls, waste and wastewater management, OHS, traffic/crowd safety, security, climate resilience, and GM confidentiality) are fully established and functioning. After this one-year support period, the ESMP will be sustained and implemented through the market’s **Operations and Maintenance (O&M) plan** and **cost-recovery mechanism**, including **user fees, municipal service agreements** (e.g., waste collection and disposal), and **annual budgeting by the market operator**, ensuring continued compliance and long-term environmental and social performance.

Table 6 ESMP Implementation Budget

<b>Component</b>	<b>Amount (USD)</b>
Part A: Construction & commissioning	6,000
Capacity building	9,000
Part B: Operational ESMP (Year 1)	24,500
<b>TOTAL (Year 1 ESMP implementation)</b>	<b>39,500</b>

## 6.6. Implementation Arrangements

Effective implementation of the ESMP for the Galkacyo One-Stop Shop Livestock Market requires clear institutional roles, coordination mechanisms, and well-defined responsibilities throughout both the construction and operational phases. The arrangements below ensure compliance with the Puntland EIA Act (2023), the S-FSRP ESMF, and World Bank ESS1–ESS10, while reflecting the institutional mandates described in the ESMP.

### 1. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) – FSRP Implementing Partner

MoAI serves as the primary implementing agency for FSRP-Puntland and has the following roles:

- Ensure overall supervision of ESMP implementation during construction and operation.
- Coordinate environmental and social safeguards across MoLAH, MoERCC, and the Municipality.

- Review and approve the contractor’s Construction-ESMP (C-ESMP).
- Conduct regular site monitoring to verify adherence to mitigation measures.
- Submit periodic E&S reports to the FSRP Puntland PCU.
- Ensure corrective actions are implemented when non-compliances are identified.

## **2. Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry (MoLAH) – Market Operator**

As the lead agency for technical livestock and market operations, MoLAH will:

- Operate the livestock market and enforce hygiene, animal welfare, and slaughterhouse protocols.
- Assign veterinary officers for routine meat inspection and zoonotic disease control.
- Manage operational-phase ESMP measures (waste management, OHS, sanitation, water use).
- Maintain site facilities (drainage, latrines, sheds, quarantine unit).
- Participate in GM implementation and handle operational-level grievances.
- Support inclusion of women and youth in market services.

## **3. Ministry of Environment, Range, and Climate Change (MoERCC) – Environmental Regulator**

MoERCC is mandated by the Puntland EIA Act (2023) to:

- Review and approve the ESMP and environmental screening.
- Conduct scheduled inspections to ensure compliance with national environmental laws.
- Monitor waste handling, tree replanting, drainage, dust suppression, and pollution control.
- Issue compliance notices and require corrective actions where impacts are observed.
- Support climate resilience and biodiversity conservation measures.

#### **4. Puntland Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment (MoCII) – Market Regulation & Trade Facilitation**

MoCII will support the operationalization of the livestock market through:

- alignment with Puntland market/trade regulations and licensing requirements;
- support to transparent trading practices and dispute prevention related to commerce;
- coordination with MoLAH and Municipality on market governance where relevant.

#### **5. Galkacyo Municipality**

The Municipality plays a central local governance role by:

- Supporting enforcement of sanitation and public health requirements.
- Managing waste collection and transport to the municipal disposal site.
- Maintaining access roads and controlling traffic during peak market days.
- Participating in community engagement activities and GM facilitation.
- Reviewing and approving building permits and ensuring alignment with urban codes.

#### **6. Contractor – Construction Phase**

The contractor is responsible for:

- Preparing and obtaining MoAI approval for the Construction-ESMP (C-ESMP).
- Implementing all construction-phase mitigation measures including dust control, OHS, waste segregation, spill management, traffic control, and GBV/SEA/SH protocols.
- Providing workers with PPE and training (OHS, GBV, CoC).
- Maintaining records: daily toolbox talks, PPE register, incident logs, waste logs, and spill register.
- Establishing and managing a worker-specific GM.

- Reporting weekly on ESMP compliance to the Supervising Engineer and MoAI.

## **7. Supervising Engineer / Consultant**

Provides independent oversight by:

- Monitoring daily compliance with mitigation measures.
- Verifying contractor adherence to C-ESMP and WB ESS requirements.
- Developing weekly and monthly environmental and social supervision reports.
- Recommending corrective actions and verifying implementation.
- Supporting MoAI and MoERCC in compliance audits.

## **8. FSRP Puntland Project Coordination Unit (PCU)**

The PCU is responsible for:

- Consolidating state-level E&S reports and submitting them to the Federal PCU and World Bank.
- Coordinating safeguard activities across ministries.
- Tracking compliance indicators and maintaining central GM records.
- Providing technical backstopping to MoAI and MoLAH.

## **9. Community Representatives & Market Management Committee**

Community structures play a crucial role in long-term sustainability:

- Confirm land donation and prevent future land disputes.
- Participate in public consultations, disclosure, and monitoring activities.
- Serve as a community-level channel for grievances.
- Support women's and youth inclusion in market operations.
- Promote collective responsibility for hygiene and safety.

## **6.7. GM**

A project-level Grievance Mechanism (GM) has been established to ensure that workers, community members, and other stakeholders can easily, safely, and transparently raise

concerns related to the construction and operation of the Galkacyo Livestock Market. GM complies with World Bank ESS10, ESS2, and ESS4 and is integrated with the national FSRP toll-free hotline **3060**.

The mechanism provides multiple reporting channels, including complaint boxes, written submissions, direct reporting to project staff, the contractor's worker GM, community focal points, and the hotline. Grievances may relate to environmental impacts, construction disturbances, labor issues, GBV/SEA/SH, safety concerns, or market operations. All complaints are registered, acknowledged within 48 hours, assessed, investigated, and resolved within established timelines (7–14 days depending on severity).

## 7. Summary of Public Consultation and Participation

### 7.1 Introduction

Public consultation and stakeholder participation are integral parts of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Meaningful engagement ensures that the perspectives, needs, and concerns of local communities and affected groups are incorporated into project design and implementation.

For the One-Stop Shop Livestock Market in Galkacyo, consultations were conducted by Alpha Consulting Co. in collaboration with the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry (MoLAH) and the Galkacyo Municipality. The process aimed to promote transparency, build community ownership, and ensure voluntary land contribution consistent with the World Bank ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure and ESS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

### 7.2 Objectives of the Consultation

The key objectives of the public consultation were to:

- Inform community members and stakeholders about the project scope, objectives, and anticipated impacts,
- Identify local environmental and social concerns and incorporate mitigation measures into the ESMP,
- Verify land ownership and confirm **Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)** in compliance with World Bank requirements,
- Ensure inclusive participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups,
- Strengthen collaboration between community representatives, local authorities, and the implementing agencies.
- Support GM Awareness and Feedback Mechanisms  
To inform communities about the Grievance Mechanism (GM), hotline, and channels for raising concerns or complaints during implementation.

## 7.3 Stakeholders Consulted

Stakeholders were identified through a participatory mapping process and included a range of actors relevant to the project area. The main categories consulted were:

*Table 7: List of Stakeholders Consulted*

<b>Stakeholder Category</b>	<b>Institutions / Groups Consulted</b>	<b>Role / Interest in the Project</b>
<b>Government Institutions</b>	MoLAH, MoERCC, MoAI, Galkacyo Municipality	Project oversight, environmental and social compliance, and service delivery.
<b>Community Representatives</b>	Traditional elders, village leaders, and landowners	Land verification, community mobilization, and grievance resolution.
<b>Private Sector Actors</b>	LPO and Livestock traders, butchers, transporters	Direct beneficiaries of market infrastructure and services.
<b>Women's and Youth Groups</b>	Women traders, youth associations	Participation in trading, slaughtering, and auxiliary services.
<b>Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)</b>	Local NGOs active in livelihoods and DRR	Advocacy, capacity building, and community sensitization.

## 7.4 Consultation Methodology

The consultations followed a participatory and inclusive approach combining:

- **Community meetings** held at Garsoor village and the Galkacyo municipal office,
- **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)** with youth and female traders,
- **Site inspections** and verification of land boundaries by the technical team,
- **Documentation and signing of VLD forms** with the consent of all landowners.

Consultations were conducted in Somali language, using simple and visual explanations to ensure understanding by all participants. The proceedings were recorded through attendance sheets, photographs, and minutes (attached in Annexes).

## 7.5 Key Issues Raised and Responses

Table 8: Key Issues Raised by stakeholders and Responses

Concern / Issue Raised	Response / Mitigation	Officer Responding / Institution
<b>Land ownership and donation</b>	Elders confirmed that the site belongs to the community and was donated voluntarily for public benefit. Documentation was signed and verified by local authorities.	Salad /MoLAH
<b>Employment opportunities</b>	PCU and MoLAH assured that local youth and laborers will be prioritized during construction and market operation.	Mohamed/MoLAH
<b>Environmental management</b>	Stakeholders emphasized the need for waste bins, drainage, and tree planting. The ESMP includes these measures.	Abdullahi/MoAI
<b>Water and sanitation</b>	Participants requested clean water and gender-segregated latrines. These are integrated into market design.	Abdullahi/MoAI
<b>Security and livestock control</b>	The Municipality committed to assign guards and enforce order during market operations.	Mohamed/MoLAH
<b>Women's inclusion</b>	Women requested fair access to working spaces and participation in decision-making. The project ensures gender-inclusive facilities and representation.	Abdullahi/MoAI
<b>Community health</b>	MoLAH will assign veterinary officers for hygiene inspection and meat certification.	Mohamed/MoLAH

<p><b>Grievance redress</b></p>	<p>A project-level GM hotline (<b>3060</b>) has been established and shared with the community. The hotline operates from Saturday to Thursday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. All complaints received—including those submitted anonymously—are handled by the project’s dedicated GBV, Social Safeguard, and Environmental Safeguard teams.</p>	<p>Abdullahi/MoAI</p>
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## 7.6 Summary of Consultation Outcomes

The consultations demonstrated strong community ownership and broad support for the project. Stakeholders expressed enthusiasm for the economic and social benefits expected from the new market. The process confirmed:

- Voluntary and transparent land donation with no displacement or conflict,
- Agreement on the design, location, and intended use of the facility,
- Commitment by local authorities to manage and maintain the infrastructure,
- Inclusion of community concerns into the ESMP’s mitigation measures.

## 7.7 Continued Engagement and Disclosure

Community engagement will continue throughout the project life cycle. Key measures include:

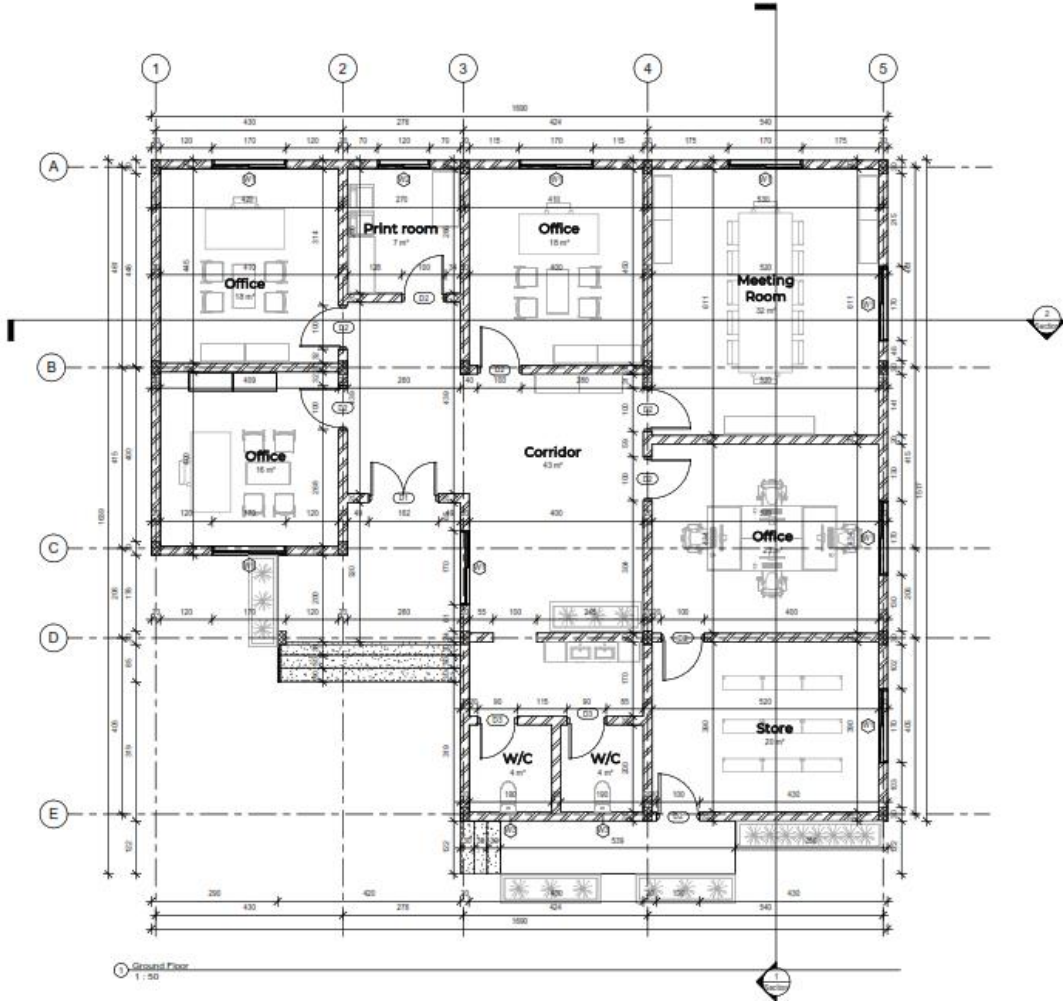
- Regular meetings during construction to share progress and address grievances,
- Public display of the GM contact information and Code of Conduct at the site,
- Inclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in market management committees,
- Disclosure of the final ESMP and monitoring reports in Somali language at the Municipality and MoLAH offices after reviewed and approved by the MoERCC.

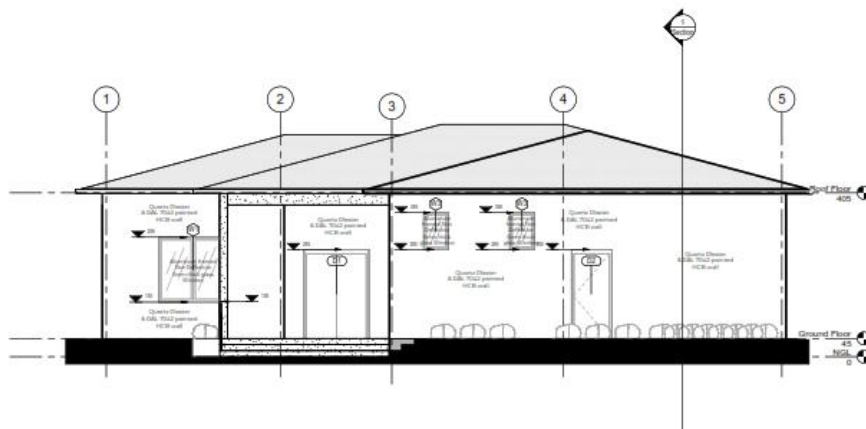
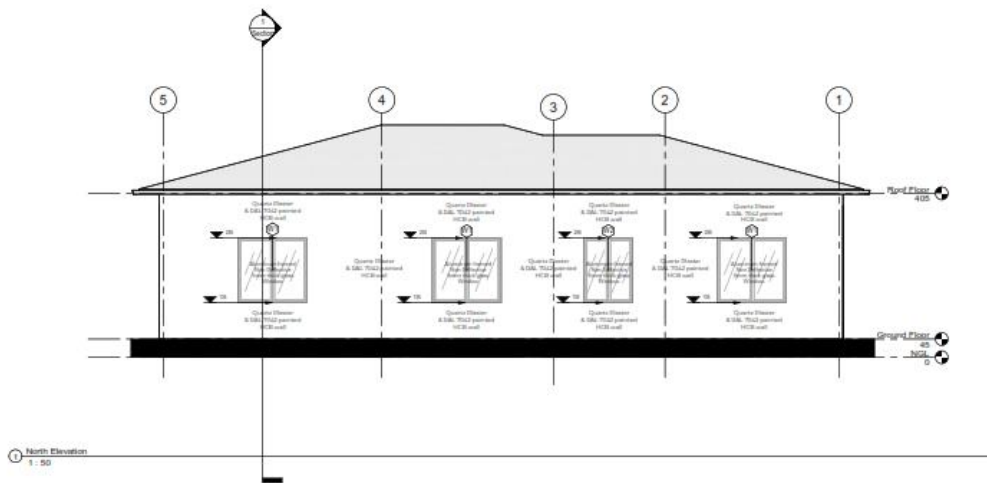
## 7.8 Conclusion

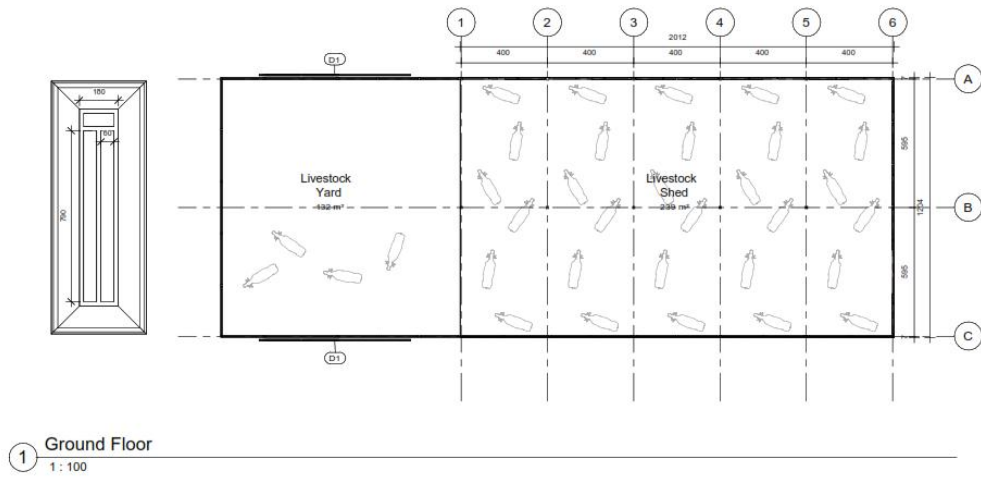
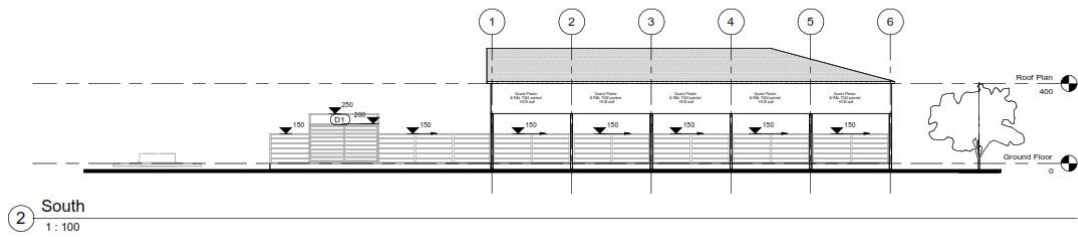
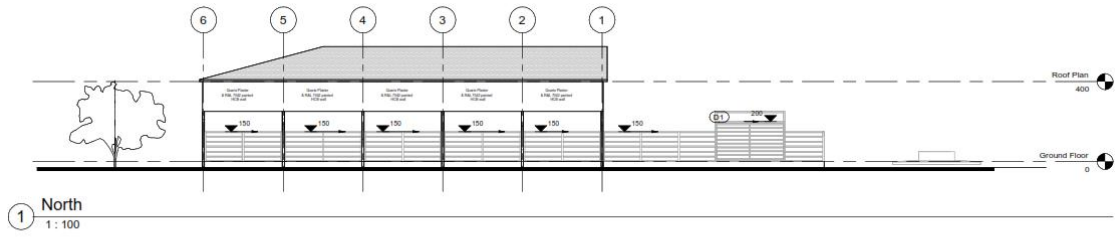
The public consultation and participation process was comprehensive, transparent, and inclusive. It provided valuable inputs for refining the project design and mitigation plan. The communities of Galkacyo, through their representatives, reaffirmed their commitment to support and monitor the implementation of the **One-Stop Shop Livestock Market**, ensuring its sustainability and shared benefits for all.

# 8. Annexes

## 8.1. Designs/ Layout Drawings







## 8.2. Land ownership documents

DAWLADDA HOOSE EE  
DEGMADA GAALKACYO MUDUG  
PUNTLAND, SOOMAALIYA

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY  
OF GALKAIO DISTRICT  
PUNTLAND, SOMALIA

SHAHAADADA MULKIYADDA DHULKA

Tixraac: 10640252524188

Taariikh: 18/08/2025

**Magaca Mulkiilaha**  
**SAYLADDA IYO KAWAANKA XOOLAHA DEGMADA GAALKACYO**  
*Faah Faahinta Dhulka*

Tuulada/Xaafada	Laanta	Zone	Nooca
Garsoor	Laanta 2	macjar	Deegaan

**Cabirka Dhulka**

Balac	Dherar	Bed ka Dhulka M <sup>2</sup>
200M	400M	80000 M <sup>2</sup>

**Jihaoyinka Dhulka (SOOHDIN)**

Bari	Koonfur	Galbeed	Waqooyi
Faadumo Warsame	Waddo	Ilma Jeeni Hooto	Waddo

  
Buqa Dagmada Gaalkacyo

  
Xoghayaha Dagmada Gaalkacyo

  
Madaxa Dhulka







**VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION CONSENT FORM FOR THE FSRP PROJECT**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Sub-project name:	One Stop Shop Galkaya
Sub-project description:	Construction one stop shop Livestock
Project Location:	Galkaya
GPS coordinates of land required:	6° 45' 49.8" N 47° 24' 31.8" E
Community, public, or private land:	Plot 230 x 200 owned by community Public 170 x 200 meter under government ownership

Please attach the community minutes and summary safeguards report explaining how the requirements for voluntary land donation for this sub-project have been met.

**TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT**

As discussed in our community minute on 28/10/2025.....to which all residents and regular users of the project site (specify) Galkaya..... Were invited. We the nominated representatives at that meeting confirm that the following issues were discussed and the residents and regular users of this land are in unanimous agreement.

1. That as have mentioned GPS Site..... Shall be site of the proposed One Stop Shop market Galkaya..... and that:
2. We all are aware that the land set aside for the investment is community land and no one is claiming individual ownership because it belongs to all of us, and no alternative claims will be made later on the land.
3. We have all agreed unanimously that the project implementation should continue.
4. We will all allow other neighbouring and cross-border communities access to the project site as agreed in the water management plan/MOU.
5. We all shall strive to peacefully resolve any conflicts with other communities concerning the project.
6. We will would strive to peacefully co-exist and resolve any conflict arising out of the investment facility following due process provided by local laws
7. The land is donated and identified as a public property in consultation with all residents and users of the land.
8. We all understand the likely impacts of proposed activities on donated land.
9. We all understand that the community have agreed the investment of this land for public use of only.



10. We all agreed to this investment and donation of the land without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities.
11. We all agreed that we not require any monetary or non-monetary benefits or incentives as a condition for the donation.
12. Donation of land will not adversely affect the livelihoods of occupiers and users of the land.
13. If any structure will be moved or any access to land be limited as a result of the sub-project, support will be provided to the individual so their livelihoods are not adversely affected.
14. The land is free from encumbrances or encroachment and is not claimed by any individual and its ownership is not contested.

We have been designated by the community of ( Golkeeyo )  
mudug , puntland state of Somalia .

Confirm the above information to be true and that we have resolved to abide by ALL terms of this agreement. (Please attach minutes of the community meeting including the signed attendance sheet and photos of the meeting).

S/No.	Name	ID/No./Phone number	Role	Signature
1.	Abdirahim Osman Aden	7794823	Chairman	
2.	Abdinasir Farah Mohamed	7805114	Vice	
3.	Jamaal Nurude Mohamed	7793834	Member	
4.	Khalif Hussein Hassan	7759019	Member	
5.	Abdiweli Dahir Hassan	7534444	Member	

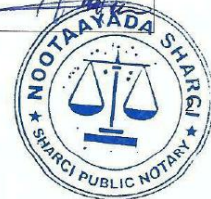
6 - Abdirzak Farah Ali 7744691 Member

7 - Mohamed Sulaiman Dawid 7752646 Member

Agreed/ Witnessed on this ..... Day of ..... in the Year..... by:


1. District court/Notary 28 / 10 / 2025

Name	ID/No./cell number	Date	Signature
Abdimalik Kasim Xuseen	0907638246	28/10/2025	






**2. District administration/Mayor**

Name	ID/No./cell	Signature
Mohamed Cisse XUSEN	7795913	

**3. Project Coordinator**

Name	ID/No./cell	Signature & R/Stamp
MOHAMED OSMAN SHAE	0907782038	

### 8.3. Stakeholder Consultation meetings' participant lists



## Community/Stakeholder Engagement Meetings

### Attendance Sheet

Location: Galkayo

Date: 28/10/2025

No	Name	Gander	Title	Contact Number	Signature
1	Abdirisqum Osman adan	male	Nabadoon	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
2	Abdirahman ali salad	male	Nabadoon	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
3	Khalif hussain Xasan	male	Nabadoon	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
4	Barqaan Caynab fadi	male	Gudoomye	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
5	bashir Abdi farah	male	Nabadoon	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
6	Abdi Nur Maxamud ah	male	Nabadoon	[REDACTED]	ABDI NUR
7	Abdirizak fadih ali	male	Nabadoon	[REDACTED]	[Signature]
8	Abshir Osman Nuur	male	Xildhibaan	[REDACTED]	Abushir
9	Juwayriyo Abdirisqum Abdirisqum	female	haweenka	[REDACTED]	Juwayriyo
10	Raaxo yaasiin Maxamad	female	haweenka	[REDACTED]	Raaxo
11	Cadar maxamud Xirsi	female	haweenka	[REDACTED]	Cadar
12	Caasho Sa'ed Cisman	female	haweenka	[REDACTED]	Caashi
13	Cali Cabdile Cali	male	Nabadoon	[REDACTED]	Cabdile
14	Abdirizak M. adan	male	Nabadoon	[REDACTED]	Abdirizak
15	Adan Jama adan	male	Nabadoon	[REDACTED]	Adan

## Community/Stakeholder Engagement Meetings

### Attendance Sheet

Location: Galkacyo

Date: 28/10/2025

No	Name	Gander	Title	Contact Number	Signature
16	Ali Ahmed Wasame	male	Nabadoon	██████████	Ali
17	Abdeweli dahir husain	male	Nabadoon	██████████	Cabahi
18	Abdirasir farah mohamed	male	Nabadoon	██████████	Abdirasir
19	Mohamed Xasan Xarir	male	Culimada	██████████	Mohamed
20	Bestin mohamed yusef	male	Culimada	██████████	Bestin
21	dahir hurin wasame	male	Nabadoon	██████████	Dahir
22	Abdiror Ahmed ali	male	Nabadoon	██████████	Abdiror
23	Mohamed yasin mohamed	male	Nabadoon	██████████	Mohamed
24	Dawad Abdulkahi Abdi	male	Nabadoon	██████████	Dawad
25	habeeb jule Koosh	male	Xilbiibann	██████████	Habeeb
26	farhan abdirahman ali	male	Nabadoon	██████████	Farhan
27	Mohamed Abdicasiin mohamed	male	Xilbiibann	██████████	Mohamed
28	Mohamed Guled Muse	male	Nabadoon	██████████	Mohamed
29	Ibrahim Adan Jama	male	dhaliinyaro	██████████	Ibrahim Adan Jama
30	Abdirahman adan mo'd	male	dhaliinyaro	██████████	Abdirahman



## Community/Stakeholder Engagement Meetings Attendance Sheet

Location: Gal Kacyo

Date: 28/10/2025

No	Name	Gander	Title	Contact Number	Signature
31	Abdulahi Ali Cuse	male	Dhalinyarada	[REDACTED]	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	Guled Ali Dhuux	male	Nabadon	[REDACTED]	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	Abdulah. Abdikerim	male	Dhalinyarada	[REDACTED]	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	Abdulkari Abdala Xasan	male	Dhalinyarada	[REDACTED]	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	Abdi Sa'ed Xirsi	male	Qanacsade	[REDACTED]	<i>[Signature]</i>
36	Nabadon Cusman	male	Nabadon	[REDACTED]	CISMAN
37	Abdirahman hasan waasoo	male	Nabadon	[REDACTED]	<i>[Signature]</i>
38	Abdulkari Ahmed adon	male	Nabadon	[REDACTED]	<i>[Signature]</i>
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					

## 8.4 ES Screening Checklist



ES Screening  
Form.docx

## 8.5: Galkacyo One-stop Market – Geohydrological Survey



One-stop Livestock  
Market -Galkacyo Ge

## 8.6. Photos for Consultation Meetings



*Community consultation meetings*



*Community consultation meetings*

## 8.7. Site Observation Photos



Trees at the site



Public institutions and local community members participating in site observation