



**GALMUDUG STATE OF SOMALIA**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (MoAI)**

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

**for**

**THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HEADQUARTER BUILDING FOR THE MINISTRY OF  
AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (MoAI)**

**In**

**DHUSAMAREEB CITY, GALMUDUG STATE**

**Submitted by:**

**GSS-State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU)**

**Somalia FSRP**

**Dusamareb Somalia**

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## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>ABBREVIATION/ ACRONYMNS</b>	<b>FULL TERM</b>
BOQ	Bill of Quantities
C-ESMP	Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan
E&S	Environmental and Social
EHSG	Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GM	Grievance Mechanism
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MOAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
NPCU	National Project Coordination Unit
SPCU	State Project Coordination Unit
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIU	Project Implementation Unit

PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WB	World Bank
FMS	Federal Member State
WMP	Waste Management Plan



## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was prepared for the construction of a G+1 headquarters building for the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoAI) of Galmudug State under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP) supported by the World Bank. The proposed building will include 15 offices (including offices for the Minister, Deputy Minister, and Director General), departmental offices, a conference hall, reception area, additional offices, and a laboratory room. The facility will also have gender-segregated sanitation facilities and accessible infrastructure for persons with disabilities, promoting universal access and a functional working environment. The project will be implemented on publicly owned land, and therefore no land acquisition, displacement, or resettlement is expected.

The project will strengthen institutional capacity and improve service delivery in the livestock, forestry, and rangeland sectors, benefiting ministry staff, government institutions, sector stakeholders, and the general public. However, the construction phase may cause temporary environmental and social impacts, including dust, air pollution, noise, vibrations, occupational hazards, and community safety risks. Mitigation measures include dust suppression, site barriers, restricted construction hours, noise reduction techniques, PPE for workers, safety training, traffic management, and fencing of the construction area.

Potential social risks such as work disruptions, community inconvenience, child labour, and SEA/SH will be addressed through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the project's Grievance Mechanism (GM), including a site-specific grievance system for workers.

Following environmental and social screening under the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the subproject was classified as Moderate Risk, with impacts expected to be site-specific, temporary, and manageable through standard mitigation measures.

The ESMP outlines risk mitigation measures, institutional responsibilities, monitoring indicators, reporting requirements, and capacity-building needs during both construction and operation phases. It also details stakeholder consultations and the grievance mechanism. The plan is prepared in compliance with Somali regulations and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The contractor will be required to implement the ESMP through the Contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) and prepare additional management plans, including Labor Management Procedures, GBV/SEA/SH Prevention Plan, Occupational Health and Safety Plan, Waste Management Plan, and Traffic Management Plan, under the supervision of the State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) and supervising engineers.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), through the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), has received financial support from the World Bank for the implementation of the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP3, P177816).

The project interventions are being implemented across the five Federal Member States of Puntland, Galmudug, Southwest State, Hirshabelle, and Jubaland, with the objective of increasing preparedness against food insecurity and strengthening the resilience of food systems in targeted project areas across Somalia. The project is expected to benefit approximately 350,000 smallholder farmers, agro-pastoralists, and nomadic pastoralists, of whom at least 30 percent are women.

The project consists of five integrated technical components aimed at strengthening Somalia's agricultural and food systems. Component 4 focuses on strengthening food systems resilience through improved policy-making. Under Sub-component 4.1, the project supports the strengthening of ministerial capacity and the implementation of agri-food policy assessments for the crops sector, while Sub-component 4.2 provides similar support for the livestock sector. In this context, the proposed subproject supports the institutional capacity development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) Headquarters (HQ) in Dusamareb. The proposed building will be a Ground plus One (G+1) facility comprising fifteen (15) offices, including offices for the Minister, Deputy Minister, State Minister, Director General, and departmental directors.

All ministry staff will be accommodated within this building to enhance effective coordination, strengthen state institutional capacity, and improve the delivery and expansion of ministry services.

The State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) will also be hosted within the ministry premises to ensure effective coordination and implementation of the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP). In this regard, the proposed subproject will provide adequate office space with sufficient capacity to accommodate all relevant staff within the ministry structure.

As part of the broader institutional capacity development efforts, the proposed subproject will provide the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation with the necessary infrastructure to effectively deliver public services and strengthen the efficiency, coordination, and outreach of its agricultural programs and extension services.

The construction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) Headquarters (HQ) will be implemented in alignment with the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP) approved Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). Additionally, the implementation of the proposed subproject will comply with existing

World Bank guidelines, including the World Bank’s Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) and General International Industry Practices (GIIPs). National regulations will also be considered during the implementation of the subproject, including labor laws, environmental policies, and all ratified treaties.

The project finances the construction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) Headquarters of Galmudug State of Somalia in Dusamareb city.

### **3. Purpose of the ESMP**

In accordance with the World Bank–approved Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the primary purpose of this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is to establish site-specific mitigation and management measures to address potential adverse environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts associated with the implementation of the subproject throughout its different phases, including planning, construction, operation, and maintenance.

This ESMP has been prepared in line with the applicable national regulatory frameworks of the Federal Government of Somalia and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). It also complies with the relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), as well as the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), which provide internationally recognized guidance on managing environmental and occupational health and safety risks.

The plan identifies site-specific environmental and social risks and potential impacts that may arise during the various phases of the project. It further outlines practical mitigation measures and management strategies designed to prevent, minimize, or offset these impacts. In addition, the ESMP clearly defines institutional roles and responsibilities for implementation, establishes monitoring and supervision mechanisms, and provides reporting procedures to ensure effective compliance with environmental and social requirements throughout the subproject lifecycle.

The ESMP serves as an operational and practical tool for both the Contractor and the supervising entity, the State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU), to guide the effective management of environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the implementation of the subproject. It provides clear procedures and responsibilities to ensure that all project activities are carried out in compliance with the applicable environmental and social requirements, standards, and best practices.

The ESMP is considered a living document that may be periodically reviewed and updated as necessary during the subproject lifecycle to reflect changes in project activities and site conditions. The plan may also be revised following the findings of monitoring reports, and supervision missions to ensure continuous improvement and effective environmental and social risk management.

#### **4. Methodology**

The ESMP was developed through a systematic process that included stakeholder consultations, site visits, and a thorough review of relevant project documentation, such as technical designs and related drawings. Key reference materials consulted during the preparation process included the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) guidance notes and good practice documents, applicable national legislation, policies, and regulatory guidelines, as well as relevant international conventions and treaties. The process also involved assessing the relevance and applicability of the ESSs to the Subproject.

Stakeholder consultation meeting was held in February 2026 with the Ministry leadership and technical staff, including the Minister, Director General (DG), Deputy Minister, State Ministers, and other relevant staff, together with the State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) team. The consultation aimed to gather input on baseline environmental and social conditions, identify potential risks and impacts, discuss appropriate mitigation measures, and review mechanisms for handling project-related grievances. The meeting further outlined institutional roles and responsibilities and coordination to ensure effective as well as smooth implementation of the proposed subproject.

The meeting further reviewed the ESMP, validated key environmental and social considerations, and provided strategic guidance to support effective implementation of the plan in reference to the environmental and Social Screening report.

Upon clearance by the Bank, the finalized ESMP will be disclosed in-country in accordance with World Bank disclosure requirements and will guide environmental and social management throughout the construction and operation phases of the Subproject.

#### **5. Sub-project Description**

This ESMP is prepared for the construction of a new office building to serve as the main offices for the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) of the Galmudug State of Somalia, accommodating staff, hosting official meetings, and facilitating the coordination of ministry programs and services across Galmudug state.

The new building will provide a modern and functional working space for the Ministry’s staff, enabling them to effectively carry out their duties, improve coordination, and deliver services that support the agriculture and irrigation sector across the State as well as Somalia. Understanding this operational purpose is essential for analyzing the potential environmental and social impacts during the construction phase.

The construction site is georeferenced as follows, GPS (5.524651, 46.378715). Official Confirmation of Land Ownership and Jurisdiction is attached in the annex section.



Figure 1: Google Earth map indicating the proposed location of the MoAI in Dusamareb.

**Project Components/Activities:** The project involves the construction of a new two-story (Ground Floor + 1 Upper Floor) reinforced concrete frame building, Cafeteria, Prayer room, storage and external works. Based on the Bill of Quantities (BoQ), key activities include (BoQ, Designs, etc), see Annex 1 for design layout:

- **Substructure:** Site clearance, (Since the project site is already pre-disturbed, only minimal vegetation clearing will be required, and this will not involve the removal of bushes or shrubs), ground leveling on hilly sections, excavation for foundations, hardcore filling, removal of excess soil, and construction of reinforced concrete foundations and a retaining wall.
- **Superstructure:** Construction of reinforced concrete columns, beams, and slabs for the ground, and first floors.
- **Walling & Finishes:** Infilling with smooth-dressed hollow blocks, internal and external plastering, painting, floor and wall tiling.
- **Installations:** Installation of PVC windows, semi-solid core wood doors, and complete sanitary fittings (WCs, washbasins, etc.) for all floors.
- **Services:** Prime cost sums are allocated for Electrical Installation, Plumbing and Drainage Installation, and Decoration.
- **Location:** The project site is located at coordinates (5.524651, 46.378715) within new Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) compound at Dusamareb District. The architectural drawings of the building will be included in the attachment section.

The site is in an urban area and does not contain or border any sensitive ecosystems or water bodies (Ministry of agriculture and Irrigation of Galmudug Property at Dusamareb City, Somalia (GPS: 5.524651N, 46.378715E). no displacement or resettlement will be involved in the implementation of this subproject.

- **Timeline & Workforce:** The expected construction duration is 12 months. The project will employ both skilled (masons, carpenters, steel benders, plumbers, and electric technicians) and unskilled local labor with an affirmative action for both vulnerable and minority job seekers. Furthermore, qualified engineers and environmental specialists will be engaged to uphold the contractual standards and requirements. The total workforce is estimated at approximately 30–50 workers, comprising both skilled and unskilled labor, with priority given to locally recruited workers. In Somalia, the official working hours are eight per day, typically from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., with scheduled breaks included.
- **Materials & Machinery:** Materials include ready-mix concrete from a local plant, reinforcement steel, cement, aggregates, blocks, tiles, paint, PVC, and wood. Borrow materials (sand, aggregate) will be sourced from designated quarries within the vicinity of Dusamareb. Machinery will include excavators, trucks, compactors, and concrete vibrators. The MoAI project site is a new development

area with no existing connections to the Dusamareb water supply or municipal sewage systems. During construction, the contractor will be responsible for arranging a temporary water supply with a dedicated meter gauge and managing sewage through approved disposal methods. The contractor shall also provide clean, safe, and segregated sanitation facilities such as portable toilets for the workforce. Energy requirements for construction activities and machinery will be met through fuel procured from licensed dealers in Galmudug. The contractor will implement a Waste Management Plan (WMP), which includes segregating waste into labeled bins (general and hazardous), storing hazardous materials such as fuel, oil, and paint in a secure bounded area, and disposing of all waste at government-approved sites.

**Access:** The site is accessible from the main Dusamareb road. The contractor will be required to schedule material deliveries during off-peak hours to minimize disruption.

## **6. LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS**

This section focuses on the relevant provisions of key Somali national policies, legal, regulatory, and institutional frameworks governing environmental and social management in relation to the construction of a modern MoAI HQ in Dusamareb district, with particular reference to applicable constitutional principles on human dignity, labor relations, access to information, and environmental protection. It further highlights the corresponding Galmudug State-level policies, laws, and institutional arrangements that are applicable to the proposed subproject, ensuring alignment with both federal and state requirements for sustainable, inclusive, and environmentally responsible project implementation.

This ESMP will also ensure alignment and full compliance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and its Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), as well as the associated Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), to which the borrower is obliged, thereby promoting sustainable, safe, and socially responsible implementation of the MoAI HQ subproject.

### **6.1. National Framework**

All activities will comply with the relevant laws and regulations of the Federal Government of Somalia and that of the state/region, including the constitution and all relevant legislations in place.

#### **6.1.1. The provisional Constitution of Somalia**

According to the Constitution of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), several constitutional provisions are directly relevant to the construction of the MoAI HQ subproject.

**Article 1** affirms that human dignity is the foundation of all human rights and must be always protected; accordingly, the subproject will be implemented in a manner that respects and upholds human dignity.

**Article 24** guarantees fair labour relations, gender equality, and protection from discrimination and abuse, guiding the subproject to ensure equal employment opportunities, gender inclusion, and a safe working environment free from violence and exploitation.

**Article 32** establishes the right of access to information, under which all relevant project information will be disclosed in a timely and transparent manner to workers and other stakeholders.

**Article 45** underscores the importance of environmental protection and shared responsibility between the government and the public, and in alignment with this provision, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) incorporates measures to prevent environmental harm and promote conservation throughout the project's implementation.

#### **6.1.2. Somalia Environmental Protection and Management Act (April 2024)**

This Act, ratified by the Federal Parliament and signed into law in April 2024, establishes Somalia's core legal framework for environmental protection and sustainable development. It guarantees every person's right to a clean, safe, and healthy environment and embeds principles like precaution, polluter-pays, and sustainability. The Act mandates environmental and social impact assessments for projects, sets out pollution control standards (air, water, noise), and empowers the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to coordinate environmental oversight, compliance monitoring, and enforcement to safeguard Somalia's natural resources.

#### **6.1.3. Somalia National Climate Change Policy (updated February 2023)**

The National Climate Change Policy, updated in February 2023 and led by the Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, provides Somalia's strategic framework to address the challenges of climate change through adaptation and mitigation. It promotes a harmonized response across sectors, builds institutional capacity for climate governance, and seeks to integrate climate action into national development planning. The policy emphasizes resilience building in climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture, water, and livestock, while guiding the establishment of coordination mechanisms and stakeholder engagement for climate action.

#### **6.1.4. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (ESIA) 2024**

These Regulations operationalize the Environmental Protection and Management Act by detailing procedures for Environmental and Social Impact Assessments and audits. They require that all projects likely to have significant environmental or social impacts conduct an ESIA prior to implementation, including public participation and mitigation planning, and outline standards for ongoing monitoring and compliance. The Regulations also set requirements for professional certification of auditors and define timelines for periodic environmental and social audits based on project risk.

#### **6.1.5. Galmudug Environmental Management Act (Law No. LR 001/2020)**

The act provides the legal framework for environmental protection, conservation, and sustainable development within Galmudug State. The Act regulates activities that may have environmental and social impacts and requires the prevention, control, and mitigation of environmental degradation, pollution, and improper waste management. It mandates environmental assessment and approval for development projects, promotes sustainable use of natural resources, safeguards public health and ecosystems, and encourages community participation in environmental decision-making. All development and construction activities in Galmudug are required to comply with this Act to ensure environmentally sound and socially responsible implementation.

#### **6.1.6. Somalia Labor Code (1972)**

This project will be implemented in accordance with the Somalia Labor Code, which establishes the legal framework governing labor relations in construction activities, including working hours, minimum wages, occupational health and safety, and non-discrimination. The Labor Code strictly prohibits forced labor and child labor and requires fair and timely compensation for all workers engaged in the construction of the market. All contractors, subcontractors, and service providers involved in the market construction will and must comply with the Somalia Labor Code and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard ESS2 (Labour and Working Conditions), ensuring safe, fair, and lawful employment practices throughout the project lifecycle.

### **6.2. Institutional frameworks**

This section presents all relevant institutions and stakeholders involved in the construction of modern MoAI HQ in Dusamareb town. It defines roles and responsibilities each part will play to ensuring effective and coordinated implementation of the proposed subproject. It will also facilitate collaboration to avoiding confusion among the stakeholders.

#### **6.1.7. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI):**

The ministry of Agriculture being the lead institution, is responsible for the overall implementation of the construction of MoAI HQ in the proposed locality.

#### **6.1.8. Project Coordination Unit (PCU)**

The SPCU safeguarding specialists will take the supervision roles focusing on the Environmental and Social Management Plans are implemented in compliance with World Bank frameworks and relevant guidelines. SPCU leads the coordination, monitoring and reporting aspects of the proposed subproject.

#### **6.1.9. Contractor**

Implements the actual physical construction works in the site. The constructor is also responsible to implement mitigation measures and strategies set out in the ESMP such as workers safety and occupational

health, waste control and management. It also reports environmental and social performance to the project team.

**6.1.10. Village Authorities (LA)**

The village Municipality locally supervises the compliance with proper usage of the land, takes community grievances and concerns up to their level and participates in coordination and monitoring efforts.

**6.1.11. Community Structures/committees**

The local community structures participate in consultation meetings, and mobilization sessions. They also ensure inclusivity, involvements and participations.

**6.3. World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)**

The construction of the MoAI HQ is guided by several World Bank guidelines and frameworks to ensure environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and safety. These include the following:

**6.3.1. Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs)**

The ESMP will provide technical guidance on good construction practices, including occupational health and safety, waste management, noise control, dust suppression, traffic safety, and emergency preparedness. The general EHSGs are particularly applicable, alongside relevant industry-specific good practice for market and infrastructure construction.

**6.3.2. Good International Industry Practice (GIIP)**

During the construction activities, GIIP is fully applied to ensure efficient resource use, pollution prevention, worker protection, and community safety.

**6.3.3. Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)**

ESF sets out mandatory requirements for managing environmental and social risks through its Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). The Table below shows subproject specific Environmental and Social Standards.

Table 1: Relevant Environmental and Social Standards

<b>Standards</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Project relevance</b>
<b>ESS1</b>	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	This is a a core standard guiding the ESMP. It ensures all potential risks are identified, mitigated, and monitored throughout project implementation.
<b>ESS2</b>	Labor and Working Conditions	Applicable to contractor and labor management; includes OHS, non-discrimination, and prohibition of forced child labor.
<b>ESS3</b>	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant to water use, waste management, and energy efficiency through solarization.

<b>ESS4</b>	Community Health and Safety	Addresses risks such as traffic safety, communicable diseases, and emergency preparedness.
<b>ESS5</b>	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	Not applicable – the land is public and officially allocated with no displacement or restrictions.
<b>ESS6</b>	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevant; promotes conservation of natural vegetation through landscaping and soil stabilization.
<b>ESS8</b>	Cultural Heritage	Applicable through the inclusion of chance-find procedures during site excavation.
<b>ESS10</b>	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Strongly relevant; ensures ongoing community engagement, transparency, and grievance mechanisms.

**6.4. International Conventions and Treaties ratified by Somalia**

**6.4.1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR– 1948):**

Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, the UDHR establishes fundamental human rights, including dignity, equality, and safe working conditions. These principles guide the project to ensure humane treatment, non-discrimination, and respect for the rights of workers and affected communities during construction.

**6.4.2. International Labour Organization (ILO – 1930-1999):**

Addresses forced labour, child labour, discrimination, freedom of association, and occupational safety. These conventions are directly relevant to construction activities, supporting fair labour practices, worker safety, and prohibition of child and forced labour.

**6.4.3. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC - 1989)**

Protects children from economic exploitation and hazardous work. The project aligns with this convention by ensuring no child labour is used and by minimizing construction-related risks to children in surrounding communities.

#### **6.4.4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW – 1979)**

Promotes gender equality and protection of women’s rights. The MoAI HQ construction supports these principles through equal employment opportunities, gender inclusion, and prevention of gender-based violence and harassment.

#### **6.4.5. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD – 1992)**

Promotes conservation and sustainable use of biological resources. Although the project is located in an urban area with limited ecological sensitivity, construction activities will apply precautionary measures to avoid unnecessary environmental degradation.

#### **6.4.6. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC – 1992)**

Encourages environmentally responsible development. The project supports this objective through efficient resource use, dust control, waste management, and reduction of construction-related emissions.

#### **6.4.7. Paris Agreement (2015)**

The Paris Agreement is relevant to the construction of MoAI HQ as it promotes climate-resilient and low-emission development. In the context of market construction, this convention guides the adoption of climate-smart practices such as efficient use of energy and water, proper waste management, dust and emission control, and design measures that enhance resilience to heat, flooding, and extreme weather conditions, thereby reducing the project’s carbon footprint and vulnerability to climate risks.

#### **6.4.8. Basel Convention (1989)**

Emphasizes on environmentally sound management of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. It reinforces the need for proper handling, storage, transport, and disposal of the project generated wastes to prevent environmental contamination and risks to human and animal health.

### **6.5. Compliance summary**

Together, these World Bank frameworks, national legislation, and international conventions ensure that the construction of the MoAI HQ is implemented in a safe, environmentally sound, socially inclusive, and responsible manner. Collectively, they provide a strong legal and ethical foundation for effective risk management, stakeholder protection, and full compliance with environmental and social requirements throughout the project lifecycle.

## **7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS**

This section presents the baseline conditions of the proposed site for the construction of the ministry HQ. It examines the existing environmental and social setting to identify potential environmental and social

(E&S) risks and impacts and to inform the development of site-specific mitigation measures, ensuring that project implementation is aligned with the local social and ecological contexts. The baseline information is derived from field-level assessments and observations, key informant interviews using checklists, community consultation meetings, and a review of the project's approved Environmental and Social Frameworks (ESF).

### 7.1. Meteorology and climate

Dusamareb District experiences a semi-arid climate characterized by high temperatures, low and erratic rainfall, and considerable seasonal variability. The district generally experiences:

- Two dry seasons: *Jiilaal* (January–March) and *Xagaa* (July–September).
- Two main rainy seasons: *Gu'* (April–June) and *Deyr* (October–December).

Rainfall in the area is often irregular and unevenly distributed, which can contribute to periodic water shortages and pressure on pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods. Temperatures remain relatively high throughout the year, while the rainy seasons provide short periods of vegetation growth that support livestock grazing and limited crop production in surrounding rural areas.

- **Average annual rainfall:** very low, generally well below 300 mm/year
- **Average annual temperature:** 30–37°C
- **Relative humidity:** 30–45%

Strong winds and high evaporation rates are common, contributing to water scarcity and soil desiccation. The variability of the climate presents challenges for livestock productivity, agriculture, and water resource management. These conditions underscore the importance of integrating climate-resilient measures into infrastructure planning and development in the town.

### 7.2. Soil

The project site in Dusamareb District is situated on flat to gently sloping terrain with sandy to sandy-loam soils typical of the semi-arid environment of central Somalia. These soils are generally shallow to moderately deep, contain low organic matter, and are well-drained, with relatively limited natural fertility. Under natural conditions, the soils are generally stable and not highly prone to significant erosion. However, during the *Gu'* and *Deyr* rainy seasons, localized surface runoff may occur if the land surface is disturbed. Overall, the soil conditions are considered suitable for construction activities, provided that proper site preparation and compaction measures are applied.

### **7.3. Air Quality and Noise Levels**

Air quality and noise are the primary environmental sensitivities associated with this subproject. The baseline conditions in the surrounding area are generally good, as the project site is located on the relatively quiet outskirts of Dusamareb District.

Temporary increases in dust, emissions, and noise are expected during construction activities. However, these impacts are expected to be short-term and manageable through the implementation of standard mitigation measures, including regular dust suppression (such as water spraying), proper maintenance of construction equipment, and restricting noisy construction activities to daytime hours to minimize disturbance to nearby communities.

### **7.4. Biological Environment**

#### **7.4.1. Flora**

Normally, the site has small shrubs and grasses such as *Acacia tortilis*. The vegetation is always seasonal influenced by rainy seasons (*Gu'* and *Deyr*). During the site assessment, no sensitive or protected plant species with ecological importance have been identified thus, no biodiversity impacts arising from the implementation of the subproject.

#### **7.4.2. Fauna**

The project site is not in an area with known wildlife habitats. The species found around the area include domestic mammals such camels, goats, and sheep and birds with frequent movements. During field visits, no negative impacts on animals were observed, rather, the market will provide support to fauna in the area.

### **7.5. Socioeconomic Environment**

#### **7.5.1. Demographic Characteristics**

Dusamareb District is an administrative and service center that supports both urban residents and surrounding rural communities. The district hosts a mix of urban, peri-urban, and pastoralist populations who rely on livestock production, small-scale trade, and public services for their livelihoods. The population of Dusamareb and its surrounding areas is estimated to be **over** 100,000 people, with continuous growth driven by rural–urban migration and its role as the capital of Galmudug State.

The demographic structure of the district is predominantly youthful, with a large proportion of the population under the age of 30. Livelihoods in the surrounding rural areas are largely pastoral and agro-pastoral, with livestock production forming a key economic activity. In the urban center, households engage in trade, small businesses, services, and employment in government and humanitarian organizations.

Social organization and settlement patterns are strongly influenced by clan-based structures, which play an important role in land access, community decision-making, dispute resolution, and social protection systems. Local administration structures work alongside traditional leaders to manage local governance, service delivery, and coordination with district and state-level authorities.

The village does not host any indigenous population such as returnees, refugees or internally displaced persons (IDPs). It does not have the capacity and the resources to accommodate such population.

#### **7.5.2. Land Tenure and Ownership**

The proposed site is public land under the jurisdiction of Dusamareb Municipality, as confirmed by an official Land Ownership letter attached in the annex section. The allocation process followed local government procedures, and there are no encumbrances, disputes, or private claims associated with the land. Hence, ESS5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement) is not triggered. This was reinforced by the community consultation on ownership clearance.

#### **7.5.3. Livelihoods and Employment**

The construction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) Headquarters in Dusamareb is expected to generate significant economic and employment opportunities for the local community. During the construction phase, the project will create both skilled and unskilled job opportunities, including roles in labor, transportation, materials supply, and site support services, thereby increasing household incomes and stimulating local markets.

Local suppliers and small businesses are also likely to benefit from increased demand for goods and services such as construction materials, food provision, and accommodation. In the longer term, the presence of the headquarters will contribute to sustained economic activity by attracting government staff, visitors, and development partners, which can further support service-based businesses and enhance livelihoods in the district.

#### **7.5.4. Administration and Governance:**

Dusamareb, the capital of Galmudug State, is administered by its municipal government and the Galmudug State government, which is responsible for the regional parliament, presidential palace, and government ministries. Local administration focuses on service delivery in health, education, and water, with efforts to modernize property tax systems. However, challenges like corruption, lack of transparency, and limited public awareness hinder effective tax collection and overall governance.

#### **7.5.5. Social Institutions**

The social institutions in Dusamareb are characterized by a blend of formal government structures and strong traditional systems. Local administration authorities oversee basic governance and service coordination, while clan elders and religious leaders play a central role in community decision-making,

conflict resolution, and social cohesion. Informal community groups, including youth and women's associations, contribute to local development initiatives and social support networks, although their participation in formal decision-making remains limited. Overall, effective collaboration between formal institutions and traditional leadership is essential for maintaining stability and promoting inclusive development in the district.

#### **7.5.6. Gender-based Violence (GBV):**

Somalia is a patriarchal society with firmly entrenched gender roles that often subjugate women and girls. GBV is pervasive, particularly female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), early marriage and psychological abuse. GBV is not rampant in Dusamareb as the administration had tried to establish mechanism to deal with such though still some cases exist within the local setting and the IDPs and resettlement settings. As the proposed project site is within the city, sexual exploitation and abuses and sexual harassment training and sensitization sessions will be given to the workers at site and regular monitoring will be undertaken. Reporting mechanisms including grievance mechanisms will be established. Received cases will be handled in accordance with project approved ESMF.

#### **7.5.7. Local community composition:**

The primary composition of Dusamareb's community consists of Somalis from various clans, with significant populations of the Hawiye, Darod (Mareehan) clans, along with a Madhibaan and Tumul population. A significant and growing portion of the population is also composed of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from other parts of Somalia. This displaced population, along with other residents, faces challenges such as limited social and economic interaction, poverty, food insecurity and lack of opportunities.

#### **7.5.8. Minority/vulnerable groups:**

In Dusamareb, vulnerable groups include Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) fleeing conflict and drought, low-status occupational minorities like the Madhiban, Tumul, and Rahanweyn, and other vulnerable populations such as street children, women and people with disabilities. These groups experience challenges in accessing basic services like housing, water, and healthcare, and are often excluded from political and economic life, and face heightened risks of physical and sexual violence, mental health issues, and social isolation.

#### **7.5.9. Access to Water, Energy and Waste Management:**

The main sources of water in Dusamareb are primarily groundwater-based, accessed through boreholes fitted with motorized pumps and shallow wells used by surrounding communities where most of the population have access to water. Electricity supply is largely provided by private suppliers with large scale coverage, but often at higher cost. Some of the better-off families use solar systems. Solid waste management is available in the town but with significant challenges, particularly in market areas where animal wastes and general refuse accumulate.

There are no formal municipal waste disposal facilities, and waste disposal practices are largely informal. The project will incorporate appropriate waste management measures to ensure safe handling, storage, and disposal of the Office Building wastes in coordination with village authorities.

#### **7.5.10. Cultural Heritage:**

During the assessment and the field visit no known cultural, historical, or archaeological heritage and other valuable artifacts was observed within the project area. Nevertheless, in accordance with ESS1, a Chance Finds Procedure will be included in the Contractor's ESMP to manage any unexpected discoveries during excavation works.

#### **7.5.11. Community Perceptions**

During consultations, the community expressed strong appreciation for the proposed Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) headquarters construction, pledging their commitment to support the subproject. They emphasized that the establishment of the MoAI headquarters would strengthen agricultural governance, improve coordination of agricultural services, and enhance support to farmers and agropastoral communities in the district. Community members also highlighted the potential of the project to create employment opportunities and improve institutional service delivery in the area. In addition, they requested that local labor be prioritized during construction, that construction waste be properly managed, and that awareness activities be conducted on safety and sanitation throughout the construction period.

#### **7.5.12. Security Context:**

The security situation in Dusamareb District is relatively stable compared to some major urban centers, although localized risks may still occur, including clan-related tensions and sporadic criminal activities. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) headquarters will serve as a public administrative facility, which requires careful management of community health and safety during the construction phase and subsequent operation.

Trained security personnel will be deployed at the main entrances of the compound and will be responsible for securing the construction site, controlling access, enforcing safety measures and signage, and coordinating with local authorities. These measures will help ensure the safety and security of workers, visitors, and surrounding community members throughout the construction period.

## **7.6.Environmental Sensitivities**

During the assessment, field visits and consultation meetings with community, no cultural, ecological and other valuable items of human or environmental values were identified in or around the site. To ensure the maximum environmental compliance, chance-find procedures (CFPs) will be included in the development of the ESMP. The main environmental sensitivities identified are:

- Wastes can accumulate if they are not properly handled.
- Dusts resulted from winds and the dry seasons.
- Limited vegetation cover leading to potential soil erosion.

These sensitivities are moderate and can be effectively mitigated through the proposed environmental and social management measures outlined in subsequent sections.

## **8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS**

This section outlines the anticipated positive and negative impacts associated with the proposed project implementation and presents realistic, practical, and actionable mitigation measures to address any identified impacts that are potential, reversible, and manageable.

### **8.1.Positive impacts**

This section presents the anticipated positive impacts of the subproject, highlighting both the short-term and long-term benefits associated with its implementation. The discussion focuses on the importance of establishing the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) Headquarters in Dusamareb District, particularly for agropastoral and farming communities. The facility is expected to strengthen institutional coordination, improve access to agricultural services, and enhance support to farmers and local producers. The construction of the MoAI headquarters, equipped with appropriate office infrastructure and reliable utility systems, will provide several tangible benefits to the local community. It will improve the delivery of agricultural programs, facilitate technical support and extension services, strengthen planning and coordination within the agriculture sector, and create employment opportunities during both the construction and operational phases.

*Key positive impacts include:*

- **Improved Institutional Coordination and Decision-Making:** The construction of a modern headquarters for the Galmudug Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will provide a centralized working environment for technical departments and administrative units responsible for agriculture development, irrigation management, and natural resource governance. This will enhance coordination among directorates and technical teams, enabling faster decision-making, improved internal communication, and more effective implementation of state agricultural strategies and programs.
- **Strengthened Agricultural Service Delivery:** A well-equipped headquarters will improve the Ministry's ability to provide services to farmers, agro-pastoralists, irrigation user groups, and agribusiness actors across the region. With improved office infrastructure, communication systems, and coordination facilities, technical staff will be better positioned to plan, supervise, and monitor agricultural extension services, irrigation development initiatives, and farmer support programs.
- **Enhanced Sector Planning, Monitoring, and Policy Development:** The ministry headquarters will provide appropriate workspaces and facilities for data management, policy development, and sector planning. This will strengthen the Ministry's capacity to collect and analyze agricultural data, monitor irrigation and crop production programs, and develop evidence-based policies that support sustainable agriculture, improved water management, and climate-resilient farming systems in Galmudug.
- **Employment Opportunities during Construction and Operation:** The construction phase will generate short-term employment opportunities for local communities, including skilled and unskilled laborers, technicians, and service providers. Once operational, the headquarters will require administrative staff, facility maintenance personnel, security staff, and other support services. In line with project inclusion objectives, employment opportunities will be encouraged for local youth and women where feasible.
- **Improved Working Environment and Staff Productivity:** The establishment of a safe and modern office facility will improve the working conditions for Ministry staff. Adequate office space, reliable utilities, and appropriate sanitation facilities will enhance staff welfare and productivity, enabling technical teams to perform their duties more effectively in planning, supervising, and implementing agricultural and irrigation programs.
- **Strengthened Transparency and Public Engagement:** The headquarters will provide an accessible institutional platform where farmers, community representatives, irrigation groups, and private sector actors can engage with the Ministry. This will facilitate better information sharing, public consultations, and grievance handling, improve transparency and strengthen accountability in the delivery of government agricultural services.

- **Long-Term Government Asset and Institutional Sustainability:** The construction of a permanent headquarters represents a strategic public investment that will strengthen the institutional capacity and long-term sustainability of the Galmudug Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. A dedicated facility will reduce dependence on temporary or rented offices and provide a stable environment for maintaining official records, sector data, and institutional knowledge.

## 8.2. Negative impacts

Potential negative environmental and social impacts, which are reversible and manageable, along with the applicable Environmental and Social Standards, will be presented in the tables.

Table 2: Negative Environmental impacts

<b>Impact nature</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Relevant ESS</b>
Dust (pollution)	Dusts generated from the site clearing, vehicle movements and excavations may pollute the environment thus affecting air quality. This might also affect the neighbouring.	ESS3
Noise and Vibration	All construction activities such as vehicle movement, workers noise, offloading of equipment & other construction materials and overall construction work may cause temporary noise and vibration affecting nearby residents.	ESS3, ESS4
Soil Disturbance	Works such as levelling and people's movements might affect the upper layer of the soil thus cause slight erosion.	ESS1
Wastes production	Solid wastes are generated during excavations, debris, packaging, construction wastes, and building remains, if not properly handled, pose potential environmental risks. Plastic bags left in site is hazardous to both the environment and animals' health.	ESS3
Water Pollution	Wastewater from cleaning, livestock washing, and runoff could contaminate soil and groundwater if unmanaged.	ESS3, ESS4
Overuse of water	Increased use of water for construction, livestock watering, and sanitation could strain municipal water systems.	ESS3
Vegetation cover loss	Clearance of smaller plants such as shrubs may increase dust and minor soil disturbance.	ESS6
Fire and Electrical Hazards	Poor wiring, fuel storage, or overheating machinery could trigger fire risks.	ESS2, ESS4

Occupational Health and Safety Risks	Falling heights, higher temperatures and dust during the construction activities can pose workers to significant health and safety risks.	ESS2
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### 8.2.1. Negative Social Impacts

This section draws negative social impacts associated with proposed subproject implementation including those related to labor management, GBV/SEAH, occupational safety and health and social inclusion while also making reference to social standards that relate to any potential negative impact. These risks are short-term, reversible with practical and site-specific mitigation measures.

Table 3: Negative Social impacts

Impact nature	Definition	Related ESS
Labor tensions	An influx of jobseekers to worksite may lead to conflict and social tensions	ESS2, ESS4
GBV, SEA & SH	Women and girls in the worksite may face potential maltreatments such as verbal or physical harassment or misconduct by workers.	ESS2, ESS4 & ESS10
Community Health and Safety Risks	Repeated vehicular movement, machines, falling heights may cause safety-related risks to the workers.	ESS4
Occupational Injuries	Inconsistence use of the protective equipment may cause accidents or injuries to the workers	ESS2
Waste Disposal and Sanitation Issues	Improper waste handling during operation could cause Odor, vector infestation, and unhygienic conditions.	ESS3 & ESS4
Cultural Sensitivities	Construction may expose buried cultural or archaeological materials.	ESS8
Exclusion	Women, youth, and minority groups might be excluded from job or market opportunities.	ESS1 & ESS10

### 8.3. Overall Impact Significance

The identified impacts are largely short-term, reversible, and site-specific, with practical and effective mitigation measures available. No significant or irreversible environmental or social impacts are anticipated during the implementation of the subproject. The ESMP will incorporate best practice measures to ensure full compliance with the Bank’s environmental and social standards, particularly in waste management and

occupational health and safety. In addition, continuous community engagement will be undertaken to support compliance and ensure the successful implementation of the veterinary clinic center construction.

## **9. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)**

This plan outlines a structured way to effectively mitigate, manage and monitor already identified Environmental and Social risks associated with the successful implementation of the construction of ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) headquarter (HQ). The plan clearly details institutional roles and responsibilities, traceable indicators and monitoring steps to ensure full compliance with national legislations and applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.

### **9.1. Objectives of the plan**

The ESMP aims to figure out all identified environmental and social risks, develop specific mitigation measures to ensure the construction of MoAI HQ in line with project approved environmental and social frameworks. The objectives are:

1. To identify potential environmental and social risks and their impacts of the proposed project.
2. To incorporate environmental and social safeguarding compliance and requirements throughout the subproject life cycle.
3. Establish monitoring, reporting, and grievance mechanisms for accountability and transparency.
4. Promote occupational health, safety, and community well-being through awareness, training, and supervision.
5. To define roles and responsibilities of different institutions involved in the subproject implementation.

The Table below shows phased mitigation measures specific to the identified potential environmental and social risks during screening assessments of the project site.

Table 4: Mitigation Measures for the Identified Potential Environmental and Social Risks

<b>Pre-Construction Phase</b>					
<b>Impact with Relevant ESS</b>	<b>Mitigation &amp; Enhancement Measures</b>	<b>Responsible Institutions</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (USD)</b>
Land ownership and site confirmation (ESS1, ESS5)	Receive and verify the land ownership letter from local administration. Conduct public consultation meetings for clearance. Ensure displacement/resettlement is involved.	PCU safeguards team, MoAI & LA.	Approved land certificate; site handover signed.	Before mobilization	N/A
E&S assessment (ESS1) & Resource efficiency (ESS3)	Include E&S clauses in bid documents. Integrate drainage, waste, OHS and landscaping features into subproject design.	MoAI Engineer, & FSRP PCU	Drawings with E&S provisions; BoQs reviewed.	Pre-construction	Indicated in the contractor budget
Stakeholder engagement and GM setup (ESS10)	Conduct consultations and disclose the project information to the public. Establish GM channel and focal person from the community. Be gender sensitive.	PCU safeguards team, MoAI & LA.	Consultation minutes; GM contacts posted.	Pre-construction	\$2,500
<b>Construction Phase</b>					
Dust and air emissions (ESS3, ESS4)	Implement dust suppression measures including regular spraying through use of water stockpiles and nearby areas. Limit vehicle speed to ~20km/h.	Contractor / PCU safeguards team	Dust visual check; complaint records.	Daily	Indicated in the contractor budget

Noise and vibration (ESS3, ESS4)	Restrict noisy works to daytime. Ensure maintenance of the equipment.	Contractor	Noise < 85 dB; PPE used.	Daily	Indicated in the contractor budget
Soil erosion (ESS1, ESS3)	Plant trees to the already disturbed areas to stabilize slopes. Use proper drainage systems.	Contractor, PCU safeguards team	Stable slopes; no visible erosion.	Continuous	Indicated in the contractor budget
Waste management (ESS3)	Provide adequate waste containers, ensure disposal through the LA designated system, and strictly prohibit open burning. Separate recyclable waste at source.	Contractor, local Authorities	Waste logs; clean site.	Weekly	Indicated in the contractor budget
Occupational health and safety (ESS2)	Train workers on OHS protocols. Provide and strictly implement the use of PPE; post safety signage, prepositioning of first-aid kit and implement heat-stress management strategies such as shade, rest breaks, drinking water.	Contractor & MoAI	PPE availability; accident rate = 0.	Daily	Indicated in the contractor budget
Fire and electrical safety (ESS2, ESS4)	Provide fire safety training to the workers. Install extinguishers and conduct regular inspection.	Contractor & SPCU safeguards team	Fire-drill reports; inspection forms.	Monthly	Indicated in the contractor budget
Labor tensions (ESS2, ESS10)	Prioritize local workers and ensure CoCs signed off.	Contractor & SPCU safeguards team	Signed CoCs; training records.	Quarterly	Indicated in the contractor budget

GBV, SEA & SH risk (ESS2, ESS4, ESS10)	Provide GBV sensitization for all workers with particular attention to women. Disclose and post GBV-specific GM ensuring maximum confidentiality.	Contractor, SPCU safeguards team	GM channels shared/posted, sensitization sessions conducted	Monthly	Indicated in the contractor budget
Community health and safety (ESS4)	Fence the site and limit access routes to 1 or 2, posting signages for the locked doors (during construction).	Contractor, FSRP SPCU	Fencing intact; incident register.	Continuous	Indicated in the contractor budget
Chance-find procedures (ESS8)	Stop work if artifacts found; notify MoAI; resume after official clearance.	Contractor, MoAI	Chance-find report and clearance.	As required	N/A
<b>Operation Phase</b>					
Solid and liquid waste management (ESS3, ESS4)	Construct medicinal wastes pits; routine cleaning; compost organic waste; maintain drainage.	Centers & LA	Clean vet centers, waste records.	Continuous	Indicated in the contractor budget
Water use and sanitation (ESS3)	Encourage efficient water use, fix leakages and regularly maintain soak pits,	MoAI & LA	Water bills; drainage functional.	Monthly	Indicated in the contractor budget
Worker health and safety (ESS2)	Provide PPE such as gloves, Helmets; train on hygiene and emergency response.	Centers & MoAI	OHS audit records; incident log.	Monthly	Indicated in the contractor budget
Gender inclusion (ESS1, ESS10)	Increase number of female representations in decision-making and centers workers. Allocate stalls for women vendors; include women in centers committees.	MoAI, LA	≥ 30 % female representation.	Quarterly	Indicated in the contractor budget

	Sensitize on GBV, SEA and SH reporting channels.				
GBV, SEA & SH prevention (ESS2, ESS4, ESS10)	Maintain GM; conduct GBV awareness for staff and users; confidential reporting mechanism.	Centers management & MoAI	GM cases resolved; awareness attendance.	Quarterly	Indicated in the contractor budget
Fire and emergency preparedness (ESS2, ESS4)	Keep extinguishers maintenance and functional. Train staff on fire safety protocols including to use the extinguishers and Fire Assembly Points.	Centers management & MoAI	Fire-safety inspection records.	Annual	Indicated in the contractor budget

## 10. CAPACITY-BUILDING PLANS

To ensure effective implementation of this Environmental and Social Management Plan, it's very important to enhance the capacity of those directly or indirectly involved in the technical work. Strengthening the technical, operational and ethical capacities of the project stakeholders and institutions will improve the effectiveness of the implementation performances during the construction of the veterinary clinic centers.

The following objectives should be focused on capacitating these stakeholders:

1. Introduce project objectives, nature, scope and timeframe.
2. Sensitize environmental and social requirements to comply with throughout the project lifecycle.
3. Improve occupational health and safety of the workers and staff in all phases of the project.
4. Establish and promote coordination mechanism to ensure each stakeholder is involved, informed and participated.

Table 5: capacity-building plan

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Target institutions &amp; staff</b>	<b>Contents to be covered</b>	<b>Responsible Institutions</b>	<b>Frequency / Timing</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (USD)</b>
<b>ESMP compliance during Implementation</b>	MoAI staff, community committees Contractor Environmental and Social Focal officer.	Understanding ESMP components, ESS requirements, roles and responsibilities, reporting procedures and timings.	SPCU safeguards team & MoAI	Pre-construction and annually	\$3,500
<b>Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)</b>	Contractors, construction workers, supervisors, MoAI field staff.	Health and safety protocols, use of PPE, emergency preparedness and response, and hazard reporting.	SPCU safeguards team, Contractor & MoAI	Quarterly during construction	\$1,500
<b>Environmental Monitoring &amp; Reporting</b>	PCU E&S specialists, MoAI inspectors, Engineers, LA.	Tools for data collection, Monitoring indicators, observation checklists, and report contents and templates.	MoAI, SPCU safeguards team	Quarterly & annually	<u>\$2,350</u>
<b>5. GBV, SEA &amp; SH Prevention and reporting mechanisms</b>	Project contractors, community reps, women, youth leaders and site workers	Code of Conduct, GBV, SEA SH sensitization sessions survivor-centered referral pathways, and GM operationalization.	SPCU safeguards team, MoAI	Pre-construction and semi-annually	<u>\$1,300</u>

<b>6. Stakeholder Engagement and Communication</b>	MoAI staff, LA, Market committees.	Effective communication, participation tools, and feedback documentation.	MoAI, SPCU safeguards team	Pre-construction and Annual refresher	\$2,000
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## 11. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 11.1. Government responsibilities

The overall responsibility for the works sits with the Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range as the one of the recipient and implementer of the project. The work is overseen by the State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) embedded within the Project’s institutional structures. The SPCU will contract contractors to undertake the construction of the ministry headquarter. The construction company will implement the project including all Environmental and Social (E&S) mitigation measures defined in this ESMP for the market construction.

### 11.2. Institutional Roles and responsibilities

Below is the list of Government institutions involved in the implementation, with their respective roles and interests.

<b>MoAI</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MoAI is responsible for the overall implementation of the Project including monitoring of implementation of this ESMP.</li> <li>• Responsible for the operationalization of the ministry including provision of services to the public, supporting farmers and agropastoral communities in Galmudug.</li> <li>• The Ministry will utilize the newly established facility to conduct its daily operations, accommodating all staff within the 15 constructed offices. This will ensure the smooth and efficient delivery of its services.</li> </ul>
<b>SPCU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPCU E&amp;S safeguard team will prepare the site-specific ESMP for the subproject.</li> <li>• Oversee the implementation of the site-specific mitigation measures for already identified environmental and social impacts.</li> <li>• Conduct all capacity-building training to ensure smooth implementation.</li> <li>• Prepare and submit quarterly reports outlining E&amp;S performances</li> <li>• Co-manage subproject implementation budget.</li> </ul>

<b>Contractor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The contractor will implement the works based on the agreed design by adopting best construction codes and most environmentally-sound design measures.</li> <li>• The Contractor will prepare a Contractor’s ESMP (C-ESMP) before commencing work, by adopting all pertinent E&amp;S mitigation measures in this site-specific ESMP, and customizing them according to the site and work specifics</li> <li>• The Contractor will be responsible for implementing their C-ESMP throughout the contract lifetime.</li> <li>• Implement site-specific mitigation measures and report any unforeseen challenges to the MoAI and SPCU.</li> </ul>
<b>Community Committees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensures ongoing waste management, sanitation, and occupational safety within the project site during the construction phase. This provides space for accountability.</li> <li>• Manages community relations, GM records, and coordination with MoAI and the local authorities.</li> <li>• Conducts routine inspections and reports environmental or social concerns for follow-up.</li> </ul>
<b>District Municipality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides an official land donation letter for the proposed construction site, thereby legitimizing the project and enabling the commencement of subsequent stages of the construction process.</li> <li>• Takes community grievances and concerns up to their level and</li> <li>• Participates coordination meetings and monitoring exercises.</li> </ul>

Table 6: Reporting plan

Report type	From who	To Whom?	Means	Frequency
OHS Serious Incident (fatality, injury)	Contractor	SPCU E&S team	Email report & Telephone call	Immediately (within 24 hours)
GBV, SEA & SH cases	GM focal points	SPCU	Confidential channels	Immediately in 24 hours
Monthly E&S Compliance Report	Contractor	SPCU E&S Specialist	Formal written report	Monthly
GM Log & Status Update	Contractor / GM Focal Point	SPCU E&S Specialist	Email / Report	Monthly

Report type	From who	To Whom?	Means	Frequency
Quarterly Project Progress Report (with E&S section)	SPCU	NPCU	Formal report via official channels	Quarterly
Sub project progress report	Project coordinator	SPCU	Progress Reports	Quarterly

## 12. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND FEEDBACK

Stakeholder engagement and consultation are very important for the successful construction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation HQ. This process helps ensure that the project meets the environmental and social requirements of the World Bank as well as relevant national policies. Consultation meetings have already been conducted and will continue throughout the project with key stakeholders, including community representatives, local authorities, and staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI).

Since nearby residents families will be affected by the construction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), they should be consulted and informed about the nature and duration of the project activity. their active participation is essential. Their involvement helps ensure that the facilities are built in a way that meets local needs, works well in practice, and remains sustainable over the long term. These consultations also create a sense of ownership and trust among stakeholders, which improves the implementation of the project across all three phases; planning, construction, and operation.

### 12.1. Objectives

- To clearly explain the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders in meeting Environmental and Social (E&S) requirements, in line with the project’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and good national and international practices, including guidance from the World Bank.
- To confirm that the land for the subproject is free from ownership disputes and has been properly cleared for implementation.
- To raise awareness and mobilize stakeholders on environmental and social requirements, including their responsibilities in ensuring compliance.
- To ensure meaningful participation of local communities by consulting them during the design and implementation stages of the subproject, according to their roles and interests.
- To collect suggestions, concerns, and feedback from stakeholders about the subproject. Community inputs will be essential for successful and sustainable implementation, ensuring the project responds to local needs and priorities.

## 12.2. **Participants and their profile**

The meeting brought together key stakeholders including the minister, the deputy and state ministers, the director general, technical staff including the engineers as well as State project coordination unit (SPCU) and representatives from the local authority. A total of 15 people attended, of whom 32% were women. The participation of these stakeholders was important to ensure smooth implementation of the subproject.

## 12.3. **Outcome of the consultations**

1. All stakeholders demonstrated a clear understanding of the subproject objectives, requirements, and guidelines, and expressed their commitment to comply with the applicable Environmental and Social Standards in accordance with the framework of the World Bank.
2. The ownership and management status of the proposed land were jointly reviewed and confirmed during the consultation. Participants verified that the land is under the authority of the local government administration and that no ownership disputes or claims were reported.
3. Community concerns, feedback, and recommendations were documented during the consultation process. These inputs will be incorporated and addressed through the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to ensure that the project is responsive to local needs and priorities.
4. Participants highlighted the importance of strong collaboration, coordination, and communication among all stakeholders to ensure the effective and high-quality implementation of the construction activities.
5. During the meeting, participants and the Environmental and Social (E&S) Specialist discussed potential environmental and social risks associated with both the construction and operational phases, including noise, vibration, soil disturbance, and risks related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), among others. It was collectively agreed that the anticipated risks are minor, temporary, and reversible, and can be effectively managed through standard mitigation measures consistent with the project's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF/ESMF).

#### 12.4. Photos



### **13. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (GM)**

The Grievance Mechanism (GM) is established to provide an accessible, inclusive, transparent, and timely platform for project-affected parties to raise concerns related to environmental and social performance during the construction of the Ministry HQ. In line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, particularly ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the GM aims to facilitate early identification, assessment, and resolution of grievances to prevent escalation, strengthen accountability, and minimize project delays.

This mechanism applies to a wide range of construction-related issues and is implemented in accordance with national laws of the Federal Government of Somalia and applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, ensuring that all stakeholders can safely and confidently voice concerns without fear of retaliation.

#### **13.1. Objective**

1. Establish an accessible, inclusive, transparent, and timely mechanism for project-affected parties to raise concerns related to environmental and social (E&S) performance during veterinary clinic centers construction.
2. Ensure compliance with World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly ESS10, Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.
3. Enable early identification, response, and resolution of grievances to prevent escalation and project delays.

#### **13.2. Scope of Grievances**

This Grievance Mechanism (GM) covers grievances arising from construction-related activities, including occupational health and safety risks at veterinary clinic centers construction sites; land access and movement restrictions; and impacts on pastoralists, vet doctors, and surrounding communities. It also addresses labor and working conditions issues (aligned with ESS2), environmental impacts (aligned with ESS1 and ESS3), and community health and safety concerns (aligned with ESS4).

#### **13.3. Institutional Responsibility**

The State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) Environmental and Social (E&S) Team holds overall responsibility for GM implementation. All grievance handling will comply with national laws of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). A clearly defined, documented, and publicly disclosed GM will be available to all stakeholders.

#### **13.4. GM Escalation levels**

##### **13.4.1. Contractor:**

Contractors will establish site-specific Grievance Mechanisms (GM) as part of their compliance requirements. Through these mechanisms, they will receive and manage grievance cases at the site level. These cases will generally involve minor complaints related to construction activities. In line with project guidelines, contractors are responsible for addressing and resolving such grievances in a timely manner. However, sensitive cases or complaints beyond their capacity should be promptly escalated to the SPCU Safeguarding Team for further action.

#### **13.4.2. SPCU Staff:**

At the state level, the Safeguarding Team, particularly the Social Safeguards Specialist, will be responsible for receiving grievances through established channels such as hotlines, phone calls, or email. In accordance with the grievance resolution protocols, the Social Safeguards Specialist will manage cases confidentially and within the specified timelines. Feedback will be provided to complainants within the defined timeframe, clearly indicating the response and actions taken to address the concern.

#### **13.4.3. NPCU:**

Sensitive or major cases that cannot be resolved at the SPCU level will be escalated to the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) Environmental and Social (E&S) Team. Based on the nature and sensitivity of the grievance, the NPCU team will review the case and provide appropriate guidance and resolution. The directives and decisions will then be communicated back to the SPCU E&S Team for implementation of the agreed resolution.

### **13.5. GM Entry Points**

All project-affected populations should have full access to the project GM regardless of their gender and social status ensuring inclusivity, confidentiality and transparent. When submitting a grievance, primary entry point will be the state-level Social Safeguards Specialist. The grievances can be submitted via:

- Phone calls or text messages to publicized mobile numbers.
- Email to dedicated project email addresses.
- In-person communication.

### **13.6. Accessibility measures**

Multiple channels to accommodate literacy levels, mobility constraints, and technology access. Right to submit grievances anonymously, with no identifying details logged if anonymity is requested.

### **13.7. Contractor-Level Grievance Intake**

Contractors will be responsible to maintain a site-level grievance and ensuring gender responsive implementation of the modern construction of ministry's HQ. The constructor should be;

- Trained in grievance handling and ESF requirements.

- Authorized to receive and address immediate site-level complaints.
- If grievances cannot be resolved at contractor level, they will be escalated and formally logged into the Project GM.

### 13.8. GM Structure and Coordination

A designated GM focal point will be appointed within the SPCU at state level. This is usually the social safeguard specialist. All project team will work with the focal person in terms of reporting identified cases.

Upon receipt of a grievance:

- The SPCU GM Focal Point shares the case with the relevant NPCU GM focal person.
- Coordination ensures consistency across state and national levels. Subproject actors (SPCU staff, contractors, supervisors) will receive pre-construction training on the GM (per the S-FSRP GM Manual).

### 13.9. Grievance Submission Channels

- Direct communication: In person or by phone with SPCU GM Focal Point or contractor representative.
- Physical submission: Suggestion or Complaint Box installed at a visible, safe, and accessible location at the MoAI construction site entrance.
- Electronic submission: Email to a dedicated project grievance email address.

### 13.10. Grievance Handling Process

The process should follow a structured, clear and detailed way where each can be tracked. The following are summary of the steps;

1. Receipt and Registration - All grievances are formally logged into the GM database.
2. Acknowledgement - Complainant receives acknowledgment within three (3) working days informing the client.
3. Assessment and Investigation - E&S specialists review the grievance, consult relevant parties, and assess compliance with ESSs.
4. Proposed Resolution - A resolution is proposed within fifteen (15) working days of acknowledgment.
5. Communication of Outcome - Complainant is informed of actions taken and final resolution made.
6. Follow-up and Closure - SPCU confirms satisfaction or documents unresolved cases for escalation.

### 13.11. Confidentiality

All grievances are handled confidentially with anonymous complaints accepted and processed equally. Access to grievance records is restricted to authorized personnel.

**13.12. GBV, SEA, and SH-Specific Grievance Mechanism**

Separate, confidential reporting channel established for Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH). These should be handled in survivor-centered approach while confidentiality and non-retaliation actions strictly adhered to throughout. No requirement to use the standard GM. Referral to appropriate support services will be immediately encouraged and enhanced.

**13.13. World Bank GM**

Stakeholders will be informed that if they are not satisfied with the resolution provided by the project-level GM, they have the right to escalate their concerns to the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

**13.14. Monitoring, Reporting, and Continuous Improvement**

Regular monitoring of grievance trends related to MoAI HQ construction will be conducted through site visits. Periodic reporting will be shared with NPCU and World Bank as part of ESF compliance and lessons learned incorporated into contractor management and stakeholder engagement activities.

**14. ESMP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET**

The implementation of this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) shall be fully integrated into the Contractor’s scope of work. Accordingly, the Contractor is required to incorporate the ESMP implementation budget into the Bill of Quantities (BoQ) as part of their contract price. This shall cover all environmental, health, and safety (EHS) management requirements during the sub-project life cycle, including staff, training, PPE, monitoring, stakeholder engagement, and other related safeguard measures necessary for effective ESMP compliance.

All costs associated with the preparation and implementation of the Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) shall therefore be borne by the Contractor and reflected within the BoQ under relevant sections, ensuring that no separate budget allocation is required for ESMP implementation outside the contract value.

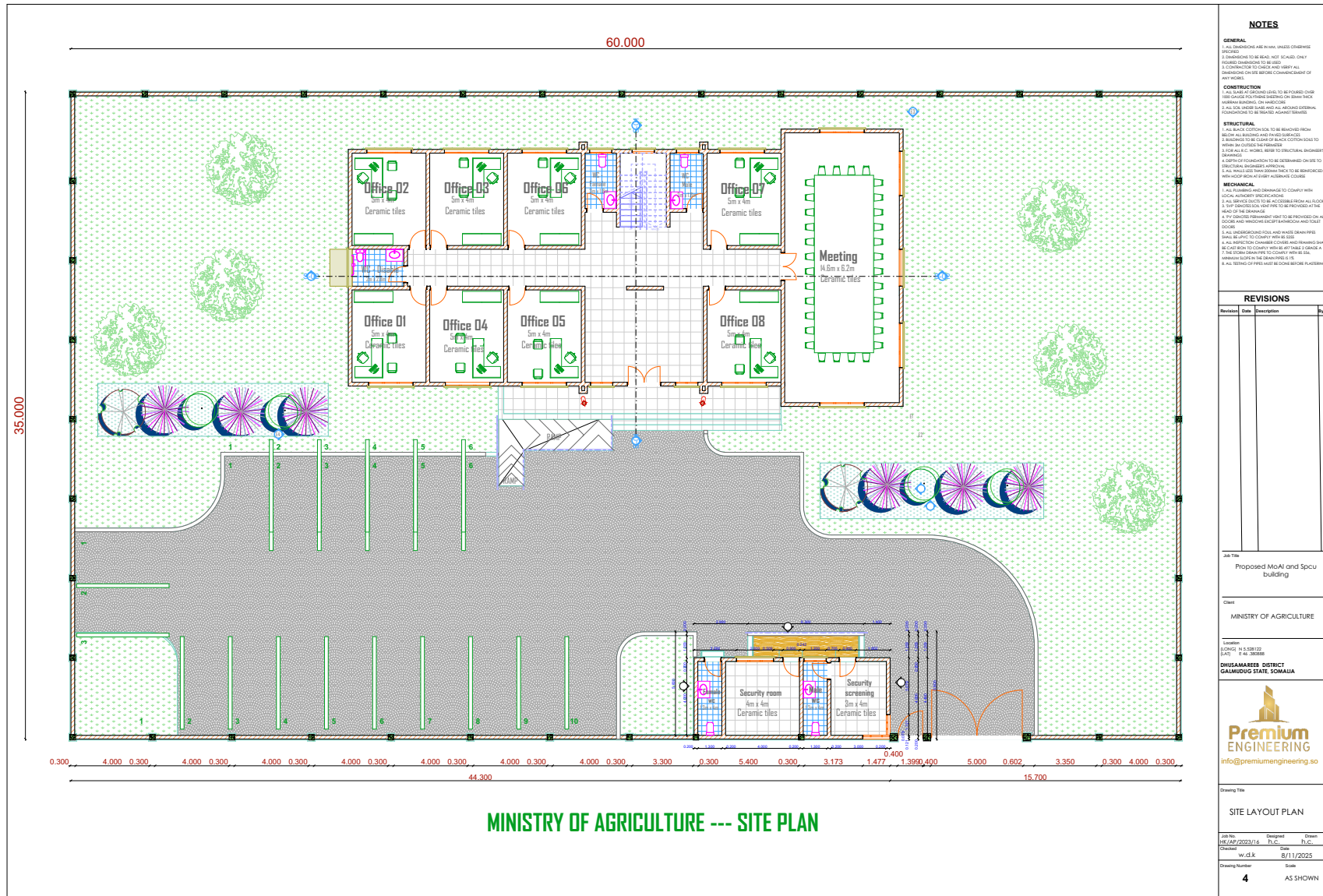
<b>Topics</b>	<b>Target institutions/groups</b>	<b>Responsible entity</b>	<b>Budget</b>
EHS induction training and safety toolbox talks,	Site workers	SPCU & MoAI	1,200
Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP)	the EPRP will be prepared in line with project guidelines	SPCU	2,500
Stakeholder and public consultations meetings	Resident community, MoAI staff and contractor	SPCU	6,000

Environmental and Social Grievance Mechanism (E&S GRM),	Site-specific GM will be established, and GM sensitization sessions will be conducted	Contractor & SPCU	3,000
GBV/SEA/SH prevention and response services;	All workers	SPCU E&S team	2,500

## 15. REFERENCES

- The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2018
- The World Bank Group General Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, 2007
- Project-level Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Sub-project Bill of Quantities (BoQ) for MoAI Office Building





**NOTES**

**GENERAL**

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
2. DIMENSIONS TO BE READ AND CHECKED ONLY FOR THE DIMENSIONS TO BE USED.
3. CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

**CONSTRUCTION**

1. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE TO BE FINISHED OVER THE EXISTING GRADE.
2. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE TO BE FINISHED OVER THE EXISTING GRADE.
3. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE TO BE FINISHED OVER THE EXISTING GRADE.

**STRUCTURAL**

1. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE TO BE FINISHED OVER THE EXISTING GRADE.
2. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE TO BE FINISHED OVER THE EXISTING GRADE.
3. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE TO BE FINISHED OVER THE EXISTING GRADE.

**MECHANICAL**

1. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE TO BE FINISHED OVER THE EXISTING GRADE.
2. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE TO BE FINISHED OVER THE EXISTING GRADE.
3. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE TO BE FINISHED OVER THE EXISTING GRADE.

**REVISIONS**

Revision	Date	Description	By

Job Title: Proposed MoAI and Spcu building

Client: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Location: Dusamareb District, Galmudug State, Somalia

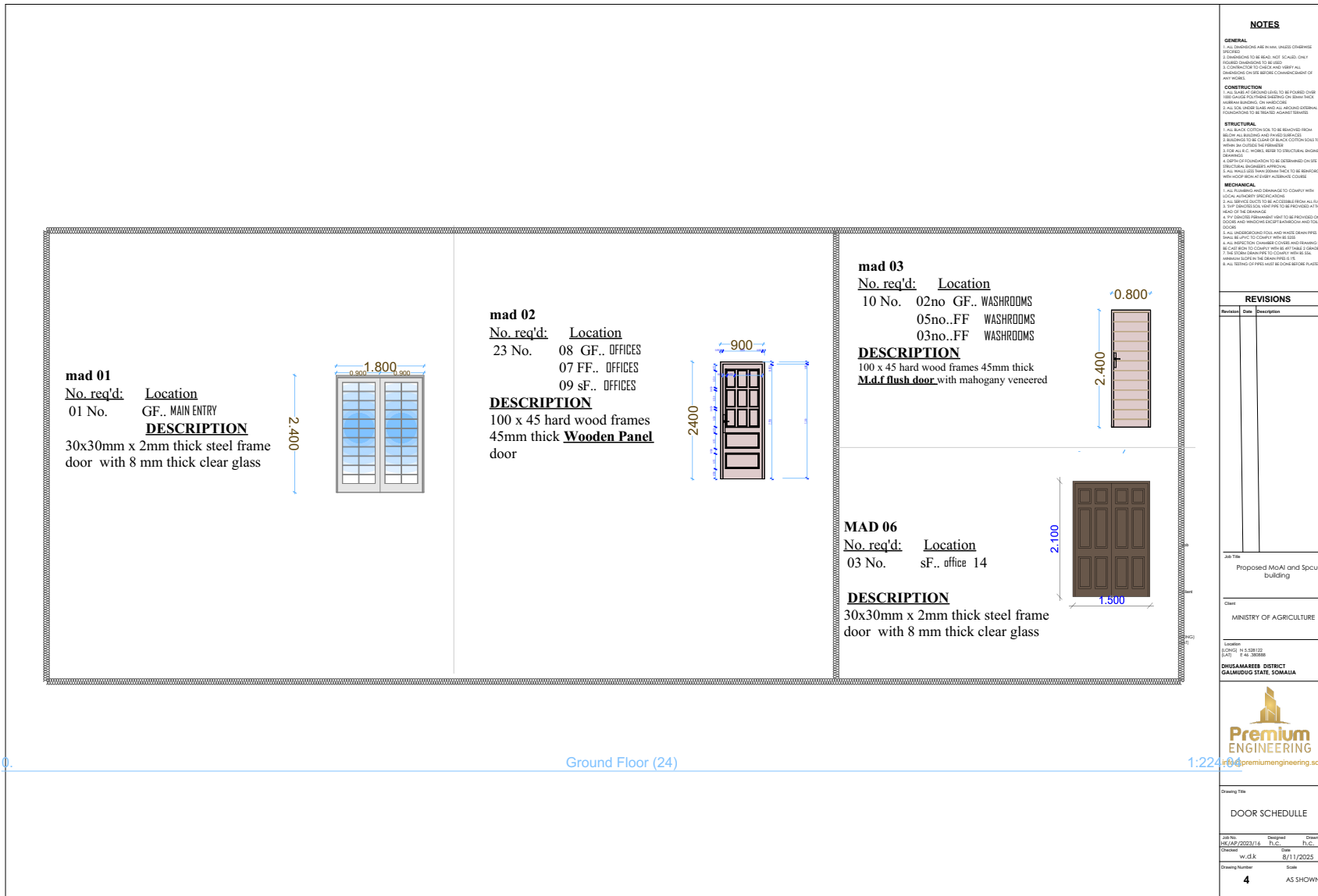
**Premium ENGINEERING**  
Info@premiumengineering.so

Drawing Title: SITE LAYOUT PLAN

Drawn By	Checked By	Designed By	Scale
W.d.k			AS SHOWN

Drawing Number: 4





Annex 2: Land Ownership

JAMHUURIYADDA  
FEDERAALKA SOOMAALIYA  
DOWLADGOBOLEEDKA GALMUDUG  
MAAMULKA CAASIMADDA  
DHUUSAMAREEB  
XAFIISKA GUDOOMIYAHA



جمهورية الصومال  
الفدرالية  
الدولة الاتحادية  
إدارة طوسمريب  
مكتب الوالي

SUMAD: DGD/DHCDH/ 00620/2022

Tr: 11/05/2022

KU: Cidwalba ay quseyso

=Dhusamareeb=

Og: Laamaha Amniga Dowlad Goboleedka Galmudug

=Dhusamareeb=

Ujeedo: Cadeeyn lahaansho Dhulkii hore ee dhirta iyo daaqa

Gudoomiyaha degmada dhusamareeb ahna duqa Caasimaddu wuxuu caddeynayaa lahaanshaha Dhulkii hore ee dhirta iyo daaqa in ay leedahay wasaarada Beeraha Dhirta iyo Daaqa Dowlad Goboleedka Galmudug dhulkaas oo kuyaal meel udhow madaxtooyada kagana aadan koorfur, dhulkaas oo cabirkiisu dhanyahay 100M X 100M ( Boqol mitir oo lagu dhuffay Boqol mitir ) dhulkaas oo xarun unoqon doono wasaarada Beeraha Dhirta iyo Daaqa Dowlad Goboleedka Galmudug .

Sidaa darteed waxaa lala socod siinayaa cidkasta oo dhulkaan ku howlan in ay dano gaar ah u isticmaasho ama islaysiiso in uu yahay hanti dowlo, hanti dowlana cid gaar ah aysan yeelan karin ama is xijin karin.

**F.G :** Waxaa ka reeban in laga dhiso dhismo aysan ogayn wasaaradu.

**Mahadsanid**

Xafiiska Gudoomiyaha Ahna Duqa Caasimadda Dhusamareeb

Cabdiraxman Cali Maxamed (Guddida Dorow)



Xafiiska Gudoomiyaha- ahna Duqa Caasimadda  
Dhusamareeb – Galmudug – Somalia  
Email: Info@dusamareeb.gm.so  
Xiriir No: 252614684444

### **Annex 3: Brief description of the applicable ESSs**

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) sets out the World Bank’s commitment to sustainable development, through a Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards. Below is a short summary of the relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) for this sub-project<sup>1</sup>:

**ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.** ESS1 sets out the Client’s responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts

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<sup>1</sup> ESS 7 and 9 do not apply to this project. There are no population groups that are included in the relevant criteria of ESS 7..

associated with each stage of a project supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing, in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). This ESS is relevant to this sub-project, and E&S risks and impacts are managed through this ESMP.

**ESS 2 – Labor and Working Conditions.** ESS2 recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Borrowers can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions. ESS2 applies to project workers including fulltime, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers.

**ESS 3 – Recourse and Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management.** ESS3 recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. The current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) threatens the welfare of current and future generations. At the same time, more efficient and effective resource use, pollution prevention and GHG emission avoidance, and mitigation technologies and practices have become more accessible and achievable. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life cycle consistent with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).

**ESS 4 – Community Health and Safety.** ESS4 recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration or intensification of impacts due to project activities. Key risks and impacts of the sub-project in regards to community health and safety relate to GBV/SEA-H, pollution and security. Consistent with this, ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable. Risk mitigation measures are listed in this ESMP.

**ESS 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.** ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement. Experience and research indicate that physical and economic displacement, if unmitigated, may give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks: production systems may be dismantled; people face impoverishment if their productive resources or other income sources are lost; people may be relocated to environments where their productive skills are less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks may be weakened; kin groups may be dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help maybe diminished or lost. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be

avoided. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented.

**ESS 8 – Cultural Heritage.** ESS8 recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. Cultural heritage, in its many manifestations, is important as a source of valuable scientific and historical information, as an economic and social asset for development, and as an integral part of people’s cultural identity and practice. ESS8 sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle.

**ESS 10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.** This ESS recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. Stakeholder engagement has been undertaken for this sub-project, as listed in the section on consultations.

#### **Annex 4: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION MEETING**

State Project coordination unit held a consultation meeting for the construction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) Head Quarter (HQ) in Dusamareb district of Galmudug. The meeting was held on February 5<sup>th</sup>, 2026 in the ministry’s current office.

The meeting brought together, the ministry leadership, staff, ministry engineers, the SPCU staff.

#### **Key issues discussed in the meeting**

1. Overview, objective, scope and timeline of the proposed project activity was shared and discussed with ministry.
2. Design, subproject description and sub-components was presented in the meeting to ensure mutual understanding and smooth implementation throughout.
3. The land ownership letter and official confirmation certificate from Dusamareb municipality was presented to ensure no disputes involved. Therefore, the land was unanimously cleared.
4. Possible potential and site-specific environmental, social risks and impacts have been looked at. The SPCU safeguard team presented the Environmental and social screening assessment report. This report also outlined possible Gender-Based Violations (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuses (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) involved in the construction of the MoAI HQ.

5. Roles and responsibilities of different institutions involved in this project was discussed. Also, coordination mechanism of all institutions set and agreed.
6. The meeting highlighted the implementation of the subproject should be implemented in line with FSRP project manuals and guidelines including Environmental and social management frameworks (ESMF) and subproject-specific Environmental and social standards (ESS).

### **Participants**

The meeting was attended by MoAI ministries, director generals, staff, engineers and the SPCU with 20 participants including 14 males and 6 females. The consultation ensured the inclusion of objective of the project with 30% of the participants being females.

### **Outcome – minutes**

After in-depth and fruitful discussions, the following have been agreed.

- The ministry has immensely appreciated the support FSRP to construction a higher standard and modern HQ for the ministry. This infrastructure development will expand service delivery.
- The meeting highlighted importance of construction of MoAI HQ with modern designs, offices, spaces for smooth operation.
- In close collaboration with SPCU and the constructors, the overall responsibility of the subproject implementations was agreed to be taken by the ministry of livestock, forestry and range.
- The implementation of the proposed subproject should be in accordance with FSRP environmental and social frameworks and standards. The compliance should be regularly monitored, corrective action to be taken where under performance observed.



Annex 5: Photos Taken During Consultation Meeting



Activity: Consultation meeting on the Construction of MoAI HQ - Dusamareb

ATTENDANCE SHEET

SN	Name	Institution	Title	Phone No	Signature
1.	HERSI YUSUF BARE	MoAI	Minister	61110119	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	OMAR OSMAN EID	MoAI	DG	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	HASAN ABDULHADI AL-ASEY	MoAI	Dep. Minister	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	ABDIKARIM MOHAMMED HERSI	S-FSRP	Pro-Coord	61266625	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	ABDIRAHMAN GEDADOROW	DUSAMAREB	Dist Comm	612225022	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	ABDI MAHAD YUSUF FARAH	S-FSRP	E/S	61543062	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	MOHAMMED ABDI RAHMAN	MoAI/S-FSRP	Officer	616622953	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	FARHAN ABDI AHMED	MoAI	Dep Head	615019388	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	BASHIR ALI MOHAMMED	MoAI	Head of Dep	615998620	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	DAYIB OMAH DIBLANE	MoAI	Staff	612101976	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	HAWA ABDULLE NOOR	MoAI	Staff	619967413	HAWA
12.	NAHWA ABDI MOHAMMED	MoAI	Staff	619006040	NAHWA
13.	FELIS ABI NARIAME	Community Rep	Rep	615641579	FELIS

14.	MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KARIE	MoECC	Head of Dep	619 4411 50	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	SHUKRI OSMAN FDIYE	MoWTR	Staff	615 4550 09	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	ABDUKADIR ABDI	FSRP-PIU	FSpecialist	615506676	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	ABDIKARIM KULANE	FSRP-PIU	As. spec	615102377	<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	NAJMA ABDIRASHID HUNT	FSRP-PIU	Gender	615491777	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	HAILK AHMED	MOAI	ENG	612594454	<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	SATD DHANSUQE	FSRP	M/E	614977575	<i>[Signature]</i>

Prepared by:

Name: ABDUKADIR ABDI  
 Title: FSpecialist FSRP  
 Signature: *[Signature]*  
 Date: 7, 3, 2026

Approved by:

Name: ABDIKAREM HERSI  
 Title: Project Coordinator  
 Signature & Stamp:  
 Date: 7, 3, 2026

**Annex 6: MoAI Environmental and Social Screening report**

**A. Basic Information**

<b>Field</b>	<b>Details / Description</b>
Project Title:	Construction of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation HQ in Dusamareb district - Galmudug
Project Component:	Component 4 – Infrastructure development under Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP)
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) – Galmudug State of Somalia
Project Location:	Dusamareb District, Galgaduud Region, Galmudug State of Somalia
GPS Coordinates:	GPS coordinates 5.524651N, 46.378715E
Project Type / Nature of Activity:	Construction of the ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Headquarter (MoAI, HQ)
Project Objectives:	To expand livestock services such establishing vet centers in very remote areas and provide vet drugs with cold chain system and vet doctors.
Land Ownership / Tenure Status:	Public land owned and allocated by Dusamareb Municipality officially donated for the ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI)
Current Land Use and Surroundings:	The site is a flat, semi-arid open area with scattered shrubs and no existing structures or settlements nearby; bounded by municipal roads and undeveloped land.
Project Duration:	12 months (2025 – 2026)
Project Beneficiaries:	The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation staff and its stakeholders will primarily benefit from this infrastructure.
Screening Date:	February 2026
Screening Team:	Abdulkadir Abdi – Environmental Specialist (FSRP) Abdimahad Farah Social Safeguard specialist; Eng. Haile – MoAI Engineer; and local authority reps for each location.
Source Documents Reviewed:	ESMP Data Collection Checklist – Dusamareb (2026); Land Ownership Letter from District Municipality (February 2026); Project Description Document (2025).
Overall Environmental and Social Risk Category:	<b>Moderate (Category B)</b> – Impacts are site-specific, temporary, and reversible with proper mitigation.

**B. Environmental and Social Screening (ESS1 – ESS10)**

<b>Environmental &amp; Social Standard (ESS)</b>	<b>Screening Question</b>	<b>Yes / No</b>	<b>Comments / Justification</b>
ESS 1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Will the project require an Environmental and/or Social Assessment?	Yes	A site-specific environmental and social management plan has been prepared in line with the Somalia FSRP approved ESMF and other relevant national instruments such as EIA 2024.
	Are the project’s environmental and social impacts likely to be site-specific, avoidable and reversible?	Yes	Impacts during construction are temporary and can be managed or mitigated. Such impacts include dust, noise, wastes and vibrations.
	Could the project cause significant cumulative or trans-boundary impacts?	No	All works are localized within dusamareb and nearby towns hence, no transboundary impacts will involve for the implementation of this subproject.
	Will vulnerable or disadvantaged groups risk exclusion from benefits?	No	Community engagements and consultations ensured inclusion and full participation of community segments most notably; women and youth.
	Is there potential for poor monitoring or supervision?	No	Regular monitoring and reporting will be continuously carried out by the MoAI and FSRP E&S team to ensure smooth implementation.
ESS 2 – Labor and Working Conditions	Will the project employ construction or contracted workers?	Yes	The project will employ local labor including skilled and unskilled for this construction. Such civil works include; fencing wall, offices and related infrastructures.
	Will outside or migrant workers be involved?	Yes	Limited skilled labor may be sourced from other districts; majority from local workforce.

	Are there potential Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks?	<b>Yes</b>	Risks from falling heights, machinery, dust, and manual handling will be mitigated through strict implementation of all concerned protocols such PPE. EHS & OHS training included in ESMP.
	Is there a risk of child or forced labor?	<b>No</b>	The construction will be implemented in accordance with Somalia Labor Code and WB ESS2. Age of the workers will be priorly verified.
	Are worker grievance mechanisms established?	<b>Yes</b>	GRM will be implemented and mobilized with project stakeholders. In this sense, SPCU and contractor will implement a Worker GRM linked to FSRP hotline (3060).
ESS 3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Will the project generate solid or liquid waste?	<b>Yes</b>	Construction wastes such as debris, packaging, used frames will be managed in the ESMP.
	Will hazardous materials be used or stored?	<b>Yes</b>	Small amounts of fuel, oil, and paint to be stored securely with spill prevention measures.
	Will the project cause air, dust, or noise pollution?	<b>Yes</b>	Moderate during construction; dust control and noise minimization measures used.
	Is there potential for soil erosion or contamination?	<b>Yes, but very Low</b>	Flat, sandy terrain; minor risk during excavation, mitigated by proper backfilling.
	Could the activity cause water pollution or overuse?	<b>Low</b>	Water use during construction will be minimal. Drainage systems and soak pits will be designed and implemented to prevent contamination.
ESS 4 – Community Health and Safety	Could construction affect nearby communities (traffic, dust, vibration & noise)?	<b>Yes</b>	Risks related to the vehicle movement and machinery expected. Controlled access and fencing planned for mitigation.

	Will the project include worker camps or labor influx?	<b>No</b>	Workers are residents within dusamareb town hence, not much influx of labor.
	Is there a risk of accidents or injuries to community members?	<b>Yes</b>	safety protocols such as daily use of PPE, safety training and warning signage to be implemented during works.
	Is there potential for GBV/SEA/SH incidents?	<b>Low</b>	GBV awareness, Code of Conduct, and confidential referral pathways established with Ministry of Women and Human rights.
ESS 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Will the project require land acquisition or restrict access?	<b>No</b>	Land is public, owned the dusamareb authority and allocated for the construction of village vet clinic center. Thereby, no resettlement or displacement.
	Is there any risk of land tenure disputes?	<b>No</b>	Ownership certificate was issued by the village authority as annexed in the ESMP.
ESS 6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Will the project clear vegetation or affect natural habitats?	<b>Yes (minor)</b>	Sparse shrubs to be cleared; re-vegetation and tree planting included.
	Will it affect any protected areas or sensitive ecosystems?	<b>No</b>	Site is urban and already disturbed; no critical or sensitive habitats nearby.
ESS 8 – Cultural Heritage	Are there known archaeological or cultural sites within the project area?	<b>No</b>	During the screening assessment, no archeologically or culturally valued elements identified.
	Could excavation or construction uncover chance finds?	<b>Yes (potential)</b>	Chance-find procedure will be applied and reported for anything uncovered.
ESS 10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Have stakeholders been consulted about the project?	<b>Yes</b>	Consultations held with MoAI, dusamareb, authorities, elders, women and youth groups.
	Was information shared on potential impacts and mitigation measures?	<b>Yes</b>	Communities informed through meetings and public disclosure sessions.