SOUTH WEST OF SOMALIA

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Rehabilitation of the Livestock animal and Upgrading Veterinary Clinic Center in Baidoa District, Southwest State of Somalia,

Submitted to:

State Project Coordinator

Somalia FSRP

Submitted by:

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Baidoa Somalia

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABBREVIATION/ ACRONYMNS	FULL TERM
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/GRM	Grievance Mechanism / Grievance Redress Mechanism
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MoAI /SWSS	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of South West State of Somalia
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
WMP	Waste Management Plan

Executive Summary

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared for the Rehabilitation of the Livestock Veterinary Clinic Center in Baidoa District, Southwest State of Somalia, under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP). The project is funded by the World Bank and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in collaboration with the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range MoLFR–SWS The main objective of the subproject is to rehabilitate and upgrade the existing veterinary clinic facility located in *Isha Laanta 5aad*, Baidoa, in order to improve the delivery of animal health services, strengthen livestock disease management, and enhance the resilience of communities that depend heavily on livestock for their livelihoods. The rehabilitation works include structural improvements to the existing building, installation of solar energy systems, upgrading water supply and sanitation facilities, and construction of additional support infrastructure such as pharmacy units, waste management areas, and security structures. The ESMP has been developed in line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and relevant national policies and regulations. Its purpose is to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the rehabilitation activities and to define appropriate mitigation measures to ensure that the project is implemented in an environmentally sound and socially responsible manner.

The preparation of the ESMP followed a systematic and participatory approach, including document review, site assessments, and stakeholder consultations. A key consultation meeting was held on 21 and 22 October 2025 with representatives from government institutions, local communities, and vulnerable groups, including women. The consultation process ensured that community concerns such as environmental protection, safety, waste management, and gender-related risks were incorporated into subproject planning and mitigation measures.

The environmental and social risk classification of the subproject is rated as Moderate, as the anticipated impacts are site-specific, temporary, and manageable. Key environmental risks include dust generation, noise pollution, and waste management challenges during construction. Social risks include occupational health and safety hazards for workers, community safety concerns, labor-related issues, and potential risks related to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA/SH). To address these risks, the ESMP outlines comprehensive mitigation measures, including implementation of occupational health and safety procedures, provision of personal protective equipment (PPE), proper waste management systems, dust and noise control measures, and strict adherence to labor management standards. In addition, community safety measures such as site fencing, signage, and controlled access will be enforced. Awareness programs and codes of conduct will be applied to prevent GBV and ensure respectful engagement with local communities.

A functional Grievance Mechanism (GM) has been established to allow stakeholders, including community members and workers, to raise concerns or complaints. The mechanism ensures that grievances are addressed in a timely, transparent, and confidential manner, in line with project guidelines. The implementation and monitoring of the ESMP will be carried out by the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU), supported by environmental and social safeguard specialists and contractors responsible for compliance at the site level. Regular monitoring and reporting will ensure that mitigation measures are effectively applied throughout the project lifecycle. In conclusion, the rehabilitation of the Livestock Veterinary Clinic Center in Baidoa is a critical intervention that will improve veterinary service delivery, support livestock productivity, and contribute to food security and economic resilience in the region. With the proper implementation of the ESMP, the project is expected to achieve its objectives in a sustainable, safe, and socially inclusive manner.

1. Introduction

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

Interventions expand in all the five federal member states of Puntland, Galmudug and Southwest State Hirshabelle, and Jubaland with an objective to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in targeted project areas of Somalia. The project intends to benefit an estimated 350,000 small farmers, agro-pastoralists, and nomadic pastoralists, of which at least 30 percent will be female.

The project has five components:

Component 1: Agriculture and Livestock public goods and services for food security: This component is focused on strengthening the foundation for resilient production capacity and productivity in agriculture and livestock sector by rejuvenating Somalia's Agri-livestock research institutions and seed systems and building capacity for improved extension and advisory service delivery to small-holders at scale.

Component 2: Sustainable landscapes for resilient food systems: This component will be implemented in close coordination with other ongoing Bank-funded projects aimed at strengthening the availability of water and improvement of rangelands management for resilient agriculture and livestock production.

Component 3: Regional and domestic markets for food security: This component will build on the agriculture productivity and farmer institutions development investments made under components 1 and 2 to strengthen the orientation of the production systems to domestic and regional markets, with appropriate investments in food safety and value addition.

Component 4: Institutions, policies, and knowledge for regional food security: This component will focus on establishing an enabling policy and institutional framework at sub-national, national, and regional level capable of supporting food systems resilience for Somalia.

Component 5: Project coordination and knowledge management: This component will ensure effective implementation and coordination of the project at all levels.

The Project is financing Rehabilitation of the Livestock Animals Clinic Center in isha Laad 5

Baidoa district in south west state of Somalia for the Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation of south west of Somalia

1.2 Purpose of the ESMP

This Part of the Southwest state of Somalia (SWS) Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP) project, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigations (MoAI) is planning to Rehabilitation of the Livestock Animals Clinic Center Three Strategic Rehabilitation of the Livestock Animals Clinic Center throughout SWS State including Isha Lanta 5 aad in Baidoa district. This site is located in Isha Laanta 5aad within Baidoa district Location. Before the Rehabilitation of the Livestock Animals Clinic Center begins, it is essential to have the required documentation in place. In accordance with World Bank standards, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is mandatory. The ESMP is a crucial document designed to identify and mitigate potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the rehabilitation Centre. An ESMP identifies and mitigates potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with rehabilitation activities. Furthermore, the following reasons make this plan crucial:

1. Identifying and Mitigating Environmental and Social Impacts: The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) plays a crucial role in identifying potential environmental and social impacts that may arise during the Rehabilitation of the Livestock Animals Clinic Center activities. It ensures that comprehensive and effective mitigation measures are implemented to prevent, reduce, or manage any adverse effects on the surrounding environment and local communities.

2. Compliance with World Bank Safeguard Standards: The World Bank requires projects it funds to adhere to environmental and social safeguard standards aimed at protecting the environment and local communities. The ESMP ensures that the site for rehabilitation of the Livestock Animals Clinic Center aligns with these policies and standards, making the project eligible for financial support from the World Bank if required.

3. Worker Safety and Health (OHS): Rehabilitation of the Livestock Animals Clinic Center activities naturally involve various health and safety hazards. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) plays a vital role in identifying potential Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks and implementing proactive measures to protect the welfare and well-being of all personnel engaged in the project.

4. Stakeholder Engagement and Transparency: The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) underscores the importance of meaningful stakeholder engagement and open communication. It ensures that local communities and other relevant stakeholders are actively consulted regarding the project's potential impacts, allowing them to contribute to the rehabilitation of the Livestock Animals Clinic Center of mitigation measures and express any concerns or grievances. This inclusive approach promotes transparency, accountability, and mutual trust among all stakeholders.

5. Project Success and Sustainability: Incorporating environmental and social considerations through the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is essential for ensuring the project's long-term success and sustainability. By effectively mitigating negative impacts and fostering active stakeholder engagement, the project can proceed more smoothly, reducing the risk of conflicts, delays, and disruptions that may result from unresolved environmental or social issues.

6. Legal and Regulatory Compliance: An ESMP ensures that the project complies with relevant national environmental and social laws and regulations. Non-compliance can lead to legal complications and project disruptions.

Long-term Environmental and Social Performance: The ESMP plays the groundwork for ongoing monitoring and reporting on the project's environmental and social performance. This helps in making necessary adjustments and improvements throughout the project's lifecycle**.**

1.3 Methodology

The preparation of this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) followed a systematic and participatory approach in alignment with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and relevant national regulations. The methodology included a comprehensive review of project documents, rehabilitation of the Livestock Animals Clinic Center, land ownership records, and applicable legislation, together with World Bank ESS1–ESS10 guidance materials. A field visit was conducted to rehabilitation of the Livestock Animals Clinic Center in Insha 5aad, Baidoa, to assess existing infrastructure, environmental and social baseline conditions, site accessibility, and potential risks. Extensive stakeholder consultations were held on 21st up to 22 October 2025 with government representatives, community members, women's groups, livestock market users, and PIU state level safeguard specialists, supplemented by a separate women-only session addressing GBV/SEAH-related concerns. Inputs gathered through these engagements, along with site observations and legal requirements, were used to identify and analyze key environmental and social risks. Based on this analysis, mitigation measures were developed in accordance with World Bank ESS Guidelines, good international industry practice, and local context considerations. The ESMP was subsequently reviewed, validated, and refined with MoLFR–SWS and PIUS teams. The final ESMP will be disclosed and applied throughout the rehabilitation of the Livestock Animals Clinic Center period, with monitoring conducted regularly to ensure effective implementation**.**

2. Sub-project Description

This subproject, implemented under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP), involves the rehabilitation of the Livestock Veterinary Clinic Center in Baidoa District, Southwest State of Somalia. The project aims to improve the delivery of veterinary services, strengthen animal health management systems, and support livestock-dependent communities whose livelihoods rely heavily on livestock production.

The project site is located in Isha Laanta 5aad, Baidoa District, at approximately latitude 3.106332°N and longitude 43.667883°E., The location is strategically important due to its proximity to livestock-rearing communities, making it accessible and suitable for providing timely veterinary services, including disease prevention, treatment, and vaccination.



Figure 1: Googe Earth Map Indicating the Location of the rehabilitation center in Baidoa.

Project Components / Activities

The proposed project involves the rehabilitation and upgrading of the Livestock Veterinary Clinic Center located in Baidoa District, Southwest State of Somalia. The works are based on approved technical designs and scope requirements and will include structural improvements, installation of essential services, and construction of additional supporting facilities.

The overall size of the clinic center is approximately 49 meters by 39.9 meters, reflecting the full footprint of the facility to be rehabilitated and upgraded. This includes the main building and associated functional spaces within the compound.

The works comprise both the rehabilitation of the existing clinic building and the construction of new ancillary structures within the compound — the pharmacy unit, the guard room, the battery and inverter room, the visitor waiting shade, the waste management area, the base and elevated platform for the water storage tank, and the repair and completion of the boundary wall. The subproject therefore contains a genuine construction component in addition to rehabilitation, and it was screened as such: the environmental and social screening of 21 October 2025 (Annex 9) records that the activity includes a construction component. For the avoidance of doubt, whenever this ESMP refers to the “rehabilitation and construction phase” it means the whole period from contractor mobilisation to practical completion and handover, and it covers both the rehabilitation works on the existing building and the construction of the new structures; the environmental and social requirements of this ESMP apply equally to both. The “operation phase” means the period after handover, during which the facility is operated by the Ministry of

Livestock, Forestry and Range of South West State.

- **Structural & Architectural Works**

  The rehabilitation will focus on restoring structural integrity and improving building functionality through repair of cracks in the main structure and boundary wall, replacement of damaged roofing

with durable materials, and installation of suspended ceilings for enhanced thermal comfort. The works also include fitting secure steel doors and aluminum-glazed windows, completing internal and external plastering and painting, and installing ceramic floor tiles throughout the facility to ensure hygiene, durability, and ease of maintenance.

Basis of the structural scope of works

The scope of the structural works set out above was determined by the engineering team of the State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of South West State, which carried out a technical condition assessment of the existing clinic building during the site visit of 21–22 October 2025. The assessment was a visual and dimensional condition survey covering the main structure, the boundary wall, the roof structure and roof covering, floors, openings and service installations. Its findings were translated into the technical drawings presented in Annex 1 and into the Bill of Quantities (BoQ) for the subproject, which were prepared and certified by the SPCU engineer and approved by the Ministry. The defects recorded — cracking in the masonry of the main structure and of the boundary wall, deterioration of the roof covering and of its supporting members, deteriorated plaster and floor finishes, and non-functional doors, windows and service fittings — are the defects that the works are designed to remedy.

The limitations of that assessment are stated here explicitly. No destructive testing, no laboratory testing of materials and no structural load-bearing analysis was undertaken at ESMP stage, and no separate structural integrity certificate has been issued for the building by an independent structural engineer. The cracking observed was assessed visually as non-structural distress in masonry and plaster rather than as failure of load-bearing elements. Consistent with that assessment, the works are confined to repair and upgrading of the existing structure: there is no change of structural system, no additional storey, and no increase in structural loading on the existing building other than the roof-mounted solar array and the elevated water storage tank, the latter being carried on an independent base and platform designed for that purpose.

Because the design was prepared on the basis of a visual condition survey rather than a full structural investigation, the following requirements apply and are reflected in Table 2, row 1:

- Before mobilisation, the Supervising Engineer shall verify the structural adequacy of the existing building, and of the roof for the proposed solar array, and shall confirm in writing to the SPCU that the designed scope of works is sufficient for the observed condition of the structure.
- The Contractor shall not commence any work affecting load-bearing elements until that written confirmation has been issued.
- If, on opening up the structure, defects are found that go beyond the assessed scope — for example corrosion or loss of section in reinforcement, settlement of foundations, or cracking that proves to be structural — the Contractor shall stop work in the affected area, make the area safe, and notify the Supervising Engineer and the SPCU immediately. Work shall resume only after the design has been reviewed and, where necessary, a qualified structural engineer has been engaged to specify remedial measures.
- Any design change arising from the above shall be screened by the SPCU environmental and social team for new or changed environmental and social risks, and this ESMP updated where required, before the changed works are implemented.

- **Electrical Works**

The electrical works will deliver a reliable and sustainable energy system through the design and installation of a complete off-grid solar PV system, including panels, inverter, and battery storage. The scope also includes installation of a main distribution board, concealed wiring to all lighting points, switches, and socket outlets, and provision of external security lighting around the building and its perimeter to enhance safety and functionality.

- **Water, Sanitation & Plumbing (WSP) Works**

The WSP works will enhance water supply and sanitation systems through the construction of a base and elevated platform for a 10,000+ liter storage tank, installation and connection of the tank to the

internal plumbing network, and distribution of water to all service points including toilets and washbasins. The scope also includes the installation and fitting of all required sanitary fixtures to ensure functionality, hygiene, and reliability.

- **Construction of Additional Facilities**

  To enhance operational efficiency and service delivery, the project will construct essential auxiliary facilities, including a pharmacy unit for secure storage of veterinary drugs, a guard room to strengthen site security, a dedicated battery/inverter room for the solar power system, a visitor waiting shade for client comfort, and a designated waste burn area for the safe disposal of veterinary and medical waste.

- **Materials & Equipment**

  The project will utilize standard construction materials including cement, sand, aggregates, steel, roofing sheets, tiles, paint, and glass, alongside solar system components, electrical fittings, and plumbing materials such as pipes, water tanks, and sanitary fixtures. Equipment will consist of hand tools, light construction machinery, and specialized tools for electrical and plumbing installations to ensure efficient and quality execution of the works.

- **Workforce & Implementation**

  The project will engage a mix of skilled and unskilled labor, including masons, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and locally sourced workers. Implementation will be supported by qualified engineers and technical supervisors to ensure quality and compliance. The project will also promote inclusive employment by prioritizing opportunities for women, youth, and vulnerable groups.

- **Access & Logistics**

  The project site is easily accessible within Baidoa town. Transportation of construction materials will be carefully scheduled to minimize disruption to surrounding communities, while all construction activities will be managed in a manner that ensures safety, efficiency, and smooth site operations.

3. Environmental and Social Baseline Description

3.1. Environmental Baseline

The project site is located in Baidoa District, Bay Region, Southwest State of Somalia, specifically in Isha Laanta 5aad. The area is characterized by a semi-urban setting with a mix of residential zones and livestock-related activities, reflecting the strong dependence of the local population on livestock for their livelihoods.

- **Physical Environment**

The site lies within a semi-arid climatic zone, characterized by hot and dry conditions throughout most of the year, with limited and seasonal rainfall occurring during two main rainy seasons. The terrain is generally flat and suitable for construction activities, with no significant geological or topographical constraints identified.

The project area is already developed and accessible through existing road networks, which facilitate the movement of people, construction materials, and equipment. Basic infrastructure such as water supply, sanitation, and electricity is available in the surrounding area, although service reliability may vary.

- **Biological Environment**

The project site and its immediate surroundings do not host any environmentally sensitive habitats or protected areas. There is minimal vegetation cover, and no significant flora or fauna of ecological importance has been identified within the project footprint. The site is largely modified due to previous use and human activities, reducing the likelihood of impacts on biodiversity.

3.2 Social Baseline

- **Socio-Economic Environment Context**

The local population in Baidoa District is primarily engaged in livestock rearing, agro-pastoralism, and small-scale trade. Livestock plays a central role in household income, food security, and cultural practices. The presence of a functional veterinary clinic is therefore essential to support animal health, productivity, and resilience of livelihoods.

The surrounding community includes a diverse population with access to basic social services such as roads, water supply, and local markets. The area is relatively accessible, and community members rely on existing infrastructure for economic and social activities.

- **Community Structures and Governance**

The community in Baidoa District is organized through a combination of formal government structures and traditional governance systems. The formal structure includes district-level administration under the Southwest State authorities, which oversees public services, security, and local development coordination.

Alongside formal governance, traditional leaders (elders), religious leaders, women's groups, and youth representatives play an important role in community decision-making, conflict resolution, and social mobilization. These structures are widely respected and often serve as the first point of contact for resolving disputes and managing community affairs.

Community participation in development activities is typically facilitated through consultations led by elders and local authorities, ensuring that decisions reflect local needs and priorities. Women and youth groups are increasingly engaged in community development initiatives, although their participation in formal decision-making processes may still require strengthening.

- **Security Context**

Baidoa is the interim capital of South West State and the administrative, commercial and humanitarian hub of Bay region. The town and its immediate surroundings are held by the Somali National Army and South West State security forces, supported by the African Union mission and by state and community forces, and the town functions as a base for government administration, United Nations agencies and international and national non-governmental organisations, which operate there on a continuous basis.

Accessibility and security are two different questions and are answered separately here. In terms of physical access, the clinic compound at Isha Laanta 5aad lies inside the built-up area of Baidoa town, on an existing all-weather road, and can be reached by light and heavy vehicles throughout the year without passing through the checkpoints on the outer perimeter of the town. Access for delivery of construction materials and for supervision is therefore unconstrained. In terms of security, the site lies within the area routinely secured by the Somali National Army and South West State forces, in which government, United Nations and non-governmental organisations conduct works and deliver services without armed escort. The site is accordingly described in this ESMP as accessible and workable under the security management measures set out below. It is not described as “safe” in an absolute sense; the security measures in this ESMP are required precisely because it is not.

Nature and frequency of the security challenges

The security challenges referred to in this ESMP are of three kinds, and their frequency and geographic pattern differ:

- Asymmetric attacks attributed to Al-Shabaab. These take the form of improvised explosive devices on access roads, occasional indirect (mortar) fire directed at security installations, and targeted killings. They are sporadic rather than continuous — measured in incidents per month rather than daily activity — and they are concentrated on the periphery of the town, at security checkpoints, and along the main supply routes leading out of Baidoa, notably those towards Mogadishu, Hudur and Diinsoor, which pass through or close to areas outside government control. Movement outside the secured perimeter of the town is restricted and is normally undertaken with security escort or with prior clearance from the district authorities.

- Episodes of armed confrontation between security actors. Between August and September 2026 there were episodes of armed confrontation involving federal and state security forces and other armed elements inside Baidoa town, arising from a political dispute over the administration of South West State. These episodes were short-lived — hours rather than days — and were followed by a return to normal activity in the town. They are nevertheless material to this subproject because, unlike the incidents described above, they occurred inside the town itself rather than on its periphery, and they affected movement and the opening of businesses and public facilities for the duration of the fighting.

- Localised community-level disputes, principally over land, resources and access to assistance, which are generally contained and are resolved through elders and the district administration.

The cumulative effect for this subproject is that security risk is real but intermittent and localised, and is manageable within the arrangements that government, United Nations and humanitarian actors already use to implement works in Baidoa. It is not of a nature or frequency that prevents implementation. It is, however, dynamic, and it cannot be treated as a fixed baseline established at the time of ESMP preparation. Accordingly:

- The SPCU shall revalidate the security situation with the Baidoa District Administration and the South West State security authorities immediately before mobilisation, and at least monthly thereafter, and shall record the outcome in the monthly environmental and social report.

- The Contractor shall prepare and implement a site-specific Security Management Plan as part of the C-ESMP, covering movement and transport planning, control of site access, guarding arrangements, storage of fuel and materials, incident reporting, and a documented stand-down and evacuation procedure with trigger points and assembly arrangements.

- Security personnel engaged for the site shall be subject to the requirements of ESS4 on the use of force, shall be screened before deployment, shall sign and be trained on the Code of Conduct, and shall be covered by the grievance mechanism, as set out in Table 2, row 9 and Table 3.

- Works shall be suspended, and workers and clinic users withdrawn to a place of safety, whenever the District Administration or the SPCU advises that the security situation requires it; suspension on security grounds shall not be treated as contractor default.

During the site assessment of 21–22 October 2025 no armed conflict activity, no military deployment and no security incident was observed at the clinic compound or on its access road, and the facility was operating normally. That observation describes conditions on the days of the assessment only; it does not substitute for the pre-mobilisation security verification required above.

- **Cultural Heritage**

Under ESS8, cultural heritage comprises tangible and intangible forms of heritage carrying archaeological, palaeontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance. A functioning religious institution is not, by virtue of being a religious institution, cultural heritage. Mosques and Qur'anic schools (dugsi quraan) are present in every neighbourhood of Baidoa, as they are throughout Somalia and other predominantly Muslim areas, and are in continuous everyday use. They are therefore treated in this ESMP as community facilities and as sensitive receptors under ESS4 — in relation to noise, dust, vibration and access during prayer and teaching times — and as stakeholders under ESS10, and not as cultural heritage under ESS8. The position would differ only where a particular structure is recognised locally or nationally as having historical or architectural significance in its own right; no such structure has been identified in or adjacent to the subproject site.

The features present in and around Baidoa that do fall within the scope of ESS8 are the following: burial grounds and individual graves, including older graves outside formally demarcated cemeteries; individual trees to which the community attaches spiritual or customary significance; traditional communal gathering places used for dialogue and dispute resolution under xeer; and intangible heritage in the form of customary practice, oral tradition and dispute-resolution norms. In addition, Bay region contains known archaeological material, so previously undisturbed ground anywhere in the region carries a residual possibility of chance finds.

Within the subproject footprint, no cultural heritage feature of any of these types was identified during the site assessment of 21–22 October 2025, and the screening of the same date (Annex 9) recorded that the site is not in or close to a site of natural or cultural value and is not known to have potential for the presence of cultural or natural heritage remains. The clinic compound is a previously developed, walled government site that has been in use for decades; no graves, no trees of identified cultural significance and no communal gathering places are located inside it. Excavation is limited to shallow foundations for the ancillary structures, the base of the water storage tank and service trenches, all within previously disturbed ground. The residual risk of encountering unrecorded material is therefore assessed as low, but it is not nil, and the Chance Finds Procedure of the S-FSRP ESMF applies in full (Table 2, row 13).

Subproject activities shall avoid and respect the cultural heritage features described above wherever they occur outside the compound, including during the movement and parking of vehicles and the siting of material stockpiles. The Chance Finds Procedure shall be applied strictly in the event that previously unknown cultural or archaeological material is encountered during excavation: work in the affected area stops immediately, the area is secured and left undisturbed, and the Supervising Engineer, the SPCU and the relevant authority are notified before any further excavation in that area.

Local elders, religious leaders, and community representatives in Baidoa are the primary custodians of cultural knowledge and should be consulted to identify and verify any culturally sensitive sites or areas requiring protection prior to and during project implementation.

- **Community Health and Safety Context**

The community health and safety baseline for this subproject is set out below on the basis of conditions observed at the site and recorded in Baidoa town at the time of ESMP preparation.

The population of Baidoa District depends heavily on livestock and rain-fed agriculture, and the town hosts one of the largest concentrations of internally displaced people in Somalia, accommodated in a large number of informal settlements on the edges of the built-up area. This shapes both the demand for health services and the exposure of the surrounding community to construction activity.

How limited access to health services is

Access to health services in the district is improving but remains limited, in the following specific respects:

- Referral capacity is concentrated in a single facility. Bay Regional Hospital, in Baidoa town, is the principal referral hospital for the three regions of South West State and also receives patients from neighbouring Gedo region. It operates in the order of 400 beds across eight departments and provides free services, but its total workforce is approximately 285 staff, of whom fewer than twenty are doctors. Specialist capacity — surgical, obstetric and intensive care in particular — is therefore thin relative to the catchment population it serves.

- Primary care is unevenly distributed. Health centres, maternal and child health units and health posts are concentrated in the town centre and in the larger displacement settlements. Households in the peripheral villages of the district travel longer distances, on poor roads, to reach a facility.

- Service continuity depends on external support. A substantial part of service delivery, drug supply and outreach is financed and delivered through humanitarian and development partners rather than through recurrent government budget, which makes coverage vulnerable to funding cycles and to access constraints.

- Emergency and referral response is constrained. Ambulance availability is limited, there is no formal emergency medical dispatch system covering the district, and after-hours transport is generally arranged privately.

The practical implication for this subproject is that on-site capability cannot assume a rapid external emergency response. The Contractor shall therefore provide trained first aiders and a stocked first-aid station at the site; shall identify and record in the C-ESMP and in the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan the nearest treating facility and the referral route to Bay Regional Hospital; shall confirm a standing transport arrangement for casualty evacuation before mobilisation; and shall not rely on public ambulance provision as the primary means of evacuation (Table 2, rows 3 and 11).

Existing conditions observed at and around the site

The existing community health and safety conditions at and around the site, recorded during the site assessment, are as follows. The clinic compound is located in a residential part of Isha Laanta 5aad and is bounded on one side by an access road used by pedestrians, including children walking to and from nearby homes, and by livestock being moved to and from grazing and watering points. The boundary wall is partially damaged, so the compound is not fully enclosed and can be entered outside working hours. The compound is overgrown and has no functional waste management arrangement: veterinary and general waste generated by the operating clinic is not segregated, there is no designated storage for sharps or for pharmaceutical waste, and there is no controlled disposal point. Surface drainage within the compound is poor. There is no fire-fighting equipment, no first-aid provision and no emergency signage at the facility. These are existing conditions, independent of the proposed works, and several of them are among the deficiencies that the subproject is intended to correct.

Risks identified at the screening stage

The environmental and social screening carried out for the subproject on 21 October 2025 (Annex 9), which determined the Moderate risk classification, identified the following as the risks requiring management through this ESMP: occupational health and safety risks to workers, including slips and falls, confined spaces and being struck by objects; community health and safety risks, including exposure of community members to physical hazards on the site and interference with the normal health and safety of the public; traffic and road safety; noise from rehabilitation machinery disturbing nearby residents and workers, with prolonged exposure presenting a hearing risk to labourers; dust, vibration and air emissions; generation of solid waste and of toxic or hazardous waste, including pharmaceutical waste; use of chemicals, principally paints; soil erosion and degradation; disturbance of vegetation, including shade trees within the compound; security risk to project workers; risk of gender-based violence and of transmission of communicable disease associated with the presence of a workforce; labour and working-conditions risks, including child and forced labour; temporary restriction of access to the site; and gender and social exclusion risks in consultation and in access to project benefits.

These screening-stage findings are carried forward, assessed and rated in Table 1, and are managed through the mitigation measures set out in Table 2 and the monitoring arrangements set out in Table 3. Potential risks associated with the works are addressed there and are not repeated in this baseline section.

Communicable disease and sanitation — observed baseline

Communicable disease is a recorded feature of the health baseline in Baidoa rather than a hypothetical concern. The following is observed and reported through the national surveillance system and through partner reporting for Bay region and Baidoa town:

- Acute watery diarrhoea and cholera are reported recurrently, with case peaks associated with the rainy seasons and with periods of water scarcity, and with incidence concentrated in the displacement settlements around Baidoa where water and sanitation coverage is lowest.

- Measles outbreaks have been repeatedly reported in Baidoa, driven by low routine immunisation coverage and by crowding in displacement settlements, and affecting young children in particular.

- Acute respiratory infection, malaria and tuberculosis are among the conditions most frequently presenting at health facilities in the district.

The sanitation and hygiene conditions that sustain this pattern are likewise observed rather than assumed. In the displacement settlements and in the poorer parts of the built-up area, latrine coverage is incomplete and shared or communal latrines are the norm; open defecation persists where coverage is absent; solid waste is largely uncollected and is disposed of at informal dumps and on open ground; drinking water is drawn from boreholes and shallow wells and is distributed by private vendors and by donkey cart, with treatment at the point of use applied inconsistently; and there is no municipal wastewater system, so greywater and latrine effluent discharge to ground. In the immediate vicinity of the clinic, the absence of a functioning waste management arrangement at the facility itself, described above, is part of this picture.

Two consequences follow for this subproject specifically. First, a workforce drawn partly from outside the immediate neighbourhood will be exposed to, and can contribute to the transmission of, these conditions unless water, sanitation and hygiene provision on site is adequate and health awareness is maintained; this is managed under Table 2, rows 3 and 8. Second, because the facility is a veterinary clinic, the baseline also includes zoonotic transmission between animals, clinic staff and the public — brucellosis, Rift Valley fever, anthrax and rabies being the conditions of concern in livestock-keeping areas of southern Somalia — so the handling of animals, animal waste, sharps and expired veterinary pharmaceuticals at the site is a health pathway that this ESMP must address in the operation phase as well as during the works. The improved segregation, storage and disposal arrangements and the upgraded water and sanitation facilities delivered by the subproject are expected to reduce this existing exposure relative to current conditions.

- **Land Ownership, Tenure and Use**

Land tenure system in Baidoa — baseline

Land tenure in Somalia, and in Baidoa, is governed by three overlapping systems rather than by one: statutory law inherited from the pre-1991 State; Islamic (Sharia) law, which governs inheritance, gift, endowment (waqf) and much of the law of sale; and customary law (xeer), administered by clan elders. The three coexist and are not fully reconciled, and a single parcel may be claimed under more than one of them. This plurality, rather than any single rule, is the defining feature of the tenure system and the principal source of tenure insecurity.

The principal statutory instrument remains the Agricultural Land Law of 1975, which vested land in the State and provided for registered leaseholds of up to fifty years, with ceilings on the size of holdings. In practice the law was never comprehensively implemented: registration remained incomplete, enforcement was weak, and much land continued to be held, transferred and inherited outside the statutory system. The result is that the State's formal claim to land coexists with long-established customary and Islamic-law holdings that are locally regarded as secure.

In Baidoa, urban and peri-urban land is administered by the Baidoa District Administration under South West State, which allocates plots, issues allocation and ownership letters, and maintains records. Registration is not compulsory and there is no complete cadastre for the town. Ownership is therefore evidenced in a range of ways of differing formality: an allocation or confirmation letter from the district administration; a sale agreement witnessed by elders and commonly endorsed by a court; documentation issued or confirmed by the courts under Islamic law; or, most commonly for long-held family land, community recognition without any written instrument at all. Records are largely paper-based, offices do not systematically share information, and duplicate or overlapping documentation for the same parcel is a known problem.

Land held by government institutions — including the compound occupied by the Livestock Veterinary Clinic Center — is public land, administered by the responsible line ministry together with the district administration, and is normally evidenced by ministerial and district records rather than by a registered title deed.

Land disputes are among the most common sources of local dispute in Baidoa, and their incidence has been increased by the concentration of displaced households around the town, who occupy land largely under informal arrangements with private landowners and who therefore have limited security of tenure and are exposed to eviction. Disputes are resolved through a mixture of elders applying xeer, the courts applying Islamic law, and the district administration; there is no single authoritative forum, and parties may move between forums. Women's access to land in Bay region is mediated predominantly through male relatives: notwithstanding inheritance entitlements under Islamic law, documentation is usually issued in the name of a husband, brother or son, and independently registered holdings by women are uncommon. Minority and occupational groups likewise report weaker access to land and to tenure documentation than majority clans.

Three implications of this baseline apply to the subproject: ownership of a public site must be evidenced through the responsible institution's own documentation rather than through a registered title; the possibility of a competing customary claim over public land cannot be excluded in the abstract and must be verified locally before works begin; and any grievance concerning land, access or compensation must be capable of being received and handled through the project Grievance Mechanism alongside the customary and administrative channels described above.

Tenure status of the subproject site

Against that baseline, the tenure position of the subproject site is as follows. The land designated for the rehabilitation of the veterinary clinic is public land held by the Government of South West State and allocated to the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, which has occupied and operated the facility for many years. The ownership documentation for the site is presented at Annex 2. The screening of 21 October 2025 recorded that the site is public land, that ownership procedures and documentation had been completed, and that the activity will not lead to disputes over land ownership. The site lies within a walled compound, is free of encroachment, and is not occupied, cultivated or used for shelter or livelihood by any third party. The subproject involves no land

acquisition, no restriction on land use beyond the existing compound, and no physical or economic displacement, so no Resettlement Action Plan is required under the project Resettlement Policy Framework. Access to the site by clinic users will be temporarily controlled while works are in progress; this temporary access restriction was identified at screening and is managed under Table 2, row 12, together with the veterinary service continuity arrangements at Table 2, row 15. Confirmation of the absence of any competing customary claim shall be obtained from the Baidoa District Administration and local elders and recorded by the SPCU before mobilisation.

- **Existing Infrastructure and Site Conditions**

The veterinary clinic currently consists of a single-story building, a partially damaged boundary walls, and an open compound. The facility is in a deteriorated condition, with structural damages, worn-out roofing, and limited functional service areas. The surrounding compound is overgrown and lacks proper organization and waste management systems.

4. Legal and Regulatory Framework

This chapter outlines the key Somali legal, policy, and institutional frameworks relevant to the project, alongside the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), including EHSGs and GIIP. It also analyzes gaps between national systems and World Bank requirements and references applicable international conventions ratified by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS).

The chapter further reflects the context of South West State (SWS), where institutional structures exist but have limited capacity, with state ministries supporting coordination and implementation. Overall, the subproject will comply with Somali national laws, relevant SWS provisions, and World Bank standards to ensure alignment with international best practices.

4.1 National Legal and Institutional Framework

The rehabilitation of the Livestock Veterinary Clinic Center in Baidoa District is governed by the legal and regulatory framework of the Federal Republic of Somalia and the South West State administration. Environmental protection, public health safety, and sustainable infrastructure development are anchored in the Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia. Article 45 of the Constitution obliges the State to protect and preserve the environment, promote sustainable development, and safeguard the well-being of present and future generations.

The principal statutory instrument governing environmental management is the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA 2024). The EPMA provides the legal foundation for environmental conservation, pollution prevention, sustainable resource use, and mandatory environmental assessment procedures for development projects. It requires that projects with potential environmental and social impacts undergo screening and preparation of appropriate environmental instruments proportional to their risk level.

Complementing the EPMA are the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulations (2024), which define procedures for project screening, stakeholder consultation, disclosure requirements, and monitoring and compliance mechanisms. In line with these regulations, the Livestock Veterinary Clinic Center Rehabilitation has undergone environmental and social screening and has been classified as a Moderate Risk subproject, requiring preparation of a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) rather than a full ESIA.

Occupational health and safety, labor conditions, and workers' rights are governed by applicable Somali labor laws and administrative directives. These legal provisions require safe working environments, fair wages, non-discrimination, prohibition of child and forced labor, and accessible grievance mechanisms for workers. Contractors are required to comply fully with these obligations during rehabilitation works.

The livestock health and veterinary services sector falls under the mandate of the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range at both federal and state levels. Under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP), the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) within the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation provides overall oversight of environmental and social compliance in accordance with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

At the state level, the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range of South West State, through its Project Implementation Unit (PIU), is responsible for field supervision, safeguard monitoring, stakeholder engagement, and coordination with district authorities in Baidoa. The PIU ensures that all mitigation measures outlined in this ESMP are fully integrated into contractor obligations and implemented throughout the project lifecycle.

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) at the federal level retains regulatory oversight authority and may conduct inspections or require compliance verification. Environmental governance at state

level is coordinated in alignment with federal institutional arrangements.

Overall, the legal framework applicable to this subproject includes constitutional environmental obligations, environmental protection legislation, labor laws, and sectoral regulations governing veterinary and livestock infrastructure development.

Other national legislation applicable to the subproject

In addition to the constitutional provisions and the environmental legislation described above, the following national instruments apply directly to the works and to the conduct of the Contractor, its sub-contractors and their workers.

Labour legislation

Employment, working conditions and workers' rights are governed by the Labour Code of the Federal Republic of Somalia, signed into law in February 2025, which replaces the Labour Code of 1972 (Law No. 65 of 18 October 1972) and is the first comprehensive revision of Somali labour law in more than fifty years. The Code regulates written contracts of employment and terms of engagement; wages and the timing of payment; working hours, rest periods and leave; termination and severance; the occupational safety and health duties of the employer; the employment of women and of young persons; the prohibition of forced labour; freedom of association and collective bargaining; and the settlement of labour disputes. These statutory requirements rest on Article 24 of the Provisional Constitution (Labour Relations), which guarantees fair labour relations, the right to organise and to bargain collectively, and the protection of women in the workplace from sexual abuse, segregation and discrimination; and on Article 29 (Children), which prohibits work or services that are unsuitable to a child's age or that create a risk to the child's health or development. For this subproject these requirements are given effect through the S-FSRP Labour Management Procedures (LMP), through labour and occupational health and safety clauses in the works contract, through mandatory age verification at recruitment, and through the workers' grievance mechanism (Table 2, row 2).

Criminal law

The Penal Code of Somalia (Legislative Decree No. 5 of 16 December 1962), which remains in force, is the instrument under which conduct arising on or around the site may be prosecuted. It is directly relevant to this ESMP because the acts prohibited by the Contractor's Code of Conduct are, in the more serious cases, criminal offences and not merely breaches of contract: sexual violence and indecent acts, assault and bodily harm, homicide, threats and intimidation, theft and damage to property, and offences involving the unlawful use of force by persons exercising security functions. The Code of Conduct required of every worker under Table 2, rows 2, 4 and 8 therefore states expressly that it does not displace criminal liability. The project's response protocol for gender-based violence and for sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment provides for referral to the competent authorities where the survivor so chooses, following survivor-centred principles and without any obligation on the survivor to pursue a criminal complaint. Offences committed by security personnel engaged for the site are equally subject to the Penal Code, and this is reflected in the security provisions at Table 2, row 9.

Public health and veterinary mandate

Public health regulation and the control of animal disease fall respectively to the Ministry of Health and Human Services and to the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range at federal level, with corresponding ministries at South West State level. The Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range of South West State is the owner and operator of the facility and is responsible for veterinary practice standards; for the handling, storage and disposal of veterinary pharmaceuticals and of animal and clinical waste at the clinic; and for the qualification and supervision of the veterinary personnel who will operate the rehabilitated facility. These responsibilities are reflected in the operation-phase measures in Table 2 and in the monitoring arrangements in Table 3.

South West State requirements

South West State exercises its powers through its own Constitution and administrative instruments and through its line ministries — principally the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, which is the implementing agency for this subproject; the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, which owns the facility; and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, which exercises environmental oversight at state level — together with the Baidoa District Administration. State-level environmental and labour institutions exist but have limited technical capacity and limited enforcement resources. That constraint is recognised here because it determines how compliance is secured for this subproject: primary reliance is placed on the SPCU's own environmental and social supervision and on contractual enforcement, with regulatory inspection as a secondary rather than a primary control.

International obligations

Somalia has ratified nineteen Conventions of the International Labour Organization. Those of direct relevance to this subproject are Convention No. 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise (1948), Convention No. 98 on the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining (1949) and Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999), all three ratified on 20 March 2014. Somalia is also a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which inform the prohibition of child labour and the inclusion requirements applied under the LMP and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. These obligations are given effect in this ESMP through the contractual requirements on age verification, freedom of association, non-discrimination and inclusive recruitment set out in Table 2, rows 2 and 19.

Gaps between national requirements and Bank requirements, and the governing rule

Somalia does not at present have in force national ambient standards for air quality, noise or effluent, nor national occupational exposure limits, and the institutional machinery for environmental permitting and inspection under the Environmental Protection and Management Act 2024 and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulations 2024 is still being established. Where a national standard is absent, or is less stringent than the corresponding World Bank requirement, the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, the World Bank Group General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines and, where applicable, World Health Organization guideline values shall govern, and shall be applied as the compliance benchmark for the monitoring set out in Table 3. Where a national requirement is the more stringent, the national requirement shall govern. In no case shall the absence of a national standard be treated as the absence of an obligation.

4.2 The World Bank Framework

As the Subproject is classified as having a "Moderate" environmental and social risk, a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is not required. This site-specific **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)** will serve as the primary instrument for identifying, assessing, and managing all potential risks and impacts.

In the absence of specific Somali national standards for air quality, water quality, or noise, or where such standards are less stringent, the project will adhere to internationally recognized benchmarks, including the

WB ESF, **World Bank Group's General EHS Guidelines** and, where applicable, **World Health Organization (WHO)** standards. These standards will guide all management and monitoring activities throughout the project lifecycle.

World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF): The following Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) are relevant to this project (see Annex 4 for key descriptions):

- **ESS1:** Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- **ESS2:** Labor and Working Conditions

- **ESS3:** Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
- **ESS4:** Community Health and Safety
- **ESS5:** Land Acquisition, Restrictions on land use, and involuntary Resettlement
- **ESS8:** Cultural Heritage
- **ESS10:** Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

World Bank Group EHS Guidelines: The project will adhere to the WBG's General Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (EHSGs). The Subproject's commitment to adhering to the World Bank Group's General Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines is a cornerstone of its risk management strategy. These guidelines are technical reference documents that define **Good International Industry Practice (GIIP)** for managing EHS issues in a sustainable manner. For this civil works project, they are critically important as they provide a practical and authoritative framework for implementing effective mitigation measures related to **Occupational Health and Safety** (e.g., use of PPE, site safety protocols), **Community Health and Safety** (e.g., site security, traffic management), and **Environmental Pollution Control** (e.g., managing dust, noise, and waste) during construction and operation. Their application ensures the Subproject is implemented to a high standard of safety and environmental stewardship in cases where Somali regulations and World Bank policies differ, the World Bank Standards will prevail and will be applied. This ESMP, along with the associated plans, S-FSRP Frameworks, and Manuals (ESMF, RPF, IPMP, LMP, GM, SEP, etc.), is legally binding on the contractor. The Contractor is required to prepare their C-ESMP upon signing the work contract and before commencing work. This preparation is based on the proposed management framework of this document (ESMP), the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and the Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) included in the EHSGs.

Detailed gap analysis has been developed with the project approved ESMF, refer to the following link: https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-

reports/documentdetail/099101123104521377/p1778160d5cf1003093810fb7fa9629a42?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Institutional roles and responsibilities for environmental and social compliance under this subproject are set out in the chapter on Implementation Arrangements, together with Table 5 (Institutional partners' responsibilities) and Table 6 (Reporting Plan), and are not repeated in this chapter.

4.3 Harmonization of National and International Requirements

The national legal framework and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework share common objectives, including environmental protection, public health safety, and social well-being. However, the ESF introduces additional requirements such as structured grievance mechanisms, SEA/SH risk mitigation, detailed monitoring and reporting systems, and enhanced stakeholder engagement procedures.

This ESMP has therefore been prepared to meet both national legal requirements and World Bank safeguard standards. In cases where national regulations are less stringent than ESF requirements, the ESF provisions shall prevail to ensure full compliance with project financing obligations.

5. Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts – Overview

5.1 The Subproject's Positive Impacts

The livestock sector in Somalia has recently been affected by multiple vulnerabilities, including recurrent droughts, floods, livestock diseases, conflict, poverty, and limited access to veterinary services. The rehabilitation and upgrading of the Livestock Veterinary Clinic Center in Baidoa District, Southwest State of Somalia will provide an improved and well-equipped facility to support effective planning, diagnosis, treatment, and management of livestock health services. The upgraded clinic will create a conducive environment for delivering quality veterinary services, strengthen disease surveillance and control, and improve response to livestock health emergencies. This will ultimately support livestock productivity, enhance household incomes, and contribute to the resilience and sustainability of livestock-dependent communities in Baidoa and surrounding areas.

5.2 Expected and Potential Negative E&S Risks and Impacts

Based on site visits conducted by Environmental and Social (E&S) specialists, stakeholder consultation meetings held on 21 and 22 October 2025, and in accordance with the applicable Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) as well as the parent Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the S-FSRP, the following site-specific environmental and social risks and impacts have been identified for the rehabilitation and upgrading of the Livestock Veterinary Clinic Center in Baidoa District, Southwest State of Somalia.

The assessment below covers both impacts that are expected to occur as a normal consequence of the works — dust, noise, waste generation, occupational hazards and temporary restriction of access — and impacts that are not certain but are reasonably foreseeable and would be significant if they occurred, including chance finds, accidental spillage, fire or electrical incidents associated with the solar photovoltaic and battery installation, security incidents, and cases of gender-based violence or of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. Both categories are carried into Table 1 and are managed through Table 2 irrespective of likelihood. Measures addressing low-likelihood, high-consequence events are retained in the plan precisely because low likelihood does not make such events tolerable if they occur.

In addition to the risks identified at the screening stage, the following potential negative impacts are assessed and included:

- Interruption of veterinary service delivery. The clinic is an operating facility. Works within an occupied compound may interrupt consultations, vaccination and treatment, and thereby displace demand to more distant facilities or to informal providers, with consequences for livestock health and for the livelihoods of pastoral and agro-pastoral households. Continuity of service during the works was the concern most frequently raised in the consultations of 21–22 October 2025.

- Veterinary, clinical and hazardous waste. Both phases generate waste streams that the existing facility is not equipped to manage: during the works, demolition rubble, paint and solvent residues, and material cleared from the compound including accumulated veterinary waste; during operation, sharps, expired and unusable veterinary pharmaceuticals, vaccine vials and cold-chain waste, contaminated dressings and animal tissue. The subproject includes a designated waste burn area. Uncontrolled or low-temperature open burning of clinical, pharmaceutical and plastic waste is itself a source of emissions and of exposure for workers, clinic staff and neighbouring residents, and is treated in this ESMP as a potential negative impact of the subproject rather than as a mitigation measure.

- Solar photovoltaic and battery system risks. The off-grid solar installation introduces, during the works, electrical and working-at-height hazards; and during operation, fire and chemical risk from the battery bank and an end-of-life waste stream of panels, inverters and batteries for which no municipal handling route exists in Baidoa.

- Loss of vegetation within the compound. The screening recorded that shade trees within the compound may be affected. Their loss would be a minor but avoidable impact, and would also remove shade used by clinic users and by animals awaiting treatment.

- Soil erosion and degradation. Identified at screening; arising from excavation, stockpiling and removal of ground cover, and aggravated by the poor surface drainage observed within the compound.

- Effluent and drainage. The upgraded sanitation facilities will generate wastewater, and washdown water from animal handling areas will carry organic load and disinfectant residues. There is no municipal sewer, so the adequacy of on-site containment and disposal determines whether this becomes a contamination pathway to soil and shallow groundwater.

- Exclusion from employment and from project benefits. Recruitment conducted through a single elder or clan network, without a transparent process, risks excluding women, youth, minority and occupational groups and displaced households from the temporary employment that the works generate, and is a recognised source of grievance in Baidoa.

Each of these is entered in Table 1 with a risk rating and is assigned mitigation, responsibility, timeframe and cost in Table 2, with corresponding indicators in Table 3.

Table 1: Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts during rehabilitation and operation phases – overview

Risk Category	**Key Risks and Impacts**	**Risk Rating**
ESS 1: E&S Assessment and Management	- Inadequate implementation or monitoring of the ESMP, leading to unmitigated impacts. Inclusion of vulnerable and minority groups	- Moderate during rehabilitation and construction - Minor during operation

ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions	- A wide variety of OHS hazards for workers, Exposure to dust, chemicals, hazardous or flammable materials, falling objects, different injuries, electrocution, slips and falls, Confined spaces and during excavation activities associated with rehabilitation for construction works activities; - Potential non-compliance with labor laws (child/forced labor); - Labour disputes over terms and conditions, including wages, working hours, payment delays, health and safety concerns in the work environment and working conditions; - Violation of the signed code of conduct for workers, including Gender-based Violence (GBV)/Sexual Exploitation Abuse and/or Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH); - Discrimination in workplace, including unequal inclusion opportunities for women, and minority groups in the intended activities, which could extend to the operation phase; - Lack of a functional worker' grievance mechanism.	- Moderate during rehabilitation and construction - Minor during operation
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency & Pollution Prevention	- Intensive use of water and energy resources; - Air pollution (dust, vehicle emissions); noise and vibration from machinery; - soil/water contamination from improper management of waste/hazardous material storage and disposal, including construction waste. - Lack of a functional GM - During operation, accumulated animal waste (ordure, faeces and urine) at the clinic can also cause odour nuisance to neighbouring residents and, if not contained, contaminate the public stormwater drainage channel.	- Moderate during rehabilitation and construction - Moderate during operation
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety	- Safety hazards for resident and visitors from construction activities and debris; risk of spread of communicable diseases from the workforce. - Potential risks of intimidation, abuse, or conflict between security personnel and community members, especially at project sites. - Traffic and road safety hazards due to transporting staff, material, equipment, and waste from/to the worksite. - As the facility is a veterinary clinic, zoonotic disease transmission, including brucellosis, Rift Valley fever, anthrax and rabies, between animals, clinic staff, the workforce and the public is also a risk during operation.	- Moderate during rehabilitation and construction - Moderate during operation

Risk Category	Key Risks and Impacts	Risk Rating
	- Lack of preparedness for emergencies (e.g., fire, accidents) could lead to harm to local communities - Gender based violence within the community brought by workers. - Security risks on the assets, people and against the community around the rehabilitation for construction site.	
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on land use and Involuntary Resettlement	Risk of rehabilitation being on land not exclusively owned by the ministry of livestock and rangeland in south west state of Somalia. inadequate land ownership documentation, etc. The possibility of an undisclosed customary claim over this public land cannot be excluded in the abstract and is verified locally, together with the Baidoa District Administration and local elders, before mobilisation.	Minor during rehabilitation and construction.
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	Low risk of encountering cultural or archaeological artifacts during minor excavation works associated with rehabilitation activities within previously disturbed areas	Low during rehabilitation and construction
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement	Exclusion of certain groups (e.g., women, minority groups, persons with disability) from consultation; lack of access to information or a functional grievance mechanism, leading to unresolved complaints.	- Moderate during rehabilitation and construction - Moderate during operation
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety – continuity of veterinary services	Interruption of consultations, vaccination and treatment while works are in progress within the occupied compound, displacing demand to more distant facilities or to informal providers, with consequences for livestock health and for the livelihoods of pastoral and agro-pastoral households.	- Moderate during rehabilitation and construction Not applicable during operation
ESS 3 / ESS 4: Veterinary, clinical and hazardous waste	Works phase: demolition rubble, paint and solvent residues, and accumulated veterinary waste cleared from the compound. Operation phase: sharps, expired and unusable veterinary pharmaceuticals, vaccine vials and cold-chain waste, contaminated dressings and animal tissue. Emissions and exposure of workers, clinic staff and neighbouring residents from uncontrolled or low-temperature open burning at the designated waste area.	- Moderate during rehabilitation and construction Moderate during operation
ESS 3 / ESS 4: Solar PV and battery system	Electrical and work-at-height hazards during installation; fire and chemical risk from the battery bank during operation; end-of-life waste stream of panels, inverters and batteries for which no municipal handling route exists in Baidoa.	- Moderate during rehabilitation and construction Moderate during operation

ESS 3: Vegetation, soil and drainage	Loss of shade trees within the compound; soil erosion and degradation from excavation, stockpiling and removal of ground cover, aggravated by poor surface drainage; wastewater from the upgraded sanitation facilities and animal washdown effluent discharged without containment.	- Minor to Moderate during rehabilitation and construction Minor during operation
ESS 2 / ESS 10: Exclusion from employment and from project benefits	Recruitment conducted through a single elder or clan network without a transparent process, excluding women, youth, minority and occupational groups and displaced households from the temporary employment generated by the works; grievances arising from perceived unfairness in the distribution of benefits.	- Moderate during rehabilitation and construction Minor during operation
ESS 6: Biodiversity (screened, not triggered)	No sensitive or protected habitat, no critical habitat and no protected area lies within or near the site, and no wildlife migratory route is affected; the screening of 21 October 2025 returned "no" to all ESS6 questions. The localised loss of planted vegetation inside the compound is addressed under ESS3 above. ESS6 is therefore not triggered for this subproject.	- Low

6. Environmental and Social Management Plan

Table 2 below proposes E&S mitigation measures, including methods, responsibilities, frequency, and cost planning for alleviating the adverse risks and impacts, during construction and operation phases of the subproject.

Table 2: Environmental and Social Management Plan

#	Risks/ impacts	Mitigation	Methods/ tools/ resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline/ frequency	Cost (USD)
1	Inadequate E&S Management **(ESS1)**: Failure to manage risks as planned. Inadequate assessment and management of E&S risks.	- Develop this detailed ESMP based on the ESMF. Integrate all E&S plans (LMP, OHS, SEP, GRM, WMP, GBV Plan) into project design and contracts. - Capacity building on World Bank's ESF and World Bank Group's EHSGs Structural verification before works: the Supervising Engineer confirms in writing, before mobilisation, that the existing structure and the roof are adequate for the designed scope and for the solar array; no work on load-bearing elements starts before that confirmation. If defects beyond the assessed scope are exposed, work in the affected area stops, the SPCU and Supervising Engineer are notified, and works resume only after design review and, where required, the engagement of a qualified structural engineer. Any resulting design change is screened by the SPCU E&S team for new or changed E&S risks before it is implemented.	- Contractual clauses - C-ESMP approval process - Qualified personnel	- Contractor, - SPCU	Rehabilitation and Construction.	- Pre-rehabilitation and throughout Construction	- Included in project management budget

2	**Labor Risks (ESS2)**: Child/forced labor, exclusion, unfair treatment at work place, lack of workers' GRM.	- Implement Labor Management Procedures (LMP). - Verify worker ages (no one under 18); prohibit forced labor. - - Actively recruit women for suitable roles. - Awareness raising of all project implementers, contractors and primary suppliers on the requirements and implementation of the inclusion plan. - Promote inclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in work opportunities. - Promote diversity in recruitment including all disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, PWDs and women. There may be a need to put quotas for gender and PWDs. - Establish and publicize a confidential worker GRM.	- LMP document - Worker contracts, ID checks - Code of Conduct - Worker GRM procedure	- Contractor and SPCU - MoLRS WSS (during operation)	- Rehabilitation and Construction - Operation (except for child/forced work)	- Throughout Rehabilitation - Throughout operation, where applicable	- Included in Contract price for implementation - Included in project management budget.
3	**Lack of enough OHS measures**	- Provide workers with clean water and segregated, clean sanitation facilities. - Provide all workers with appropriate PPE and conduct mandatory daily/weekly	- LMP document - PPE, OHS training records - Written	- Contractor and SPCU.	- Rehabilitation and Construction - Operation (relevant only to	- Throughout rehabilitation - Throughout operation, where	- Included in Contract price for implementation - Included in

#	Risks/ impacts	Mitigation	Methods/ tools/ resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline/ frequency	Cost (USD)
		OHS toolbox talks. - Provide hearing protection where necessary (when sound level over 8 hours reaches 85 dB(A)) in compliance with EHSGs. - Use of acoustic insulation materials, isolation of noise source, and other engineering controls. - Address vibration hazards by selecting low-vibration equipment, installing vibration and limiting exposure time to prevent health impacts, as advised by the EHSGs for physical hazards. - Regularly monitor weather conditions for outdoor operations to implement adaptive work schedules, safeguarding workers against environmental risks and aligning with EHSG guidance on occupational health management. - Modify work-rest cycles based on temperature and environmental conditions to prevent heat stress or cold stress, following the EHSG's recommendations for managing thermal stress. - Ensure the proper training and licensing - Put in signs where there is potential risk of trips, falls, and wet surfaces.	employment terms and conditions		employment terms and conditions)	applicable	project management budget for support - Included in operational cost.

#	Risks/ impacts	Mitigation	Methods/ tools/ resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline/ frequency	Cost (USD)
		of operators of industrial vehicles, emphasizing the safe operation of such equipment, in line with EHSG requirements for worker safety and training. - Develop and enforce operational protocols, including establishing rights of way, setting site speed limits, mandating vehicle inspections, and outlining specific operating rules and procedures, to enhance site safety consistent with EHSG standards. - Utilize mechanical aids to reduce physical exertions associated with manual handling tasks, such materials and operating tools, to minimize the risk of musculoskeletal disorders, in accordance with EHSG ergonomic principles. - Integrate regular rest breaks, stretching exercises, and job rotation into work schedules to reduce repetitive strain and fatigue, promoting a holistic approach to worker health and ergonomics as advised by the EHSGs.					
4	CoC and GBV/SEAH cases	- Implementation and monitoring of the GBV/SEA-SH Response and Action Plan GBV sensitisation sessions for community members GBV awareness sessions for site workers Designate a trained GBV/SEA-SH focal point within the Contractor's team. This may be the EHS Officer and need not be a dedicated specialist; a female focal point is additionally identified so that a	GBV/SEA/SH Response and Action Plan - Code of Conduct within the, written work agreement - Sensitization sessions	- Contractor and SPCU.	- Rehabilitation and Construction - Operation, where applicable	- Throughout - rehabilitatio n n - Throughout operation, where applicable	- Included in Contract price for implementation - Included in project management budget for Support.

		reporting route of either sex is available. The focal point is trained before mobilisation in survivor-centred principles, confidentiality and the reporting protocol, and is responsible only for receiving and immediately referring reports — not for investigating them or for case management. Case management, investigation and oversight rest with the SPCU Social/Gender Specialist under the S-FSRP GBV/SEA-SH Response and Action Plan. Before mobilisation the SPCU completes a GBV service-provider mapping for Baidoa (health, psychosocial, legal and protection/case management) and establishes a documented referral pathway that the focal point uses; where no qualified provider is available for a required service, the SPCU engages one under the special services budget line. A dedicated GBV specialist is required of the Contractor only where the contract value, the size of the workforce or the risk rating is assessed by the SPCU as warranting it. For this subproject it is not. Workers to sign a Code of Conduct and include					

#	Risks/ impacts	Mitigation	Methods/ tools/ resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline/ frequency	Cost (USD)
		clear penalties in case of violation - Include a dedicated GBV/SEAH channelwithin the workers' GRM	- GBV/SEAH dedicated GM				- Included in operational cost of the clinic center
5	**Pollution (ESS3):** Dust & noise pollution, construction vibration, and vehicle emissions.	- Implement dust suppression measures (e.g., regular water spraying on roads/stockpiles). - Schedule high-noise/vibration activities during standard daytime hours. - Ensure all vehicles and machinery are well-maintained and have emission certificates. Odour and water-pollution risks from animal waste generated during clinic operation are distinct from these construction-phase impacts and are addressed at Table 2, rows 16 and 18, and at Table 1, ESS3.	- Water truck/sprinklers - Work scheduling - Vehicle maintenance logs	- Contractor with the monitoring of the SPCU dedicated team.	- Rehabilitation and Construction - Operation, where applicable	- Daily during rehabilitatio n - Throughout operation, where applicable	- Part of the contractor's rate (contract) - Included in operational cost.
6	Excessive use of water and energy	- Train workers on the importance of resource conservation. - Promote the use of water-saving techniques, such as low-fixtures or water recycling systems. - Regularly check generators, machinery, and electrical equipment for abnormal use of fuel/electricity - Minimize work during high temperatures and ensure proper cover for water reservoirs - Review records of consumption to facilitate monitoring and adjustments	- Water and energy records and bills - Maintenance manuals and repair reports	- Contractor	- Rehabilitation and Construction - Operation	- Daily during rehabilitatio n - Daily during operation	- Included in contract price - Included in operational cost. Clinic center .

7	Waste & Hazardous Materials: Soil/water pollution, community safety hazards from waste.	- Implement a Waste Management Plan (WMP) including management of solar panels related waste. - Segregate waste into labeled bins (general, hazardous). - Store hazardous materials (fuel, oil, paint) in a secure, bunded area. - - Ensure disposal of generated solid waste (rehabilitation waste, in particular) at designated and authorized disposal site in	- WMP document - Labeled bins, secure storage area - Waste disposal records - GRM complaints related to waste management -	- Contractor - Rehabilitation Clinic center (during operation)	- Rehabilitation and Construction - Operation, where applicable	- Daily during rehabilitatio n - Throughout operation, where applicable	- Included in contract price - Included in operational cost of the clinic center .

#	Risks/ impacts	Mitigation	Methods/ tools/ resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline/ frequency	Cost (USD)
		consistence with the local and international requirements (see WBG General EHS Guidelines) - Implement waste segregation to prevent mixing hazardous and non-hazardous wastes - Identify potentially materials - Provide on-site or off-site transportation of waste to prevent or minimize spills, releases, and exposure to employees and public - Ensure mechanisms exist for community to bring forth any complaints/feedback concerning the waste disposal by the contractor – Project GRM					
8	**Community Health & Safety (ESS4)**: Spread of communicable diseases to the community, physical hazards to the community members. Improper site safety management	- Enforce a strict worker's Code of Conduct (CoC). - Provide workers with clean water and segregated, clean sanitation facilities. - Secure the site with fencing and clear warning signs and proper lightning. - Prevent unauthorized access to the site - Ensure health awareness sessions on communicable diseases. - During operation, maintain health awareness for clinic staff and clinic users on zoonotic and communicable disease risk from contact with animals and animal waste, in coordination with the waste management measures at Table 2, row 16.	- Signed CoCs - Site fencing, signage - Regular site inspections - Health awareness materials	Contractor MoLFR–SWS clinic management (operation phase)	Rehabilitation and Construction Operation	Throughout rehabilitation Throughout operation	Included in contract price Included in the operational cost of the clinic centre

9	Potential risks of intimidation, abuse, or conflict between security personnel and community members, especially at project sites. Use of force by security personnel	- Ensure security forces sign Code of Conduct or is contained in their contract. - Create awareness among the security forces on restricted use of force as per the ESS4. - Ensure security measures are proportional to the actual risks, and establish a - Create awareness on the available grievance mechanism channels for reporting any incidents involving security personnel. - Monitor the conduct of security staff regularly.	- Training sessions - GM for complaint resolution	- Contractor and SPCU - Rehabilitation for clinic center (during operation)	- Rehabilitation and Construction - Operation	- Throughout rehabilitation - Throughout operation	- Included in Contract price for implementation - Included in project management budget for support - Included in

#	Risks/ impacts	Mitigation	Methods/ tools/ resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline/ frequency	Cost (USD)
							operational cost.
10	Traffic and road safety hazards	- Establish site speed limits, implement safe routes, and coordinate with local communities and authorities. - Raise awareness on road rules and safety - Ensure appropriate GM in place	- Communication with traffic authorities - Awareness campaigns - GRM	- Contractor SPCU Rehabilitatio n n (during operation)	- Rehabilitation and Construction - Operation	- Throughout rehabilitatio n n - Throughout operation -	- Included in Contract price for implementation - Included in project management budget for support - Included in operational cost.
11	Lack of preparedness for emergencies (e.g., fire, accidents) could lead to harm to local communities	- Develop and implement an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) specific to civil works. - Conduct regular emergency drills - Ensure availability of functional fire safety equipment and assembly points - Ensure availability of emergency surveillance and response measures	- EPRP - Emergency drills and community participation - Fire safety equipment, surveillance/first aid equipment and measures	- Contractor and SPCU - Rehabilitatio n (during operation)	- Rehabilitation and Construction - Operation	- Throughout rehabilitatio n - Throughout operation	- Included in Contract price for implementation - Included in project management budget for support - Included in operational cost.
12	Involuntary land acquisition **(ESS5); Access limitation, and displacement**	- Provide legally owned land with FGS documentation - Avoid forced evictions on the site. - Undertake public consultations for clearance - Implement the Project's RPF and prepare RAP to manage any possible displacement or acquisition. - Before mobilisation, obtain and record written confirmation from the Baidoa District Administration and local elders that no competing customary claim exists over the site, consistent with the tenure baseline in the section on Land	- letters of ownership issued by the relevant MoFRS WSS Institution. - Meetings: Work closely with the Local government in Baidoa.	SPCU, MoLF	- Rehabilitation and Construction	- Before commencement of works	Not applicable

		Ownership, Tenure and Use.					
13	Cultural Heritage **(ESS8)**	- Adopt chance Finds as described in the S-FSRP ESMF. - Include this clause in the bidding	- Meetings, Training, Reporting	SPCU, Contractor	- Rehabilitation and Construction	Throughout Rehabilitation Phase	Rehabilitation cost

#	Risks/ impacts	Mitigation	Methods/ tools/ resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline/ frequency	Cost (USD)
		documentation, and C-ESMP - Take the winning contractor through the procedure of the ´Chance Finds´					
14	**Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (ESS 10:) insufficient engagement, lack of accessible GRM, failure to disclose the project documents** exclusion of vulnerable groups and persons	**SEP:** - Implement the project SEP, ensuring women and all vulnerable persons are consulted. - Ensure the GRM is accessible and known to all stakeholders - Provide project documents	- Meetings - Awareness campaigns - SEP and communication strategies/public relations	- SPCU - Rehabilitation (during operation)	- Rehabilitation and Construction - Operation	- Pre-rehabilitation - Rehabilitation - Operation	- One-time prior to works - Included in project management budget - Included in operational cost.
15	Interruption of veterinary service delivery (ESS4). Loss of access to animal health services while works are in progress.	Phase the works so that at least one consulting and treatment space remains operational at all times. Where full closure of the facility is unavoidable, agree a temporary service point with MoLFR–SWS in writing before the closure begins. Notify users at least seven days in advance through the clinic, elders, community animal health workers and the district administration, stating the dates and the alternative service arrangement. Maintain the vaccine cold chain throughout the works, including during any relocation. Restore full service immediately on practical completion and confirm restoration to the SPCU.	- Phasing plan in the C-ESMP Written service-continuity arrangement with MoLFR–SWS Public notices and community announcements Cold-chain temperature records	- Contractor SPCU MoLFR–SWS	- Rehabilitation and Construction	- Agreed before mobilisation; maintained throughout the works	- Included in contract price Included in project management budget

16	Veterinary, clinical and hazardous waste (ESS3/ESS4). Sharps injuries, contamination of soil and shallow groundwater, and emissions from uncontrolled burning.	Prepare and implement a waste management procedure covering both phases, as part of the C-ESMP and, for operation, as part of the clinic's operating procedures. Segregate at source into general, infectious, sharps, pharmaceutical and chemical streams using colour-coded, lidded and labelled containers; use puncture-proof containers for sharps. Store pharmaceuticals, disinfectants and chemicals in a locked, bunded and ventilated store with a material inventory. Prohibit open burning of pharmaceutical, plastic and chemical waste. Design and operate the designated waste area for controlled combustion of permitted waste only; site it downwind of the clinic and of the nearest dwellings with a recorded buffer distance, fence it and control access; handle ash as hazardous residue and bury it in a lined pit. Return expired and unusable veterinary pharmaceuticals to MoLFR–SWS for authorised disposal; do not burn or bury them on site. Maintain a waste register recording quantities, streams and disposal routes. Collect general animal ordure, faeces and urine from holding, treatment and yard areas at least daily, keep it separate from the clinical and hazardous waste streams above, and take it to the designated waste area; this prevents odour nuisance and stops animal waste entering the site's stormwater drainage channel (drainage protection at Table 2, row 18).	- Waste management procedure Colour-coded segregation containers and sharps bins Locked bunded chemical and pharmaceutical store Waste register and disposal records Layout drawing of the waste area showing buffer distances	- Contractor (works phase) MoLFR–SWS clinic management (operation phase) SPCU E&S Specialist (monitoring)	- Rehabilitation and Construction Operation	- Daily on site Register reviewed monthly	- Included in contract price Included in the operational cost of the clinic centre

17	Solar PV and battery system: installation safety, fire and chemical risk, and end-of-life waste (ESS3/ESS4).	Installation by competent, certified personnel only, under a written electrical safety method statement, with isolation and lock-out/tag-out, fall protection and a rescue plan for work at height. Provide the battery and inverter room with ventilation, fire-rated construction, controlled access, appropriate extinguishers, warning signage and a prohibition on combustible storage. Install and test earthing and lightning protection; record commissioning tests. Provide handover training to clinic staff on safe operation, isolation and emergency response. Record panels, inverters and batteries in an asset register with replacement dates; at end of life keep them in secure storage and return them to the supplier or to an authorised handler. Do not dispose of them at the waste area or in municipal waste.	- Electrical safety method statement Competency and certification records Commissioning and test records Asset register Supplier take-back arrangement	- Contractor Supervising Engineer MoLFR–SWS (operation phase)	- Rehabilitation and Construction Operation	- At installation and commissioning Annually thereafter	- Included in contract price Included in the operational cost of the clinic centre
18	Loss of vegetation, soil erosion and degradation, and uncontained effluent (ESS3).	Mark and physically protect existing trees within the compound before mobilisation. Remove a tree only with the written approval of the Supervising Engineer and the SPCU E&S Specialist; replace each tree removed with at least two indigenous or locally appropriate saplings, watered and maintained through establishment. Limit clearance to the demarcated working area; keep stockpiles covered and away from drainage lines. Provide site drainage and a silt trap before earthworks begin; reinstate and compact disturbed ground on completion. Provide a septic tank and soakaway sized for the upgraded sanitation facilities, and an impermeable, drained animal washdown area discharging to a contained sump rather than to open ground. Keep animal holding, treatment and yard areas paved or hard-standing and	- Tree marking and protection record Written approval records Planting and maintenance record Erosion and drainage inspection checklist Drainage and sanitation details in the BoQ and drawings	- Contractor Supervising Engineer SPCU E&S Specialist	- Rehabilitation and Construction Operation	- Before clearance Weekly during earthworks Quarterly for planting maintenance	- Included in contract price Included in the operational cost of the clinic centre

		sloped away from the public stormwater drainage channel, install a kerb or spoon drain to intercept surface run-off from these areas, and remove animal waste daily under the waste management procedure at Table 2, row 16.					
19	Exclusion from employment and from project benefits (ESS2/ESS10). Exclusion of women, youth, minority and occupational groups and displaced households from temporary employment.	Advertise unskilled and semi-skilled vacancies publicly at the clinic, at the district administration and through elders, community animal health workers and women's groups, stating the number of posts, the selection criteria and the application route. Set and monitor a minimum target for women's participation in the workforce, agreed with the SPCU before mobilisation. Do not delegate recruitment to a single elder or clan representative. Keep a recruitment register showing applicants and those engaged, disaggregated by sex, age and area of residence. Publicise the grievance mechanism as the channel for recruitment complaints and report recruitment outcomes to the SPCU monthly.	- Public vacancy notices Recruitment register disaggregated by sex, age and residence Grievance mechanism log Monthly E&S report	- Contractor SPCU E&S / Social Specialist	- Rehabilitation and Construction	- At recruitment; reported monthly	- Included in contract price Included in project management budget

Table 3 below describes the proposed plan form monitoring the sound implementation of the mitigation measures as suggested during rehabilitation and operation phase. The plan includes also the proposed monitoring indicators, methods and resources, responsibilities, timeline and frequency, as well as cost planning.

Table 3: Environmental and Social Monitoring plan

#	Monitoring aspects *(what to monitor?)*	Monitoring indicators	Methods/ tools/ resources	Responsibility	Timeline/ frequency	Cost (USD)
/	Rehabilitation and Construction phase					
1	- ESMP Implementation	- Approved C-ESMP in place. - E&S clauses included in contract. - Monthly E&S reports submitted by contractor. - No. of SEP Consultations held	- Document review - Site inspections - Monthly progress reports - meetings	- SPCU E&S Specialist, Supervising Engineer	- Monthly - As planned	- Site supervisor's salary - Environmental specialist's salary - Site visits cost imbedded in PCU operational budget
2	- Labor & OHS Compliance (ESS2)	- Worker registers show no underage labor. - Records of OHS training and PPE distribution. - Zero major OHS incidents. - Worker GRM log is maintained. - Workers training and tool box talks records	- Review of contractor's records (registers, logs). - Site inspections (PPE use, housekeeping).	- SPCU E&S Specialist, Supervising Engineer, Contractor OHS Officer	Weekly inspections, monthly reporting	- Contractor's specialist salary - Site supervisor's salary - Environmental specialist's salary.
3	- CoC & GBV/SEA/SH	- No of of CoC violation - No GBV/SEA/SH cases - GBV/SEA/SH sensitization campaigns are in place and implemented - Dedicated GM is in place and being used	- Inspection reports - GM records and reporting - Sensitization material and reports	- S PCU E&S Specialist, Supervising Engineer, Contractor	Weekly inspections, monthly reporting	- Contractor's specialist salary - Site supervisor's salary - Environmental specialist's salary.
4	- Pollution Control (ESS3)	- existing pollutants levels records - Pollutants' levels are within allowed thresholds - Visual checks show minimal dust. - No community complaints about noise/dust. - Vehicle maintenance logs are current.	- Local standards for emissions and pollutants - Measurements - Visual observation - Review of GRM log - Review of maintenance logs	- Supervising Engineer, - Contractor	Daily visual checks, weekly formal inspection and measurements	- Contractor's specialist salary - Site supervisor's salary - Cost of measurements included in the contract price

5	- Waste Management (ESS3 & 4)	- Waste segregation is practiced on-site.	- Waste management regulations	Supervising Engineer, PCU E&S	- Daily for site hygiene	- Site supervisor's salary - Environmental

#	Monitoring aspects *(what to monitor?)*	Monitoring indicators	Methods/ tools/ resources	Responsibility	Timeline/ frequency	Cost (USD)
		- No evidence of illegal dumping. - Hygienic conditions are prevailing - No community complaints about odor/insects/rodents	- Waste records - Site inspections - GRM reports	Specialist	- Monthly for waste records - Weekly inspections	specialist's salary.
6	- Traffic and road safety	- Speed limits are monitoring records - Awareness campaigns are held and adviretised - No of traffic related cases - Community complaints are record	- Traffic reports - Awareness raising reports - GRM reports	Contractor in coordination with SPCU	- Daily for monitoring speed - Quarterly for reports	- Included in the Contract price - Included in PCU operations cost
7	- Land Acquisition Restrictions on land use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)	- Land Ownership documentation Access restriction record Written confirmation from the Baidoa District Administration and local elders, obtained before mobilisation, that no competing customary claim exists over the site.	- Records/Communication	SPCU	Initially before works	- Not applicable
8	- Cultural Heritage (ESS8)	- No. of incidents reported and recorded	- Reports to relevant authority(ies) - Meetings	Contractor	At land clearance phase	- Contractor´s cost
9	- Community Health & Safety (ESS4) & Stakeholder Engagement (ESS10)	- The site is securely fenced with clear signage. - CoC signed by all workers. - Community GRM is functional, and log is maintained. - Records of stakeholder consultations.	- Site inspections. - Review of CoC records and GRM log.	SPCU E&S Specialist, Supervising Engineer	Weekly inspections, monthly review of GRM log	- Site supervisor's salary - Environmental specialist's salary.
10	Continuity of veterinary services (ESS4)	- Clinic operating, or the agreed temporary service point functioning, on every working day Advance notices issued at least seven days before any closure Cold-chain temperature records complete, with no excursion No unresolved grievance relating to loss of access to veterinary services	- Service continuity log Copies of public notices Cold-chain records GM log	SPCU E&S Specialist MoLFR–SWS clinic management Contractor	- Weekly during works Reported monthly	- Site supervisor's salary Included in project management budget

11	Veterinary, clinical and hazardous waste (ESS3/ESS4)	- Segregation containers and sharps bins in place and used correctly Chemical and pharmaceutical store locked, bunded and inventoried Waste register complete, with disposal routes recorded No open burning of pharmaceutical, plastic or chemical waste Expired pharmaceuticals returned to MoLFR–SWS and receipted	- Site inspection checklist Waste register review Store inventory Disposal receipts	SPCU E&S Specialist Supervising Engineer Contractor	- Weekly inspection Register reviewed monthly	- Site supervisor's salary Environmental specialist's salary
12	Solar PV and battery installation safety (ESS3/ESS4)	- Electrical method statement approved before installation Installer competency certificates on file Earthing and lightning protection tested and results recorded Battery room ventilated, fire-rated, signed and access-controlled Commissioning records and staff handover training completed Asset register established with replacement dates	- Document review Site inspection Commissioning and test records Training records	Supervising Engineer SPCU E&S Specialist	- At installation At commissioning and handover	- Included in the contract price Site supervisor's salary
13	Vegetation, soil erosion, drainage and inclusive recruitment (ESS3/ESS2/ESS10)	- Trees marked and protected before mobilisation; any removal approved in writing and replaced at two saplings per tree, surviving at the end of the works Silt trap and site drainage in place before earthworks; no erosion gully or off-site sediment observed Septic tank, soakaway and washdown sump constructed and functioning; no discharge to open ground Recruitment register maintained and disaggregated by sex, age and residence; agreed target for women's participation met or explained Vacancy notices publicly displayed; no	- Site inspection checklist Tree and planting records Recruitment register review Copies of vacancy notices GM log	SPCU E&S / Social Specialist Supervising Engineer Contractor	- Before clearance and recruitment Weekly during earthworks Reported monthly	- Site supervisor's salary Environmental specialist's salary

		upheld grievance concerning recruitment				
II	*Operation phase*					
14	Application of E&S instruments	- Improved E&S aspects of the project - Positive feedback from users of the Rehabilitation clinic center - Positive feedback from the surrounding community - M&E results	- Continuous improvement of the E&S system and human resources - Overall M&E - Monthly progress reports	- MoLR, in collaboration with SPCU	- Monthly/ Quarterly	- Included in the operational cost of the rehabilitation clinic center
15	Labor/Employment Terms and Conditions	- Work agreements records are in place. - Enayre that contracts are approved by the HR, and accepted by candidates - No of - complaints	- HR system, in collaboration with E&S specialists - Staff meetings	- MoLR, in collaboration with SPCU	- Monthly/ Quarterly/ Annually	- Included in the operational cost of the Rehabilitation clinic center.

#	Monitoring aspects *(what to monitor?)*	Monitoring indicators	Methods/ tools/ resources	Responsibility	Timeline/ frequency	Cost (USD)
		- Positive staff evaluation reports - Positive health check-ups - Reduced turnover rates	- Staff evaluations - Healthcare programs - Interim reports - Workers' GRM			- Included in the employment contract - Healthcare costs
16	Inclusion of women, vulnerable and minority groups	- Higher employment percentage under these categories - Reduced complaints - Reduced turnover rates - Positive health check-ups - Increased specialized facilities	- HR system, in collaboration with E&S specialists - Staff evaluations - Healthcare programs, including rehabilitation - Interim/progress reports - Workers' GRM	- MoLR, in collaboration with SPCU and external service providers	- Monthly/ Quarterly/ Annually	- Included in the operational cost of the rehabilitation clinic clinic - Included in the employment contract - Healthcare costs
17	GBV/SEA/SH	- GBV/SEA/SH Response and Action Plan is in place and maintained - Reduced number of cases - Increased level of knowledge - Dedicated GM is in place and improving	- GBV/SEA/SH document - Knowledge sessions - Interim/progress reports - Staff evaluation - M&E - Workers' GRM with dedicated GM	- MoLRI, in collaboration with SPCU and external service providers	- Monthly/ Quarterly/ Annually	- Included in the operational cost of the Rehabilitation clinic center - HR & GRM costs - Healthcare and GBV support costs
18	Security personnel	- Cleared background before deployment - Signed CoC - Reduced number of cases - Increased level of knowledge - Dedicated GM is in place and improving	- Background checking mechanisms before deployment - Work agreements incl. CoC - Interim/progress reports - M&E - Workers' GRM	- MoLR, in collaboration with SPCU and security authorities	- Deployment stage - Monthly and quarterly	- Included in the operational cost of the Rehabilitation clinic center and collaborating authorities
19	Water and energy	- Metering is within acceptable quantities - Water saving devices/fittings are used - Grey water can be reclaimed for gardening - Use of energy efficient equipment and devices - Use of alternative solar power -	- Metering devices - Water and energy bills - Site supervision/spot checks - M&E - GRM - Awareness programs and training materials	- MoLRI, in collaboration with SPCU and municipal authorities	- Monthly for bills - Quarterly for trainings - Unscheduled checks	- Included in the operational cost of the Rehabilitation clinic center and collaborating authorities

#	Monitoring aspects *(what to monitor?)*	Monitoring indicators	Methods/ tools/ resources	Responsibility	Timeline/ frequency	Cost (USD)
		sources - Awareness is raised - Reduced complaints - Proper management of wastewater drainage to avoid pollution of ground water.				
20	Pollution and waste management	- Pollutants' levels are within allowed thresholds - Waste is being managed according to municipal regulations - Waste segregation is practiced on-site - Hygienic conditions are prevailing - No community complaints about odor/insects/rodents - No evidence of animal waste entering the stormwater drainage channel -	- Local standards for emissions and pollutants - Measurements - Waste management regulations - Waste records - Site supervision/spot checks - GRM reports	- MoLR, in collaboration with SPCU and municipal authorities	- Daily for site hygiene - Monthly for waste management - Quarterly for measurements and reporting - Unscheduled checks	- Included in the operational cost of Rehabilitation clinic center and collaborating authorities
21	Traffic and road safety	- Speed limits are monitored - Awareness campaigns are held - Traffic related cases are reduced - Community complaints are reduced	- Traffic reports - Awareness raising reports - GRM reports	- MoLR, in collaboration with SPCU and traffic authorities	- Daily for monitoring speed - Quarterly for reports	- Included in the operational cost of the Rehabilitation clinic center and collaborating authorities
22	Emergency Preparedness	- EPRP is in place, used, and maintained - Fire safety equipment is in place - Other emergency surveillance equipment and measures are in place - Emergency drills are held - Related cases are reduced	- EPRP - Incident reports - Training and drills reports	- MoLR, in collaboration with SPCU and civil defense authorities	- Daily and monthly for checking - quarterly for reporting - Annual for training	- Included in the operational cost of the Rehabilitation clinic center and collaborating authorities

Table 4 below describes the key requirements for capacity building plans, including targeted staff, topics, timeline, types of training, resources, and cost estimates.

Table 4: Capacity Building Plan

Target Staff	Topic	Timeline/Frequency	Type of Training	Resources	Cost Estimate (USD)
Contractor	- E&S Clauses mandatory in the bids	Before bidding submission	Indoor training	SPCU E&S Specialists	Part of PCU operational/training budget
Contractor's Project Manager, Project Engineer, and OHS/E&S Officer and Foreman	- C-ESMP Implementation - OHS Procedures & Emergency Response - Waste Management Plan - Worker & Community GRM	At project start-up	Workshop / On-site training	SPCU E&S Specialist	No Additional Cost
SPCU E&S Specialist & Supervising Engineer	- Supervising and Monitoring the ESMP - World Bank ESF requirements - Reviewing contractor reports	At project outset, quarterly refresher	Workshop / Online course	WB E&S Specialists, external consultant	Part of PCU operational/training budget
All Construction Workers	- OHS (use of PPE, site safety rules) - Worker Code of Conduct - Worker GRM Introduction, GBV/SEA/SH Prevention, sub project Security management	At induction & weekly toolbox talks	On-site toolbox talks	Contractor's OHS Officer	Included in contract price

7. Implementation Arrangements

7.1. Government Responsibilities

The overall responsibility for the works sits with the Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation (MoAI) as the main recipient and implementer of the project. The work is overseen by State Project Coordination Unit
(SPCU) embedded within the Project's institutional structures. The SPCU will contract contractors to undertake the Rehabilitation for Livestock Upgrading Clinic Center in Baidoa block. The construction company will implement the project including all Environmental and Social (E&S) mitigation measures defined in this ESMP. For the Rehabilitation clinic center.

7.2. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Compliance

Institutional responsibilities under the S-FSRP implementation framework are clearly defined. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, through the NPCU, holds overall responsibility for environmental and social compliance and reporting to the World Bank.

The Ministry of agriculture and irrigation of South West State, through its PIU in Baidoa, is responsible for day-to-day supervision, contractor monitoring, grievance management, and verification of safeguard implementation at the clinic site.

The construction contractor is primarily responsible for implementing all environmental and social mitigation measures at site level. Prior to commencement of works, the contractor must prepare a Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) aligned with this ESMP.

The environmental and social safeguards team of the SPCU provides technical support in design review, safeguards advisory services, monitoring support and capacity strengthening, to ensure quality implementation of the environmental and social measures required by this ESMP.

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change retains regulatory oversight authority and may conduct inspections or request compliance documentation.

Local level, the Baidoa District Administration plays a key role in administrative coordination and facilitates communication between the project team, local communities, and relevant stakeholders. Their involvement ensures that the rehabilitation activities are aligned with district development priorities and local governance systems.

At the state level, the Southwest State Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range provides overall technical oversight on livestock health services, veterinary standards, and infrastructure rehabilitation. The Ministry works closely with local veterinary officers and community animal health workers (CAHWs), who are essential for service delivery, community mobilization, and dissemination of animal health information. These actors contribute valuable local knowledge and help ensure that the rehabilitation addresses the practical needs of livestock keepers.

Environmental compliance and regulatory oversight are managed by the Southwest State Ministry of Environment and Climate Change through its designated Environmental Specialist. This office ensures that the rehabilitation activities comply with national environmental legislation, including the Environmental Protection and

Management Act (EPMA 2024) and ESIA Regulations 2024. It also oversees the implementation of the ESMP, conducts monitoring, and provides guidance on environmental and social risk mitigation throughout the subproject lifecycle.

At the federal and project implementation level, PCU through the Somalia S-FSRP safeguards and engineering teams, provides technical leadership and ensures adherence to the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), project safeguard instruments, and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). These teams are responsible for reviewing designs, supervising construction activities, ensuring contractor compliance with environmental and social requirements, and managing grievance redress mechanisms.

In addition, the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) supports overall coordination, reporting, and alignment with national project objectives, ensuring consistency across project sites.

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

Table 5: Institutional partners' responsibilities

MoAI/SWSS	The MoAI/ SWSS is responsible for the overall implementation of the Project including monitoring of implementation of this ESMP.
SPCU	SPCU Engineers and E&S safeguard team have prepared the design for the works and this ESMP. They will oversee the implementation of the works by the contractor and supervise implementation of the environment and social management plan
Contractor *(see below for detail)*	• The contractor will implement the works based on the agreed design by adopting best construction codes and most environmentally-sound design measures • The Contractor will prepare a Contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) before commencing work, by adopting all pertinent E&S management measures in this site-specific ESMP, and customizing them according to the site and work specifics • The Contractor will be responsible for implementing their C-ESMP throughout the contract lifetime.

7.3. Contractors and Sub-contractors

The contractor is responsible for complying with requirements for all field activities covered by this ESMP, the contractor is also responsible for ensuring that all its sub-contractors follow the ESMP and other ESF instruments that apply to this subproject. The contractor will have contractual clauses specifying compliance with the mitigation measures listed in the ESMP and in the WBG EHS Guidelines, in addition to national requirements and to indicate measures taken in cases of non-compliance. The contractor is also responsible for the actions of any sub-contractors they may engage. Sub-contractors also have to comply with all E&S standards as laid out in this ESMP. The contractor's responsibilities include:

- Ensure that all operations comply with the mitigation measures laid out in this ESMP, for which the contractor is responsible.
- Ensure that the control measures provided for in the ESMP are both understood and implemented by site personnel.
- Comply with accident and incident reporting as laid out in the ESMF. All severe incidents must be reported SPCU through NPCU to the Bank within 48 hours of occurrence.

- Set up plans for action to be taken in the event of spills or leakages of hazardous materials, and other environmental emergencies.
- Monitor the ESMP implementation, against the monitoring indicators laid out in this ESMP and the C-ESMP.
- Participate in community consultative meetings.
- Identify additional significant matters pertaining to environmental and social compliance.
- Liaise with SPCU on the need for corrective action in the event of unexpected environmental or social problems emerging during the course of operations.
- Communicate with all staff regarding E&S compliance requirements and other matters of importance.
- Identify additional environmental mitigation or corrective measures that are deemed to be necessary during project implementation.
- Prepare and share periodic reports on all aspects of E&S compliance.
- Maintain lists of all workers, including their age and gender including attrition levels.
- Develop and maintain a workers' grievance mechanism.
- Prepare and maintain an OHS Plan and provide training to all workers on OHS Plan.
- Ensure signing of code of conduct by every worker, including issues of Sexual Harassment, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.
- Implement the Security Management Plan.
- Undertake workers training on OHS, GM and SEAH
- Undertake periodic stakeholders' engagements with the local communities.

The contractor is obliged to implement this ESMP with all risk mitigation measures assigned to it.

E&S Safeguards or Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Specialist: The contractor will deploy an E&S or EHS Specialist as an addition to the team to ensure operationalization of this ESMP, including monitoring, supervision and reporting on mitigation measures. The key tasks of the Specialist include the following.

- Ensure PPE for workers is available and workers are trained in its use
- Provide OHS training to all workers, based on the OHS Plan
- Ensure health and safety of all workers at the construction site
- If necessary, stop the works to ensure safety
- Maintain records of accidents and incidents and ensure appropriate reporting of incidents to SPCU
- Ensure waste management procedures are followed closely
- Ensure availability of water and sanitation facilities for all workers at site and at the campsite
- Conduct toolbox talks for workers

- Train all workers in the CoC and ensure that CoC is signed by every worker
- Liaise closely with the SPCU on training workers on GBV issues, as well as community awareness on GBV
- Maintain workers' lists indicating age and gender
- Maintain records of Workers' GRM

Table 6 below shows key requirements for reporting implementation of the ESMP throughout Rehabilitation for construction, which will also extend throughout the life cycle of the subproject.

Table 6: Reporting Plan

Reporting Description	Who? (From)	To Whom? (To)	How?	When? (How frequent?)
Serious OHS Incident (fatality, serious injury)	Contractor	SPCU E&S Specialist / Supervisor	Telephone call, then email report	Immediately (within 24 hours)
GBV/SEA/SH cases/incidences	Contractor	SPCU	Report (Use of the reporting format)	Immediately in 24 hours
Monthly E&S Compliance Report	Contractor	SPCU E&S Specialist / Supervisor	Formal written report	Monthly
GRM Log & Status Update	Contractor / GRM Focal Point	SPCU E&S Specialist	Email / Report	Monthly
Quarterly Project Progress Report (with E&S section)	PCU	NPCU	Formal report via official channels	Quarterly
Sub project progress report	PM	SPCU/DG MoAI/SWSS	Progress Reports	Quarterly

8. Public Consultation and Feedback

Stakeholder engagement is critical to the success of the Livestock Veterinary Clinic center for Rehabilitation subproject in Baidoa. Consultations have been conducted and will continue with key stakeholders, particularly beneficiaries and the management and staff of the facility, who are the primary beneficiaries was and remain actively involved throughout the Rehabilitation clinic center phase.

- **Objectives of Public Consultation**

- The main objectives of the stakeholder consultations are to:
- The scope and objectives of the project
- Provide clear and accessible information about the rehabilitation of the veterinary clinic center
- Identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts
- Gather feedback from stakeholders to improve project design and implementation
- Ensure inclusive participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups
- Establish effective grievance redress and feedback mechanisms

- **Stakeholders Consulted**

- Consultations were conducted with a broad range of stakeholders, including:
- Government institutions (Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, PCU, Southwest State authorities)
- Veterinary staff and technical personnel
- Community representatives and local leaders
- Agro-pastoralists and livestock keepers (primary beneficiaries)
- Traders and business actors
- Women, youth, and vulnerable groups
- Community animal health workers

Local livestock traders and market actors also constitute an important group of interested parties. These include individuals involved in the buying and selling of animals, milk vendors, and operators within livestock markets and value chains. Their livelihoods depend heavily on the health, productivity, and market readiness of livestock. Any disruption in access to veterinary services can affect animal health outcomes, leading to reduced productivity and potential economic losses.
Conversely, the improved functionality of the rehabilitated clinic is expected to enhance disease control, increase livestock productivity, and strengthen the reliability of livestock supply to local markets

The Consultations Held on the Subproject:

The following table 7 summarizes the stakeholder consultations conducted on the Subproject. The Annexes 5, 6, 7 and 8 provide more detail on participants and discussion points (Minutes of Meeting).

Table 7: Public Consultation Conducted on the Subproject

Date	***Activity***	***Agenda***	***Participants***			***No. attended***	***Venue***
			Female	**Male**	**Youth**		

21th Octo ber 2025	Initial Stakeholder Consultation Meeting Community Consultation Session Inclusive Consultation Meeting	- Introduction to the project scope and objectives; explanation of the rehabilitation of the veterinary clinic center - Identification of environmental and social risks and impacts related to the subproject - Ensuring participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in the subproject.	10	15	5	30	Inside clinic center .
22stocto ber 2025	Technical Stakeholder Meeting Business and Livelihood Consultation Grievance Redress Awareness Session	- Gathering technical feedback to improve subproject design and implementation - Discussion on impacts on traders and livestock-related businesses	5	12	4	21	Inside clinic center.

Date	*Activity*	*Agenda*	*Participants*			*No. attended*	*Venue*
			Female	**Male**	**Youth**		
	- Grievance Redress Awareness Session	- Establishing grievance redress mechanisms and feedback systems					

9. Grievance Mechanism

One of the key objectives of ESS 10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) is to provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow borrowers to respond and manage such grievances. This Project GRM facilitates the Project to respond to concerns and grievances of the project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project. The Project provides mechanisms to receive and facilitate resolutions to such concerns. This section lays out the grievance redressal mechanisms (GRM) for the Project.

The MoAI/SWSS has the responsibility to resolve all issues related to the Project in accordance with the laws of FGS, SWSS and the World Bank ESSs through a clearly defined GM that outlines its process and is available and accessible to all stakeholders. The entry point for all grievances is the social specialists at the SWS and Baidoa Local government levels, who receives grievances by phone, text or email to publicized mobile phone lines and email addresses. The social safeguards specialists will acknowledge, log, forward, follow-up grievance resolution and inform the complainant of the outcome. The complainant has the right to remain anonymous, in which case the identifying details will not be logged. The SPCU social specialist will carry out training of BDA social officers and project officers on complaints handling and reporting. Grievances may also be submitted to the contractor. Who will aim to handle grievances and solve them or feed the cases into the established Project GRM described here where applicable.

The S-FSRP Grievance Mechanism (GM) is established to allow workers and project-affected persons (primarily MoLR staff) to raise concerns and have them resolved in a timely and transparent manner. The subproject actors will be appropriately trained before commencement of works (please refer to S-FSRP GM Manual for detail).

- **Structure:** The GM will be managed by a designated GM Focal Point within the SPCU. The Contractor will also have a site-level focal point/person to receive immediate complaints, who is well-trained in grievances and has experience.
- **Channels:** Grievances will be submitted through:
  - Direct communication (in-person or by phone) with the GM Focal Point or Contractor's representative.
  - A suggestion/complaint box will be placed at a visible and accessible location at the site entrance.
  - Email to a dedicated project email address.
- **Process:** All grievances will be logged. Receipt will be acknowledged within three (3) working days. A proposed resolution will be provided within 15 working days. The complainant will be kept informed of the process.
- **GBV/SEA/SH:** A separate, confidential reporting channel will be established for any complaints related to Gender-Based Violence or Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment. This channel will provide a survivor-centered approach, ensure confidentiality, and refer survivors to appropriate support services. These cases will not be handled through the standard GM. MoAI'/SWSS existing Grievance Redress (GR) channel is a toll-free hotline, accessible by dialing 540.
- **World Bank GRS:** 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).

10. ESMP Implementation Budget.

The following table 8 provides a budgetary estimate for the implementation of this ESMP during the sub-project life cycle. The Contractor will bear the cost of implementing measures of their C- ESMP during rehabilitation, including staff, PPE, equipment, and internal monitoring, as part of the contract price.

Table 8: Indicative budgetary requirements for implementing the ESMP

#	Activity/ Resources	Cost estimate (US$/)
1	EHS induction training and safety toolbox talks	1,000
2	EPRP, incl. fire falls and slips	1,500
3	Stakeholder/Public consultation	5000
4	E&S GRM	5000
5	Site visits, transportation, and site supervision	600
6	Documentation and communication	700
7	Special services: GBV/SEA/SH	1,500
8	Special services: site security	1,000
9	Special services: pollutant monitoring	500
10	E&S staff salary	1,000
	Sub-total	17,800
	Contingency (2%)	356
	Total	18,156

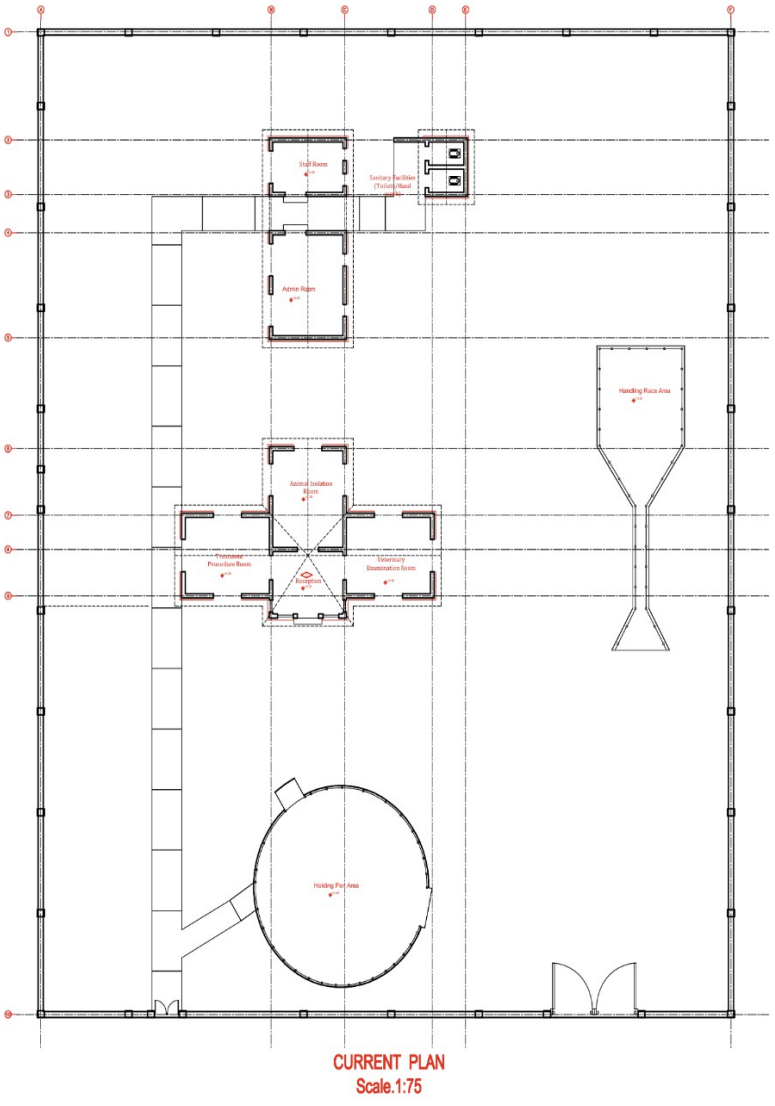
Note on the budget estimate. The sub-total shown is the arithmetic sum of items 1 to 10. The contingency is calculated at two per cent of that sub-total. The figures shown in the previous version of this table did not reconcile with the listed items and have been corrected. The amounts in this table are indicative and cover the costs borne by the SPCU; costs of measures that the Contractor implements under its C-ESMP — personal protective equipment, site fencing and signage, first-aid provision, welfare facilities, waste containers and storage, dust suppression, the Contractor's environmental, health and safety personnel and the Contractor's internal monitoring — are carried in the contract price and are not repeated here. The final allocation is subject to confirmation by the SPCU against the approved subproject budget.

11. 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 rehabilitation for livestock animal and upgrading veterinary for clinic center.

12. Annexes

Annex 1: Technical Designs/Site Layout Drawings





SYMBOLS:

0.3m thick solid stone block wall

0.2m thick concrete block wall

Access

NOTES:

- Drawing dimensions are presented in m.;
- Floor levels are displayed in m;

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12. Maintain quality assurance through inspection, proper material handling, and
13. adherence to construction standards.

Project :

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Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP)

Client:

Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, Southwest State of Somalia

Consultant:

Ummah General Contracting and Construction Company

Date :

30 January 2026

Design & Drawn by:	Approved by:
UmmahSomalia	UmmahSomalia

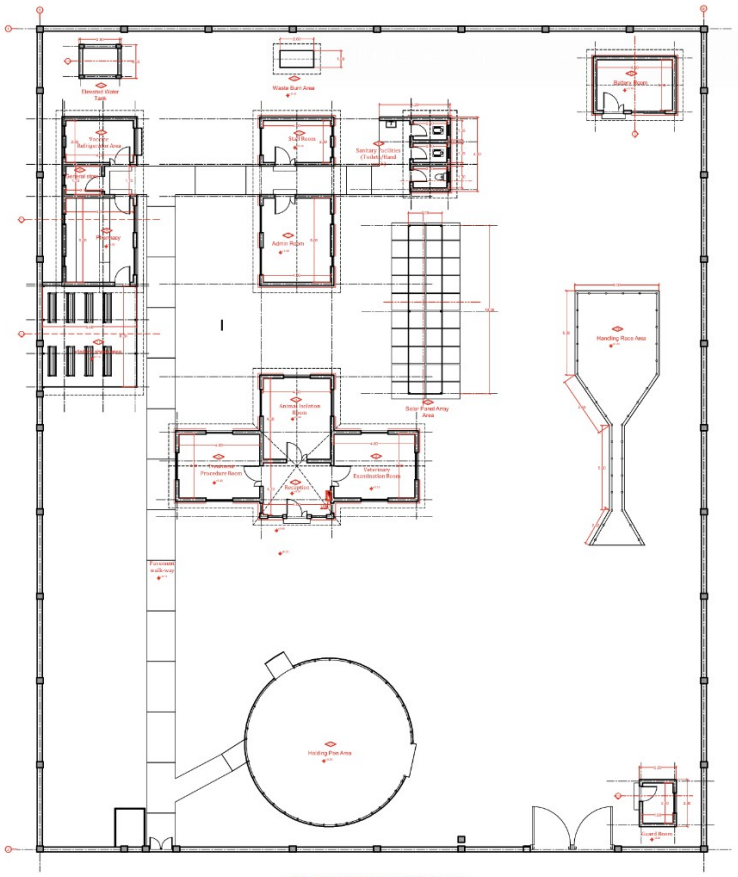
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Current Status Plan

Sheet Number

A01

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DEVELOPED FLOOR PLAN
Scale.1:75

	LEGEND	AREA
1	Reception	12.40
2	Veterinary Examination Room	18.24
3	Treatment/Procedure Room	18.24
4	Animal Isolation Room	19.20
5	Pharmacy/Dispensary	20.00
6	Vaccine Refrigerator Area	10.00
7	Administrative Office	20.00
8	General Store	3.75
9	Sanitary Facilities (Toilets/Handwash)	18.48
10	Guard Room & Watchtower	4.68
11	Visitor Shade Area	33.60
12	Secure Waste Disposal/Burning	2.00
13	Battery/Inverter Room	13.50
14	Elevated Water Tank	4.68
15	Solar Panel Array	40.00
16	Holding Race Area	42.76
17	Holding Pen Area	76.56
18	Staff Room	10.00
	TOTAL	436.17

SYMBOLS:

0.3m thick solid stone block wall

0.2m thick concrete block wall

0.2m x 0.2m thick concrete Column

0.2m x 0.3m thick concrete Column

Access

NOTES:
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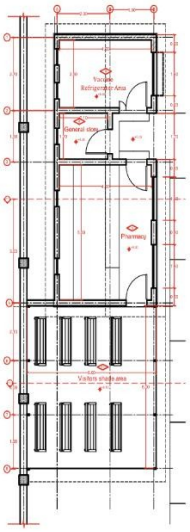
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Developed Floot Plan

Sheet Number

A02

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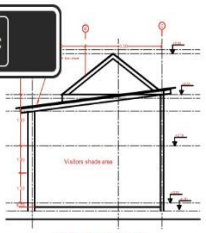


FLOOR PLAN
Scale.1:50

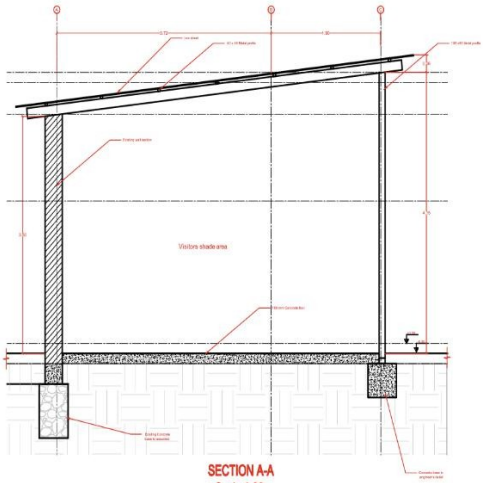
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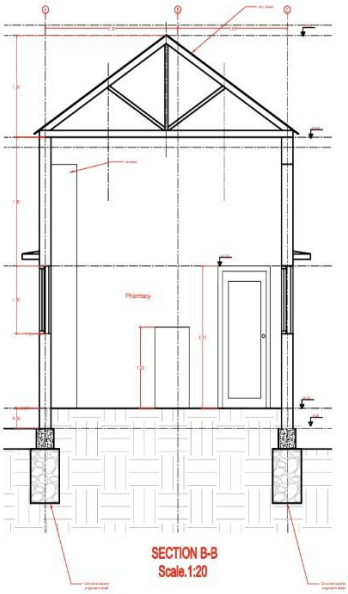
FRONT ELEVATION
Scale.1:50



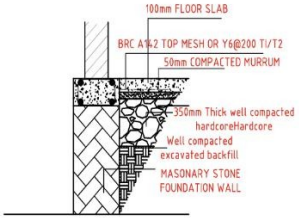
SIDE ELEVATION
Scale.1:50



SECTION A-A
Scale.1:20



SECTION B-B
Scale.1:20



FOUNDATION SECTION
Scale.1:10

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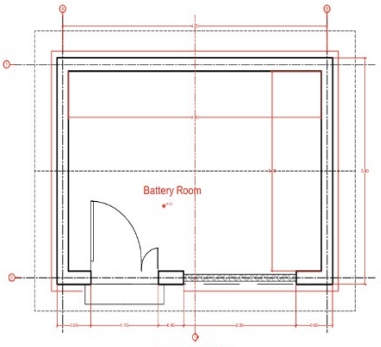
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Pharmacy and Shade Area

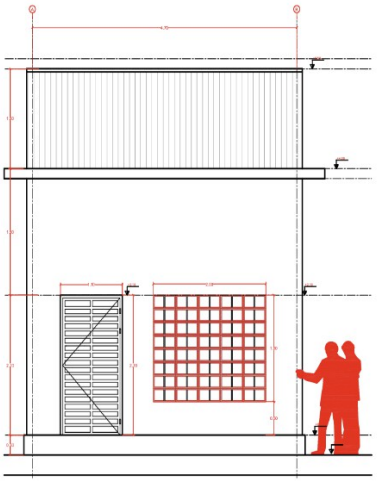
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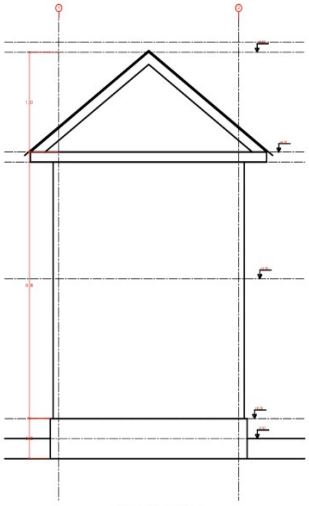
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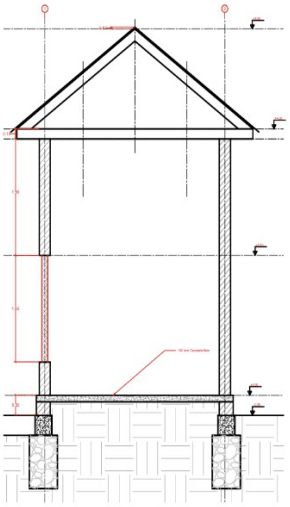
FLOOR PLAN
Scale.1:20



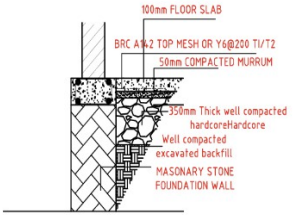
FRONT ELEVATION PLAN
Scale.1:20



SIDE ELEVATION
Scale.1:20



SECTION A-A
Scale.1:20



FOUNDATION SECTION
Scale.1:10

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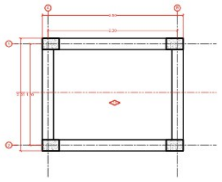
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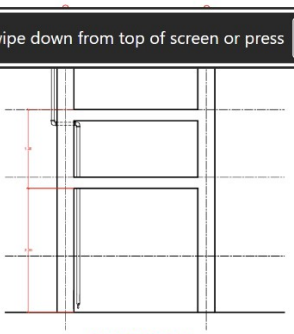
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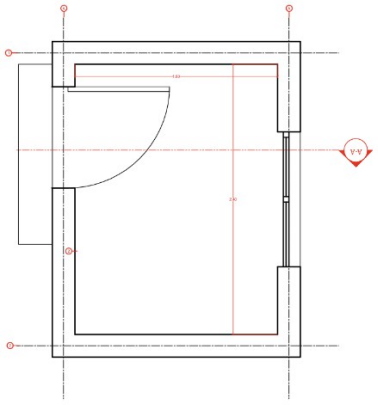
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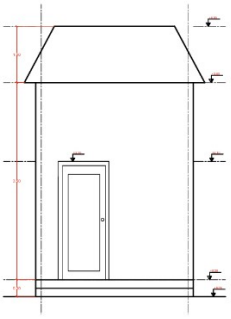
WATER TANK PLAN
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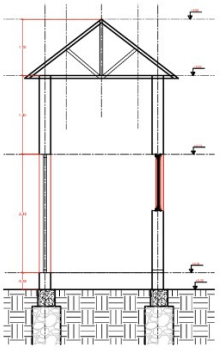
Water Tank Elevation
Scale.1:20



Guard Room Plan
Scale.1:10



Elevation Plan
Scale.1:10



SECTION A-A
Scale.1:10

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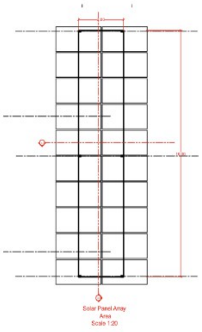
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Guard Room

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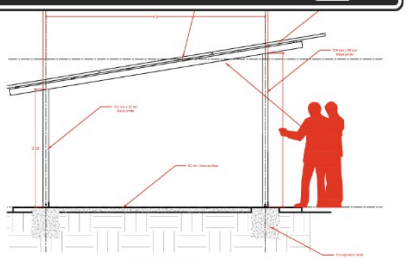
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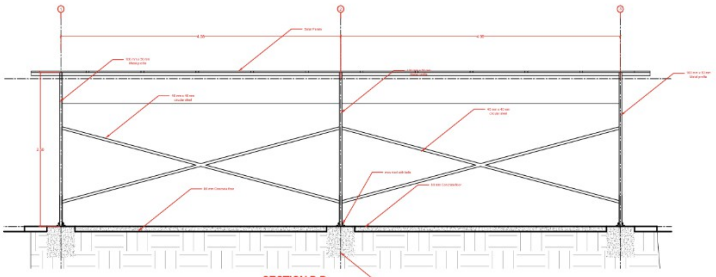


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SECTION A-A
Scale.1:10



SECTION B-B
Scale.1:20

General Notes

1. All construction works shall be carried out according to approved drawings and engineer's specifications.
2. Verify all dimensions, levels, and alignments on site before starting fabrication or installation.
3. Ensure that all materials and components used are of high quality, durable, and suitable for their intended purpose.
4. Concrete works shall be properly mixed, placed, and cured to ensure required strength and durability.
5. Masonry works shall be executed with proper bonding, alignment, and uniform joints.
6. Roofing and finishing materials shall be installed as per approved drawings, ensuring water-tightness and durability.
7. All connections and fasteners shall be executed according to design specifications, using approved methods and skilled personnel.
8. Apply protective coatings on all exposed surfaces where required to prevent corrosion or deterioration.
9. Plumbing works shall ensure proper installation of pipes, fittings, and fixtures with leak-proof connections.
10. Electrical works shall comply with approved drawings, safety standards, and proper earthing requirements.
11. Any discrepancies, omissions, or conflicts in drawings or specifications shall be reported to the engineer before proceeding.
12. Maintain quality assurance through inspection, proper material handling, and
13. adherence to construction standards.

Project :

Rehabilitation of the Livestock Animals Clinic Center – Baidoa

Program :

Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP)

Client:

Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, Southwest State of Somalia

Consultant:

Ummah General Contracting and Construction Company

Date :

30 January 2026

Design & Drawn by:	Approved by:
UmmahSomalia	UmmahSomalia

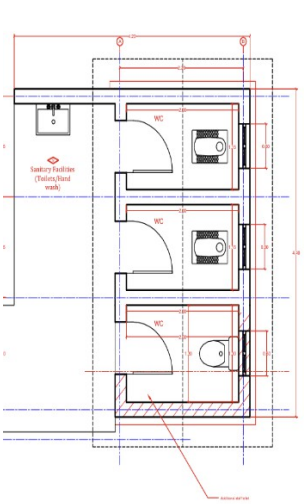
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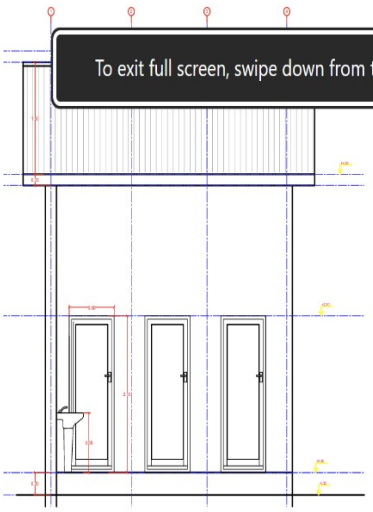
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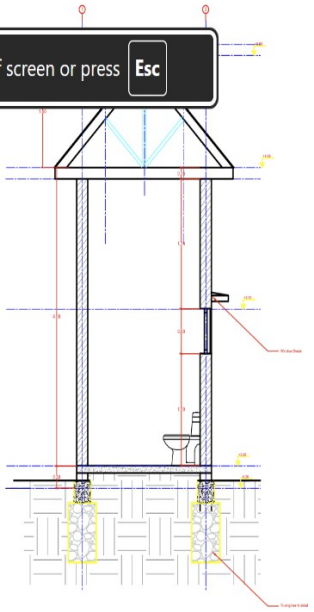
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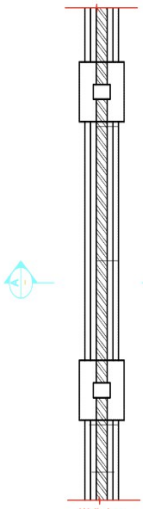
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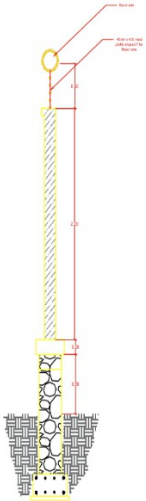


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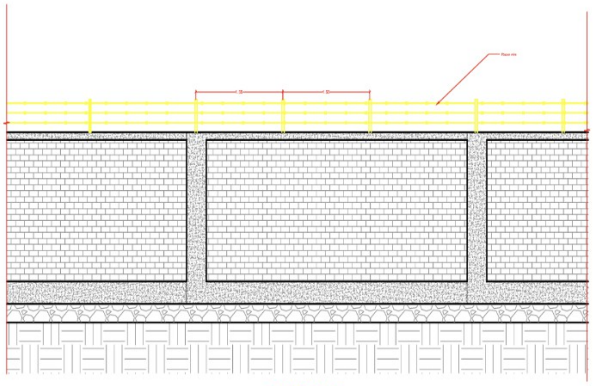




Wall plan
Scale.1:20



SECTION A-A
Scale.1:20



Wall Elevation
Scale.1:20

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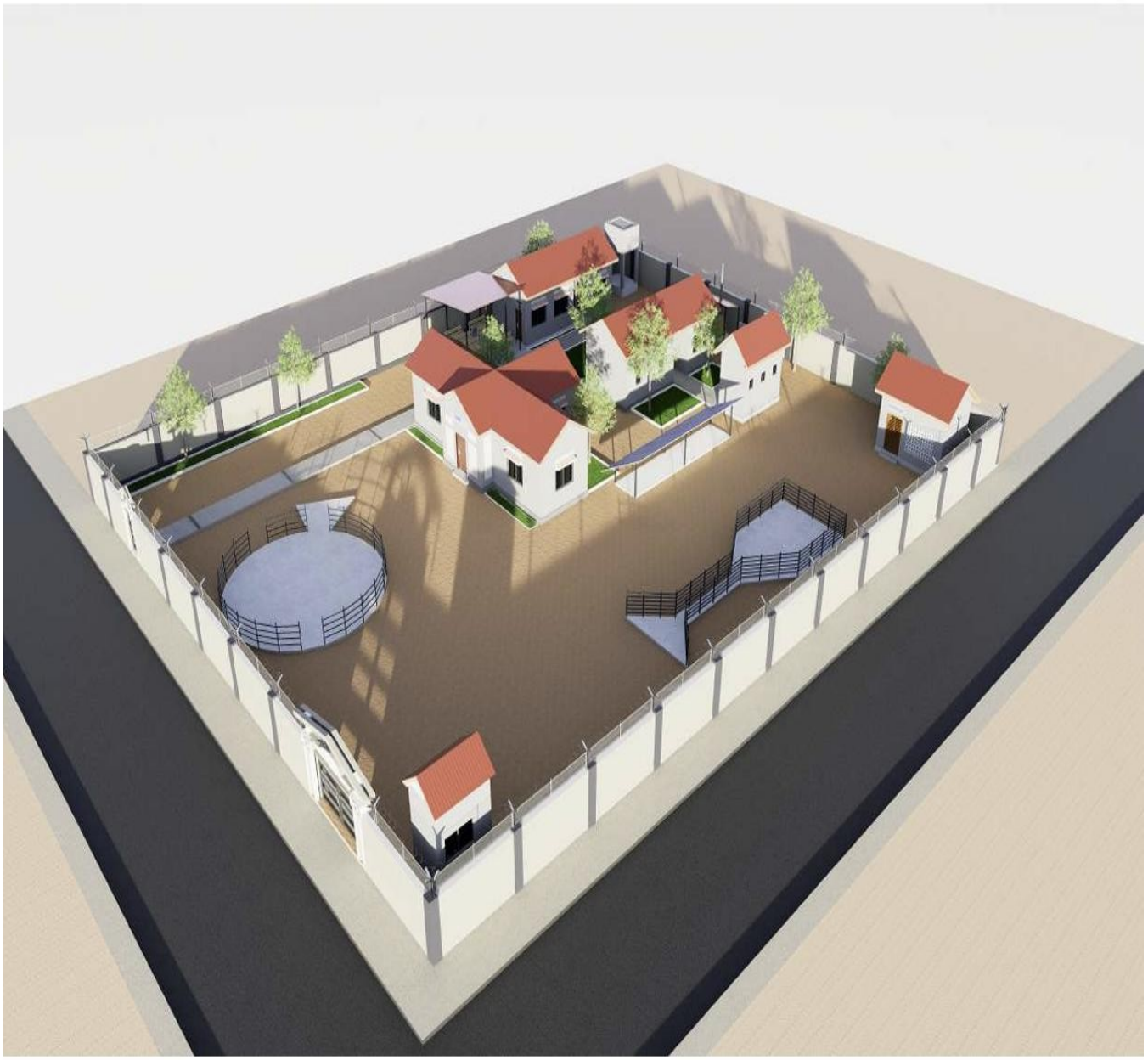
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Staff Toilet & Razor wire

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Revision	Scale
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Annex 2: Land Ownership

DOWLAD GOBOLEEDKA KOONFUR GALBEED EE SOOMAALIYA
WASAARADDA XANAANADAXOOLAHA, DHIRTA IYO DAAQA
XAFIISKA AGAASIMAHA GUUD

ولاية جنوب غرب الصومال
وزارة الثروة الحيوانيّة، الغابات والمراعي
مكتب المدير العام

SOUTHWEST STATE OF SOMALIA
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY AND RANGE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

REF:WXXDD/XAG/LOCL/200/2025 DATE:31/12/2025

SUBJECT: Land Ownership Confirmation Letter

To Whom It May Concern,

This letter serves to formally certify that the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range of Southwest State of Somalia, is the legitimate and lawful owner of the parcel of land on which the Veterinary Clinic Center is situated in Baidoa District, Bay Region.

The property constitutes a total area measuring 49 meters by 39.9 meters (49m × 39.9m) and is fully recognized as public land under the custodianship of the Ministry. The Ministry confirms that the land is reserved exclusively for livestock health services, veterinary operations, and related public service functions. No individual, group, or external entity holds any competing claim, title, or right over this property.

This certification is issued upon request to serve all official purposes requiring proof of public ownership of the Veterinary Clinic Center land in Baidoa.

Should further clarification or verification be required, please do not hesitate to contact the Ministry.

Sincerely,

Omar Mohamed Abdullahi
Director General
Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range
Southwest State of Somalia

Contact: +252617537319 Email: dg@molfr.sw.so
Address: Opposite to UNICEF Complex Office, Baidoa, Somalia.

Annex 4: Brief description of the applicable ESSs

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)[1] 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[2]:

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 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

[1] World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2018.

[2] 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..

(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 5: Meeting Minutes of Stakeholder Consultation Sessions

Meeting Minutes – Stakeholder Consultation Sessions

Meeting Minutes

Subproject: Rehabilitation of Veterinary Clinic Center – Baidoa
Location: inside the rehabilitation of clinic center in Baidoa
Date: 21 up to 22/10/2025

Agenda / Discussion Points:

- Introduction to the subproject scope and objectives
- Identification of environmental and social risks and impacts related to the subproject
- Overview of the rehabilitation works for the veterinary clinic center
- Institutional roles and responsibilities during implementation
- Community concerns regarding rehabilitation activities and service continuity
- Expected benefits from improved veterinary clinic center services for Agro-pastoralists, livestock keepers and all beneficiaries.
- Ensuring inclusive participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups
- Access to project benefits and participation mechanisms for all community members
- Social safeguards, equity considerations, and fair distribution of subproject benefits

Participants

Total Attended: 30 (10 Female ,15 Male, 5 Youth)

Key Issues Raised:

- Strengthening coordination mechanisms among all implementing institutions involved in the subproject.
- Ensuring uninterrupted delivery of veterinary services throughout the rehabilitation period
- Strict adherence to applicable environmental and social safeguard requirements and standards
- Effective management and minimization of any temporary disruption of veterinary services during construction activities
- Guaranteeing continuous and reliable access to veterinary services during all phases of rehabilitation
- Promoting fair, transparent, and equitable delivery of services to all beneficiaries
- Providing equal and non-discriminatory access to employment opportunities generated by the project
- Ensuring meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders in decision-making processes
- Delivering targeted assistance and support to vulnerable households and marginalized groups

Agreements / Outcomes:

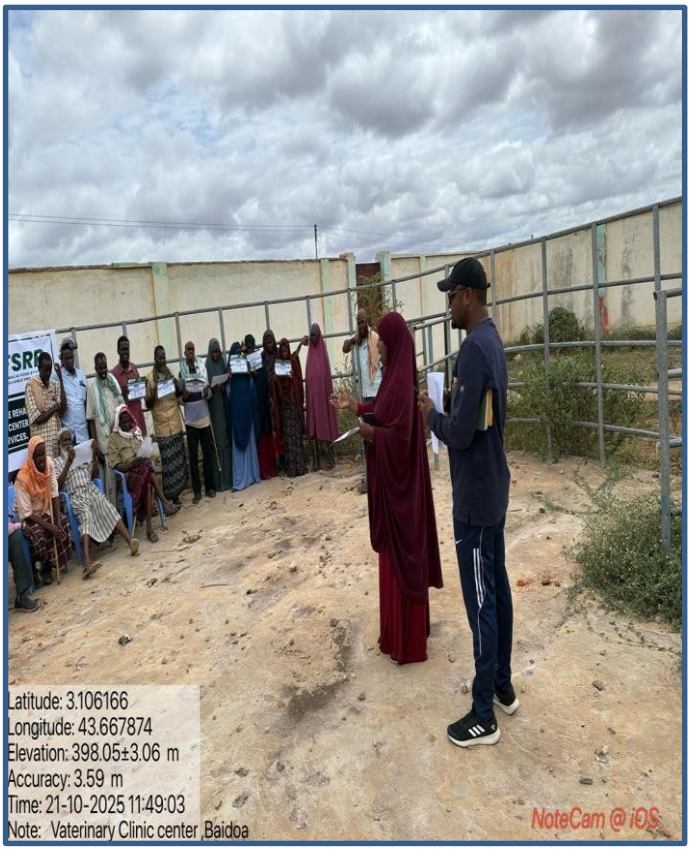
- All stakeholders expressed strong support for the successful implementation of the veterinary clinic rehabilitation project
- Agreement reached on strengthening coordination and collaboration among implementing institutions
- Commitment to ensure continuous delivery of veterinary services during the rehabilitation period
- Consensus on full compliance with environmental and social safeguards requirements
- Agreement to minimize and effectively manage any temporary service disruptions during construction
- Commitment to ensure fair, transparent, and equitable access to veterinary services for all beneficiaries
- Agreement to promote inclusive participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in all project phases
- Commitment to ensure equal access to employment opportunities generated by the project
- Agreement to support and prioritize vulnerable households to ensure they benefit from project interventions

Annex 6: Photo taken during of Stakeholder Consultation Sessions









Annex 7: Attendance Sheet for the meeting

13. Consultation Attendants/ Participants: Rehabilitation a... Veterinary clinic

No.	Name of Participant	Age	Sex	Position		Signature
1.	Mustaf Hassan Maadin	52	M	Livestock trade	REDACTED	
2.	Hassan Adan Shaeba	45	M	Livestock trade	REDACTED	
3.	Hamida Mohamed Adan	33	F	Village committe	REDACTED	
4.	Yusuf Hassan Ibrahim	50	M	Pastoralist	REDACTED	
5.	Yusuf Hassan Munse	48	M	Pastoralist	REDACTED	
6.	Hussien Ali Hussien	38	M	Livestock trade	REDACTED	
7.	Abdi Maadin Hassan	52	M	Village commi	REDACTED	
8.	Fatiyo Ahmed Ismail	41	F	Villagecommit	REDACTED	
9.	Abukar Hassan Adan	52	M	Pastoralist	REDACTED	
10.	Kadil Keerow Ibrahim	55	M	Pastoralist	REDACTED	
11.	Mejido Adan Ahmed	48	F	Pastoralist	REDACTED	
12.	Salad Abdi Farah	25	M	Village committe	REDACTED	
13.	Basle Hassan Adan	59	M	Livestock trade	REDACTED	
14.	Hassan Omar Mohamed	52	M	Livestock tra	REDACTED	
15.	Nur Mohamed Ali	43	M	Village Committ	REDACTED	
16.	Maryan Ibrahim Adi	38	F	Pastrolist	REDACTED	
17.	Nishiy Mohamed Ibrahim	30	F	Pastrolist	REDACTED	
18.	Madina Hassan Bule	43	F	Pastrolist	REDACTED	
19.	Abdi Hassan Ibrahim	55	M	Village committ	REDACTED	
20.	Yasin Maadin Bule	50	M	Village committ	REDACTED	
21.	Yusuf Hassan Isaf	62	M	Livestock trade	REDACTED	
22.	Adan Sheikh Mohamed	63	M	Livestock trad	REDACTED	
23.	Mohamed Nur Ahmed	55	M	Pastrolist	REDACTED	
24.	Ali Hassan Adan	50	M	village committ	REDACTED	
25.	Yusuf Hussien	40	M	Vilage committe	REDACTED	
26.	Sharif Shutu	45	M	Pastrolist	REDACTED	
27.	Abdullahi Hassan	63	M	Pastrolist	REDACTED	

28.	Abdinasir Abdulbari	50	m	Livestock trad	REDACTED
29.	A/Lahi madker	75	m	Pastrolist	REDACTED
30.	Adan Hassen Issa	65	m	Pastrolist	REDACTED
31.	Khadijo Abdi Adan	40	f	Pastrolist	REDACTED
32.	Owliyo Assi Ali	38	F	Village commit	REDACTED
33.	Dhugo Ibrahim Ali	37	F	Village comm	REDACTED
34.					REDACTED
35.					REDACTED
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49.					REDACTED
50.					REDACTED
51.	p				REDACTED
52.					REDACTED
53.					REDACTED



Annex 8: Site Visite Photos for Rehabilitation for livestock Animal Clinic Center in Baidoa





















Annex 9. Environment & Social Screening for Isha laanta5 village rehabilitation for Livestock animal and upgrading Veterinary Clinic Center in Baidoa.

Environmental and Social Screening for the Somali Food System Resilient Project

Environmental and Social Screening for the Somali Food System Resilient Project	
SECTION A: General Sub-Project Information	
Date of screening	21th of October 2025
Activity/Sub- project title	Environmental and Social Screening for the Somali Food System Resilient Project
Activity/Sub- project component	rehabilitation of the Livestock animal and upgrading Veterinary Clinic Center in Baidoa District
Proposed activity duration	3 months
ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details	Jabir Mohamed Abdulkadir Aniso Abdullahi Ibrahim
Name of Executing Agent	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of South State, Somalia.
Site/Activity location (including GPS coordinates)	Isha laanta 5 Village, Baidoa District. The site is located at °**E3.106332 43.667883 °N**
New/Rehabilitation project	Rehabilitation project.
Objective of the screening process	To assess the suitability of the proposed site for rehabilitation of construction the Livestock Veterinary Clinic Center in Baidoa District To determine the potential E&S risks and impacts and proposed mitigation measures for the proposed sub-project. To determine the risk classification and E&S instrument to be prepared and implemented. Ensure the mitigation measures identified in the matrix are translated to detailed mitigation measures in the environmental and social management plans for the sub-project. Ensure the completed E&S screening outcome is integrated
E&S Framework and Overall Project Risk Classification	Moderate Risk (C)
Project Description. **Briefly describe the project activities**	This subproject involves the rehabilitation of a Livestock Veterinary Clinic Center in Baidoa District. The sub-project aims to restore and upgrade essential veterinary facilities to improve animal health services, strengthen disease prevention and control, and support livestock productivity and the livelihoods of local communities.

Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities					
Risk Category *(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering the magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)*	Yes	No	UNK	If these risks ('yes') are present, refer to:	Remarks
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where the project is undertaken?	Yes			ESMF	This project needs ESMP
Is there a risk of lack of monitoring of project activities due to remoteness of location and insecurity?		No		ESMP and C-ESMP	
Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. industry, commerce, recreation, which could be affected by the proposed project activities?		No		ESMP	No. The rehabilitation of the Livestock Veterinary Clinic Center in Baidoa District is within a residential area and will not affect surrounding land uses.
Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the proposed project activities during the operational phase		No		ESMP	
Is there a risk that the activity will cause population influx from neighboring areas?		No		LMP	
Is there a risk that the selection of the activity location or beneficiaries will lead to conflict?		No		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the project	
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions					
Is the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women?	Yes			Labor Management Procedures	Implement labor Management Procedures.
Does the activity have the potential to cause labor risks / ESS2 non-compliance risks (child and forced labor)?	Yes			Labor Management Procedures (LMP).	

				Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) GRM	
Does the activity include a construction component?	Yes			LMP, C-ESMP Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan (OHSMP)	
Will the project potentially involve an influx of workers to the project location?		No		Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) C-ESMP	
Is there a security risk for project Workers?	Yes			LMP SMP	Labor Management Procedures and Security management plan should be done
Will there be any potential risk of OHS accidents during the construction, and operation phase of the project which could affect human health and the environment?	Yes			OHSMP: risks of OHS accidents including but not limited slip and falls, confined spaces and struck by objects.	
Is there a risk of delayed payment of workers?		No		LMP, GRM implementation	Skilled and unskilled workers usually get paid on daily basis
Is there a risk that workers are underpaid?		No		LMP implementation	
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the construction or operation of the project use natural resources such as land, water, sand, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?	Yes			C-ESMP; ESMP	
Will the project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials that could be harmful to human health or the		No		ESMF, GRM, OHSMP, SEP	

environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?					
Will the activity result in the production of solid waste (directly by the project or by the workforce) during construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes			ESMP to address its management	
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste? (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, pharmaceutics, industrial chemicals, ozone depleting substances)	Yes			Waste Management Plan, based on WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines Pest Management Plan (PMP) C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in generation of dust and noise?	Yes			C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in soil erosion?	Yes			C-ESMP	
Will the activity produce effluents (wastewater)?	Yes			C-ESMP	
Are there nearby portable water sources that need to be protected?		No		ESMP	
Will the activity result in siltation and/or contamination of the water body?		No		C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in increased levels of vibration from construction machinery?	Yes			C-ESMP	
Will the project release pollutants or any other hazardous, toxic, or noxious substance to the air? (e.g. significant greenhouse gas emissions, dust emissions)	Yes			C-ESMP OHSMP	
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?	Yes			C-ESMP	It might impact some vegetation shade tree inside the compound
Will the activity result in irrigation water with high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) with more than 1,500 ppm?		No		C-ESMP Waste Management Plan	
Can the project affect the surface or groundwater in quantity or quality? (e.g., discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)		No			
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)	Yes			C-ESMP. Operational ESMP,	Paints will be used

				Emergency Response Plans	
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?		No		ESMP	
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety					
Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the public?			Yes	ESMP, C-ESMP	
Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?		No		GRM	
Is there a risk of communal drinking water pollution through hazardous waste?		No		ESMP, (OHSMP and WMP)	
Is there a risk of increased GBV cases due to labor influx?	Yes			GRM, LMP SEAH PRP	
Is there a risk of spreading communal diseases due to labor influx?	Yes			LMP, GRM, C-ESMP	
Is there a security risk for the community triggered by project activities?		No		LMP	
Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the worker, employee or public?		Yes		ESMP, OHSP	
Does the activity have the potential to upset community dynamics during the construction and operation phase?	Yes			SEP; GRM	
Will the activity expose community members to physical hazards on the project site?	Yes			C-ESMP; OHSMP	
Will the activity pose traffic and road safety concerns?	Yes			C-ESMP	
Is there a possibility that the activity contaminates open wells?		No		ESMP	
Is there a possibility that the activity spreads pathogens and other pollutants		No		Waste Management Plan	
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement					
Will the project lead to the displacement of a population? (e.g. forceful relocation, relocation of the local community)		No		ESMP, GRM, RPF	
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to disputed land)?		No		ESMP, GRM, RPF	.
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?		No		SEP, LMP, RPF	

Will the activity lead to disputes over landownership?		No		ESMP, GRM, RPF	Public land. procedures and documentations was done
Will the activity lead to blocked access to the site by people in the area?	Yes			ESMP, GRM and RPF	
Will the activity require acquisition of land or physical buildings or infrastructure?			No	RPF	
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources					
Will the project be located within, or near environmentally sensitive areas or areas of high ecological value?		No		ESMF	
Will the project require the conversion of land use of significant areas of land?		No		ESMF	
Can the project cause disruption of wildlife migratory routes		No		ESMP	
Will the project affect fragile, protected, or endangered ecosystems or species? (e.g., natural forests, wetlands, estuarine, coral reefs, mangroves, endemic species, endangered species etc.).		No		ESMP	.
Can the project impact ecosystems upon which communities rely for food, water, fibers, or other basic needs, including cultural and spiritual needs?		No		ESMP	
Are the needs of the project likely to exceed the capacity of existing water supply, sanitation systems, transport, or other infrastructure		No		ESMMP	
Will the project involve extraction, diversion or containment of surface or groundwater?		No		ESMP C-ESMP	
Will the activity impact sensitive areas?		No		ESMP	
Is there a risk that the activity will cause changes in landform and habitat, habitat fragmentation, blockage or migration routes, water consumption and contamination?		No		ESMP	
Is there a risk that the activity causes loss of precious ecological assets?		No		ESMP	
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage					
Will the project be in or close to a site of natural or cultural value?		No		ESMF and ESMP	
Is the project site known to have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?		No			
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure					
Is there a risk that the activity fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?		No		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	

Is there a historical exclusion of disabled persons in the area?		No		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a lack of community consultations by the government generally?		No		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes in regard to the activity?	Yes			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries leads to grievances?	yes			SEP; GRM	

SUMMARY OF THE E&S SCREENING PROCESS

<table>
<tr><th>E&S Screening</th><th colspan="2">Results and Recommendation</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Screening Results: Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified</td><td>Risk/Impact</td><td>Individual Risk/ Impact Rating</td><td>Mitigation
At the end of the screen process, tabulate the mitigation measures in an ESMP Format (see below)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moderate</td><td>C</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Is Additional Assessment Necessary? Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options (see below)</td><td colspan="2">Screening Result</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">- Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where project is undertaken
- Soil Erosion and Degradation
- Community Health and Safety
- Worker Health and Safety (OHS)
- Noise from rehabilitation machinery may disturb nearby residents and workers and prolonged exposure could cause hearing issues for laborers
- Gender/social exclusion risks</td><td>Mitigation measures will follow CERC ESMF:
- SEP
- GRM
- SMP
- LMP
- OHS
- SMP
- GBV Action Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">No ESIA is required.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Summary of Screening Result Justification</td><td>The project has been appropriately classified as Category C (Moderate Risk). The screening process identified several foreseeable environmental and social risks under multiple Environmental and Social Standards (ESS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10), which are typical of a medium-scale construction activity. These impacts are localized, mostly reversible, and can be effectively addressed through standard mitigation measures. Accordingly, preparation of a detailed ESMP is required. As the project does not entail involuntary resettlement, significant impacts on biodiversity, or effects on cultural heritage, a full ESIA is not warranted. The ESMP can be prepared internally by the SPCU in accordance with the project's ESMF</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Authorization</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Approved by:

Aniso Ibrahim Abdullahi
Safeguard specialist</td><td>Approved by:

Jabir Mohamed Abdulkadir
Environmental Specialist

Signature.</td></tr>
</table>

	Signature…… Date. 21/10/2025	Date. 21/10/2025