Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Rehabilitation of River Embankments in Hoodleey, Doolagaal, and Bacaad, Including Associated Auxiliary Structures

Hirshabelle State – Beledweyne District, Hiiraan Region

Prepared by

FOOD and AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION(FAO)

In coordination with

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&

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (FMOAI)

Under

Somalia Food System Resilience Program (S-FSRP) Technical Assistance

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CHS	Community Health and Safety
C-ESMP	Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan
CoC	Code of Conduct
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety (World Bank Group Guidelines)
EPMA	Environmental Protection and Management Act (Somalia, 2024)
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard (World Bank)
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework (World Bank)
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework.
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service (World Bank)
IDP	Internally Displaced Person (not used heavily in this ESMP but included for completeness)
ILO	International Labor Organization
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MoAI-FGS	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation – Federal Government of Somalia
MoAI-HSS	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation – Hirshabelle State
MoECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (Federal)
MIS	Management Information System
NPCU	National Project Coordination Unit (MoAI-FGS)
O&M	Operation and Maintenance

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OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PIU	Project Implementation Unit (State MoAI)
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SMP	Security Management Plan / Framework
S-FSRP	Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TA	Technical Assistance
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
WBG	World Bank Group
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WUC	Water User Committee
OIG	Office of the Inspector General for FAO

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Executive Summary

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared for the rehabilitation of the clustered river embankment subprojects Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad located along the Shabelle River in Beledweyne District, Hiiraan Region, Hirshabelle State. The subprojects are financed by the World Bank under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP) and implemented by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI-FGS) through the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU), in partnership with the Hirshabelle State Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Project Implementation Unit (MoAI-HSS PIU).

In this context, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provides Technical Assistance (TA) under a formal TA Agreement, which includes technical assessments, hydrological and topographic surveys, detailed engineering designs, preparation of environmental and social safeguards instruments, construction supervision, incident reporting, and support to the project's Management Information System (MIS) and reporting platforms.

The rehabilitation of these embankments directly contributes to the S-FSRP development objective of strengthening resilience of agricultural production systems and reducing vulnerability to climate related shocks, particularly recurrent riverine flooding.

Overview of the Clustered River Embankment Subprojects

This ESMP covers three priority river embankment sections Hoodleey (120 meters), Doologaal (1,000 meters), and Bacaad (255 meters), which are geographically located within Beledweyne District, technically similar in design configuration, and therefore assessed under a clustered ESMP approach. All three locations represent high risk flood prone segments of the Shabelle River that have experienced embankment degradation, overtopping, erosion, and structural weakening during seasonal peak flows and high discharge events.

As a result, floodwater has caused recurrent damage to irrigation systems, productive farmlands located along the riverbanks, and nearby residential settlements. Hoodleey directly affects approximately 320 households, Doologaal affects approximately 260 households including farmland and village structures, and Bacaad affects approximately 300 households with impacts on irrigation infrastructure and local communities. Consequently, beyond household level impacts, these sites pose systemic risks to agricultural productivity, local food security, and rural settlement stability within Beledweyne District.

The proposed interventions focus on proactive flood risk reduction and long-term structural stabilization. Specifically, the works include construction of engineered gabion-based river embankments reinforced with geotextile fabric and compacted backfilling to enhance structural integrity, erosion resistance, and slope stability. The embankments will be constructed to standardized widths ranging from approximately 7.4 meters to 11.2 meters, with proposed heights varying between 2.0 meters and 3.0 meters depending on site-specific topographic conditions. The total intervention lengths include 120 meters at Hoodleey, 1,000 meters at Doologaal, and 255 meters across three sections at Bacaad.

In addition, Doologaal incorporates three engineered intake chambers to maintain controlled irrigation abstraction while preserving flood protection integrity. Bacaad includes one drainage inlet structure at Bacaad 3 to regulate inland runoff discharge and reduce localized overtopping risks. Accordingly, these measures shift the intervention approach from reactive emergency repairs toward preventive, resilience-oriented riverbank stabilization and controlled water management.

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Collectively, the subprojects are expected to reduce recurrent flood damage, protect agricultural production areas, safeguard residential settlements, strengthen irrigation system reliability, and lower long-term recovery costs associated with seasonal flooding in Beledweyne District.

Description of Individual Embankments

1. **Hoodleey River Embankment:** Located along the Shabelle River (Start: 4.788054, 45.212019; End: 4.788175, 45.211527), this 120-meter embankment section was previously rehabilitated but has since degraded and become vulnerable to overtopping and overflow during peak river flows. Progressive erosion and structural weakening have increased flood exposure to adjacent farmland and nearby households. The rehabilitation will include installation of gabion wall structures, geotextile reinforcement behind the gabions, compacted soil embankment works, and foundation strengthening to restore structural integrity. The intervention is expected to directly protect approximately 320 households and associated agricultural land.
2. **Doologaal River Embankment:** Located along the Shabelle River (Start: 4.782101, 45.198990; End: 4.779199, 45.194565), this 1,000-meter embankment section has caused flooding of farmland and nearby village areas due to structural degradation and insufficient flood protection capacity. Based on engineers' observations and consultation with the village council, the proposed gabion stabilization will be positioned at the degraded embankment sections surrounding the village to enhance flood defense reliability. Rehabilitation will include gabion embankment construction, geotextile reinforcement, compacted soil backfilling, and construction of three intake chambers to maintain controlled irrigation connectivity. The intervention is expected to directly protect approximately 260 households and associated agricultural areas.
3. **Bacaad River Embankments:** Located along the Shabelle River (Start: 4.867546, 45.156150; End: 4.863717, 45.159117), the Bacaad intervention covers three embankment sections totaling 255 meters in length (120m, 50m, and 85m respectively). These sections have experienced severe erosion and flood-related damage affecting both irrigation infrastructure and local households. The rehabilitation will include gabion embankment installation, geotextile reinforcement, soil compaction, and construction of one engineered drainage inlet structure at Bacaad 3 to regulate surface runoff and reduce overtopping risk. The intervention is expected to directly protect approximately 300 households and restore the reliability of adjacent irrigation systems.

Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESS1 Requirement)

Based on environmental and social screening conducted in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), the clustered rehabilitation of Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad is classified as Moderate Risk.

This classification reflects the site specific and largely reversible nature of anticipated impacts, the absence of physical displacement or large-scale land acquisition, and the limited geographic footprint confined to existing embankment alignments. Moreover, the identified risks can be effectively mitigated through implementation of this ESMP and the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP).

Summary of Key Risks and Mitigation Measures

Given the scale of earthworks and riverbank stabilization activities, several environmental and social risks have been identified.

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Environmental risks include temporary soil erosion and sediment release to the Shabelle River; dust, noise and exhaust emissions; unsuitable spoil disposal; fuel or oil spills; and minor biological disturbance from limited clearance of riverbank shrubs and invasive Prosopis juliflora, displacement of common birds, reptiles, amphibians and small mammals, and short-term disturbance of near-bank aquatic habitat. No critical habitat or threatened species was identified. Controls include limiting clearance to the approved footprint, prohibiting hunting or harm to fauna, stopping work and notifying the supervising environmental specialist if sensitive species are encountered, installing sediment barriers, containing and disposing of Prosopis material at approved locations, restoring disturbed surfaces, using bunded fuel storage and spill kits, and maintaining daily environmental supervision.

Community health and safety risks include temporary access limitations, risks to residents and livestock near active works, transport related hazards, and potential worker community interaction risks, including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH). Accordingly, mitigation measures include fencing and signage, traffic management protocols, Codes of Conduct for workers, SEA/SH awareness training, and confidential reporting channels.

Occupational health and safety risks include excavation hazards, heavy machinery operation, manual handling of gabion materials, heat stress, and dehydration. Mandatory Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), daily toolbox talks, trained first aid personnel, and structured supervision will be enforced throughout construction.

Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

Stakeholder engagement comprised the joint technical and institutional assessment on 2 October 2025 and community consultations conducted from 2 to 4 October 2025 at Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad. The recorded community meeting involved 54 participants: 12 elders, 11 women and 31 men. Participants included farmers, irrigation users, youth, IDPs and community leaders. Details, issues raised, agreed actions and attendance records are provided in the stakeholder-engagement annex.

Institutional stakeholders emphasized the urgency of addressing recurrent flood impacts affecting both rural settlements and urban areas, as well as the need for climate resilient embankment design. Meanwhile, community members highlighted recurring crop losses, damage to irrigation infrastructure, and erosion of productive lands. They further stressed the importance of local employment opportunities, transparent communication, and long-term maintenance arrangements.

Consultation inputs have been integrated through erosion and access controls, transparent local recruitment, disclosure in Somali and a risk-proportionate, accessible and inclusive project GM. The general GM accepts community and worker concerns through multiple channels. SEA/SH complaints use a separate confidential, survivor-centered pathway and are not mediated by community structures.

Summary of the Grievance Mechanism (GM)

A project level Grievance Mechanism (GM) is established to ensure accessible, transparent, and timely resolution of concerns raised by community members and project workers. Complaints may be submitted verbally or in writing through community focal points, contractors, the PIU, FAO field staff, hotlines, or complaint boxes. Grievances are acknowledged within 48 hours and addressed within 7 to 14 days, depending on complexity.

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Importantly, confidential and survivor centered SEA/SH reporting channels are available and handled exclusively by trained focal points in accordance with ESF requirements, ensuring inclusivity and protection of vulnerable groups.

Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

MoAI-FGS/NPCU provides overall oversight, ESMP approval, compliance monitoring, and reporting. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) provides the national environmental regulatory framework. FAO serves as Supervising Engineer and Technical Assistance provider, responsible for safeguards verification and day-to-day supervision. The Hirshabelle MoAI-HSS PIU leads field coordination and GM management at the state level. The contractor implements ESMP and C-ESMP, including occupational health and safety, pollution prevention, and community safety measures. Community structures support communication and post rehabilitation operation and maintenance.

ESMP Implementation, Monitoring, and Budget

To ensure effective implementation of mitigation measures commensurate with the Moderate E&S Risk classification of the clustered river embankment subprojects (Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad), a dedicated ESMP implementation budget has been allocated.

The clustered ESMP budget is USD 28,561.89: USD 3,107.90 for Hoodleey, USD 20,211.05 for Doologaal and USD 5,242.94 for Bacaad. The allocation is proportionate to each site's length, structures and monitoring needs and covers OHS, pollution prevention, community safety, stakeholder engagement, GM operation, SEA/SH controls, training and supervision.

The allocated budget will cover OHS measures, environmental protection controls, community health and safety provisions, implementation of the SEP, operation of the GM including confidential SEA/SH reporting channels, capacity building, and periodic monitoring and supervision activities in accordance with the ESF.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP), financed by the World Bank and implemented by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI-FGS), supports the long-term resilience of Somalia's agricultural production systems through investments in climate-resilient infrastructure, institutional strengthening, and risk reduction measures. A core priority of the project is the rehabilitation and protection of critical irrigation and flood management infrastructure that safeguards productive assets and vulnerable communities exposed to climate-related shocks.

In Hirshabelle State, particularly in Beledweyne District along the Shabelle River, recurrent riverine flooding has become a major driver of agricultural losses, infrastructure damage, and displacement. The area experienced severe flood events during recent El Niño seasons, characterized by above-average rainfall and prolonged high river discharge levels. These events resulted in embankment overtopping, structural breaches, widespread inundation of farmland, and damage to irrigation systems and residential areas. Floodwaters extended into parts of Beledweyne town, affecting livelihoods, disrupting markets, and increasing recovery costs for both households and local authorities.

In response to these recurring shocks, the FAO technical team, in collaboration with the Hirshabelle State PIU and MoAI-HSS, undertook joint field assessments made in October 2025 to identify priority embankment failure points along the Shabelle River. While emergency repairs were previously carried out in selected critical breach zones and open overflow sections, several vulnerable segments remain structurally weak and not fully stabilized. Among the identified priority areas are the Hoodleey, Doolagaal and Bacaad embankment sections, which continue to pose significant flood risk to adjacent settlements, irrigation systems, and agricultural lands.

Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad are degraded Shabelle River embankment reaches exposed to erosion, overtopping and uncontrolled flood entry. Hoodleey protects approximately 320 households, Doologaal approximately 260 households, and the three Bacaad reaches approximately 300 households, together with village assets, farmland and irrigation access. Their risk profiles differ by settlement proximity, reach length, embankment geometry and hydraulic structures and are assessed separately within this clustered ESMP.

The proposed rehabilitation seeks to transition from reactive emergency repairs toward durable, engineered riverbank stabilization using gabion-based embankment systems, geotextile reinforcement, compacted backfilling, and controlled drainage structures where required. These measures are designed to strengthen structural integrity, reduce erosion, regulate inland runoff, and prevent river backflow during flood peaks. The intervention therefore aligns with the S-FSRP objective of enhancing climate resilience and protecting productive agricultural systems from recurrent flood damage.

To support implementation, the Federal Government entered into a formal Technical Assistance Agreement with FAO. Under this agreement, FAO provides technical assessments, hydrological and topographic surveys, detailed engineering designs, preparation of environmental and social instruments, construction supervision, incident reporting, and support to the project's MIS. FAO's role remains strictly technical assistance and supervision, while MoAI-FGS, through the NPCU, retains overall implementation responsibility. At the state level, the Hirshabelle Ministry of Agriculture and

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Irrigation leads coordination through its PIU. MoECC serves as the national environmental regulatory authority in accordance with applicable environmental legislation.

The rehabilitation of Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad was prioritized following environmental and social screening conducted in accordance with the World Bank ESF and the S-FSRP Environmental and Social Management Framework. The clustered subprojects were classified as Moderate Risk, reflecting the site-specific, temporary, and manageable nature of anticipated impacts. Accordingly, a site-specific ESMP—rather than a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment—is required to guide safe and compliant implementation in line with commitments under the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan.

Consistent with the ESF, including ESS4 and ESS10, and the S-FSRP SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan, the project recognizes potential risks associated with labor influx and contractor-community interactions during construction. Although the subprojects are assessed as Moderate Risk, proactive SEA/SH prevention and response measures are integrated from the outset. These include mandatory Codes of Conduct, worker and community awareness sessions, confidential reporting channels within the GM, and referral pathways to appropriate service providers. Responsibilities for risk prevention, reporting, and monitoring are clearly defined among the contractors, FAO, MoAI-FGS/NPCU, and the Hirshabelle PIU.

1.2 Purpose of the ESMP

This Environmental and Social Management Plan provides the operational framework for identifying, preventing, mitigating, and monitoring environmental and social risks associated with the rehabilitation of the Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad river embankment subprojects in Beledweyne District. It aims to:

- Identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the embankment stabilization works in accordance with the ESF, national regulations, and S-FSRP screening procedures.
- Propose practical, site specific mitigation and monitoring measures that safeguard communities, workers, riverine ecosystems, agricultural lands, and the surrounding environment during construction and operation.
- Define clear institutional roles and coordination mechanisms among MoAI-FGS/NPCU, the Hirshabelle State PIU, FAO as TA provider, the contractor, district authorities, and local community structures.
- Ensure compliance with all relevant S-FSRP safeguard instruments, including the ESMF, SEP, LMP, GM Framework, Security Management Framework, and the SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan.
- Serve as the reference document for the Contractor's C-ESMP, which will translate ESMP requirements into detailed worksite specific procedures covering OHS, labor standards, environmental protection, riverbank stabilization measures, community safety, access management, and emergency preparedness.

By doing so, the ESMP ensures that the rehabilitation works not only strengthen flood protection and safeguard agricultural livelihoods along the Shabelle River, but also uphold the principles of sustainability, climate resilience, inclusivity, and safeguards compliance throughout the project lifecycle.

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1.3 Methodology

Preparation of this ESMP followed a structured, evidence based, and participatory methodology combining desk review, field assessments, hydrological and engineering analysis, and stakeholder engagement. A review of key documents, including the S-FSRP ESMF, national environmental regulations, the TA Agreement, environmental and social screening results, and relevant baseline environmental and social information for Beledweyne District, provided the regulatory and safeguards foundation for the assessment.

Fieldwork was conducted jointly by FAO engineers, Hirshabelle State PIU technical staff, district authorities, and community representatives. These assessments examined existing embankment conditions, erosion patterns, breach points, overflow pathways, structural weaknesses, riverbank stability, inland drainage constraints, and areas exposed to seasonal flooding. Hydrological considerations, including river discharge variability, flood recurrence patterns, El Niño related rainfall impacts, sediment transport, and erosion dynamics, were integrated into both technical design and safeguards planning.

Socioeconomic consultations were conducted with elders, women, youth, farmers, agro pastoral households, internally displaced persons, and local leaders to understand flood history, livelihood impacts, land use patterns, vulnerable groups, safety concerns, and expectations for the embankment rehabilitation works.

Collected data were analyzed in relation to the ESF, national Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulations (2024), and the S-FSRP ESMF to determine risk levels, ESS relevance, and appropriate mitigation measures. The ESMP also incorporates requirements from the SEP, LMP, GM Framework, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan, and OHS guidance. Importantly, the ESMP is structured to support digital reporting through the S-FSRP MIS dashboard, enabling systematic tracking of environmental and social performance indicators during implementation.

Through this combination of technical analysis, regulatory alignment, and community participation, the ESMP provides a realistic, context appropriate, and operational safeguards framework for the successful rehabilitation of the Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad river embankment subprojects in Beledweyne District.

Environmental and Social Screening Tool and Process

The environmental and social screening for the Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad river embankment subprojects were conducted using the World Bank Environmental and Social Screening Tool as prescribed under the S-FSRP ESMF. The screening tool systematically evaluates proposed activities against predefined environmental and social criteria, including land use, river morphology, biodiversity, water resources, labor and working conditions, community health and safety, vulnerability of affected groups, security context, and SEA/SH risk exposure. The tool also identifies the relevance of applicable ESS and determines the appropriate safeguards instrument required.

The screening was carried out through a combination of site inspections, stakeholder consultations, technical assessments, and review of baseline environmental and social conditions. Completed screening checklists and risk classification matrices are provided in Annex 1.

Based on the screening outcomes, the clustered subprojects were classified as Moderate Risk, thereby triggering preparation of a site specific clustered ESMP rather than a full ESIA. The screening results directly informed the scope of impact assessment, selection of mitigation measures, monitoring requirements, and institutional arrangements outlined in this ESMP.

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Brief Explanation of Risk Ranking Methodology

The ESMP uses a qualitative risk ranking methodology consistent with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Risks are screened and ranked based on two core parameters:

1. Likelihood (Probability of Occurrence)

Assessed based on site conditions, past experience, and expert judgment.

- Low – Unlikely to occur
- Moderate – Could occur under certain conditions
- High – Likely to occur without mitigation

2. Consequence (Severity of Impact)

Reflects how serious the environmental or social impact would be if the event occurred.

- Low – Localized, reversible, minimal disruption
- Moderate – Manageable with standard mitigation but may affect communities or workers
- High – Significant, widespread, or long-term impact

3. Risk Rating = Likelihood × Consequence

The combined score categorizes each risk as:

- Low – Minor, routine mitigation required
- Moderate – Needs targeted management measures and monitoring
- Substantial/High – Requires enhanced mitigation, monitoring, and oversight (not applicable here since the project is Moderate)

4. Screening Outcome Informs Management Instruments

The final ranking guides:

- Which ESSs apply
- Whether ESMP or ESIA is required
- Level of monitoring and supervision
- Mitigation measures included in the ESMP

5. Participatory and Evidence-Based

Inputs come from:

- Field observations
- Engineering assessments
- Consultation with communities and authorities
- Review of baseline environmental and social conditions

6. Dynamic and Iterative

Risk ranking is updated throughout the project lifecycle as conditions change, new information emerges, or impacts evolve.

Through this combination of technical analysis, regulatory alignment, and community participation, the ESMP provides a realistic, context-appropriate, and operational safeguards framework for the successful rehabilitation of the Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad river embankment subprojects.

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2. Sub-project Description

2.1 Overview

The three existing river embankment sections at Hoodleey, Doologaal, and Bacaad along the Shabelle River in Beledweyne District have experienced progressive deterioration due to repeated flood events, El Niño related high rainfall, riverbank erosion, overtopping, sediment deposition, and limited structural reinforcement. Over the past decade, increasingly intense Gu and Deyr rainfall seasons, combined with elevated river discharge levels, have significantly increased flood exposure across Beledweyne District. As a result, the affected embankment sections no longer provide adequate protection to adjacent settlements, irrigation systems, and agricultural lands during peak flood periods.

At present, Hoodleey extends approximately 120 meters, Doologaal extends approximately 1,000 meters, and Bacaad covers approximately 255 meters across three sections along structurally vulnerable segments of the riverbank. All sites have experienced localized embankment degradation, slope instability, and uncontrolled inland overflow during high river levels. Hoodleey directly affects approximately 320 households, Doologaal affects approximately 260 households including adjacent farmland and village areas, and Bacaad affects approximately 300 households and associated irrigation infrastructure. Furthermore, portions of these embankments have been subject to previous localized repairs; however, several structurally weak sections persist, resulting in continued flood risk to residential areas and productive farmland.

To reduce flood vulnerability and strengthen long term resilience, the subprojects will rehabilitate and stabilize the embankment sections using engineered gabion structures with compacted backfilling and geotextile reinforcement. The embankments will be constructed to widths ranging between approximately 7.4 meters and 11.2 meters, with proposed heights varying between 2.0 meters and 3.0 meters depending on site specific design conditions. The works will include site clearance, excavation to receive gabion foundations, installation of 1.0 meter and 0.5-meter-thick gabion boxes, placement of graded stone fill, compaction of embankment material to improve structural stability, and installation of geotextile fabric to prevent soil migration and enhance durability.

In addition, Doologaal will incorporate three engineered intake chambers to maintain irrigation connectivity while preserving flood protection integrity. Bacaad will include construction of one drainage inlet structure to regulate inland runoff and reduce localized overtopping risks. These integrated interventions are designed to improve structural integrity, reduce erosion, regulate stormwater discharge, and provide durable flood protection for surrounding communities, irrigation systems, and agricultural areas.

The land on which the three subprojects will be implemented is public land within the existing river embankment alignment, as confirmed in Annex 2. Therefore, no land acquisition, physical displacement, or economic displacement is anticipated. The rehabilitation works are confined to existing embankment footprints and associated auxiliary structures.

Land Status Confirmation. The proposed works are confined to the existing public Shabelle River embankment corridors and associated government-managed hydraulic-structure footprints in Beledweyne District. The Hirshabelle Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation confirms that the works do not require private land acquisition, physical displacement or permanent economic displacement. The contractor shall remain within the approved setting-out limits. Any unforeseen land, asset, crop or livelihood impact shall be reported before disturbance, screened under ESS5 and resolved in

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accordance with the project ESMF; work in the affected area shall not proceed until the required measure is approved. Temporary access restrictions shall be managed through advance notice, sequencing and safe alternative access.

The consolidated risk profile comprises: riverbank erosion, instability, scour, overtopping and sedimentation; localized water-quality deterioration; dust, noise, emissions, fuel spills and waste; limited vegetation clearance, common-fauna disturbance and invasive-species spread; occupational injury from excavation, gabion handling, machinery, lifting, unstable slopes, heat, work near water and drowning; communicable-disease exposure; child and forced labor, unfair recruitment, delayed wages and worker-GM failure; unauthorized access by children, residents and livestock; traffic and road-safety hazards; temporary interruption of irrigation, paths and farm access; worker-community conflict, SEA/SH and security-personnel misconduct; exclusion of women, IDPs, persons with disabilities and minority groups; chance finds; and inadequate E&S supervision, monitoring, reporting and corrective-action closure.

1. Environmental Risks

- Flooding and Hydrological Changes: Excavation and embankment stabilization works may temporarily alter localized drainage patterns or increase sediment transport during construction.
- Soil Erosion and Sediment Runoff: Earthworks along the riverbank may destabilize soil, particularly during rainfall events, leading to erosion or sedimentation if not properly controlled.
- Riverbank Disturbance: Construction activities may temporarily affect river morphology and adjacent riparian areas.
- Dust and Air Emissions: Operation of machinery during excavation and stone placement may generate dust affecting nearby households and farmland.
- Waste Management: Improper disposal of excavated material or construction waste may degrade surrounding land or obstruct natural drainage pathways.

2. Social Risks

- Temporary Access Disruptions: Community members and farmers may experience temporary restrictions on farmland access or irrigation points during construction.
- Community Health and Safety: Open excavations, heavy machinery, transport of gabion materials, and movement of construction vehicles pose safety risks to residents and livestock.
- Flood Exposure During Construction: Incomplete embankment sections during rehabilitation may temporarily increase vulnerability if unexpected rainfall occurs.
- Labor Influx and SEA/SH Risks: Engagement of contracted workers may increase risks related to gender-based violence, exploitation, or social tensions if not properly managed.
- Conflict Over Water Flow: Modifications to drainage pathways may raise concerns among upstream or downstream users if not clearly communicated.

3. Technical and Operational Risks

- Design and Construction Quality Risks: Inadequate foundation preparation, improper gabion installation, or insufficient compaction could compromise structural performance.
- Drainage Structure Performance: Poor installation of intake gates or inadequate maintenance may reduce effectiveness of controlled runoff systems.
- O and M Capacity Gaps: Limited technical capacity for routine inspection and maintenance may affect long term embankment performance.
- Structural Failure Under Extreme Flood Events: Flood magnitudes exceeding design assumptions may challenge structural resilience.

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4. Security and Fragility Risks

- Theft or Vandalism of Materials: Construction materials, equipment, or installed gate components may be vulnerable to theft in fragile settings.
- Supply Chain and Transport Constraints: Delivery of gabion materials, stone filling, and construction equipment may face logistical challenges due to road conditions or seasonal access limitations.

2.2 Location of the Sub-project

The three river embankment subprojects are located within Beledweyne District, Hiiraan Region, Hirshabelle State, Somalia, along the Shabelle River. The coordinates below, together with their corresponding geo mapped photographs, confirm the precise location of each embankment section and delineate the start and end points of the rehabilitation alignments. The geo referenced photos were captured during field assessments and form part of the safeguard's documentation for verification and monitoring purposes.

Table 1: Embankment Location Coordinates

Embankment Name	Start Point Latitude	Start Point Longitude	End Point Latitude	End Point Longitude
Hoodleey	4.788054	45.212019	4.788175	45.211527
Doologaal	4.782101	45.198990	4.779199	45.194565
Bacaad	4.867546	45.156150	4.863717	45.159117

The coordinates of auxiliary structures, including intake chambers at Doologaal, drainage inlet structure at Bacaad, gabion alignments, and associated stabilization works, are provided in the engineering drawings and sectional layouts included in this ESMP (see Annex 3: Drawings and Sections Layout). These detailed layouts ensure traceability of all infrastructure components within the approved public land boundaries along the Shabelle River embankment corridor.

2.3 Scope of Works

The clustered intervention comprises: Hoodleey 1, 60 m long, 7.4 m wide and 2.0 m high; Hoodleey 2, 60 m long, 11.2 m wide and 3.0 m high; Doologaal, 1,000 m long, 7.4 m wide and 2.5 m high with three canal intake chambers; and Bacaad 1, Bacaad 2 and Bacaad 3, respectively 120 m, 50 m and 85 m long, each 7.4 m wide and 2.0 m high, with one drainage inlet at Bacaad 3. All reaches include the applicable setting-out, clearance, excavation, compacted fill, hardcore toe, gabions, geotextile, tie-ins, access controls, reinstatement and signboard work. No solar PV, pumps, pump houses, elevated tanks or standalone pipelines are included.

The three river embankment rehabilitation subprojects involve the stabilization and strengthening of existing flood protection structures along the Shabelle River at Hoodleey, Doologaal, and Bacaad, with the objective of reducing recurrent flood damage, protecting agricultural lands and residential areas, and enhancing long term climate resilience in Beledweyne District.

The scope of works comprises integrated civil, hydraulic, and structural activities designed to improve embankment stability, regulate inland runoff, reduce erosion, and enhance protection against seasonal flood events and El Niño related high discharge conditions. The principal activities include:

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- Site preparation and earthworks, including site clearance, surveying and setting out, excavation to receive gabion foundations, embankment reshaping, compaction of fill material to specified density requirements, slope formation, and reinstatement works along the 120-meter alignment at Hoodleey, the 1,000-meter alignment at Doologaal, and the 255-meter combined alignment at Bacaad.
- Construction of engineered gabion retaining structures, including installation of 1.0 meter and 0.5-meter-thick gabion boxes with graded stone filling, placement in accordance with approved engineering drawings, tying and anchoring of gabion units, and progressive layering to achieve structural stability and erosion resistance.
- Installation of geotextile fabric behind gabion structures to prevent soil migration, improve filtration, and enhance long term structural integrity, including surface preparation, overlapping, anchoring, and protective backfilling.
- Provision and compaction of well graded hardcore foundation layers beneath gabion installations to ensure stable load distribution and minimize settlement risks.
- Construction of intake chambers at Doologaal, including excavation, reinforced concrete foundations, masonry walls, plastering, slab casting, and installation of HDPE pipes and associated fittings to maintain irrigation connectivity and controlled water abstraction while preserving embankment integrity.
- Construction of a drainage inlet structure at Bacaad, including reinforced concrete base elements, masonry and protective works, and associated hydraulic components designed to regulate inland runoff and reduce overtopping risks during peak flood conditions.
- Installation of erosion control and riverbank protection measures, including slope stabilization, compaction of embankment shoulders, and localized stone protection where required to reduce scouring and overtopping risks.
- Post construction site restoration and reinstatement activities, including removal of temporary works, disposal of surplus materials at designated locations, and stabilization of disturbed areas.
- Installation of project signboards displaying project identification details, implementing agencies, and donor information to ensure transparency and community awareness**.**

Collectively, these works will strengthen structural integrity along critical embankment sections, reduce the likelihood of breach and overtopping during seasonal floods, protect approximately 320 households at Hoodleey, 260 households at Doologaal, and 300 households at Bacaad, safeguard adjacent agricultural lands and irrigation systems, and enhance resilience to extreme rainfall variability and river discharge fluctuations in Beledweyne District.

2.4 Duration and Workforce

The three river embankment rehabilitation subprojects at Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad are expected to be completed within four to six months, depending on river discharge conditions, rainfall variability, seasonal accessibility, material delivery timelines, and site logistics along the Shabelle River corridor. Given the scale of excavation works, gabion installation, compaction activities, construction of intake chambers, and installation of drainage intake structures, implementation may be phased to ensure structural quality, worker safety, and compliance with environmental and social safeguards.

Construction activities will require an estimated workforce of approximately 60 to 75 personnel distributed across the two sites, including about 20 to 25 skilled workers such as site engineers, machine operators, masons, steel fabricators, carpenters, and drainage structure technicians, together with approximately 40 to 50 unskilled laborers recruited by gender to support excavation,

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stone placement, embankment compaction, backfilling, masonry works, and general site activities. Daily construction activities will typically run from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., six days per week, allowing adequate time for supervision, environmental monitoring, and adherence to OHS protocols.

To strengthen community ownership and support livelihood opportunities in flood affected areas, the contractor will prioritize hiring workers from Hoodleey, Damaloow, Bacaad and surrounding Beledweyne District communities. Women, youth, and vulnerable households will be considered for suitable non-technical roles in accordance with contractual bid clauses and the project's inclusion principles. Through implementation, the contractor will comply with the LMP, maintain a functional Worker GM, and ensure safe, fair, and non-discriminatory working conditions consistent with national labor legislation and ESS2 requirements.

2.5 Machinery and Materials

- Machinery: Excavators, bulldozers, tipper trucks, wheel loaders, backhoe loaders, graders, compactors, vibratory rollers, concrete mixers, plate compactors, lifting equipment for gabion placement, steel cutting and fabrication tools for drainage gate installation, and associated site equipment required for embankment stabilization works.
- Materials: Gabion boxes (1.0 meter and 0.5-meter thickness), graded stone fill, geotextile fabric, cement, aggregates, hardcore, reinforcement steel, rubble stones, concrete materials for intake chambers and drainage structures, HDPE pipes and fittings, steel gate plates, threaded spindles, protective coatings, and project signboard materials. All materials will be sourced from licensed and approved suppliers to ensure structural quality and durability.
- Fuel and Lubricants: Procured from authorized vendors and stored in properly bunded, secure areas with spill containment measures in compliance with OHS and environmental management requirements. Refueling and maintenance activities will be conducted in designated areas to minimize contamination risks along the riverbank.
- Water Use: Water required for construction activities, including concrete mixing, curing, compaction, and dust suppression, will be sourced from approved local boreholes or municipal supplies. Water abstraction from the Shabelle River during peak flood conditions will be managed to avoid interference with community irrigation and domestic use.
- Waste Handling: Excavated soil suitable for reuse will be utilized for embankment shaping and backfilling. Surplus non-hazardous construction waste will be transported to designated disposal sites approved by district authorities. Hazardous waste such as used oils, oily rags, filters, and chemical residues will be managed under a site-specific Waste Management Plan and disposed of through licensed waste contractors in accordance with ESF requirements.

2.6 Project Alternatives

The analysis of project alternatives examined several technical and design options to identify the most appropriate, environmentally sound, and socially supported solution for rehabilitating the Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad river embankment subprojects in Beledweyne District. The options reviewed included maintaining the existing weakened embankments without structural reinforcement, undertaking partial soil backfilling of breached sections only, constructing full compacted earth embankments without structural facing, installing reinforced concrete retaining walls, and adopting gabion-based riverbank stabilization with soil embankment support at the rear. Each option was assessed in terms of its ability to withstand seasonal flood peaks, resist erosion, regulate inland runoff, minimize long term maintenance costs, and provide durable protection to adjacent settlements and agricultural lands.

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Technical and institutional consultations were held on 2 October 2025, followed by site-community consultations from 2 to 4 October 2025. The recorded community meeting involved 54 persons: 12 elders, 11 women and 31 men. Participants confirmed recurrent flood damage, the weakness of emergency earth repairs, the need for controlled irrigation access, local employment transparency, worksite safety and an accessible GM. The consultation summary, participant breakdown, issues and agreed actions are presented in the stakeholder-engagement annex.

Based on technical evaluation and community feedback, strong preference was expressed for the use of gabion box structures with compacted soil embankment support at the rear, rather than full soil embankment construction. This hybrid design approach is widely practiced in Beledweyne and has been implemented by FAO and other development partners in previous flood protection interventions along the Shabelle River. The gabion facing provides structural stability and erosion resistance under high flow conditions, while the compacted soil backfill enhances embankment mass and slope stability. Communities indicated that this method has demonstrated better performance during recent flood events compared to unreinforced soil embankments.

Reinforced concrete retaining walls were considered; however, this option was assessed as cost intensive, less adaptable to localized settlement or differential movement, and more complex to repair under field conditions. Similarly, reliance on soil embankment alone was determined to be technically inadequate for high velocity riverbank sections and more vulnerable to scouring and breach formation.

Accordingly, the selected design includes installation of engineered gabion retaining structures along the river facing side, supported by compacted soil embankment at the rear, incorporation of geotextile filtration layers, and construction of controlled drainage intake structures at Doolagaal. This integrated approach enhances structural integrity, reduces erosion risk, improves resilience to extreme rainfall variability, and aligns with established best practice for flood defense structures in Beledweyne. The selected alternative therefore reflects the technically sound, locally accepted, and jointly agreed solution to strengthen riverbank protection and reduce recurrent flood impacts across the two subproject sites.

Table 2: With Project and Without Project Scenario

Aspect	With Project Scenario	Without Project Scenario
Flood Protection Capacity	Structural stabilization of 120 m at Hoodleey, 1,000 m at Doologaal, and 255 m at Bacaad using engineered gabion embankments with compacted soil backfill and geotextile reinforcement.	Continued structural weakness, localized breaches, and high probability of embankment overtopping during seasonal floods.
Household Protection	Direct protection of approximately 320 households at Hoodleey, 260 households at Doologaal, and 300 households at Bacaad, including adjacent agricultural lands and irrigation systems.	Recurrent flooding of residential areas and farmlands, resulting in repeated losses, livelihood disruption, and displacement risks.
Agricultural and Irrigation Protection	Improved protection of irrigation systems and productive farmland, including intake chambers at Doologaal and drainage regulation at Bacaad.	Continued damage to irrigation infrastructure, sediment deposition on farmland, and

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		reduced agricultural productivity.
Riverbank Erosion	Installation of gabion facing improves erosion resistance, slope stability, and structural durability under high discharge conditions.	Ongoing riverbank erosion, scouring, and progressive degradation of earthen embankments.
Drainage Regulation	Intake chambers at Doologaal and drainage inlet structure at Bacaad allow controlled abstraction and regulated inland runoff while reducing overtopping risks.	Unregulated overflow and backflow during peak discharge, increasing inland flood damage and waterlogging.
Livelihood Protection	Reduced crop losses, improved irrigation reliability, and strengthened agro pastoral productivity.	Continued crop damage, irrigation disruption, and increased vulnerability of farming and pastoral livelihoods.
Climate Resilience	Enhanced resilience to extreme rainfall variability and El Niño related flood events through durable structural reinforcement.	Increasing exposure to high intensity flood events and greater economic losses under changing climate conditions.
Infrastructure Sustainability	Gabion based stabilization with compacted soil support provides durable, locally proven, and field adaptable flood defense solution.	Repeated emergency soil repairs with limited durability and escalating maintenance costs.

2.7 Access and Logistics

Access to Hoodleey, Doologaal at Damaloow Village, and Bacaad relies on existing feeder roads and agricultural tracks within Beledweyne District. Conditions vary by site and may deteriorate during the Gu and Deyr rains. The contractor shall verify bridge, turning, loading and community-access constraints during pre-construction planning and implement the Traffic Management Plan for material delivery and machinery movement.

Bacaad site is in Bacaad Village approximately 20 kilometers from Beledweyne town. Access to Bacaad will primarily utilize the Beledweyne–Gala'ayo feeder road before branching into local rural tracks leading to the embankment sections. While portions of this route may experience seasonal deterioration during heavy rainfall, it remains the established access corridor and is expected to adequately support construction logistics with proper scheduling and coordination.

From the main feeder roads, access to the riverbank embankment alignments is through existing rural tracks and informal access routes currently used by community members and farmers. Construction activities will involve the movement of excavators, bulldozers, tipper trucks, compactors, stone delivery vehicles, concrete materials, steel components, HDPE pipes, and gabion materials along these routes.

The contractor will coordinate closely with community elders, farmland owners, and local leaders to facilitate safe and orderly access to the riverbank, minimize disruption to agricultural activities, and ensure continued access to irrigation systems and farmland areas during construction. Temporary material storage areas for gabion boxes, graded stone fill, cement, reinforcement steel, and drainage

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components will be identified in consultation with the communities to ensure safety, security, and avoidance of interference with livelihood activities.

To safeguard community health and safety, appropriate signage, warning notices, and physical barriers will be installed in areas where excavation, embankment stabilization, or heavy machinery operations are ongoing. Where construction zones intersect with existing footpaths or farmland access routes, alternative access paths will be maintained. These access and logistics arrangements will comply with OHS requirements and the provisions of ESS4 on Community Health and Safety.

2.8 Project Beneficiaries

The three river embankment subprojects will directly benefit households residing in Hoodleey Village, Damaloow Village (Doologaal), and Bacaad Village within Beledweyne District. Hoodleey is expected to directly protect approximately 320 households, Doologaal approximately 260 households, and Bacaad approximately 300 households, in addition to safeguarding adjacent agricultural lands and irrigation systems along the Shabelle River.

Recurrent flooding in recent years, including El Niño related high discharge events, has resulted in repeated damage to homes, farmlands, and irrigation infrastructure across these locations. Floodwaters have caused crop losses, erosion of cultivated land, sediment deposition, and temporary displacement of affected households. Structural degradation of the embankments has further increased vulnerability of rural settlements and irrigation dependent livelihoods to seasonal flood risks.

With the rehabilitation and structural reinforcement of the 120-meter embankment at Hoodleey, the 1,000-meter embankment at Doologaal, and the 255-meter embankment sections at Bacaad, the subprojects will significantly reduce the likelihood of breach and overtopping during peak flood periods. The improved structural integrity, erosion resistance, controlled abstraction through intake chambers at Doologaal, and drainage regulation at Bacaad will enhance protection of residential areas, reduce agricultural losses, and strengthen livelihood stability for flood exposed households.

In addition to enhanced flood protection, the project will generate short term employment opportunities during construction and contribute to long term resilience through strengthened embankment performance and improved flood risk reduction capacity. By reinforcing critical flood defense infrastructure, the subprojects are expected to support agricultural productivity, reduce recurrent recovery costs, and improve overall climate resilience in Beledweyne District.

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3. Environmental and Social Baseline

3.1 Environmental Baseline

This baseline distinguishes the physical, biological and socioeconomic setting of each clustered location. Hoodleey comprises two short settlement-protection reaches totaling 120 m; Hoodleey 1 is 60 m long, 7.4 m wide and 2.0 m high, while Hoodleey 2 is 60 m long, 11.2 m wide and 3.0 m high. Doologaal is a 1,000 m agricultural and village-protection reach, 7.4 m wide and 2.5 m high, with three canal intake chambers. Bacaad comprises three village and farmland protection reaches of 120 m, 50 m and 85 m, each 7.4 m wide and 2.0 m high; Bacaad 3 includes one drainage inlet structure. The sites share a modified riverine-agricultural setting but differ in settlement proximity, land use, drainage interfaces, vegetation and sensitive receptors. No solar system, pump, pump house, elevated tank or standalone pipeline is included.

Living Environment (Flora and Fauna): The Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad footprints are modified riverine and agricultural environments containing cultivated land, fallow plots, scattered shrubs, grasses and localized riverbank vegetation. Prosopis juliflora is present in disturbed areas. Common fauna may include birds, reptiles, amphibians, rodents and livestock; no protected area, critical habitat or threatened species was identified within the work footprints. Clearance shall remain within approved limits, and invasive vegetation shall be contained and disposed of without spreading seed or cut material.

Wildlife presence within the project area is limited due to long-term human settlement, agricultural expansion, seasonal flooding, and proximity to Beletweyne town. Fauna commonly observed include small reptiles, rodents, amphibians, and bird species adapted to human-dominated environments. No protected species, critical habitats, or sensitive ecosystems are known or expected along the canal alignment. Nevertheless, the contractor will remain vigilant during construction, and any unexpected sightings of fauna of concern will be reported to local authorities, with works suspended if necessary.

Physical Environment (Climate, Air, Noise, Soils, Topography):

- Climate and Ambient Conditions: The sub-project area lies within the Middle Shabelle floodplain under a hot semi-arid to sub-humid climate. Mean daily temperatures typically range between 26°C and 38°C, with peak daytime temperatures exceeding 40°C during the Jilaal season (January–March). Annual rainfall is bimodal, with Gu (April–June) and Deyr (October–November) seasons contributing approximately 400–550 mm/year, subject to high interannual variability. Extreme rainfall associated with El Niño events (2019–2020; 2021) has caused major flooding, bank overtopping, and sediment deposition in the Beledweyne river corridor.
- Air Quality and Dust: Ambient air quality is generally good due to the rural setting and absence of industrial sources. During the dry season, background particulate matter is elevated due to unpaved roads and agricultural activities. Construction-related dust is expected to be localized and temporary, with typical rural PM10 concentrations in similar settings ranging between 50–150 µg/m³ during active earthworks, reducing rapidly with distance and mitigation measures.
- Noise Environment: Baseline noise levels are low, dominated by agricultural machinery and vehicular movement, estimated at 40–55 dB(A) during daytime. Construction equipment may temporarily raise noise levels to 65–80 dB(A) within immediate work zones. These levels are

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consistent with rural construction environments and manageable through scheduling and equipment maintenance.

- Soils and Topography: Soils along the riverbank alignment are predominantly alluvial clay-loams and silty loams, characterized by:
    - High fertility and suitability for irrigated agriculture
    - Moderate to high salinity risk under poor drainage
    - High erodibility when exposed during flooding or excavation

Soil compaction, waterlogging, and surface erosion are common degradation processes. No known soil contamination sources exist in the project area. Terrain is flat to gently sloping (<2%), facilitating gravity-based distribution but increasing flood susceptibility.

Hydrology and Water Resources:

Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad lie along the Shabelle River, a seasonal transboundary system with substantial upstream and interannual variability. Flood exposure rises during high Gu and Deyr flows. Doologaal requires three controlled canal intake chambers, while Bacaad 3 requires one drainage inlet to pass local runoff without creating an uncontrolled weakness in the flood-protection line.

- **Hydrological Characteristics:**
    - Peak river flows typically occur during Gu and Deyr seasons
    - Flood recurrence in Beledweyne is estimated at 2–5-year intervals
    - Historical flood events (2019–2021) inundated large areas of farmland and settlements at the clustered sites
- **Water Abstraction and Use:**
  Current River water abstraction along the Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad sections are informal, inefficient, and constrained by embankment deterioration and uncontrolled access points. Competing uses include upstream irrigation schemes and small-scale informal pumping by local farmers. The project does not involve groundwater abstraction. The proposed rehabilitation is designed to improve structural integrity and regulate flood flows rather than increase abstraction volumes, thereby enhancing efficiency and reducing uncontrolled losses and potential user conflicts. During community consultations, concerns were raised regarding the proposed embankment height and potential difficulties in accessing river water for irrigation purposes. In response, and following technical review, the design incorporates intake chambers along the embankment alignment to facilitate controlled and safe water access while maintaining flood protection objectives.

Biodiversity and Ecosystems (ESS6)

- No critical habitat, protected area or ecologically sensitive zone was identified within the approved embankment and hydraulic-structure footprints.
- Fauna: Faunal presence is limited to species tolerant of human disturbance, including:
- Small mammals (rodents)
- Reptiles (lizards, snakes)
- Amphibians
- Common bird species (weavers, doves, egrets)

No migratory corridors or threatened species are known. Biodiversity sensitivity is therefore assessed as Low, consistent with the project's Moderate Risk classification.

Waste Management Context (ESS3)

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Formal waste-management services are limited in the Hoodleey, Damaloow and Bacaad communities. The contractor shall therefore agree on approved collection, storage, transport and disposal arrangements with the district authority before mobilization. Waste shall not be burned, buried, placed on farmland or discharged to the river.

- Informal dumping
- Open burning
- Small community disposal areas

No licensed hazardous waste facilities exist locally. Construction waste (soil, vegetation, concrete debris, scrap metal) will be managed through project-approved disposal sites, while oils and lubricants will be handled under the C-ESMP using controlled storage and off-site disposal.

Climate Change and Hazard Interaction

Climate projections for central Somalia indicate:

- Rising temperatures (+1.5–2.0°C by mid-century)
- Increased rainfall variability
- Higher flood intensity during extreme events

The interaction between flood protection, drainage and irrigation access is a key design and E&S consideration. The cluster uses gabion protection, compacted backfill, geotextile filtration and hardcore toe protection; controlled water movement is provided only through three intake chambers at Doologaal and one drainage inlet at Bacaad 3.

3.2 Social Baseline

Socio-Economic Context: Beledweyne District where the Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad subprojects will be implemented, is located within Beledweyne District, the administrative and economic center of Hiiraan Region. Beledweyne functions as a strategic hub for irrigated agriculture, livestock trade, humanitarian operations, and cross-border commerce with Ethiopia. The district hosts diverse livelihood systems including irrigated agriculture, livestock rearing, petty trade, wage labor, and remittance-supported income activities.

The Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad communities comprise riverine farming households whose livelihoods depend on the Shabelle River, irrigated agriculture, livestock and small trade. Hoodleey has the closest concentration of households; Doologaal combines village and agricultural exposure; and Bacaad primarily protects village assets and productive farmland. IDPs and other vulnerable households may depend on casual labor and shared access routes and therefore require inclusive consultation, safe access and equal access to the GM.

Livelihoods: Livelihoods in Beledweyne and surrounding areas are strongly dependent on irrigated agriculture supported by the Shabelle River. Crops commonly cultivated include maize, sorghum, sesame, vegetables, and fodder crops. Livestock rearing including cattle, goats, and sheep provides supplementary income, milk production, and asset security.

Recurrent flooding, particularly during El Niño related high discharge periods, has significantly affected crop production, damaged irrigation infrastructure, eroded farmland, and increased household vulnerability. Embankment breaches at Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad have contributed to repeated flood losses. The rehabilitation of these embankments is therefore expected to stabilize agricultural production, reduce crop loss, protect irrigation systems, and strengthen livelihood resilience.

Women contribute substantially to household livelihoods through farming support activities, livestock management, food processing, and small-scale trading. Youth and IDP households often engage in casual labor or informal trade within Beledweyne town. The project is expected to improve economic

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stability by reducing flood-related disruptions and providing temporary employment during construction.
Administration and Governance: The project area falls under the authority of the Beledweyne District Administration and MoAI-HSS, which oversee agricultural development, irrigation management, and land-use coordination. Local governance structures include village elders, religious leaders, irrigation committees, and customary dispute resolution bodies.
Clan based structures continue to influence land allocation, river access, and conflict mediation. Coordination with these structures has been maintained throughout project preparation and will continue during construction and operation in line with the SEP.

Gender Considerations and GBV Risks: Hiiraan Region reflects strong gender norms influencing land access, agricultural decision-making, and financial control. Women actively participate in farming, livestock care, water collection, and household management but often have limited formal authority over land or infrastructure decisions.
District level risks of GBV and SEA/SH are recognized, particularly in contexts involving labor influx and power imbalances. Although reported incidents in Beledweyne are limited, construction activities may heighten risk if unmanaged. The project will adhere to the SEA/SH Action Plan and require contractor compliance with Codes of Conduct, worker sensitization, confidential GM channels, and survivor-centered referral pathways.

Local Community Composition: The population of Beledweyne and surrounding areas is predominantly composed of local Hiiraan clans, complemented by IDPs originating from flood- and drought-affected areas of central and southern Somalia. Clan structures influence leadership, land access, and resource management.
Social cohesion is generally stable; however, competition over irrigation water and disputes arising from flood damage between upstream and downstream users have historically contributed to tensions. Strengthening embankment stability is expected to reduce resource-based conflict linked to flood losses.

Vulnerable and Minority Groups: Vulnerable groups include minority clan households, IDPs, women-headed households, persons with disabilities, elderly residents, and land-poor farmers. These groups may have limited access to consultations, employment opportunities, and recovery resources following flood events.
The project will ensure inclusive participation, targeted outreach, and equitable access to employment in line with ESS10.

Access to Electricity, Health Facilities and Education: Surrounding villages such as Bacaad has limited access to basic social infrastructure. While Beledweyne town provides access to schools, health facilities, and markets, many rural households must travel to access these services were Hoodleey and Dooalagaal subprojects will be implemented. During major flood events, road access is often disrupted, delaying medical care and market participation.
Electricity is limited, with households relying on small solar systems or generators. Flood events further disrupt power access and communication networks. Stabilizing embankments is expected to reduce seasonal isolation and improve continuity of access to essential services.

Economic Indicators: Household income levels are generally low, with many families living near or below the poverty threshold. Agricultural production remains the primary income source but is highly vulnerable to flood damage. Households supplement income through small trade, wage labor, remittances, and livestock sales.

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Beledweyne serves as the main market hub; however, transport costs, flood-related road damage, and seasonal disruptions limit full market participation. Reducing flood risk is expected to lower economic shocks and recovery costs.

Social Infrastructure: Bacaad, Hoodleey and Howlwadaag is connected to Beledweyne town through feeder roads, which remain generally accessible though occasionally degraded during heavy rainfall. Internal rural tracks may become difficult during flood periods. Public transport services are informal but available.
Mobile phone coverage is generally available, while internet access remains limited. Communication is primarily facilitated through mobile networks and community structures.

Cultural and Religious Practices: Social organization is shaped by clan structures, Islamic traditions, and customary norms influencing land use, river access, and conflict resolution. Religious leaders and elders play central roles in mediation and community mobilization.
Men typically dominate public decision-making regarding land and water management, while women maintain significant responsibility for household welfare and food security.

Conflict and Social Cohesion: Hiiraan Region has historically experienced resource-based tensions, particularly related to irrigation water distribution and flood impacts. Informal dispute resolution mechanisms led by elders and religious leaders remain active and effective.
Strengthening embankment integrity is expected to reduce recurrent flood damage and associated disputes over crop loss and land degradation.

Migration and Mobility: Seasonal mobility remains common. Flood events often trigger temporary displacement, while dry-season migration for labor also occurs. These movements affect household composition and labor availability. Women, children, and elderly members often remain in villages while working-aged men seek employment elsewhere.

Food Security and Nutrition: Food security is highly sensitive to flood cycles and rainfall variability. Flooding can destroy standing crops, disrupt markets, and reduce food availability. Households rely on coping mechanisms including borrowing, selling livestock, reducing consumption, and humanitarian assistance during severe flood seasons.
Reducing flood exposure through embankment stabilization is expected to improve agricultural stability and reduce vulnerability to food insecurity.

Access to Finance: Formal financial services are limited. Households rely on mobile money, informal credit, remittances, and clan-based support systems. Vulnerable groups face additional barriers to accessing finance, including lack of collateral and financial literacy.

Community Organizations and Social Network: Community organizations are structured around elders, irrigation committees, women's groups, and informal farmer associations. These groups play key roles in mobilizing labor, resolving disputes, and coordinating with external actors. Humanitarian agencies periodically support flood response and recovery efforts in the area.

Disaster Risk and Resilience: Beledweyne District and surrounding areas are highly exposed to climate-related hazards, particularly riverine flooding associated with seasonal rainfall variability and El Niño events. Flooding remains the primary hazard, resulting in embankment breaches, crop loss, and displacement.

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Formal disaster preparedness systems are limited, with early warning information typically disseminated through government channels and community networks. Community resilience relies heavily on social cohesion, customary coping strategies, and external humanitarian support.

The rehabilitation of Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad embankments is therefore aligned with strengthening flood resilience, protecting agricultural assets, reducing recovery costs, and supporting long-term climate adaptation in line with S-FSRP objectives.

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4. Legal and Regulatory Framework

The relevant national environmental and social legislation, as well as the WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) under which the (S-FSRP) is financed will guide the implementation of this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Subproject. Together, these frameworks ensure that project activities are carried out in a manner that safeguards the environment, promotes social inclusion, and upholds the principles of sustainability and accountability.

4.1 National Legal and Institutional Framework

The provisional Constitution of Somalia:

Article 10 – Human Dignity: Human dignity is the basis for all human rights. It is inviolable and must be protected by all. The State power must not be exercised in a manner that violates human dignity.

Article 11 – Equality: All citizens, regardless of sex, religion, social or economic status, political opinion, clan, disability, occupation, birth or dialect shall have equal rights and duties before the law. The State must not discriminate against any person on the basis of age, race, color, tribe, ethnicity, culture, dialect, gender, birth, disability, religion, political opinion, occupation, or wealth. Thus, all laws, or political and administrative actions that are designed to achieve full equality for individuals or groups who are disadvantaged, or have suffered from discrimination in the past, shall be deemed to be not discriminatory.

Article 24 – Labor Relations: Every person has the right to fair labor relations. All workers, particularly women, have a special right of protection from sexual abuse, segregation and discrimination in the workplace and, every labor law and practice shall comply with gender equality in the workplace.

Article 32 – Right of Access to Information: Every person has the right of access to information held by the state, and the right of access to any information that is held by another person which is required for the exercise or protection of any other just right.

Article 27 (1 & 5) – Economic and social rights- right to clean portable water. Women, aged, disabled, and minorities who have suffered discrimination to be supported to realize their full potential.

Article 43 Land: land is recognized as primary resource and the basis of the people's livelihood; b) land shall be held, used and managed in an equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable manner; c) the FGS shall develop a national land policy, which shall be subject to constant review, d) no permit may be granted regarding the permanent use of any portion of the land, sea or air of the territory of the Federal Republic of Somalia, e) the FGS, in consultation with the FMS and other stakeholders, shall regulate land policy, and land control and use measures.

Article 45 (—Environment‖) states that the government shall give priority to the protection, conservation, and preservation of the environment against anything that may cause harm to natural biodiversity and the ecosystem. Furthermore, all people have a duty to safeguards and enhance the environment and participate in the development, execution, management, conservation and protection of the natural resources and the environment. The FGS and the governments of the FMS affected by environmental damage shall take urgent measures to clean up hazardous waste dumped on the land or in the waters of the FGS; take necessary measures to reverse desertification, deforestation and environmental degradation, and to conserve the environment and prevent

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activities that damage the natural resources and the environment of the nation, among other measures.

4.2. Relevant National legislation

Environmental Protection and Management Act (April 2024), National Health Professionals Council Act (LR. 31/2020) and Law No. 9 of 26 January 1989; Draft National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulations

Environmental Protection and Management Act, 2024: The act guarantees the right to a clean, safe and healthy environment, provides requirements for waste management including hazardous wastes. The act requires the application of the polluter pay and precautionary principle in environment management. The construction project is required to adhere to all the relevant requirements prescribed by the act.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (ESIA) 2024: Part III, regulations 13, 16 and 17, guides public participation, collection and incorporation of views from the public.

the Somali Labour Code (Law No. 36 of 2024), the Public Health legislation, Somalia National Gender Policy (2016) includes strategies to eradicate harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and child marriage and to improve services for the management of GBV/SEAH cases.

Institutionally, environmental and social management responsibilities are shared among several entities. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) provides overall project oversight, while FAO Somalia supervises day-to-day implementation and safeguards compliance, and the State MoAI facilitates local coordination, security, and grievance management. In parallel, the Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) serves as the national authority for environmental and social regulation in accordance with the Environmental Protection and Management Act (2024). Collectively, these institutions ensure compliance with Somalia's environmental and social laws throughout the project cycle.

4.3 The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

As the Subprojects are risk-rated 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.

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Table 3: Summary of Potential Environmental and Social Risks

ESS	Specific Relevancy (Risks Only)
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	- Addresses the risk of riverbank erosion, embankment instability, and structural failure during excavation and installation of gabion structures. - Addresses the risk of hydrological alterations such as localized backflow, overtopping, or inadequate drainage intake control. - Addresses the risk of temporary restriction of river access for irrigation abstraction during construction works. - Addresses the risk of improper gabion installation, inadequate compaction, or failure of geotextile filtration layers leading to structural weakness. - Addresses the risk of cumulative impacts arising from recurrent flood events combined with climate variability. - Addresses the risk of water access tensions among upstream and downstream irrigation users during construction phase disruptions. - Addresses the risk of uncontrolled runoff concentration or poor slope stabilization leading to downstream erosion. - Addresses the risk of weak ESMP and C-ESMP implementation across clustered embankment sections. - Addresses the risk of poor coordination between the Contractor, FAO, NPCU, and State PIU leading to unmanaged environmental and social impacts. - Addresses the risk of inadequate monitoring of embankment performance and drainage functionality following rehabilitation. - Addresses the risk of exclusion of vulnerable households, IDPs, women, and minority groups from consultations and employment opportunities. - Addresses the risk of failing to establish and operationalize a functional GM and confidential SEA/SH reporting mechanism. -
ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions	- Addresses the risk of child labor or forced labor due to informal recruitment practices in rural settings. - Addresses the risk of unfair or non-transparent recruitment, including exclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable households from employment opportunities. - Addresses the risk of delayed wage payments and labor-related grievances. - Addresses the risk of workers operating without written contracts or clear employment terms.

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ESS	Specific Relevancy (Risks Only)
	- Addresses the risk of injuries from heavy machinery, deep excavations, embankment slope collapse, and gabion installation works. - Addresses the risk of exposure to excessive heat, dehydration, and heat stress during peak construction periods. - Addresses the risk of inadequate provision or inconsistent use of PPE. - Addresses the risk of unsafe lifting and handling of heavy gabion boxes, stones, and reinforcement materials. - Addresses the risk of unsafe internal site access routes and poor material storage organization. - Addresses the risk of weak implementation of the LMP and absence of a confidential Worker GM. - Addresses the risk of inadequate OHS incident reporting, root cause analysis, and record keeping. -
ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	- Addresses the risk of dust emissions from excavation, vehicle movement, and dry soil surfaces. - Addresses the risk of noise and vibration affecting nearby households and farm users, even if impacts are minor in a rural agropastoral setting. - Addresses the risk of air emissions (smoke, diesel fumes) from poorly maintained machinery, even if overall impacts are limited. - Addresses the risk of fuel and oil spills contaminating soil and canal water. - Addresses the risk of increased turbidity and sediment loads in irrigation canals and drainage channels. - Addresses the risk of accumulation of construction debris and vegetation waste near riverbank and drainage work areas. - Addresses the risk of inadequate waste segregation, including hazardous versus non-hazardous materials. - Addresses the risk of waste disposal in unauthorized locations and community exposure to unsafe waste piles. - Addresses the risk of erosion and sedimentation affecting river embankment systems.
ESS4: Community Health, Safety, and Security	- Addresses the risk of community exposure to construction hazards including heavy machinery, excavation zones, and embankment works. - Addresses the risk of unsafe access along riverbanks during partial construction or incomplete stabilization. - Addresses the risk to children and livestock moving near excavation pits and unfinished embankment slopes. - Addresses the risk of accidental drowning in the river near active construction zones.

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ESS	Specific Relevancy (Risks Only)
	- Addresses the risk of disruption to irrigation access points during construction. - Addresses the risk of increased traffic along feeder roads leading to accidents involving pedestrians and livestock. - Addresses the risk of tension between communities over restricted river access during construction. - Addresses the risk of misconduct or intimidation if security personnel are deployed for asset protection. - Addresses the risk of labor influx generating social tension or unmanaged worker–community interactions. -
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	- ESS5 is not triggered because the three embankment sections are located entirely on existing government-owned land along the river corridor. - Addresses temporary risks such as short-term restriction of access to farmland edges, irrigation abstraction points, and footpaths during construction. - Addresses the risk of farmers experiencing temporary difficulty accessing river water for irrigation. - Addresses the risk of perceived inequity if embankment height is misunderstood as limiting water abstraction. - Addresses the risk of disputes over embankment alignment if work areas are not clearly demarcated. - Addresses the risk of informal encroachment or misunderstanding regarding riverbank boundaries. -
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation	- Addresses the risk of minor vegetation clearance along the riverbank beyond what is strictly necessary. - Addresses the risk of temporary disturbance to riparian habitats and small fauna during construction. - Addresses the risk of localized habitat alteration due to excavation and spoil placement. - Addresses the risk of sediment discharge affecting aquatic habitats during peak works. - Confirms that no protected areas, critical habitats, or known sensitive species have been identified within or near the project sites. - Acknowledges that impacts are expected to be localized, site specific, and reversible with proper mitigation.
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	- Addresses the risk of chance findings of cultural or historical materials during excavation (e.g., pottery, graves, artifacts). - Addresses the risk of damaging culturally important trees, markers, or unrecorded burial sites. - Addresses the risk of community conflict if cultural heritage is discovered and not reported or managed appropriately.
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	- Addresses the risk of excluding women, youth, minority groups, and vulnerable households from consultations and project decision-making.

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ESS	Specific Relevancy (Risks Only)
	- Addresses the risk of poor communication leading to confusion about project objectives, benefits, and construction schedules. - Addresses the risk of insufficient information disclosure on temporary water disruptions, access restrictions, and safety risks. - Addresses the risk of low awareness or poor access to GM, resulting in unresolved grievances. - Addresses the risk of weak coordination and miscommunication between MoAI-FGS, Hirshabelle MoAI, district authorities, FAO, and community leaders.
SEA/SH – Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (Cross-cutting: ESS1, ESS2, ESS4, ESS10)	- Addresses the risk of SEA/SH incidents involving workers and community members, particularly women and girls. - Addresses the risk of increased vulnerability to SEA/SH due to worker–community interaction around the project area. - Addresses the risk of underreporting of SEA/SH due to stigma, fear of retaliation, or lack of confidential reporting channels. - Addresses the risk of misconduct by security personnel or project workers that could lead to exploitation, abuse, or harassment.

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, WMP, 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.

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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.comhttps://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099101123104521377/p1778160d5cf1003093810fb7fa9629a42?utm_source=chatgpt.com

5. Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts – Overview

E&S screening determined that the Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad river embankment subprojects are classified as Moderate Risk activities (see Annex 1a, 1b & 1c) under the WB ESF and the S-FSRP ESMF. The project is expected to generate substantial long-term environmental and socio-economic benefits for Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad residents as well as surrounding riverine communities in Beledweyne District. Rehabilitation and structural reinforcement of the embankments will reduce recurrent flood impacts, protect residential settlements and irrigate farmland, strengthen agricultural stability, and enhance climate resilience in line with S-FSRP objectives.

However, as with all civil works involving excavation, riverbank stabilization, gabion installation, soil compaction, geotextile placement, drainage intake construction, and operation of heavy machinery, a range of short-term E&S risks may arise during construction. These include soil disturbance, temporary riverbank instability, dust and noise emissions, temporary restriction of river access for irrigation abstraction, CHS risks associated with excavation and machinery operations, and labor-related risks under ESS2. This section provides an overview of anticipated positive and negative impacts and links them to the applicable ESSs, together with the management measures to be implemented through this ESMP and the Contractor's C-ESMP.

5.1 Positive Impacts

The Hoodleey, Doologaal, and Bacaad River Embankment Rehabilitation Subprojects will significantly strengthen flood protection, safeguard agricultural livelihoods, and improve community resilience in Hoodleey Village, Damaloow Village, Bacaad Village, and surrounding areas of Beledweyne District. Key positive outcomes include:

- Improved flood protection and reduced embankment failure risk: Installation of engineered gabion structures along 120 meters at Hoodleey, 1,000 meters at Doologaal, and 255 meters at Bacaad, supported by compacted soil backfill and geotextile reinforcement, will substantially enhance riverbank stability. The reinforced embankments are expected to reduce the likelihood of breach and overtopping during peak discharge periods, including El Niño related flood events.
- Protection of households and agricultural lands: The rehabilitation will directly protect approximately 320 households at Hoodleey, 260 households at Doologaal, and 300 households at Bacaad, in addition to safeguarding adjacent irrigated farmland and irrigation systems along the Shabelle River. Reduced flood exposure will minimize crop loss, soil erosion, and displacement risks.
- Improved drainage regulation and controlled river access: Construction of three intake chambers at Doologaal will maintain controlled irrigation abstraction while preserving flood protection integrity. The drainage inlet structure at Bacaad 3 will facilitate regulated inland runoff discharge and reduce localized overtopping risks. These measures will improve water

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management and address community concerns regarding embankment height and accessibility.

- Employment creation and income generation: Construction activities will generate short term employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled laborers, with priority given to local community members, including youth, women, IDPs, and vulnerable households, in line with the LMP. This will provide temporary income support and stimulate local economic activity during implementation.
- Reduced recurrent recovery costs and strengthened resilience: By reducing flood related damage to homes, crops, and irrigation infrastructure, the subprojects will lower emergency repair costs, decrease reliance on humanitarian assistance during flood seasons, and strengthen long term resilience to climate variability.

Collectively, these benefits will contribute to stabilized agricultural production, improved household income security, reduced displacement risks, strengthened irrigation reliability, and enhanced flood resilience for riverine communities in Beledweyne District.

5.2 Potential Negative Impacts

The consolidated risk profile comprises: riverbank erosion, instability, scour, overtopping and sedimentation; localized water-quality deterioration; dust, noise, emissions, fuel spills and waste; limited vegetation clearance, common-fauna disturbance and invasive-species spread; occupational injury from excavation, gabion handling, machinery, lifting, unstable slopes, heat, work near water and drowning; communicable-disease exposure; child and forced labor, unfair recruitment, delayed wages and worker-GM failure; unauthorized access by children, residents and livestock; traffic and road-safety hazards; temporary interruption of irrigation, paths and farm access; worker-community conflict, SEA/SH and security-personnel misconduct; exclusion of women, IDPs, persons with disabilities and minority groups; chance finds; and inadequate E&S supervision, monitoring, reporting and corrective-action closure.

Although overwhelmingly beneficial, the subprojects may generate localized and temporary negative environmental and social impacts, primarily during the construction phase. These impacts are site specific, predictable, reversible, and can be effectively managed through the mitigation measures outlined in this ESMP and the contractor's C-ESMP.

Potential Environmental Risks include:

- Soil disturbance, slope instability, and localized erosion associated with excavation along the riverbank, gabion foundation trenching, soil compaction, installation of geotextile layers, construction of intake chambers, and temporary stockpiling of excavated material.
- Risk of sediment discharge into the Shabelle River during excavation and slope stabilization works, potentially increasing turbidity and suspended solids if not properly controlled.
- Risk of runoff related contamination, including accidental discharge of cement washout, concrete slurry, fuel residues, oils, or lubricants into surrounding soils or the river during construction.
- Generation and improper disposal of construction wastewater, including equipment washing water and wastewater from temporary worker sanitation facilities if not properly managed.
- Temporary air quality impacts such as dust emissions from excavation, stone placement, backfilling, compaction, and vehicle movement along feeder roads and river access routes.
- Noise and vibration impacts from heavy machinery, stone filling operations, welding of steel gate components, and material transport affecting nearby households and farmland users.

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- Vegetation disturbance, including clearing of shrubs and grasses along the riverbank beyond what is strictly necessary, potentially affecting localized grazing patterns.
- Risk of localized obstruction of natural drainage pathways due to improper spoil placement or temporary work, potentially increasing flood risk during rainfall events.
- Fuel storage, fire, and spill hazards related to improper storage of diesel and lubricants or absence of spill containment measures at worksites.
- Climate related risks, including embankment instability during intense rainfall events, river level fluctuations during construction, and heat stress risks for workers.
- Biodiversity related risks, including temporary disturbance to riparian vegetation and small fauna inhabiting the riverbank corridor.

Potential Social, Community Health, and Safety Risks include:

- Temporary disruption of community access to irrigation abstraction points and farmland edges during embankment construction.
- Risks to children, pedestrians, and livestock where open excavations and active construction zones intersect with daily movement routes along the riverbank.
- Risk of accidental drowning or injury near the river during active construction.
- Community health and safety risks associated with increased movement of heavy machinery and material transport vehicles along feeder roads and rural access tracks.
- Temporary access barriers for elderly people and people with disabilities during construction related restrictions.
- Potential social tension related to labor engagement, including perceptions of unfair recruitment between local and non-local workers.
- Risk of misunderstanding or concern regarding embankment height and its effect on water accessibility if not clearly communicated.

Labor and Occupational Health and Safety Risks (ESS2) include:

- Manual handling injuries from lifting and placing gabion boxes, stone fill, reinforcement steel, and drainage gate components.
- Risks associated with deep excavation works along unstable riverbanks and heavy machinery operation near slopes.
- Heat stress, dehydration, and fatigue due to high ambient temperatures during peak construction periods.
- Inadequate worker welfare facilities including sanitation, rest areas, and potable water if not properly managed.
- Chemical exposure risks from fuels, lubricants, paints, and construction materials.
- Risk of falls, slips, and trips along uneven terrain and embankment slopes.

Land, Livelihood, and Cultural Risks include:

- Temporary restriction of access to farmland edges and irrigation abstraction points during construction.
- Short term disruption of irrigation scheduling and water abstraction patterns.
- Risk of disturbance to unmarked graves, culturally significant features, or historically sensitive areas during excavation works.

Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Related Risks (ESS10) include:

- Limited participation of women, youth, IDPs, and minority households if consultation outreach is not inclusive.
- Literacy and language barriers affect effective use of written grievance channels.

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- Risk of rumors or misinformation regarding project benefits, embankment alignment, employment opportunities, or water access arrangements.
- Risk of underreporting of grievances, including SEA/SH related concerns, if confidential reporting channels are not clearly communicated.

All identified risks will be addressed through the contractor's C-ESMP, LMP, WMP, OHS measures, SEA/SH Action Plan, SMF, and the project GM, in accordance with WB ESF.

Overall, based on the environmental and social screening conducted on October 2, 2025, and supported by field assessments and community consultations, the Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad river embankment subprojects are classified as Moderate Risk activities (see Annex 1a, 1b & 1c). The potential adverse impacts are temporary, localized, and fully reversible with effective implementation of ESMP and contractor C-ESMP.

Furthermore, the long-term benefits of the project include strengthened flood protection, reduced crop loss, protection of residential settlements, improved agricultural stability, and enhanced climate resilience significantly outweigh the temporary construction impacts. The project is therefore expected to contribute positively to sustainable livelihoods and flood risk reduction in those subproject areas and the broader Beledweyne District.

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6. Environmental and Social Management Plan

The ESMP below carries forward every risk identified in Sections 2 and 5. ESS1 addresses the implementers' capacity and systems to assess, manage, supervise, monitor and report E&S performance. Worker and OHS risks are managed under ESS2; pollution and resource risks under ESS3; community safety, traffic, drowning, disease and security under ESS4; temporary access under ESS5; biodiversity under ESS6; chance finds under ESS8; and inclusion, disclosure and grievances under ESS10.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan outlines the specific mitigation measures required to address the environmental and social risks associated with the rehabilitation and structural reinforcement of the Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad river embankment sections under Beledweyne District. These measures are aligned with the WB ESSs and the S-FSRP ESMF.

The ESMP provides clear institutional responsibilities, practical mitigation approaches, monitoring arrangements, and implementation timelines to ensure that all anticipated impacts related to riverbank excavation, gabion installation, geotextile placement, soil compaction, construction of intake and drainage structures, slope stabilization, and associated civil works are avoided, minimized, or properly managed throughout the construction and early operational phases.

Given that the three subprojects are technically similar in design, scope, and structural configuration, this ESMP applies a clustered safeguards approach, ensuring consistent environmental and social risk management across both embankment sections while maintaining flexibility to address site-specific conditions, including drainage requirements and river access considerations.

The mitigation measures address risks related to riverbank erosion, slope instability, sediment discharge into the Shabelle River, occupational health and safety hazards, community safety risks associated with heavy machinery and excavation, labor management, SEA/SH prevention, temporary irrigation access restrictions, and stakeholder engagement requirements.

Table 4 below summarizes the key environmental and social risks and the corresponding mitigation measures for each applicable ESS, together with responsible parties and monitoring requirements to ensure effective implementation during the subproject lifecycle.

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Table 4: Environmental & Social Mitigation Plan

Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
ESS1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts						
Institutional and implementation-capacity risks: inadequate staffing or unclear authority within the NPCU, Hirshabelle PIU, supervising engineer or contractor; delayed preparation and approval of the C-ESMP and subsidiary plans; weak screening of site changes; insufficient supervision of critical earthworks, gabions, geotextile and hydraulic structures; incomplete incident, grievance and monitoring records; delayed escalation of non-compliance; and inadequate coordination with district authorities and communities.	*Maintain qualified environmental, social and OHS personnel in the contractor and supervising team; approve the C-ESMP, OHS Plan, Waste Management Plan, Traffic Management Plan, Security Management Plan and emergency procedures before mobilization; use risk-based method statements and permit-to-work controls; conduct daily contractor inspections, weekly supervising-engineer verification and monthly PIU compliance reviews; issue and close corrective-action notices within agreed deadlines; notify and investigate incidents under the project incident protocol; maintain auditable labor, grievance, training, inspection and waste records; and include E&S performance in monthly reports to the NPCU.*	- Approved C-ESMP and subsidiary plans; staffing records; method statements; inspection and corrective-action registers; incident protocol; monthly E&S reports.	- Contractor; Supervising Engineer; Hirshabelle PIU E&S staff; NPCU oversight; FAO technical support.	Pre-construction, construction and handover	- Before mobilization; daily contractor checks; weekly verification; monthly PIU review; periodic NPCU oversight.	- Included in contract price; - Included in FAO supervision & management budget

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
ESS2 – Labor and Working Conditions						
A. Labor Risks: - Risk of child labor or forced labor; - Unfair recruitment practices and exclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable groups; - Delayed payment of wages leading to disputes; - Lack of written contracts and unclear employment terms. ***B. Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Risks:*** - Injuries from machinery, open excavations, unstable banks; - Exposure to excessive noise and vibration; - Heat stress, dehydration, and unsafe working hours; - Lack of PPE and inconsistent use; - Poor site layout and unsafe access paths; - Exposure to dust during excavation and backfilling;	***A. Labor Standards:*** - Implement the project's LMP in full; - Verify worker ages (18+ only); - Establish and publicize a confidential worker GM; - Promote inclusion of women, youth and minority groups; - Communicate payment schedules clearly to avoid disputes. ***B. Occupational Health & Safety:*** - Provide full PPE (helmets, gloves, boots, reflective vests, ear protection); - Conduct daily toolbox talks and weekly OHS sessions; - Provide clean drinking water, shaded rest areas, and sanitation facilities; - Implement heat-stress management (adjust shifts, rest breaks); - Train machinery operators and enforce licensing requirements;	- Labor Management Procedures (LMP); - Code of Conduct (CoC); - Worker GM tools; - PPE sets; - OHS toolbox talk templates; - Accident/incident logs; - Payment monitoring tools; - Safety Risk Assessment forms; - Training attendance registers	- Contractor (primary implementer); - FAO Technical Assistance team (training, oversight); - FAO Supervising Engineer (verification) - NPCU – MoAI (labor compliance oversight); - Hirshabeelle State PIU (worker engagement/support)	Construction & Operation	- Daily OHS toolbox talks; - Weekly OHS inspections by contractor; - Weekly FAO supervision - Monthly labor audits	- Included in contract price - Supported under FAO supervision budget; - Included in MoAI operational costs

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
- Drowning and water-edge hazards during work adjacent to the river; ***C. Administrative and Compliance Risks:*** - Poor implementation of Labor Management Procedures (LMP); - No worker GM or weak confidential reporting system; - Lack of OHS incident reporting, RCAs, and training; Labor standards not aligned with national laws or EHSGs; - Inadequate record-keeping (hours worked, incidents, contracts).	- Conduct Safety Risk Assessments and update site layout; - Keep accident and near-miss logs and conduct Root Cause Analysis (RCA); ***C. Administrative Measures:*** - Monthly refresher training for all workers; - Maintain up-to-date labor registers, GM records, OHS logs; - Enforce Code of Conduct (CoC) for all workers with clear penalties; - Continuous supervision by FAO to ensure compliance.					
ESS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention						
A. Pollution Risks: - Dust emissions from excavation, vehicle movement, dry soils; - Noise and vibration from machinery and equipment; - Air emissions (smoke, diesel fumes) from poorly maintained machinery (negligible);	**A. Pollution Control:** - Use water sprinklers to suppress dust on required access roads and work sites; - Maintain vehicles and machinery regularly (oil change, tuning, filter replacement);	- Waste Management Plan (WMP); - Water truck / sprinklers; - Fuel/oil bunds; - Spill kits; - Water testing kits (TDS, TSS); - Training materials	- Contractor (primary implementer) - FAO Supervising Engineer (verification); - NPCU – MoAI (oversight); - Hirshabeelle State PIU (coordination & local enforcement)	Construction & early operation	- Daily pollution checks; - Weekly waste & fuel inspections; - Monthly reporting by contractor; - Continuous monitoring	- Included in contract ; - Included in FAO supervision budget

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
- Fuel and oil spills contaminating soil and water sources; - Risk of contamination of the Shabelle River from construction runoff; - Increased turbidity and sediment load in the Shabelle River or connected drainage during excavation; - Improper storage of construction materials near water bodies. *B. Waste Management Risks:* - Accumulation of construction debris and vegetation waste; - Lack of proper waste segregation (hazardous vs non-hazardous); - Disposal of waste in unauthorized locations; - Community exposure to unsafe waste piles; - Improper disposal of geotextile off-cuts and packaging materials; - Lack of segregation between hazardous and non-hazardous waste;	- Limit noisy activities to daytime hours and notify nearby households; - Store fuel/oil in bunded, labeled containers away from waterways; - Keep spill kits on site and train workers on their use; - Prevent runoff from entering the Shabelle River. *B.* ***Waste Management:*** - Implement Waste Management Plan (WMP); - Clearly label waste bins: general waste, hazardous waste, organic waste; - Identify authorized disposal sites in collaboration with WUC & State MoAI; - Remove debris regularly and ensure safe transport to disposal sites; - Prohibit burning waste; - Reuse suitable excavated material for embankment shaping where feasible ***C. Water & Soil Quality Safeguards:***				during excavation & earthworks	

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
- Disposal of waste in grazing areas; *C. Water & Soil Quality Risks:* - Erosion and sedimentation entering river/canal systems (low); - High Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) water used for irrigation causing soil salinization; - Increased Total Suspended Solids (TSS) in canal water; - Contamination of shallow water sources; - Localized waterlogging caused by altered surface drainage during trenching and backfilling; - Soil productivity loss due to compaction in grazing land/cultivated plots adjacent to works. - Soil salinization risks if poor quality water accumulates;	- Minimize vegetation disturbance to avoid exposed soil. - Install erosion control measures (brush barriers, silt fences were required); - Conduct TDS/TSS analysis before allowing irrigation water use; - Avoid using water with TDS > 1,500 ppm for irrigation; - Monitor turbidity during excavation near water inlets. - Restore surface contours after trench closure; - Monitor post rainfall drainage conditions and correct pooling immediately.					
ESS4 – Community Health, Safety, and Security						
A. Community Health & Safety Risks:	***A. Community Health & Safety Measures:***	- Security Management Plan (SMP);	- Contractor (primary implementer); - FAO Supervising Engineer (verification	Construction	- Daily safety checks (Contractor);	- Included in contractor's BoQ;

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
- Exposure to construction hazards (machinery, trucks, excavations); - Unsafe access around open trenches, axillary structures (open excavations, gabion works and intake or drainage structures) and unstable banks; - Child safety risks when children walk near the site or along farm paths; - Livestock injury risks due to unstable embankments or open excavation zones; - Temporary disruption of livestock movement routes and watering access; - Electrical hazards during installation and testing of gabion works hydraulic structures and machinery; - Community exposure to dust and noise during peak excavation works. ***B. Security Risks:*** - Misconduct, intimidation, or abuse by security personnel;	- Install robust fencing, barriers, and warning signage around all hazardous zones; - Restrict unauthorized entry into the construction area except for workers; - Conduct community awareness sessions on construction risks, especially targeting women, youth, and farmers; - Provide safe and clearly marked temporary access routes including footpaths, vehicle bypasses, and pedestrian crossings around all work areas involving open excavations, gabion works and hydraulic structures; - Install perimeter fencing around active embankment work zones to prevent uncontrolled access; - Ensure proper embankment compaction and slope stabilization; - Remove debris regularly following EHSG; ***B. Security Management Measures:***	- Traffic Management Plan (TMP); - Fencing, barriers & signage; - Debris removal procedures; - EHSG; - GM system (including security channel); - Training materials (security, GBV, community safety); - Community awareness materials - Asset inventory logs; - Incident reporting forms.	& compliance enforcement); - FAO Technical Assistance (training & oversight); - Hirshabeelle State PIU (community coordination); - WUC (local communication)		- Weekly FAO supervision; - Monthly security reviews; - Continuous community sensitization	- Included in project management & FAO supervision budget

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
- Tension or conflict between hired guards and communities; - Excessive or disproportionate security practices; - Theft or vandalism of gabion mesh, tools, fuel and construction equipment during or after installation; - Sporadic insecurity affects material transport routes and workforce safety. - *C. Fragility, Conflict & Social Tension Risks:* - Harmful inward migration driven by perceived project benefits; - Community dynamics disrupted by labor influx; - Clashes or friction between villages over canal access, water distribution, or workforce selection; *D. Traffic and Road Safety Risks:* - Increased traffic from machinery, trucks, and service vehicles;	- Implement and monitor the Security Management Plan (SMP); - Hire security guards from the local community & train human rights, respectful engagement, and proportional use of force to avoid conflicts; - Require guards to sign and comply with a Security Code of Conduct; - Secure storage of construction materials and equipment in fenced and guarded areas; - Install hydraulic structures only when site security arrangements are in place; - Coordinate material transport schedules with district authorities and local leaders; - Implement night-time security patrols where required; - Report security incidents immediately through the project GM and SMP channels. -					

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
- Accidents involving children, livestock, or farmers using the same paths; - Unsafe turning points, blind spots, and unregulated movement of heavy equipment.	***C. Fragility & Social Risk Mitigation:*** - Base targeting decisions on FINA findings and transparent vulnerability criteria; - Conduct consultations with local authorities, village elders and WUCs/Canal Committee to reduce tension; - Track population influx risks and adjust site management plans accordingly; - Provide clear communication on project benefits and eligibility. ***D. Traffic and Road Safety Controls:*** - Develop and implement a Traffic Management Plan (TMP); - Enforce strict speed limits around work zones; - Install traffic warning signs at key points used by pedestrians, trucks and livestock; - Train vehicle operators and road workers on safety risks; - Maintain access routes clear and safe for community use.					

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement						
- **ESS5 is not currently triggered because the Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad embankment footprints are within existing public embankment corridors and no land acquisition, physical displacement or permanent economic displacement is expected. Temporary risks comprise restricted farm, footpath, livestock or irrigation access and unforeseen crops or asset disturbance. Any unforeseen impact will be screened before work proceeds and managed under the ESMF and ESS5.** - - - - -	- Maintain open community access routes and farm paths wherever possible; - Use temporary bypass paths and clearly mark safe pedestrian areas; - Provide advance notice (48–72 hours) before temporary flow interruptions or access restrictions; - Coordinate daily with the WUC to manage water distribution schedules; -	- Consultation records; - Access route signage; - WUC/Canal Committee coordination logs - GM system	- Contractor (implementation); - State PIU (liaison & awareness) - FAO Supervising Engineer (verification); - NPCU (oversight)	Pre-construction & Construction	- Daily access checks; - Weekly community updates	- Included in contractor's BoQ;
ESS6 – Biodiversity Conservation						

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
- Temporary disturbance to livestock and small fauna using canal corridors; - Short-term alteration of micro-habitats during excavation. - Clearing of invasive species (Prosopis juliflora) without controlled disposal may lead to seed spread and re-infestation; - Minor vegetation clearance within embankment footprints and embankment areas; - Temporary disturbance to grazing areas used by livestock; - Disturbance to small fauna including birds, reptiles, and rodents common in semi-arid rangelands; - Temporary alteration of micro habitats due to excavation and spoil placement; - Risk of uncontrolled disposal of cleared vegetation leading to land degradation; - Increased livestock concentration around active	- Limit vegetation removal to areas strictly needed for embankment shaping; - Avoid harming livestock; maintain access routes for grazing animals; - Ensure machinery operates only within the existing embankment footprint; - Prohibit dumping spoil in vegetated or grazing areas. - Remove Prosopis juliflora using controlled cutting techniques; - Collect, transport, and dispose of Prosopis biomass at approved disposal sites; - Prohibit leaving cut Prosopis material on site; - Maintain temporary livestock crossing points where embankment works interrupt access routes; - Supervise excavation to prevent unnecessary disturbance of natural areas; - Restore disturbed surfaces after construction; - Monitor embankment slopes for erosion and revegetation where required.	- Hand tools with controlled clearing techniques were required; - Site supervision checklists - Controlled clearing tools; - Supervised biomass disposal procedures; - Daily site supervision logs.	- Contractor (implementation); - FAO Supervising Engineer (monitoring); - State PIU (coordination)	Construction	- Daily supervision during clearing; - Weekly monitoring by FAO SE	- Included in contractor's BoQ;

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
embankment work zones potentially affecting surrounding vegetation. ***Note: No sensitive species or critical habitats identified during the baseline survey. Impacts are site-specific and fully reversible.***						
ESS8 – Cultural Heritage						
- Low probability of encountering cultural or historical materials during excavation **Note: No known cultural heritage sites are located within the project's footprint, but chance finds remain possible.**	- Chance Find Procedure. If archaeological material, artifacts, structures, graves, human remains, fossils or an object or site of possible cultural, historical or religious value is encountered, the contractor shall: (1) stop all work within the affected area immediately; (2) secure, cordon and protect the location and prevent removal, handling or photography; (3) notify the supervising engineer and the Hirshabelle PIU the same day; (4) enable the PIU to notify the competent cultural-heritage authority and relevant local authority; (5) record the discovery, coordinates, time,	- Chance Finds Procedure; - Reporting forms; - Barrier tape/fencing materials	- Contractor (implementation); - FAO Supervising Engineer (verification); - NPCU – MoAI (oversight)	Construction	- Activate procedure only if triggered; - Immediate reporting within same day	- Contractor cost (no additional budget required)

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
	persons present and protection measures without disturbing the find; (6) comply with the authority's assessment and instructions; and (7) resume work only after written clearance. Human remains shall be treated with dignity and handled only by authorized authorities. All workers shall receive induction on this procedure before excavation. - - -					
ESS10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure						
A. Inclusion & Participation Risks: - Exclusion of women, youth, minority, and vulnerable groups from consultations and project decisions; - Poor communication causing confusion about project benefits or schedules; ***B. Information Disclosure Risks:***	***A. Inclusion Measures:*** - Implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) throughout project stages; - Hold inclusive consultations ensuring participation of women, youth, elders, WUC members, and vulnerable groups; Provide schedules, updates, and notices in simple local Somali language. ***B. Information Disclosure:***	- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); - GM tools (register, hotline, complaint forms); - Consultation attendance sheets; - Community information boards	- NPCU – MoAI (oversight); - Hirshabeelle State PIU (community engagement); - FAO Technical Assistance (support & training); - Contractor (on-site disclosure, GM awareness)	Pre-construction & Construction	- Weekly community updates; - Monthly GM reviews; - Consultations as needed	- Included in project management budget; - Included in contractor obligations

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
- Insufficient dissemination of project information to farmers and water users; - Limited understanding of temporary water disruptions or construction impacts; ***C. GM Risks:*** - Low awareness or poor access to the grievance mechanism; - Difficulty monitoring social harm or addressing complaints promptly.	- Regularly inform communities of construction timelines, flow interruptions, and safety precautions; - Share updates through WUCs, village leaders, and State PIU; - Display key information on boards at site and village centers. *C. GM Strengthening:* - Disseminate/publicize GM channels widely (phone numbers, focal persons, complaint boxes); - Maintain GM logs at PIU & contractor level; - Provide feedback to complainants and close cases promptly; - Monitor GM performance monthly and escalate cases if unresolved.					
SEA/SH – Sexual Exploitation, Abuse & Harassment						
- Risk of SEA/SH involving workers and community members; - Worker–community interaction increasing vulnerability of women and girls;	- SEA/SH Prevention and Response Procedure and Code of Conduct. Before mobilization, the contractor shall adopt the project SEA/SH Action Plan; appoint trained male and female focal	- SEA/SH Action Plan; worker and security Codes of Conduct; confidential referral map; training records; focal-point appointments; non-	- Contractor (implementation); - FAO Technical Assistance (training & oversight); - FAO Supervising Engineer (verification);	Construction	- Monthly worker training - Continuous GM availability; - Weekly supervision	- Included in contract price; - Included in TA & project

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
- Underreporting due to stigma or fear; - Security personnel misconduct; *Crosscuts ESS1, ESS2, ESS4 & ESS10.*	points; map confidential referral services; and ensure every worker, driver and security worker signs a Code of Conduct prohibiting sexual exploitation, abuse, harassment, transactional sex, sexual activity with persons under 18, retaliation and abuse of authority. Induction and refresher training shall explain prohibited conduct, sanctions and confidential reporting. SEA/SH complaints shall bypass community mediation, shall not require proof or investigation by local committees, and shall be referred promptly through survivor-centered channels based on informed consent, confidentiality, safety and non-discrimination. Only non-identifying case data may be reported. Breaches shall trigger contractual sanctions and referral to competent authorities where appropriate and consented. - - -	identifying case reporting protocol. - - - -	- State PIU (community awareness); - NPCU (compliance)			manageme nt budget

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Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
	- - -					

6.1 Environmental & Social Monitoring Plan

The monitoring plan covers pre-construction, construction and handover. The contractor conducts and records daily inspections; the supervising engineer verifies compliance weekly and at critical work stages; the PIU environmental and social specialists conduct monthly reviews; and the NPCU undertakes periodic oversight. Evidence includes approved plans, inspection checklists, photographs, material and waste records, worker files, toolbox and training records, traffic logs, incident and near-miss records, grievance registers and corrective-action closure. Serious incidents are notified under the project incident protocol.

The Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan describes how the implementation of mitigation measures will be tracked and verified during construction. Monitoring ensures that safeguards commitments are being followed, emerging issues are addressed promptly, and corrective actions are taken when required. It also clarifies the roles of the Contractor, FAO, the State PIU, and the NPCU in supervising compliance with environmental and social requirements. All monitoring activities are covered under the ESMP budget and project supervision costs. Table 5 below presents the indicators, methods, responsibilities, and reporting arrangements for continuous monitoring of ESMP implementation.

Table 5: Environmental & Social monitoring plan 5

ESS / Area	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Method	Responsibility	Frequency	Reporting To
ESS1 – E&S Risk Management	-Embankment stability and absence of erosion - Water flow continuity during construction - Implementation status of ESMP/C-ESMP - Conflict incidents logged and resolved - Drainage pathways maintained (no waterlogging observed) - Soil compaction observed in grazing land/cultivated areas - Spoil disposed only in approved locations - Evidence of cumulative impacts (resource pressure, population influx)	- Routine site inspections - Photographic evidence (before/after works) - Daily contractor site logs - GM database review - post-rainfall drainage checks	Contractor / FAO Supervising Engineer / State PIU	Daily / Weekly	NPCU & FAO

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ESS / Area	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Method	Responsibility	Frequency	Reporting To
ESS2 – Labor & Occupational Health & Safety (OHS)	- PPE availability and proper use - Worker attendance, contracts, and age verification - Toolbox talks conducted as scheduled - Worker GM cases registered and resolved - OHS incidents and RCA reports - Heat-stress prevention measures implemented - Safe handling of gabion materials, machinery, excavations and work near water	- Direct observation - Review of worker registers and contracts - OHS logs and accident registers - GM review - Heat-stress and excavation safety checklists	Contractor / FAO Supervising Engineer	Daily / Weekly / Monthly	NPCU
ESS3 – Pollution Prevention & Resource Efficiency	- Dust and noise levels within acceptable limits - Compliance with approved spoil disposal locations - Proper waste segregation (hazardous and non-hazardous) - TDS/TSS water quality test results - Fuel and oil spill incidents recorded and addressed - No contamination of surface or groundwater observed - No localized water pooling due to altered drainage	- Visual inspections - Water and soil quality testing - Waste Management Plan (WMP) records - Spill incident logs - post-backfilling surface inspections	Contractor / FAO Supervising Engineer	Daily / Weekly	State PIU / NPCU
ESS4 – Community Health, Safety & Security	- Safety signage, fencing, and barriers in place - Traffic control measures functioning - Construction debris promptly removed - Security conduct logs maintained - Traffic incidents involving people or livestock - Security incidents (theft, vandalism, intimidation) - Safe access routes maintained for pedestrians and farmers	- Safety audits - Community feedback sessions - GM review - Incident and security logs - WUC coordination records	Contractor / FAO Supervising Engineer	Weekly	NPCU
ESS5 – Temporary Access Management	- Access routes and farm paths kept open where possible - Temporary bypass paths functional - No unresolved complaints on blocked access - Advance notice provided before water or access disruptions	- Site inspections - WUC coordination and communication logs - GM review	Contractor / FAO Supervising Engineer	Daily	State PIU / FAO
ESS6 – Biodiversity Conservation	- Vegetation clearance minimized and controlled - Livestock access and grazing routes maintained - Prosopis juliflora removed and disposed of properly - No spread of invasive species observed	- Field observations - Site supervision checklists - Biomass disposal verification	Contractor / FAO Supervising Engineer	Weekly	NPCU

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ESS / Area	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Method	Responsibility	Frequency	Reporting To
ESS8 – Cultural Heritage	- Chance finds managed according to procedure	- Review of Chance Finds records and reports	Contractor / FAO Supervising Engineer	If triggered	NPCU
ESS10 – Stakeholder Engagement & Information Disclosure	- Community consultations conducted as per SEP - Project information displayed at site and village level - GM usage and case closure rate - Community awareness of safety measures and water interruptions - Timely feedback provided to complainants	- SEP records - Consultation attendance sheets - GM monitoring and reports	State PIU / FAO Technical Assistance	Weekly / Monthly	NPCU
SEA/SH – Cross-cutting (ESS1, ESS2, ESS4, ESS10)	- Code of Conduct signed and enforced - SEA/SH training delivered to workers and communities - SEA/SH GM cases managed confidentially - Survivor-centered referral pathways functional - Separate sanitation facilities for men and women available	- Training records - CoC compliance logs - Confidential GM review	Contractor / FAO Technical Assistance / State PIU	Worker induction; monthly refresher; continuous confidential GM availability; weekly compliance verification	PIU E&S Specialists / NPCU

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6.2 Capacity Building and Training Plan

Traffic Management Plan. Before mobilization, the contractor shall submit a site-specific plan showing approved haul routes, delivery periods, speed limits, loading and parking areas, reversing controls, banksmen, pedestrian and livestock crossings, warning signs, barriers and emergency contacts. Drivers shall be licensed, vehicles roadworthy, roads secured and movements restricted near settlements and peak pedestrian periods. Communities shall receive advance notice of abnormal deliveries or temporary access changes. The contractor shall inspect controls daily, record incidents and near misses, remove mud or debris from public routes, and revise the plan where monitoring identifies unacceptable risk.

Effective implementation of this ESMP depends on the capacity of the contractor, supervising institutions, and community structures to understand and apply the environmental and social requirements. The capacity-building activities will:

- Familiarize all actors with the ESMP, World Bank ESF requirements, and relevant national regulations.
- Strengthen the contractor's ability to prepare and implement a Contractor ESMP (C-ESMP), including OHS, GM, SEA/SH, and waste management.
- Equip the PIU and supervising engineers to monitor ESMP compliance and report effectively.
- Build the capacity of the Canal/Water User Committee and community representatives to support operation and maintenance (O&M), use the GM, and promote GBV/SEA/SH awareness.
- Ensure all workers receive induction and continuous toolbox talks on OHS, Code of Conduct, GM, and SEA/SH prevention.

These trainings will be delivered jointly by FAO with the State MoAI PIU, and the contractor's OHS/E&S team

Table 6:Summary of Capacity Building Plan

Target Group	**Training Topic(s)**	**Timeline / Frequency**	**Type / Modality**	**Lead Facilitator(s)**	**Cost / Responsibility**
Prospective Contractors (bidders)	Key E&S clauses in bidding documents; ESMP and ESF obligations; minimum OHS, LMP and SEA/SH requirements	Once, during pre-bid / pre-contract briefing	Short indoor or virtual session	FAO E&S Specialist, NPCU/PIU	Covered under FAO TA / project preparation
Contractor's Project Manager, Site Engineer, OHS/E&S Officer, Foremen	C-ESMP preparation and implementation; OHS procedures and emergency response; Waste Management Plan; Worker and Community GM; SEA/SH Action Plan and Code of Conduct	At project start (mobilization)	Half-day face-to-face workshop plus on-site practical session	FAO E&S Specialist and State PIU E&S staff	Covered under FAO TA / PIU operating budget
PIU E&S Specialist and Supervising Engineer (State MoAI / NPCU)	Supervision and monitoring of ESMP/C-ESMP; WB ESF and national ESIA requirements; review of contractor E&S reports; use of simple monitoring tools	At start of work and one mid-term refresher	Face-to-face or online training session	FAO E&S Specialist	Covered under FAO TA / PIU operating budget

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Target Group	Training Topic(s)	Timeline / Frequency	Type / Modality	Lead Facilitator(s)	Cost / Responsibility
Water User Committee and Community Representatives (elders, women, youth)	Basic canal O&M; community role in ESMP monitoring; GM access and referrals; GBV/SEA/SH awareness; community safety around works	Once during mobilization and one refresher before completion	On-site participatory training in the project community	FAO and PIU E&S staff, with WUC	Covered under FAO TA / PIU community engagement budget
All Construction Workers (including drivers and security staff)	OHS (PPE use, site rules, safe excavation, traffic management); Code of Conduct; worker GM; SEA/SH prevention and sanctions; appropriate security behavior	Induction for all new workers and weekly toolbox talks	On-site toolbox talks / tailgate sessions	Contractor's OHS/E&S Officer, supervised by supervising engineer / FAO	Included in contractor's contract cost

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7. Implementation Arrangements

Effective implementation of the subproject's rehabilitation activities requires close coordination among the Federal MoAI, the Hirshabeelle State MoAI PIU, FAO as the Technical Assistance provider, the contractor, and community structures. Responsibilities have been organized to ensure that environmental and social measures are applied consistently and in full alignment with the World Bank ESF and national regulations.

The main institutional responsibilities are as follows:

- MoAI-FGS / NPCU: Provides overall oversight, approves the ESMP and the Contractor ESMP (C-ESMP), ensures compliance with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), consolidates E&S performance reports, and submits official updates to the World Bank.
- FAO Somalia (Technical Assistance and Supervision): Leads technical assessments, safeguards training, and construction supervision. As the Supervising Engineer, FAO conducts regular site inspections, verifies compliance with the ESMP and C-ESMP, issues non-compliance notices, monitors corrective actions, and reports environmental and social indicators through the S-FSRP MIS and dashboard.
- Hirshabeelle State MoAI PIU: Facilitates field operations, supports community engagement, maintains the state-level grievance register, accompanies supervision missions, and ensures that community-level safeguard commitments and notifications are consistently applied.
- Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC): The Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) serves as the national authority for environmental and social regulation in accordance with the Environmental Protection and Management Act (2024) and related regulations, which guide the preparation and implementation of the ESMP.
- Construction Contractor: Implements all ESMP requirements through an approved C-ESMP. Core responsibilities include environmental protection, occupational health and safety, labor management in line with the LMP, maintaining a worker grievance mechanism, enforcing SEA/SH Codes of Conduct, and applying community safety and traffic measures. The contractor must maintain daily logs, incident records, OHS documentation, and weekly reports.
- Community Structures (Water User Committee and village leaders): Support construction access, communication schedules, assist with handling minor grievances, monitor water distribution during temporary interruptions, and contribute to long-term operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated canal.

Reporting follows a coordinated structure: the contractor submits weekly updates to FAO and the State PIU; FAO verifies compliance and prepares consolidated supervision notes; and the NPCU compiles and submits environmental and social performance reports to the World Bank. Serious incidents or accidents must be reported within 24 hours in line with ESF and project protocols.

At the end of construction, FAO and the State PIU will conduct a joint inspection with the contractor and community representatives to confirm that all works meet design and safeguards requirements. Following this, the rehabilitated subprojects will be handed over to the Hirshabelle State MoAI and the Water User Committee for continued operation and maintenance, with periodic post-construction monitoring to ensure sustainability.

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8. Public Consultation and Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement for Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad included the 2 October 2025 technical and institutional assessment and community consultations held from 2 to 4 October 2025 in the three project areas. Participants included MoAI-FGS/NPCU, MoAI-HSS PIU, Beledweyne District Administration, elders, farmers, irrigation users, women, youth, IDPs and other vulnerable groups. The recorded community meeting involved 54 participants: 12 elders, 11 women and 31 men.

8.1 Consultations with MoAI-HSS

As part of the technical assessment mission conducted on October 2025, consultations were held with MoAI-HSS and Beledweyne District authorities to review the proposed scope of works and confirm alignment with district and state flood resilience priorities. The discussions emphasized the increasing frequency and severity of riverine flooding along the Shabelle River, recurrent embankment breaches, damage to irrigated farmland, and the urgent need for engineered stabilization of vulnerable riverbank sections.

The consultations further clarified institutional roles and responsibilities related to oversight, community mobilization, GM coordination, environmental compliance, and security liaison under the SMF. Government representatives endorsed the prioritization of the Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad embankment sections under S-FSRP and expressed commitment to facilitating contractor access, supporting community coordination, and ensuring smooth implementation and supervision throughout construction and early operation.

8.2 Community Consultations in Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad

Community consultations were conducted in Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad with elders, farmers, irrigation users, women, youth, IDPs and vulnerable groups. Participants confirmed the following priorities:

- Recurrent flooding due to weakened embankment sections at Hoodleey, Doolagaal & Bacaad;
- Repeated crop losses and soil erosion affecting agricultural livelihoods;
- Temporary displacement and damage to irrigation infrastructure during high discharge periods;
- Concerns regarding embankment height and its potential impact on access to river water for irrigation;
- The need for controlled intake chambers to ensure continued irrigation abstraction;
- Safety risks during construction, particularly related to excavation and heavy machinery;
- Interest in local employment opportunities; and
- The need for transparent grievance reporting and clear communication of project timelines.

Communities expressed strong support for the use of gabion box structures with compacted soil backfill, noting that similar designs have previously been implemented in Beledweyne and are considered effective for flood defense. They further agreed to facilitate site access and coordinate with the contractor through local leadership structures.

8.3 Key Issues Raised and How They Are Addressed

Participants raised several priority concerns, including recurrent flood damage, embankment height and water accessibility, construction safety, temporary restriction of irrigation access, labor selection transparency, and clarity regarding the GM and SEA/SH reporting channels.

These concerns have been addressed through:

I. Implementation covers 120 m at Hoodleey, 1,000 m at Doologaal and 255 m across Bacaad 1, 2 and 3. Works comprise setting-out, limited clearing, excavation and foundation preparation, compacted earth backfills, hardcore toe protection, gabion baskets, geotextile filtration, tie-ins and reinstatement. Doologaal includes three canal intake chambers and Bacaad 3 includes one drainage inlet structure. No Dabaan works or unrelated water-supply infrastructure is included in this cluster.

II. Incorporation of intake chambers and gated drainage structures to maintain controlled irrigation access while preventing river backflow;

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III. Implementation of construction safety measures including signage, temporary barriers, supervised excavation, and traffic management;
IV. Provision of temporary coordination mechanisms to minimize disruption to irrigation abstraction during work;
V. Transparent local recruitment procedures aligned with the LMP; and
VI. Establishment and dissemination of a functional GM at community and PIU levels, including confidential SEA/SH reporting channels and enforcement of Codes of Conduct.

All consultation forms, attendance sheets, photographic records, and contact details of participants are included in Annexes 4a and 4b.

A summary of meetings held with stakeholders is presented in Table 6 below.

Table 7: Stakeholder Meeting Summary

Date	Stakeholder Group	Location	Purpose	Main Points Raised	Answers Provided
02/10/2025	MoAI-HSS and Beledweyne District Authorities	Beledweyne	Discuss project prioritization and review technical considerations	Recurrent flooding; embankment breaches; agricultural losses; need for durable stabilization; institutional coordination	- Confirmed prioritization under S-FSRP. - Endorsed gabion-based stabilization approach. - Agreed on inclusion of intake chambers and drainage structures. - Clarified coordination roles among MoAI, FAO, PIU, and District Administration.
5/10/2025	Community Representatives (Elders, Women, Youth, IDPs, Irrigation Users)	Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad Villages	E&S screening and field assessment	Recurrent flood damage; concern over embankment height; need for water access; safety risks; employment expectations; clarity on GM	- Confirmed installation of gabion structures with soil backfill. - Confirmed inclusion of intake chambers for irrigation access. - Assured implementation of construction safety measures. - Explained local recruitment aligned with LMP. - Explained GM and SEA/SH reporting mechanisms.

Minutes and attendance sheets are provided in Annexes 4c, 4d & 4e).

8.4 Information Disclosure

Once approved, the ESMP will be shared with MoAI-HSS, the State PIU, and community representatives in the subproject area villages. Copies will be displayed at the MoAI office in Beledweyne and at public gathering points in those villages, including village meeting areas and locations agreed upon with elders and irrigation representatives.

Prior to construction, the project team will conduct community awareness sessions to explain the scope of works, embankment stabilization timelines, temporary irrigation access arrangements, safety measures around excavation zones and heavy machinery operations, and procedures for submitting grievances. Specific emphasis will be placed on explaining the embankment design, the inclusion of intake chambers for controlled water access, and construction phase safety protocols.

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The ESMP will also be submitted to the NPCU and the WB for broader public disclosure in accordance with S-FSRP requirements.

This approach ensures continuous community access to project information and maintains a transparent and inclusive platform for feedback throughout implementation.

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9. Grievance Mechanism (GM)

The Grievance Mechanism (GM) provides an accessible and transparent process for community members, workers, and other stakeholders to raise concerns related to the subproject's rehabilitation. Its objectives are to enable timely and fair resolution of issues, strengthen communication between the project and the community, identify recurring concerns that may require adjustments to project implementation, provide confidential channels for sensitive complaints including SEA/SH, and ensure that no one is excluded from project benefits due to fear of retaliation.

9.1 GM Structure and Process

The GM follows a simple pathway that prioritizes resolving issues as close as possible to the community level. Complaints may be submitted verbally or in writing to the Water User Committee focal persons, the Hirshabelle MoAI PIU representative, FAO field staff, the contractor's environmental or OHS officer, or trusted community leaders. Each concern is recorded in the SFSRP GM register or the standard digital template used across the project.

Once grievance is received, the responsible focal point acknowledges receipt ordinarily within 48 hours and conducts an initial assessment to determine the nature and severity of the issue. Minor matters such as noise, disturbance, or simple clarifications can often be resolved immediately at this stage. Issues requiring further investigation are reviewed jointly by the State PIU and FAO, and where necessary, the contractor. A proposed resolution is typically provided within 7 to 14 days, depending on complexity. If a matter cannot be resolved locally or if the complainant remains dissatisfied, it may be escalated to the NPCU or, for serious or unresolved cases, to the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service. After a resolution is agreed upon, the case is formally closed in the GM register. All GM tools, registers, and standard complaint templates referenced in this section are provided in Annex 6: Grievance Mechanism Tools and Templates

9.2 Handling of SEA/SH-Related Cases

Complaints involving gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, or harassment follow a confidential survivor-centered process. They are reported directly to the designated GBV focal point or through any confidential channel, without requiring personal details or written statements. Such cases are never handled by community leaders or recorded with identifying information. The GBV focal point immediately refers survivors to appropriate service providers and ensures their safety and dignity. All contractor workers are required to sign the Code of Conduct and undergo compulsory training on respectful behavior and SEA/SH prevention. Therefore, regular refresher training will be conducted, and sanctions including suspension or termination are applied in cases of Code of Conduct violations, in line with contractual obligations and national law.

9.3 GM Accessibility and Communication

The mechanism is designed to be easily accessible. Stakeholders may submit grievances directly to WUC or PIU focal points, through phone calls or written submissions, via designated complaint boxes in public locations, or verbally during mobilization and community meetings. FAO field teams also receive complaints during supervision missions. Information on GM procedures will be shared regularly in community sessions, displayed on notice boards, and reinforced during pre-construction awareness activities. Dissemination of GM information in local languages, engagement of female focal points, separate confidential channels for SEA/SH cases (including hotline numbers), targeted outreach to women, youth, IDPs, and persons with disabilities, and monitoring of GM accessibility using sex- and vulnerability-disaggregated data.

9.4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community focal points, Water User Committees and village leaders may receive and refer complaints, but every complaint shall be entered in the formal PIU or contractor register. Receipt will be acknowledged within 48 hours. A resolution will normally be communicated within 7 to 14 calendar days; where additional investigation is needed, the complainant will receive an update and revised resolution date. The PIU maintains the official community GM register

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and the contractor maintain the Worker GM register. Anonymous complaints are accepted and retaliation is prohibited. SEA/SH complaints bypass community structures and use confidential survivor-centered channels.

Sensitive complaints, including those related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), will be handled through separate, confidential, and survivor-centered channels (see the full guidelines & Steps in Annex 6), using trained focal points and referral pathways, without requiring disclosure to community structures. Escalated or unresolved cases are referred to the NPCU, which oversees higher-level resolution and reports significant grievances to the World Bank in line with ESF requirements. The GM will be subject to periodic performance monitoring and reporting, including analysis of grievance types, resolution rates, and timelines, using sex- and vulnerability-disaggregated data to assess accessibility and effectiveness of the mechanism.

9.5 Monitoring, Reporting, and Improvement

The GM is monitored continuously to track the nature of complaints, their frequency, and the time taken to resolve them. The State PIU prepares monthly summaries for FAO, which are consolidated into NPCU's quarterly environmental and social performance reports to the World Bank. As implementation progresses, the project team will review the mechanism's performance and introduce improvements where needed, including additional training, enhanced community communication, or adjustments to reporting tools.

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10. ESMP Implementation Budget.

To ensure effective implementation of mitigation measures commensurate with the Moderate Environmental and Social Risk classification of the clustered river embankment subprojects (Hoodleey, Doologaal, and Bacaad), a dedicated ESMP implementation budget has been allocated.

For safeguards consistency, proportionality, and contract administration, the ESMP allocation for each subproject has been set as follows:

1. **USD 3,107.90 for Hoodleey**
2. **USD 20,211.05 for Doologaal**
3. **USD 5,242.94 for Bacaad**

The allocation approach reflects the differing scope, length, and associated implementation requirements of each embankment section, while maintaining consistent safeguards cost distribution structure across the three subprojects.

Table 8: ESMP Budget Distribution - Hoodleey

ESMP Component	**Description of Activities Covered**	**Estimated Cost (USD)**
1. OHS Implementation	PPE, safety signage, excavation barriers, first aid kits, heat stress mitigation, toolbox talks	728.41
2. Environmental Measures	Erosion control, sediment management, spoil disposal, dust suppression, spill prevention	631.29
3. Social Safeguards	Community awareness, SEA SH messaging, Code of Conduct enforcement, community safety measures	369.06
4. GM Management	Complaint boxes, hotline operation, GM registers, confidential SEA SH channels	174.82
5. Monitoring and Reporting	Joint monitoring missions, compliance verification, safeguards reporting	466.19
6. Stakeholder Engagement (SEP)	Community consultations, disclosure materials, coordination meetings	349.64
7. Capacity Building	Training on ESF, OHS, LMP, SEA SH, and GM	388.49
Total ESMP Cost (Hoodleey)		**USD 3,107.90**

Table 9: ESMP Budget Distribution – Doologaal

ESMP Component	**Description of Activities Covered**	**Estimated Cost (USD)**
1. OHS Implementation	PPE, safety signage, excavation barriers, first aid kits, heat stress mitigation, toolbox talks	4,736.96
2. Environmental Measures	Erosion control, sediment management, spoil disposal, dust suppression, spill prevention	4,105.37

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3. Social Safeguards	Community awareness, SEA SH messaging, Code of Conduct enforcement, community safety measures	2,400.06
4. GM Management	Complaint boxes, hotline operation, GM registers, confidential SEA SH channels	1,136.87
5. Monitoring and Reporting	Joint monitoring missions, compliance verification, safeguards reporting	3,031.66
6. Stakeholder Engagement (SEP)	Community consultations, disclosure materials, coordination meetings	2,273.74
7. Capacity Building	Training on ESF, OHS, LMP, SEA SH, and GM	2,526.39
Total ESMP Cost (Doologaal)		**USD 20,211.05**

Table 10: ESMP Budget Distribution – Bacaad

ESMP Component	**Description of Activities Covered**	**Estimated Cost (USD)**
1. OHS Implementation	PPE, safety signage, excavation barriers, first aid kits, heat stress mitigation, toolbox talks	1,228.81
2. Environmental Measures	Erosion control, sediment management, spoil disposal, dust suppression, spill prevention	1,064.97
3. Social Safeguards	Community awareness, SEA SH messaging, Code of Conduct enforcement, community safety measures	622.60
4. GM Management	Complaint boxes, hotline operation, GM registers, confidential SEA SH channels	294.92
5. Monitoring and Reporting	Joint monitoring missions, compliance verification, safeguards reporting	786.44
6. Stakeholder Engagement (SEP)	Community consultations, disclosure materials, coordination meetings	589.83
7. Capacity Building	Training in ESF, OHS, LMP, SEA SH, and GM	655.37
Total ESMP Cost (Bacaad)		**USD 5,242.94**

The ESMP implementation costs presented above for Hoodleey, Doologaal, and Bacaad are embedded within the respective contractor's contract price and cover site level environmental and social mitigation measures, including OHS provisions, environmental controls, erosion management, GM implementation, stakeholder engagement, and capacity building at the subproject level.

Supervision, safeguards oversight, compliance verification, and institutional monitoring by FAO and the State PIU are financed separately under the Technical Assistance and PIU operational budgets and are therefore not included within the contractor's ESMP allocation.

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11. References:

1. FAO (2023). ESIA for Beledweyne Flood Protection and Irrigation Rehabilitation – SFSRP. Mogadishu: FAO Somalia.
2. FAO (2023). Simplified Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Canal Rehabilitation in Southwest State, Hirshabeelle , and Hirshabeelle. FAO Somalia
3. FAO SWALIM (2021). Hydrological Data and Flood Risk Mapping for the Shabelle Basin. Nairobi: FAO SWALIM.
4. MoAI (2022). Shabelle River Basin Flood and Irrigation Profile. Mogadishu: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
5. MoAI (2025) Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP): Construction of Office Building for the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI)
6. MoEWR (2022). Somalia National Environmental Outlook. Mogadishu: Ministry of Environment and Water Resources.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening – Hoodleey River Embankment

Annex 1A: Environmental and Social Screening – Hoodleey River Embankment

Table 11: Annex 1A -Environmental and Social Screening – Hoodleey River Embankment

Project Name	Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP) (P177816)					
Project Description	This subproject under S-FSRP rehabilitates the two Hoodleey river embankment reaches in Hoodleey Village, Beledweyne District: Hoodleey 1 (60 m long, 7.4 m wide and 2.0 m high) and Hoodleey 2 (60 m long, 11.2 m wide and 3.0 m high). The works comprise setting-out, foundation preparation, compacted earth backfill, hardcore toe protection, engineered gabion baskets, geotextile filtration, tie-ins, access controls and reinstatement. No intake chamber, drainage inlet, solar system, pump, elevated tank or standalone pipeline is included at Hoodleey. Screening on 2 October 2025 classified the subproject as Moderate Risk because of temporary erosion, sediment, dust, noise, waste, labor, occupational and community safety, access, traffic and stakeholder risks managed through this ESMP and the contractor C-ESMP.					
Prepared By	Shuaib Muse Cidhere	Date of Preparation	02/10/2025			
Approved By		Date of Approval				

No	Question	Yes	No	E&S risk rating, -Low, Moderate, Substantial & High	Documents Required	Remarks/Comments
	ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks					
1	Does the project affect downstream water flows?		No	Low	ESMP	There will be temporary interruptions during implementation, such as abstraction of river access for irrigation water.

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2	Does it require clearing of trees, pasture/browse?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Little vegetations along the riverbanks.
3	Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	ESMP to cover OHS, waste, community safety.
4	Is there a risk of diversion of project benefits?	Yes		Moderate	SEP + GM	Possible during temporary water disruptions.
5	Is there a risk of lack of monitoring due to remoteness/insecurity?		No	Moderate	SMP	Liaising with local authorities while considering Beledweyne/ Somali's general context.
6	Will the project generate dust, noise, or air pollution?	Yes (minor)		Low	ESMP	Manage by water spraying & restricting to daytime works.
	ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions					
7	Any risk of child/forced labour?	Yes (potential)		Moderate	LMP / C-ESMP	Age verification, written contracts, prohibition of forced labor and worker-GM monitoring are required.
8	Does the activity include construction?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Works involve embankment earthworks, gabion installation and hydraulic structures.
9	Risk of lacking OHS for workers?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Toolbox talks, PPE, safe procedures.
10	Are workers provided with PPE?	Yes (mandatory)		Moderate	OHS Plan	Helmets, boots, gloves, and vests.
11	Are workers trained on safety/machinery?	Yes (mandatory)		Moderate	OHS Plan	Induction + toolbox training.
12	Risk of delayed/underpayment?	Yes (Possible)		Moderate	LMP	Ensure fair contracts, monitor payments.
13	Are women equally included in work opportunities?	Yes (to be ensured)		Moderate	LMP + GBV Plan	Promote equal access; monitor gender inclusion.
	ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention					
14	Will the project use large volumes of materials?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Mainly soil/water for excavation.

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15	Will it use water reducing community supply or water during or after construction, which will reduce the local availability of ground water and surface water?		No	Low	ESMP	River has sufficient flow; use mainly for curing/dust suppression.
16	Will it create solid/vegetation wastes?	Yes		Low	WMP	Spoil & vegetation debris cleared in/around the canal banks
17	Will it create hazardous waste (fuels, oils)?	Yes (fuels/lubricants)		Moderate	ESMP + WMP	Store in bunded areas far from canal; spill kits available.
18	Will it result in wastewater discharges?		No	Low	ESMP	Canal follows water and rainwater may disturb the excavation. Use settling pits before release.
19	Will it disturb flora/fauna?		No	Low	–	Agricultural setting; no critical habitats nearby.
20	Will it require chemical inputs (pesticides/fertilizers)?		No	Low	–	Not applicable.
21	Risk of accidental spills/leaks?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Spill prevention measures, bunding, fire extinguishers.
	ESS4: Community Health and Safety					
22	Risk of community exposure to physical hazards (open excavation)?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Fence off site, signage, and safe crossing points.
23	Risk of traffic/road accidents?	Yes		Moderate	Traffic Management Plan / ESMP	Temporary truck and machinery movements share routes with pedestrians, farmers and livestock; implementing the site-specific TMP.
24	Risk of GBV/SEAH due to labor influx?	Yes		Low	GBV Action Plan	Awareness, code of conduct, reporting channels.
25	Risk of spread of communicable diseases (due to labor influx, sanitation, or hygiene issues	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Hygiene, PPE, awareness campaigns.

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26	Is an area where there has been insecurity incidents in the past 12 months?		No	Moderate	Security Management Plan	Coordinate with authorities, proportionate security.
	ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, Resettlement					
27	Will land be acquired?		No	Low	–	Works within River Embankment footprint.
28	Will households/assets be displaced?		No	Low		no assets/households be displaced
29	Will there be restrictions of access?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Temporary during embankment and hydraulic structure works and rehab/reconstruction of auxiliary structures
30	Risk of loss of income, assets or livelihoods?		No	Low		No risk of assets, income loss or livelihoods.
31	Involve significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Excavation of canal bed only and
32	Will IDPs/vulnerable groups be affected?		No	Low	SEP + GM	No direct, but ensur IDPs and vulnerable groups are included in consultation and compensation processes, if impacts arise.
	ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation					
33	Will the project affect sensitive ecosystems (e.g., intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species?		No	Low	–	Canal lies in agricultural setting; no critical habitats nearby.
34	Will it cause soil erosion/degradation?	Yes (minor)		Low	ESMP	
35	Affect habitats/migration routes?		No	Low	–	No wildlife corridors nearby.
36	Spread invasive species via spoil?	Yes		Low	WMP	Approved spoil disposal only.

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	ESS7: Indigenous Peoples / Historically Underserved Communities					
37	Are Indigenous Peoples or historically underserved traditional communities present in or around the project area?		No	N/A	–	No such groups identified communities in Beledweyne District/ Hirshabeele State or in generally Somalia
38	Could the project affect Indigenous Peoples' rights, lands, resources, or culture?		No	N/A	–	Not applicable in Somalia context
	ESS8: Cultural Heritage					
39	Is site near archaeological/cultural heritage?		No	Low	–	None identified.
40	Potential for chance finds?	Yes	Low		Chance Find Procedure	Contractor to apply chance find protocol.
	ESS9: Financial Intermediaries					
42	Is the project implemented through financial intermediaries (banks, MFIs)?		No	N/A	–	It is a direct rehabilitation activity, not financial intermediation.
43	Will financial intermediaries on-lend funds to sub-projects?		No	N/A	–	Not applicable.
	ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure					
44	Risk of exclusion of women/youth in consultations?	Yes (Possible)		Moderate	SEP	Ensure equal participation.
45	Lack of grievance redress?		No	Low	GM	Functional GM in place.
46	Lack of government consultation?	Yes (generally weak)		Moderate	SEP	Continuous engagement with local authorities.
47	Historical exclusion of disabled persons?	Yes (Possible)		Moderate	SEP	Ensure accessibility & inclusion.
48	Lack of social baseline data?	Yes		Moderate	ESMF	Use rapid participatory appraisal + FAO data.
	EHS Screening (Environmental, Health & Safety)					

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49	Does intervention cause dust/noise/air pollution?	Yes (minor)		Low	ESMP	Water spraying is required where necessary.
50	Large volumes of construction materials?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Locally sourced where possible.
51	Solid waste properly managed?	Yes		Low	WMP	Contractor to implement WMP.
52	Are chemicals (fuel/lube) properly handled?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Bunded storage, away from the canal.
53	Wastewater discharge risks?	Yes (rainwater)		Low	ESMP	Settling pits before release.
54	Excavations/tunnels?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Embankment excavation; control spoil, secure work zones and reinstate disturbed riverbank areas.
55	Risk of over-exertion?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Task rotation, rest breaks, hydration.
56	Slips & falls risk?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Safe walkways, signage.
57	PPE availability?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Enforced PPE use, monitoring.
58	Workers trained in OHS?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Toolbox talks, induction.
59	High-risk activities?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Excavation, machinery, working near water; mitigation required.
60	Traffic Risks?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan Traffic Management Plan	Temporary – Community (pedestrian), workers and trucks will require safe paths near rehab/reconstructing activities during implementation.

<table>
<tr><th>E&S Screening</th><th colspan="3">Results and Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">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">Summary of Screening Result Justification</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Screening Result</td></tr>
</table>

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Is Additional Assessment Necessary? Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options (see below)	- Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where project is undertaken - Water interruptions during excavation and rehab/reconstruction of auxiliary structures - Soil Erosion and Degradation - Community Health and Safety - Worker Health and Safety (OHS) - Noise from construction machinery and culvert construction may disturb nearby farmers and workers and prolonged exposure could cause hearing issues for laborers - Gender/social exclusion risks	Mitigation measures will follow **CERC ESMF**: - SEP - GM - SMP - LMP - OHS - SMP - GBV Action Plan
	No ESIA is required.	
		This project was classified as Category C- Moderate
	No ESIA & full ESMP is required	**Simplified ESMP will be needed**

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Annex 1B: Environmental and Social Screening – Doolagaal River Embankment

Table 12: Annex 1B-Environmental and Social Screening -Doolagaal River Embankment

Project Name		Somalia Food System Resilient project (SFSRP) (P177816)				
Project Description		This subproject under the S-FSRP involves the rehabilitation and stabilization of approximately 1,000 meters of vulnerable river embankment at Doologaal (Damaloow Village) in Beledweyne District, Hirshabelle State, along the Shabelle River. The work will include installation of engineered gabion structures with compacted soil backfill and geotextile reinforcement to strengthen flood protection and reduce recurrent damage to residential areas and agricultural land, together with construction of three intake chambers to maintain controlled irrigation abstraction. The subproject was screened on October 2, 2025, and classified as Moderate Risk due to temporary and localized construction-related impacts such as soil excavation and compaction effects, sediment transport risks, dust and noise emissions, temporary community access restrictions, labor influx considerations, community health and safety risks, and occupational health and safety hazards. These impacts are site-specific and reversible and will be managed through implementation of a site-specific ESMP and the contractor's C-ESMP in accordance with WB ESF.				
Prepared By		Shuaib Muse Cidhere	Date of Preparation		**30/09/2025**	
Approved By			Date of Approval			
No	**Question**	**Yes**	**No**	**E&S risk rating, -Low, Moderate, Substantial & High**	**Documents Required**	**Remarks/Comments**
	ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks					
1	Does the project affect downstream water flows?		No	Low	ESMP	There will be temporary interruptions during implementation, such as abstraction of river access for irrigation water.
2	Does it require clearing of trees, pasture/browse?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Little vegetations along the canal banks.
3	Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	ESMP to cover OHS, waste, community safety.
4	Is there a risk of diversion of project benefits?	Yes		Moderate	SEP + GM	Possible during temporary water disruptions.

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5	Is there a risk of lack of monitoring due to remoteness/insecurity?		No	Moderate	SMP	Liaising with local authorities while considering Beledweyne/ Somali's general context.
6	Will the project generate dust, noise, or air pollution?	Yes (minor)		Low	ESMP	Manage by water spraying & restricting to daytime works.
	ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions					
7	Any risk of child/forced labour?	Yes (potential)		Moderate	LMP / C-ESMP	Age verification, written contracts, prohibition of forced labor and worker-GM monitoring are required.
8	Does the activity include construction?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Works involve embankment earthworks, gabion installation and hydraulic structures.
9	Risk of lacking OHS for workers?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Toolbox talks, PPE, safe procedures.
10	Are workers provided with PPE?	Yes (mandatory)		Moderate	OHS Plan	Helmets, boots, gloves, and vests.
11	Are workers trained on safety/machinery?	Yes (mandatory)		Moderate	OHS Plan	Induction + toolbox training.
12	Risk of delayed/underpayment?	Yes (Possible)		Moderate	LMP	Ensure fair contracts, monitor payments.
13	Are women equally included in work opportunities?	Yes (to be ensured)		Moderate	LMP + GBV Plan	Promote equal access; monitor gender inclusion.
	ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention					
14	Will the project use large volumes of materials?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Mainly soil/water for excavation.
15	Will it use water reducing community supply or water during or after construction, which will reduce the local availability of ground water and surface water?		No	Low	ESMP	River has sufficient flow; use mainly for curing/dust suppression.

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16	Will it create solid/vegetation wastes?	Yes		Low	WMP	Spoil & vegetation debris cleared in/around the canal banks
17	Will it create hazardous waste (fuels, oils)?	Yes (fuels/lubricants)		Moderate	ESMP + WMP	Store in bunded areas far from canal; spill kits available.
18	Will it result in wastewater discharges?		No	Low	ESMP	Canal follows water and rainwater may disturb the excavation. Use settling pits before release.
19	Will it disturb flora/fauna?		No	Low	–	Agricultural setting; no critical habitats nearby.
20	Will it require chemical inputs (pesticides/fertilizers)?		No	Low	–	Not applicable.
21	Risk of accidental spills/leaks?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Spill prevention measures, bunding, fire extinguishers.
	ESS4: Community Health and Safety					
22	Risk of community exposure to physical hazards (open excavation)?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Fence off site, signage, and safe crossing points.
23	Risk of traffic/road accidents?	Yes		Moderate	Traffic Management Plan / ESMP	Temporary truck and machinery movements share routes with pedestrians, farmers and livestock; implementing the site-specific TMP.
24	Risk of GBV/SEAH due to labor influx?	Yes		Low	GBV Action Plan	Awareness, code of conduct, reporting channels.
25	Risk of spread of communicable diseases (due to labor influx, sanitation, or hygiene issues	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Hygiene, PPE, awareness campaigns.
26	Is an area where there have been insecurity incidents in the past 12 months?		No	Moderate	Security Management Plan	Coordinate with authorities, proportionate security.

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	ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, Resettlement					
27	Will land be acquired?		No	Low	–	Works within canal footprint.
28	Will households/assets be displaced?		No	Low		no assets/households be displaced
29	Will there be restrictions of access?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Temporary during embankment and hydraulic structure works and rehab/reconstruction of auxiliary structures
30	Risk of loss of income, assets or livelihoods?		No	Low		No risk of assets, income loss or livelihoods.
31	Involve significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Excavation of canal bed only and
32	Will IDPs/vulnerable groups be affected?		No	Low	SEP + GM	No direct, but ensure IDPs and vulnerable groups are included in consultation and compensation processes, if impacts arise.
	ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation					
33	Will the project affect sensitive ecosystems (e.g., intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species?		No	Low	–	Canal lies in agricultural setting; no critical habitats nearby.
34	Will it cause soil erosion/degradation?	Yes (minor)		Low	ESMP	
35	Affect habitats/migration routes?		No	Low	–	No wildlife corridors nearby.
36	Spread invasive species via spoil?	Yes		Low	WMP	Approved spoil disposal only.
	ESS7: Indigenous Peoples / Historically Underserved Communities					
37	Are Indigenous Peoples or historically underserved traditional communities present in or around the project area?		No	N/A	–	No such groups identified communities in Beledweyne District/ Hirshabelle State or in generally Somalia

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38	Could the project affect Indigenous Peoples' rights, lands, resources, or culture?		No	N/A	–	Not applicable in Somalia context
	ESS8: Cultural Heritage					
39	Is site near archaeological/cultural heritage?		No	Low	–	None identified.
40	Potential for chance finds?	Yes	Low		Chance Find Procedure	Contractor to apply chance find protocol.
	ESS9: Financial Intermediaries					
42	Is the project implemented through financial intermediaries (banks, MFIs)?		No	N/A	–	It is a direct rehabilitation activity, not financial intermediation.
43	Will financial intermediaries on-lend funds to sub-projects?		No	N/A	–	Not applicable.
	ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure					
44	Risk of exclusion of women/youth in consultations?	Yes (Possible)		Moderate	SEP	Ensure equal participation.
45	Lack of grievance redress?		No	Low	GM	Functional GM in place.
46	Lack of government consultation?	Yes (generally weak)		Moderate	SEP	Continuous engagement with local authorities.
47	Historical exclusion of disabled persons?	Yes (Possible)		Moderate	SEP	Ensure accessibility & inclusion.
48	Lack of social baseline data?	Yes		Moderate	ESMF	Use rapid participatory appraisal + FAO data.
	EHS Screening (Environmental, Health & Safety)					
49	Does intervention cause dust/noise/air pollution?	Yes (minor)		Low	ESMP	Water spraying is required where necessary.

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50	Large volumes of construction materials?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Locally sourced where possible.
51	Solid waste properly managed?	Yes		Low	WMP	Contractor to implement WMP.
52	Are chemicals (fuel/lube) properly handled?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Bunded storage, away from the canal.
53	Wastewater discharge risks?	Yes (rainwater)		Low	ESMP	Settling pits before release.
54	Excavations/tunnels?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Embankment excavation; control spoil, secure work zones and reinstate disturbed riverbank areas.
55	Risk of over-exertion?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Task rotation, rest breaks, hydration.
56	Slips & falls risk?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Safe walkways, signage.
57	PPE availability?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Enforced PPE use, monitoring.
58	Workers trained in OHS?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Toolbox talks, induction.
59	High-risk activities?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Excavation, machinery, working near water; mitigation required.
60	Traffic Risks?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan Traffic Management Plan	Temporary – Community (pedestrian), workers and trucks will require safe paths near rehab/reconstructing activities during implementation.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">E&S Screening</th><th colspan="2">Results and Recommendation</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">Summary of Screening Result Justification</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Is Additional Assessment Necessary?</td><td colspan="2">Screening Result</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">- Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where project is undertaken</td><td>Mitigation measures will follow CERC ESMF:

- SEP</td></tr>
</table>

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Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options (see below)	- Water interruptions during excavation and rehab/reconstruction of auxiliary structures - Soil Erosion and Degradation - Community Health and Safety - Worker Health and Safety (OHS) - Noise from construction machinery and culvert construction may disturb nearby farmers and workers and prolonged exposure could cause hearing issues for laborers - Gender/social exclusion risks	- GM - SMP - LMP - OHS - SMP - GBV Action Plan
	No ESIA is required.	
		This project was classified as Category C- Moderate
	No ESIA & full ESMP is required	**Simplified ESMP will be needed**

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Annex 1c: Environmental and Social Screening – Bacaad River Embankment

Table 13:Annex 1c- Environmental and Social Screening – Bacaad River Embankment

Project Name		Somalia Food System Resilient project (SFSRP) (P177816)				
Project Description		This subproject under the S-FSRP involves the rehabilitation and stabilization of approximately 255 meters of degraded river embankment across three sections at Bacaad Village, located about 20 kilometers from Beledweyne town in Beledweyne District, Hirshabelle State, along the Shabelle River. The intervention will utilize engineered gabion box structures with compacted soil backfill and geotextile layers to improve structural stability, reduce erosion, and prevent flood damage to nearby households, irrigation systems, and farmland, including construction of a drainage inlet structure to regulate inland runoff. The subproject was screened on October 2, 2025, and classified as Moderate Risk due to temporary and site-specific impacts including soil disturbance, sediment runoff, dust and noise emissions, localized access disruption, community health and safety risks, and occupational health and safety hazards. These impacts are reversible and will be addressed through implementation of a site-specific ESMP and the contractor's C-ESMP in accordance with the WB ESF.				
Prepared By		Shuaib Muse Cidhere	Date of Preparation		**05/10/2025**	
Approved By			Date of Approval			
No	**Question**	**Yes**	**No**	**E&S risk rating, -Low, Moderate, Substantial & High**	**Documents Required**	**Remarks/Comments**
	ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks					
1	Does the project affect downstream water flows?		No	Low	ESMP	There will be temporary interruptions during implementation, such as abstraction of river access for irrigation water.
2	Does it require clearing of trees, pasture/browse?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Little vegetations along the canal banks.
3	Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	ESMP to cover OHS, waste, community safety.
4	Is there a risk of diversion of project benefits?	Yes		Moderate	SEP + GM	Possible during temporary water disruptions.

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5	Is there a risk of lack of monitoring due to remoteness/insecurity?		No	Moderate	SMP	Liaising with local authorities while considering Beledweyne/ Somali's general context.
6	Will the project generate dust, noise, or air pollution?	Yes (minor)		Low	ESMP	Manage by water spraying & restricting to daytime works.
	ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions					
7	Any risk of child/forced labour?	Yes (potential)		Moderate	LMP / C-ESMP	Age verification, written contracts, prohibition of forced labor and worker-GM monitoring are required.
8	Does the activity include construction?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Works involve embankment earthworks, gabion installation and hydraulic structures.
9	Risk of lacking OHS for workers?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Toolbox talks, PPE, safe procedures.
10	Are workers provided with PPE?	Yes (mandatory)		Moderate	OHS Plan	Helmets, boots, gloves, and vests.
11	Are workers trained on safety/machinery?	Yes (mandatory)		Moderate	OHS Plan	Induction + toolbox training.
12	Risk of delayed/underpayment?	Yes (Possible)		Moderate	LMP	Ensure fair contracts, monitor payments.
13	Are women equally included in work opportunities?	Yes (to be ensured)		Moderate	LMP + GBV Plan	Promote equal access; monitor gender inclusion.
	ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention					
14	Will the project use large volumes of materials?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Mainly soil/water for excavation.
15	Will it use water reducing community supply or water during or after construction, which will reduce the local availability of ground water and surface water?		No	Low	ESMP	River has sufficient flow; use mainly for curing/dust suppression.

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16	Will it create solid/vegetation wastes?	Yes		Low	WMP	Spoil & vegetation debris cleared in/around the canal banks
17	Will it create hazardous waste (fuels, oils)?	Yes (fuels/lubricants)		Moderate	ESMP + WMP	Store in bunded areas far from canal; spill kits available.
18	Will it result in wastewater discharges?		No	Low	ESMP	Canal follows water and rainwater may disturb the excavation. Use settling pits before release.
19	Will it disturb flora/fauna?		No	Low	–	Agricultural setting; no critical habitats nearby.
20	Will it require chemical inputs (pesticides/fertilizers)?		No	Low	–	Not applicable.
21	Risk of accidental spills/leaks?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Spill prevention measures, bunding, fire extinguishers.
	ESS4: Community Health and Safety					
22	Risk of community exposure to physical hazards (open excavation)?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Fence off site, signage, and safe crossing points.
23	Risk of traffic/road accidents?	Yes		Moderate	Traffic Management Plan / ESMP	Temporary truck and machinery movements share routes with pedestrians, farmers and livestock; implementing the site-specific TMP.
24	Risk of GBV/SEAH due to labor influx?	Yes		Low	GBV Action Plan	Awareness, code of conduct, reporting channels.
25	Risk of spread of communicable diseases (due to labor influx, sanitation, or hygiene issues	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Hygiene, PPE, awareness campaigns.
26	Is an area where there have been insecurity incidents in the past 12 months?		No	Moderate	Security Management Plan	Coordinate with authorities, proportionate security.

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	ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, Resettlement					
27	Will land be acquired?		No	Low	–	Works within canal footprint.
28	Will households/assets be displaced?		No	Low		no assets/households be displaced
29	Will there be restrictions of access?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Temporary during embankment and hydraulic structure works and rehab/reconstruction of auxiliary structures
30	Risk of loss of income, assets or livelihoods?		No	Low		No risk of assets, income loss or livelihoods.
31	Involve significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Excavation of canal bed only and
32	Will IDPs/vulnerable groups be affected?		No	Low	SEP + GM	No direct, but ensure IDPs and vulnerable groups are included in consultation and compensation processes, if impacts arise.
	ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation					
33	Will the project affect sensitive ecosystems (e.g., intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species?		No	Low	–	Canal lies in agricultural setting; no critical habitats nearby.
34	Will it cause soil erosion/degradation?	Yes (minor)		Low	ESMP	
35	Affect habitats/migration routes?		No	Low	–	No wildlife corridors nearby.
36	Spread invasive species via spoil?	Yes		Low	WMP	Approved spoil disposal only.
	ESS7: Indigenous Peoples / Historically Underserved Communities					
37	Are Indigenous Peoples or historically underserved traditional communities present in or around the project area?		No	N/A	–	No such groups identified communities in Beledweyne District/ Hirshabelle State or in generally Somalia

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38	Could the project affect Indigenous Peoples' rights, lands, resources, or culture?		No	N/A	–	Not applicable in Somalia context
	ESS8: Cultural Heritage					
39	Is site near archaeological/cultural heritage?		No	Low	–	None identified.
40	Potential for chance finds?	Yes	Low		Chance Find Procedure	Contractor to apply chance find protocol.
	ESS9: Financial Intermediaries					
42	Is the project implemented through financial intermediaries (banks, MFIs)?		No	N/A	–	It is a direct rehabilitation activity, not financial intermediation.
43	Will financial intermediaries on-lend funds to sub-projects?		No	N/A	–	Not applicable.
	ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure					
44	Risk of exclusion of women/youth in consultations?	Yes (Possible)		Moderate	SEP	Ensure equal participation.
45	Lack of grievance redress?		No	Low	GM	Functional GM in place.
46	Lack of government consultation?	Yes (generally weak)		Moderate	SEP	Continuous engagement with local authorities.
47	Historical exclusion of disabled persons?	Yes (Possible)		Moderate	SEP	Ensure accessibility & inclusion.
48	Lack of social baseline data?	Yes		Moderate	ESMF	Use rapid participatory appraisal + FAO data.
	EHS Screening (Environmental, Health & Safety)					
49	Does intervention cause dust/noise/air pollution?	Yes (minor)		Low	ESMP	Water spraying is required where necessary.

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50	Large volumes of construction materials?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Locally sourced where possible.
51	Solid waste properly managed?	Yes		Low	WMP	Contractor to implement WMP.
52	Are chemicals (fuel/lube) properly handled?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP	Bunded storage, away from the canal.
53	Wastewater discharge risks?	Yes (rainwater)		Low	ESMP	Settling pits before release.
54	Excavations/tunnels?	Yes		Low	ESMP	Embankment excavation; control spoil, secure work zones and reinstate disturbed riverbank areas.
55	Risk of over-exertion?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Task rotation, rest breaks, hydration.
56	Slips & falls risk?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Safe walkways, signage.
57	PPE availability?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Enforced PPE use, monitoring.
58	Workers trained in OHS?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Toolbox talks, induction.
59	High-risk activities?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan	Excavation, machinery, working near water; mitigation required.
60	Traffic Risks?	Yes		Moderate	OHS Plan Traffic Management Plan	Temporary – Community (pedestrian), workers and trucks will require safe paths near rehab/reconstructing activities during implementation.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">E&S Screening</th><th colspan="2">Results and Recommendation</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>Summary of Screening Result Justification</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Is Additional Assessment Necessary?</td><td colspan="2">Screening Result</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">- Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where project is undertaken</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td>Mitigation measures will follow CERC ESMF:

- SEP</td></tr>
</table>

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Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options (see below)	- Water interruptions during excavation and rehab/reconstruction of auxiliary structures - Soil Erosion and Degradation - Community Health and Safety - Worker Health and Safety (OHS) - Noise from construction machinery and culvert construction may disturb nearby farmers and workers and prolonged exposure could cause hearing issues for laborers - Gender/social exclusion risks	- GM - SMP - LMP - OHS - SMP - GBV Action Plan
	No ESIA is required.	
		This project was classified as Category C- Moderate
	No ESIA & full ESMP is required	**Simplified ESMP will be needed**

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Annex 2: Government Land Ownership Confirmation

Land Status Confirmation. The proposed works are confined to existing public Shabelle River embankment corridors and associated government-managed hydraulic-structure footprints in Beledweyne District. The Hirshabelle Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation confirms that the works do not require private land acquisition, physical displacement or permanent economic displacement. The contractor shall remain within approved setting-out limits. Any unforeseen land, asset, crop or livelihood impact shall be reported before disturbance, screened under ESS5 and resolved under the project ESMF; work in the affected area shall not proceed until the required measure is approved. Temporary access restrictions shall be managed through advance notice, sequencing and safe alternative access.

Dowlad Goboleedka Hirshabelle Ee Somaaliya
Wasaaradda Beeraha & Waraabka
Xafiiska Agaasimaha Guud

ولا ية هر شبيلي الصوما ليه
وزارةالزراعة والراي
مكتب مدير العام

HIRSHABELLE SATE OF SOMALIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

REF:XAG/WBW/DHSH/569/2026 DATE:19/02/2026

Subject: Conformation of land ownership for Rehabilitation of Beledweyne Embankments

To Whom It May Concern,

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Hirshabelle State of Somalia, hereby confirms that the land allocated for the rehabilitation of the below River Embankments and its auxiliary structures in Beledweyne District is **public land fully owned and managed by Hirshabelle State**

No	District Location	Embankment Name	Length (m)	GSP Coordinates	
				Latitude	Longitude
1	Beledweyne	Dabaan 2	690	4.763838	45.188835
2	Beledweyne	Hoodleey 1	60	4.788054	45.212019
3	Beledweyne	Doologaal	1000	4.782101	45.198990
4	Beledweyne	Dabaan 1	870	4.772469	45.185886
5	Beledweyne	Hoodleey 2	64	4.789951	45.20757
6	Beledweyne	Bacaad 2	50	4.869169	45.153565
7	Beledweyne	Bacaad 3	85	4.864339	45.158727
8	Beledweyne	Bacaad 1	120	4.867546	45.15615

Following consultations with the District Administration, Village Development Committees (VDCs), and community elders, the Ministry certifies that:

- The land designated for these subprojects is free from private ownership, claims, or disputes.
- The subprojects will not cause any physical or economic displacement of people or assets.
- The land has been voluntarily allocated for public use in support of the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (S-FSRP).

This confirmation complies with **World Bank ESS5** and verifies that no involuntary resettlement or private land acquisition is associated with these subprojects

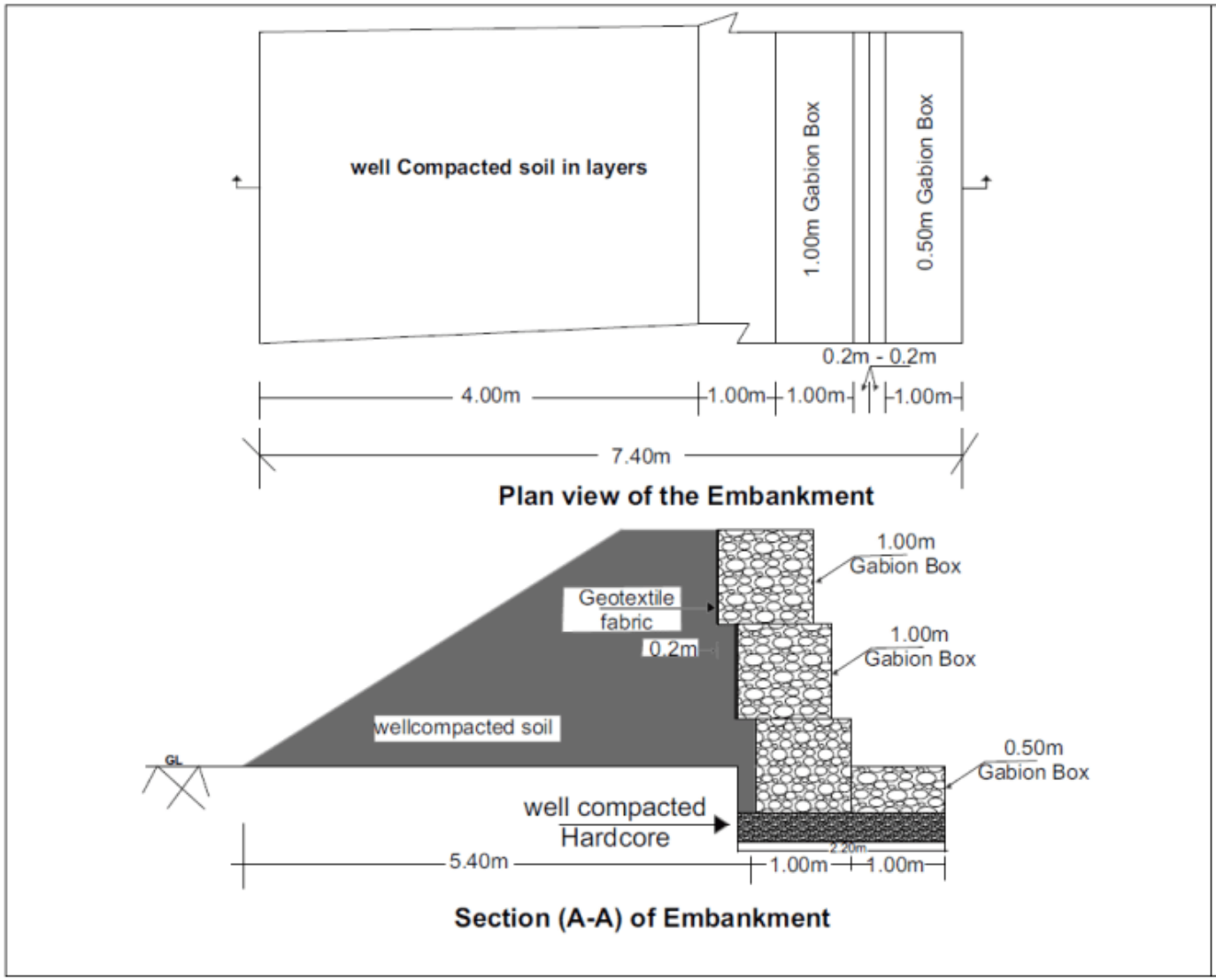
Sincerely **Abdullahi Ali Abdi**
Director General
Ministry of agriculture and irrigation Hirshabelle state

Jowhar, Hirshabelle Somalia

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Annex 3: Drawings & Sections Layouts

Annex 3A: Drawings & Sections Layouts – Doolagaal River Embankment



Client

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Federal Republic of somalia
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Hirshabelle state of somalia

FSRP
SFSRP - Somali Food Systems Resilience Project

Construction and Rehabilitation of River embankment at Damaloow Doolagaal, in Beledweyne Hirshabelle state

Designed by

ENG ABDIRAHMAN BASHIR DAHIR

checked by

ENG Yahye Husein mohamed

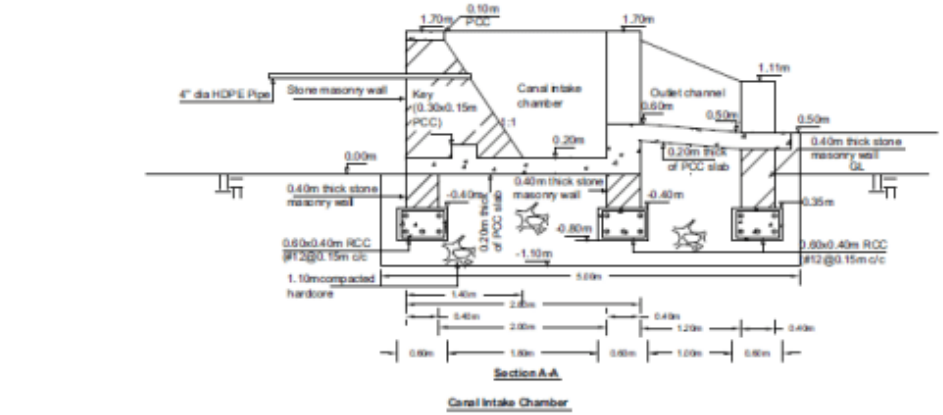
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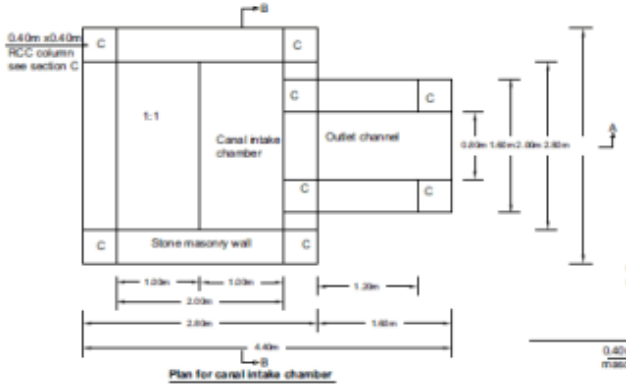
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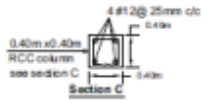
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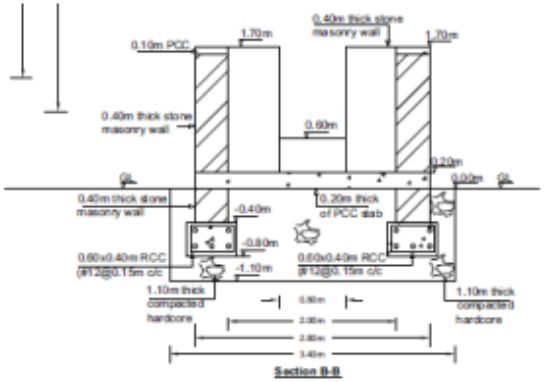
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Gabion Design
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End point 4.779199,45.194565

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Client

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Federal Republic of somalia
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Hirshabelle state of somalia

SFSRP - Somali Food Systems Resilience Project

Construction and Rehabilitation of River embankment at Damaloow Doolagaal, in Beledweyne Hirshabelle state

Designed by

ENG ABDIRAHMAN BASHIR DAHIR

checked by

ENG Yahye Husein mohamed

Date

20/January/2026

NOTE

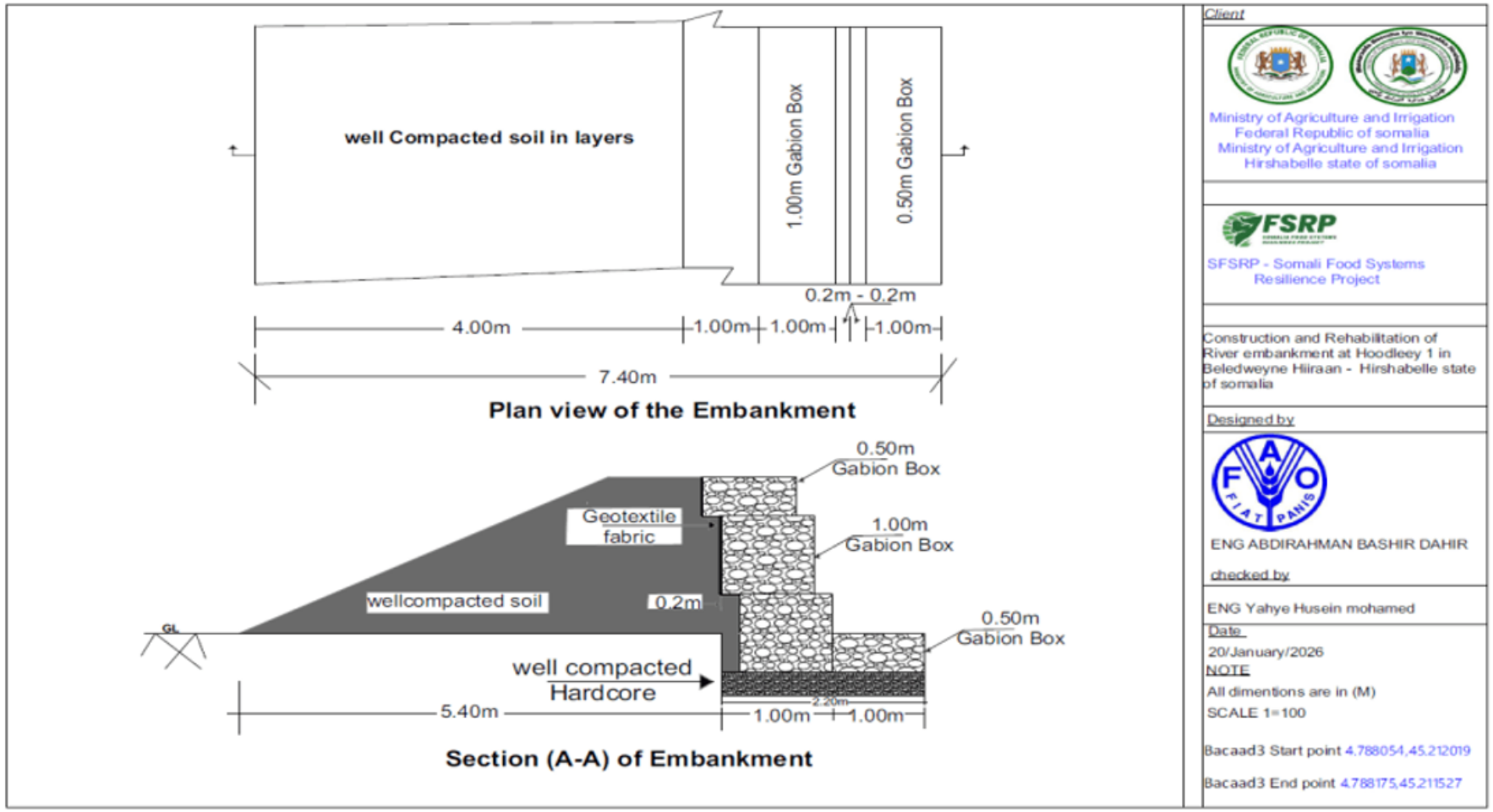
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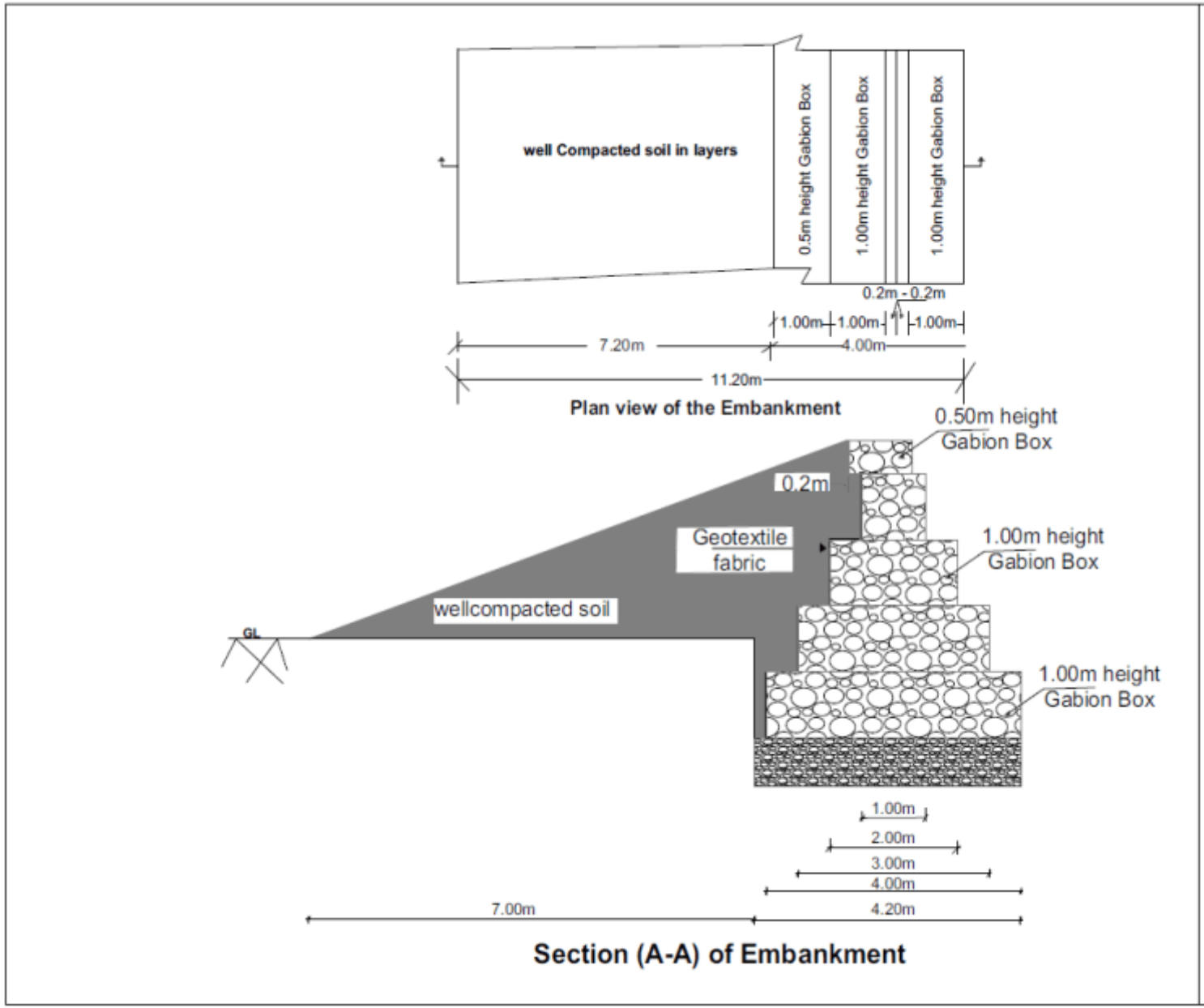
Chamber Design

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Annex 3B: Drawings & Sections Layouts – Hoodleey River Embankment



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Client

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Federal Republic of somalia
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Jubaland state of somalia

Project Name

SFSRP - Somali Food Systems Resilience Project

Activity Title

Construction and Rehabilitation of River embankment at Hoodleey in Beledweyne Hiiraan - Hirshabelle state of somalia

Designed by

ENG ABDIRAHMAN BASHIR DAHIR

checked by

ENG Yahye Husein mohamed

Date

20/January/2026

NOTE

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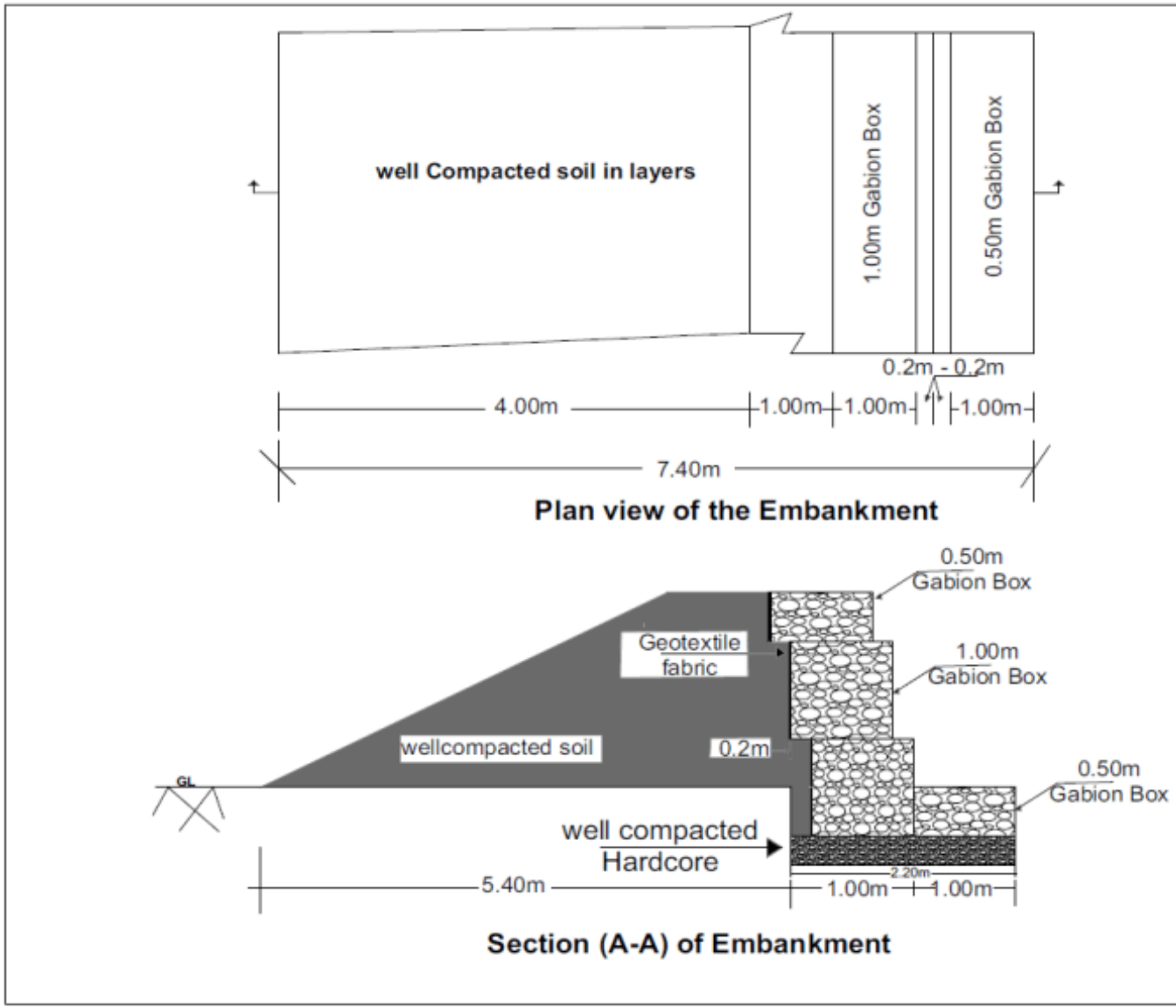
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Annex 3C: Drawings & Sections Layouts – Bacaad River Embankment



Client

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Federal Republic of somalia
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Hirshabelle state of somalia

SFSRP - Somali Food Systems Resilience Project

Construction and Rehabilitation of River embankment at Bacaad 1,2 3 in Beledweyne Hiiraan - Hirshabelle state of somalia

Designed by

ENG ABDIRAHMAN BASHIR DAHIR

checked by

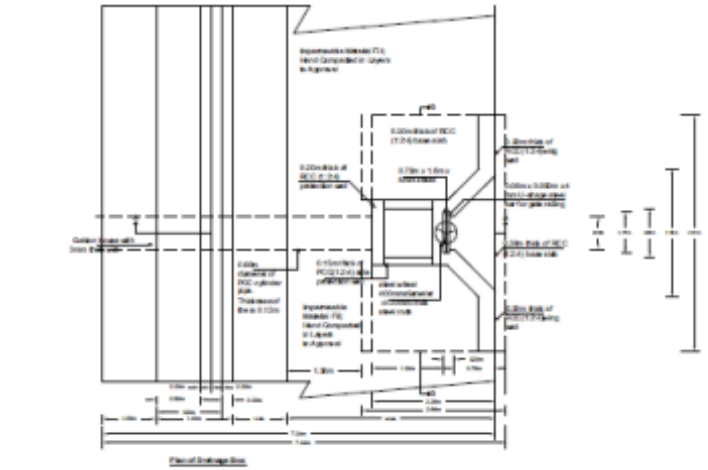
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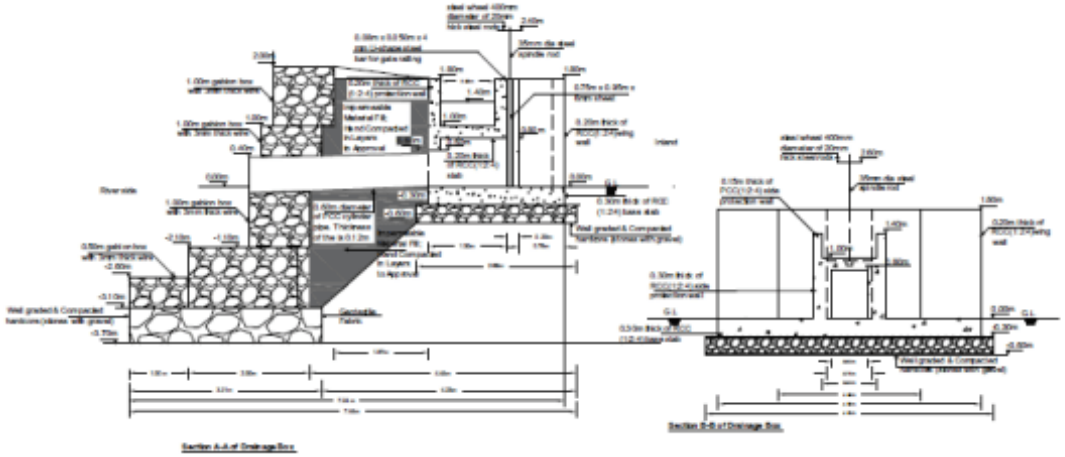
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Bacaad2 Start point 4.869169,45.153565
Bacaad2 End point 4.869024,45.153952
Bacaad3 Start point 4.864339,45.158727
Bacaad3 End point 4.863717,45.159117

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Client

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Federal Republic of somalia
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Jubaland state of somalia

Project Name

SFSRP - Somali Food Systems Resilience Project

Activity Title

Construction and Rehabilitation of River embankment at Bacaad 1,2 3 in Beledweyne Hiiraan - Hirshabelle state of somalia

Designed by

ENG ABDIRAHMAN BASHIR DAHIR

checked by

ENG Yahye Husein mohamed

Date

20/January/2026

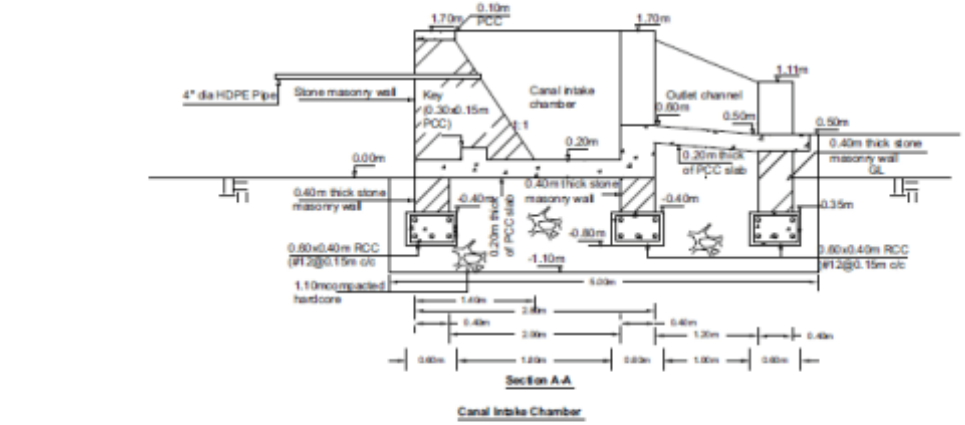
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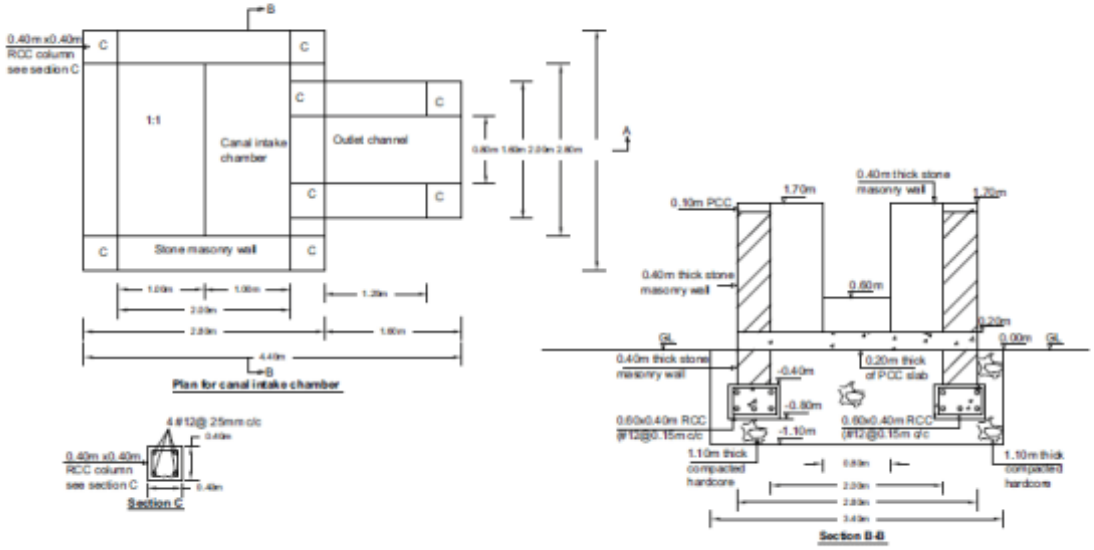
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Drainage Design

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Client

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Federal Republic of somalia
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Hirshabelle state of somalia

SFSRP - Somali Food Systems Resilience Project

Construction and Rehabilitation of River embankment at Bacaad 1,2 3 in Beledweyne Hiiraan - Hirshabelle state of somalia

Designed by

ENG ABDIRAHMAN BASHIR DAHIR

checked by

ENG Yahye Husein mohamed

Date

20/January/2026

NOTE

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Annex 4: Stakeholder Consultation Meeting Minutes and Attendances

Annex 4a: Hirshabelle MoAI Consultation Meeting Minutes and Attendance

1. **Consultation Dates:** 8/9/2025,
2. **Sub-project Types:** Canals & River embankments rehabilitation activities
3. **Specific Name of the Project:** FSRP
4. **Place of Consultation: State:** Hirshabelle, Region: Hiiraan, District: Beledweyne, Venue: MoAI-HSS office / project communities
5. **Purpose of Consultation:** The consultation was organized to engage the Hirshabele State Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) and the Beledweyne District Administration regarding the planned river embankment and canal rehabilitation activities under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (SFSRP).
   The meeting aimed at:
   - Discuss the condition and prioritization of the Hoodleey, Doologaal and Bacaad embankment reaches and the associated intake and drainage structures.
   - Identify institutional and community concerns, potential environmental and social risks, and appropriate mitigation measures in line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).
   - Confirm the needs, priorities, and potential contributions of regional and district authorities, as well as community-level support.
   - Inform stakeholders about the technical, environmental and social data required for the ESMP, including affected households, embankment breaches, erosion and overtopping points, flood exposure, access constraints and construction materials.
   - Discuss embankment alignment, dimensions, breaches, overflow and erosion points, intake and drainage requirements, beneficiary areas, safe access, local materials and operation and maintenance responsibilities.

6. **Consultation Time:** Started 9:15
7. **Consultation Method:** Interviewing and discussion (group discussions and individual interviews)
8. **Consultation Agendas/ Issues:**
   - Coordination mechanisms among Hirshabele State MoAI, FAO/S-FSRP technical team, and future contractors to facilitate site access and smooth implementation.
   - Rising river water levels during peak seasons and continued deterioration of weak embankment sections along the Jubba River.
   - Communities preferred durable, site-specific gabion and geotextile embankment rehabilitation with compacted backfill and controlled intake or drainage structures where required.
   - The importance of rehabilitating and upgrading intake structures to ensure reliable irrigation access, particularly after embankment elevation works.
   - The need for proper drainage outlets to prevent waterlogging and stagnant water near agricultural lands.
   - The only hydraulic structures under this cluster are three canal intake chambers at Doologaal and one drainage inlet at Bacaad 3.

8. Additional Issues Raised During Consultation

- Several embankments reaches and uncontrolled irrigation openings were reported to be degraded and vulnerable to erosion or flood backflow.
- Multiple breached and weak sections were observed along river embankments, contributing to overflow and localized flooding.
- Both government representatives and community leaders emphasized the urgency of rehabilitating irrigation infrastructure to improve agricultural productivity and strengthen flood protection.

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9. Agreed Agendas/ Issues

- The Hirshabelle State MoAI and Beledweyne District Administration supported rehabilitation of prioritized river embankments and associated controlled hydraulic structures.
- Local authorities committed to providing security support and coordination during assessment, construction, and post-construction phases.
- It was agreed that this embankment cluster would include only the site-specific canal intake chambers and drainage inlet identified in the approved design; no elevated tank or pipeline system is included.
- All stakeholders agreed to cooperate fully with FAO/S-FSRP during implementation.
- The district administration committed to supporting communities in operation and maintenance (O&M) arrangements after rehabilitation.

10. Disagreed Agenda/issues including Reasons for Disagreement

- No major disagreements recorded

11. Consultation Ended Time: 15:30

Consultation Facilitators' Name & Role: Signature:

1. Shuaib Muse Cidhere, FAO Civil Engineer ----------
2. Eng. Mohamed Sanney ----------

Subproject's (IP) Seal: (optional) _____

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Table 14: Annex 4a -Summary of Meeting Minutes – MoAI & Beledweyne District

Date	Location	Issues Raised	Raised By (Institutions)	Answer Provided (Short)	Responded By (Institution)
08/09/2025	Beledweyne – MoAI-HSS/District Office	Coordination among Hirshabele State MoAI, District Administration, FAO/FSRP, and contractors	Hirshabele State MoAI; FAO/FSRP	Full coordination agreed	FAO/FSRP; Hirshabele State MoAI
	Beledweyne – MoAI-HSS/District Office	Degraded prioritized river embankments, uncontrolled irrigation openings and drainage interfaces	District Authorities; Hirshabele State MoAI	Rehabilitation supported	Hirshabele State MoAI
	Beledweyne – MoAI-HSS/District Office	Rising river water levels and deterioration of weak embankment sections	District Authorities	Flood protection measures agreed	Hirshabele State MoAI
	Beledweyne – MoAI-HSS/District Office	Preference for durable rehabilitation solutions based on site conditions	Hirshabele State MoAI; District Authorities	Site-specific solutions adopted	FAO/FSRP Technical Team
	Beledweyne – MoAI-HSS/District Office	Need for controlled intake chambers and drainage inlet structures at approved locations	Hirshabele State MoAI; District Authorities	Only approved intake and drainage structures are included; no tank	FAO/FSRP Technical Team
	Beledweyne – MoAI-HSS/District Office	Security and coordination during implementation	FAO/FSRP	Security support committed	District Administration
	Beledweyne – MoAI-HSS/District Office	Post-construction operation and maintenance (O&M)	Hirshabele State MoAI	O&M support confirmed	Hirshabele State MoAI

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Participants List/Attendance:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Date: 8/09/2025

Table 3: Consultation Attendants/ Participants: MOAI and Jowhar Diserict

No.	Name of Participants	Stakeholder(community/government)	Age	Sex	Position /Role	Mobil phone No	Signature/Thumb
1	Mohamed Bashir Qasim	Goverment	53	M	Deputy Minister		
2	Abdurahman Sheikh Yalax	Goverment	39	M	Middle Shabele Coordina		
3	Mohamed Yasin Abdi	Government	35	M	HR - Director MOAI		
4	Mahad Ahmed Helowle	FSRP-HSS	33	M	Env-Specialist		
5	Mohamud Abdurahman	FSRP- HSS	29	M	Social Safegua rd		Mohamed

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

6	Cismaan Mohamed Mukhtar	Goverment	55	M	Diserict Comissio naire		
7	Maxamed Abukar Cali	Goverment	28	M	Secree ory Diserict		
8	Abdukadir Hussein	FAO	37	M	JSP Program Civil Eng.		
9	~~Shuaib Muse Gidhere~~	FAO	30	M	Civil Engineer		
10	Yahye Hussein Mohamed	FAO	32	M	Surveyo r		
11	Abdishakur Osman Dahir	FAO	38	M	Civil Engineer		
12	Samale Abdi~~ali~~ Mohamud	FAO	28	M	Gende QA Eng		
13	Mohamed Saney	Goverment MOAI	36	M	Community Mobilizer		

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Annex 4b: Beledweyne District Authorities Consultation

1. **Consultation Dates:** 23/9/2025,
2. **Sub-project Types:** River Embankment and Irrigation Canal Rehabilitation Works
3. **Specific Name of the Project:** FSRP
4. **Place of Consultation: State:** Hirshabelle, Regions: Hiiran, District: Beledweyne, Village (Specific site): District Office
5. **Purpose of Consultation:** The consultation was organized to engage the Beledweyne District Administration regarding the planned river embankment and canal rehabilitation activities under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (SFSRP).
   The meeting aimed at:

   - Discuss the current condition of river embankments and irrigation canals, including flood-prone sections, open or breached embankments, and deteriorated canal segments.
   - Share district-level knowledge on main river flow paths, overflow areas, and canal command areas affected by flooding and sedimentation.
   - Align district priorities with those identified by the Hirshabelle State MoAI, FSRP, and technical teams for both embankments and canals.
   - Confirm coordination, facilitation, and security support roles of the district administration during assessment and implementation.
   - Identify institutional concerns, environmental and social risks, and safeguard considerations in line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).

6. **Consultation Time:** Started 10:15
7. **Consultation Method:** Interviewing and discussion (group discussions and individual interviews)
8. **Consultation Agendas/ Issues:**

   - Recurrent flood impacts in Beletweyne over the past several years and continued vulnerability of weakened river embankments.
   - Poor condition of several irrigation canals, including sedimentation, bank erosion, and damaged intake points resulting from repeated flooding.
   - Identification of main river flow paths, overflow points, open embankment sections, and priority canals requiring urgent rehabilitation.
   - The interlinkage between embankment protection and canal functionality, emphasizing that canal rehabilitation is essential to restore agricultural production following flood control works.
   - Coordination mechanisms between the Beletweyne District Administration, Hirshabelle State MoAI, FAO/S-FSRP, and contractors.

8. Additional Issues Raised During Consultation

- District authorities expressed appreciation to FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for their sustained support to Beletweyne in responding to flooding over the past 6–7 years.
- Continued flooding and canal deterioration were highlighted as major threats to livelihoods, food security, and local economic stability.
- Emphasis was placed on the need for integrated solutions, combining durable embankment rehabilitation with canal restoration and intake improvements.

9. Agreed Agendas/ Issues

- The Beletweyne District Administration welcomed the proposed river embankment and canal rehabilitation sub-projects and confirmed their alignment with district priorities.

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- District authorities committed to liaising closely with the FSRP team, FAO, the State PIU, and the NPCU, and to facilitating all required administrative, coordination, and access support, particularly for contractors.
- The district shared information on priority embankment breaches, main river flow routes, and degraded canal sections, confirming alignment between district-identified sites and those prioritized by the Ministry.
- All parties agreed to maintain close coordination throughout assessment, construction, and post-rehabilitation phases.

10. Disagreed Agenda/issues including Reasons for Disagreement

- No major disagreements recorded

11. Consultation Ended Time: 15:30

Consultation Facilitators' Name & Role: Signature:

Shuaib Muse Cidhere, FAO Civil Engineer ----------

Eng. Mohamed Sanney ----------

Subproject's (IP) Seal: (optional) _____

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Table 15: Annex 4b - Summary of the meeting minutes

Issues Raised	Raised By	Answer / Agreement Provided	Responded By (Officer / Institution)
Coordination mechanisms among FAO/S-FSRP, Hirshabele State MoAI, and District Authorities to ensure site access and smooth implementation	Hirshabele State MoAI; FAO/S-FSRP	Agreement reached on close coordination among institutions during assessment, construction, and post-construction phases	Shuaib Muse Cidhere, FAO
Rising river water levels during peak seasons and deterioration of weak embankment sections	District Authorities; Hirshabele State MoAI	Institutional support confirmed for embankment rehabilitation and flood protection measures under S-FSRP	Omer Osman Alasow, District Mayor
Preference for durable gabion and geotextile embankment rehabilitation with compacted backfill	Hirshabele State MoAI; District Authorities	Agreed that technically appropriate and site-specific solutions will be adopted based on assessments	Eng. Yahye Hussein, FAO
Importance of rehabilitating and upgrading intake structures following embankment elevation	Hirshabele State MoAI	Confirmation that intake rehabilitation will be incorporated into the irrigation system design	FAO/S-FSRP Technical Team
Need for proper drainage outlets to prevent waterlogging near agricultural lands	District Authorities	Drainage structures to be included in the design to mitigate waterlogging risks	Omer Osman Alasaw, District Mayor
Confirmation of the approved intake and drainage structures and exclusion of unrelated tank/pipeline components	Hirshabele State MoAI; District Authorities	Agreed to construct only the approved intake and drainage structures; no elevated tank or pipeline system is included	Shuaib Muse Cidhere, FAO
Degraded embankment reaches and uncontrolled irrigation openings	District Authorities; Hirshabele State MoAI	Confirmed rehabilitation of the prioritized embankment reaches and associated hydraulic structures	Eng. Mohamed Sanney, State MoAI
Presence of breached and weak river embankment sections causing localized flooding	District Authorities	Commitment to rehabilitate breached embankments as part of flood risk reduction measures	Eng. Ahmed Mohamud, State MoAI
Security and coordination support during implementation	FAO/S-FSRP	District Authorities committed to providing security and coordination support during all project phases	Maxamuud Cali Maxamuud, Deputy Mayor of Beledweyne District
Post-rehabilitation operation and maintenance (O&M) arrangements	Hirshabele State MoAI; District Authorities	District Authorities committed to supporting O&M arrangements in collaboration with relevant institutions	Omer Osman Alasow, District Mayor

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Attended Participants List:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Date: 23/09/2025

Table 3: Consultation Attendants/ Participants:

No.	Name of Participants	Stakeholder(community/government)	Age	Sex	Position /Role	Mobil phone No	Signature/Thumb
1	Cuman Cusman Cafasow	Local government	—	M	District chair	[redacted]	
2	Muxumed Cali Max'ud	—		M	Deputy	[redacted]	
3	Axmed Afyare Dugow	—	—	M	Coordinator	[redacted]	
4	Abdiraxman garasow	—	—	M	office coord	[redacted]	
5	Cabdirizaq Hussein	—	—	M	Community mobilizer	[redacted]	

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Annex 4c: Community Consultation Minutes & Attendance – Doolagaal, Hoodleey & Bacaad Communities

1. **Consultation Date:** 02/10/2025 – 04/10/2025
2. **Sub-project Type:** River Embankment Rehabilitation
3. **Specific Name of the Project:** Rehabilitation of Hoodleey, Doologaal & Bacaad River Embankments
4. **Place of Consultation: State**: Hirshabelle, Region: Hiiraan, District: Beledweyne, Villages (Specific Sites): Hoodleey Village, Damaloow (Doologaal), and Bacaad Village
5. **Purpose of Consultation**

   The consultation was conducted to engage the riverine communities of Hoodleey, Doologaal (Damaloow), and Bacaad regarding the planned rehabilitation of the three embankment sections under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP).

   The meeting aimed at:

   - Discuss the current structural condition of the existing embankments and recurrent flood impacts along the Shabelle River.
   - Identify priority failure points and degraded sections affecting settlements, irrigation systems, and farmland.
   - Present the proposed gabion-based engineering solution, including intake chambers and drainage inlet structures where applicable.
   - Identify potential environmental and social risks and proposed mitigation measures in line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).
   - Confirm community priorities, concerns, and support for the proposed works.
   - Ensure inclusive participation of elders, women, youth, farmers, pastoralists, IDPs, and vulnerable households in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).
6. **Consultation Method**

- The consultations were conducted through participatory discussions, including structured group meetings and targeted interviews with elders, farmers, women representatives, youth, pastoralists, irrigation users, and vulnerable households at each site.
- Technical explanations were provided by the engineering team using simplified design descriptions to ensure understanding of the gabion reinforcement approach and flood control objectives.

7. **Consultation Time Started:** 09:30 AM

Table 16: Annex 4c-Key Issues Raised, Responses, and Agreements

Issues Raised	Raised By	Answer / Agreement Provided	Responded By (Officer / Institution)
Recurrent embankment degradation and overtopping causing flooding of homes and farmland at Hoodleey (120m),	Elders, farmers, pastoralists	Confirmed that all three sections will be reinforced using engineered gabion structures with compacted backfilling and geotextile reinforcement to improve erosion resistance and structural stability.	FAO Technical Team

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Doologaal (1000m), and Bacaad (255m).			
Flood damage to irrigation systems and agricultural fields, particularly at Doologaal and Bacaad.	Farmers, irrigation users	Explained that three intake chambers will be constructed at Doologaal to maintain controlled irrigation abstraction, and a drainage inlet structure will be constructed at Bacaad to regulate inland runoff.	FAO Engineers / PIU
Concern that higher embankment height may restrict direct access to river water.	Irrigation users, farmers	Agreed that intake structures will ensure controlled and safe river water abstraction while preserving flood protection integrity.	FAO Technical Team
Temporary disruption of farmland access and movement routes during construction.	Farmers	Confirmed contractors will coordinate with elders and land users to maintain access routes and minimize disruption. Works will be phased where feasible.	PIU
Safety risks during excavation, gabion installation, and heavy machinery movement.	Women, elders	Confirmed that safety signage, controlled work zones, temporary fencing, and community awareness sessions will be implemented in line with ESS4 requirements.	FAO Environmental Safeguards / PIU
Request for prioritization of local skilled and unskilled labor.	Youth representatives	Confirmed that local labor will be prioritized in accordance with the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and transparent recruitment processes.	PIU
Need for clear and accessible Grievance	Women, youth, IDPs	Confirmed that GM focal points, hotline numbers, and complaint boxes will be disclosed prior to construction, including confidential SEA/SH reporting mechanisms.	FAO / PIU

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Mechanism (GM) channels.			
Concern about construction timing during peak flood seasons.	Community leaders	Confirmed that works will be scheduled during appropriate periods and coordinated with local authorities to avoid high-risk flood months where feasible.	FAO / PIU

Table 17:Annex 4c- Cluster Community Meeting Summary

No	District	Location of Meeting	Date of Meeting	No. of Elders	No. of Women	No. of Men	Main Issues Raised	Agreed Actions	Names of Attendees
1	Beledweyne	Bacaad, Doolagaal & Hoodleey	2/10/2025-4/10/2025	12	11	31	Recurrent flooding; embankment erosion; access to river water; construction safety; labor opportunities	Full support for gabion reinforcement; intake chamber inclusion; local labor prioritization; GM operationalization; coordination with farmland owners	(Full attendance sheet attached in Annex)

1. Disagreed Agenda/issues including Reasons for

- No major disagreements were recorded. Some concerns regarding excavation scheduling and water disruptions were raised, but these were addressed by the commitment to phased works and advance community notifications.

2. Consultation Ended Time: 15:05

Consultation Facilitators' Name & Role: Signature:

1. Shuaib Muse Cidhere, Civil Engineer ----------
2. Abdi-Shugri Abdullahi, Community Mobilizer ----------

Consulted Participant List/Attendance – Hoodleey Community

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Date: 30/09/2025

Table 3: Consultation Attendants/ Participants: Hoodley Community

No.	Name of Participants	Stakeholder(community/government)	Age	Sex	Position /Role	Mobil phone No	Signature/Thumb
1	Maxamed Axmed Qoofiyow	Community	40	M	Elder		
2	Yuusuf Cabdi Mahad	Community	51	M	Elder		
3	Cabdi-Xakiin Iaag Saaxib	Community	48	M	Elder		
4	Nasab Cabdullahi Bare	Community	35	M	farmer		
5	Xussein Cali Cabdile	Community	32	M	farmer		
6	Mahad Faarax Mumin	Community	27	M	Youth		
7	Cabdi-Salaad Nuur	Community	45	M	Elder		
8	Muxumed Muuse Xassan	Community	40	M	farmer		
9	Cabdirashiid Yuusuf	Community	25	M	Youth		
10	CabdiShakuur Sicid Cabdule	Community	22	M	Youth		
11	Bile C/qadir Xassan	Community	20	M	Youth		
12	C/naasir Yuusuf Muxumed	Community	29	M	Farmer		
13	C/qaadir Cumar Cusman	Community	24	M	farmer		
14	Aamina Cusman ollah	Community	38	F	farmer		
15	Shuute Cabdulle Gadlow	Community	55	F	farmer		
16	Cadey Mustaf Cilmi	Community	47	F	farmer		
17	Xamdi Caagane Xarbi	Community	52	F	farmer		
18	Roaxo idiris fearax	Community	38 40	F	farmer		

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Consulted Participants Doolagaal

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Damalow Site Community

Date: 30/09/2025

Table 3: Consultation Attendants/ Participants: Damalow

No.	Name of Participants	Stakeholder(community/government)	Age	Sex	Position /Role	Mobil phone No	Signature/Thumb
1	Maxamed Cise Mubarak	Community	52	M	Chair Elder	[redacted]	
2	Makaahiil Ibrahim Cali	Community	38	M	Elder	[redacted]	
3	Qaasim Maxumed Muse	Community	55	M	Elder	[redacted]	
4	Cali Ibrahim Cali	Community	48	M	Elder	[redacted]	
5	Yuusuf Aaden Xassan	Community	25	M	Youth	[redacted]	
6	Cumar Gaafi Dibbad	Community	30	M	Youth	[redacted]	
7	Faarax Mukhtar Siyad	Community	28	M	Youth	[redacted]	
8	Faarax Xussen Ibrahim	Community	30	M	Farmer	[redacted]	
9	Xassan Axmed Cali	Community	22	M	Farmer	[redacted]	
10	Fu'aad Cumer Cabdi	Community	31	M	farmer	[redacted]	
11	Khadro Maxamed Cise	Community	32	F	Farmer	[redacted]	
12	Xamdi Max'ed Xusseen	Community	28	F	Farmer	[redacted]	
13	Faixado Cali Cabdi	Community	30	F	Farmer	[redacted]	

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Consulted Participants @ Bacaad

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Date: 05/10/2025

Table 3: Consultation Attendants/ Participants: Bacaad Community Consultation Meeting

No.	Name of Participants	Stakeholder(community/government)	Age	Sex	Position /Role	Mobil phone No	Signature/Thumb
1	Xassan Axmed Dahir	Community	58	M	Chair	[redacted]	
2	Maxamed Cali Xassan	Community	55	M	Elder	[redacted]	
3	Maxamed Cali Ibrahow	Community	62	M	Elder	[redacted]	
4	Khalif Cabdi Gure	Community	54	M	Elder	[redacted]	
5	Cabdiraxman Aaden Maxamed	Community	48	M	Elder	[redacted]	
6	Maxamed Cabdi Aden	Community	28	M	Farmer	[redacted]	
7	Maxamed Aaden Xassan	Community	65	M	Farmer	[redacted]	
8	Aaden Maxamud Cosoble	Community	78	M	Farmer	[redacted]	
9	Kaaas Maxamed Cali	Community	49	F	Farmer	[redacted]	
10	Farxiya Ahmed Warsame	Community	48	F	Farmer	[redacted]	
11	Fardowsa Cali Xassan	Community	39	F	Farmer	[redacted]	

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Annex 5: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GM) Tools and Templates

This annex summary presents the grievance process, reporting channels, and key contacts for the River Embankment Subprojects Rehabilitation under S-FSRP. Stakeholders may submit complaints at any time, anonymously or openly. The GM flows these steps:

- Step 1 – Submit a Complaint (Any Channel): Complaints may be submitted verbally or in writing through community leaders, WUC focal persons, the contractor, FAO field officers, the State PIU, or the toll-free numbers. SEA/SH cases bypass local structures and go directly to the PIU GBV Focal Point or FAO/OIG.
- Step 2 – Register and Acknowledge: The Hirshabeelle State PIU registers all complaints and acknowledges receipt (normally within 48 hours). Initial screening determines whether the issue can be resolved immediately or requires escalation.
- Step 3 – Assess and Resolve: The State PIU, FAO, and contractor collaborate to investigate and resolve issues—typically within 7–14 days. Technical issues may be escalated to NPCU if needed.
- Step 4 – Close or Escalate: If a resolution is accepted, the case is closed. If the complainant is not satisfied, the grievance may be escalated to NPCU or FAO Compliance, and ultimately to FAO OIG or the World Bank's GRS for serious cases.

Table 18: Annex 5-GM Contact List (Project, State, National & FAO/OIG

Level	Contact Person / Office	Contact Details	Notes
Project Level	WUC / Community Focal Points	Local contacts	First point of intake
State PIU – Hirshabeelle MoAI	Social Safeguards & GBV Team	**Email: /gbv@fsrp.gov.so**	State-level GM & GBV focal points
National PCU – MoAI-FGS	National FSRP GM Secretariat	**Hotlines: 570 / 540 (toll-free)**	National escalation channels
FAO Compliance Unit	Ibrahim Bare, AAP & Compliance Officer	Ibrahim.bare@fao.org	Responsible for FAO Somalia project accountability
	Head of Compliance, Risk Management, Accountability	Bakhta.Boualam@fao.org	Escalation for sensitive cases
FAO Somalia Complaint Hotline	FAO Feedback Hotline	+252 633 550 120	Phone/SMS option
FAO OIG – Independent Oversight	Office of the Inspector General	**Online: fao.ethicspoint.com Email: Investigations-hotline@fao.org / inspector-general-office@fao.org Mail: FAO OIG, Rome**	Serious, confidential, or unresolved cases

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Table 19: Annex 5-Table GM Intake/register

GM Code	Date Received	Complainant (Optional)	Location	Issue Summary	Category	Action Required	Responsible Unit	Status	Date Closed	Notes

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SEA/SH Survivor-Centered Referral Pathway

This pathway ensures survivors can report safely and confidentially, without fear of retaliation or exposure. No personal details or written statements are required.

1. Safe and Confidential Reporting Options

Survivors may report directly to:

- State PIU GBV Specialist (confidential inbox): /gbv@fsrp.gov.so
- FAO Compliance Unit: Ibrahim.bare@fao.org
- FAO OIG (independent and confidential): fao.ethicspoint.com
- FAO OIG email: Investigations-hotline@fao.org

Note: SEA/SH cases must not be reported through community leaders or recorded in public registers.

2. Immediate Safety and Support

The GBV focal point ensures:

- Immediate safety assessment
- Confidential conversation
- No personal identification recorded
- Referral to local service providers (health, psychosocial, case management)
- SEA/SH cases are not mediated with alleged perpetrators and are kept separate from the general GM.

3. Coordination and Follow-Up

FAO and the State PIU coordinate discreetly to ensure the survivor receives assistance. No project staff investigate SEA/SH cases — they are treated strictly through survivor support and professional services.

4. Accountability Measures

The contractor must:

- Remove any implicated workers
- Retrain all personnel on the Code of Conduct
- Reinforce SEA/SH prevention during toolbox meetings
- Immediately remove any implicated workers from the site pending investigation.
- Apply contractual sanctions, including termination, in line with the Code of Conduct and national law.
- Report SEA/SH allegations promptly through confidential channels to the PIU/GBV focal point.
- Ensure non-retaliation against complainants and witnesses.

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Annex 6: Stakeholder Consultation Photos

Hirshabeelle MoAI State meeting Photo Beledweyne District



Doolagaal & Hoodleey River Embankment Community Meeting Photos @ Damalow Village



Bacaad River Embankment Community Meeting Photos @ Bacaad Village

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