

REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND



Ministry of Agriculture Development

Somaliland-Food Systems Resilience Project (SL-FSRP)

ESMP for the Construction of Qool-Buulale Livestock Health Post for the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development (MoLRD)

Project ID: P177816

Client Address

Office of Project Coordination Unit
Next to Assod Hotel, Hargeisa, Somaliland

Contact: info@sl-fsrp.org

Project Website: www.sl-fsrp.org

Landline; 523446



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
1. Background	5
1.1 Planned Sub-project and Rationale of the Activity	6
1.2 Objectives and Scope of the ESMP	7
1.3 ESMP Approach and Methodology	7
2. PART A: General Project and Site Information	8
A.1 Institutional and Administrative	8
A.2 Site Description (Environmental and Social Baseline)	9
A.2.1 Geographic Area	10
A.2.2 Physical, Biological and Geological Context	11
A.2.3 Socio-economic context	13
A.3 Legal and Regulatory Framework	15
A.4 Public Consultation	16
A.5 Institutional Capacity Building	17
3. PART B: Mitigation Measures (ESMP)	18
B.1 Construction Phase Risks & Mitigation Measures	18
B.2 Operation Phase Risks & Mitigation Measures	29
Annexes 1: Social Summary Report	30
Annexes 2: Consultation Minutes of the Meeting	36
Annexes 3: Consultation Meeting Attendance	38
Annexes 4: Land Ownership Documentation	39
Annexes 5: Designs of the Health Post	44

Executive Summary

The Somaliland Food Systems Resilience Project (SL-FSRP), financed by the World Bank, aims to strengthen the resilience of food systems and enhance Somaliland's preparedness for food insecurity. The project seeks to improve agricultural and livestock productivity, promote sustainable management of natural resources, and build institutional and community capacity to respond to climate and environmental challenges. Through its six components, the SL-FSRP supports resilient agricultural production, improved natural resource management, stronger market access, and enhanced institutional infrastructure to deliver effective and sustainable services.

The Government of Somaliland (GoSL), through the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development (MoLRD) opted to invest in the construction of livestock health post in Qool-Buulale village under Salahley district at the border between Somaliland and Ethiopia. The main objective of this health post is to strengthen animal health surveillance, disease prevention, and veterinary service delivery along key livestock trade corridors at the Somaliland–Ethiopia border. This health post will enhance the institutional and operational capacity of the Ministry to provide timely veterinary services.

This ESMP was prepared in line with Somaliland's environmental regulations and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), particularly ESS1, which emphasizes the identification and management of environmental and social risks. The preparation process involved environmental and social screening conducted by the SL-FSRP safeguards team, followed by a stakeholder consultation held on 12th May 2025 with the community of the Qool-Buulale village including the Village Development Committee (VDC). The consultation aimed to identify potential environmental and social risks, discuss mitigation measures, obtain community agreement on the use of land for the construction of the livestock health post through a voluntary land donation arrangement as well as raise awareness on the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and reporting procedures.

The proposed site in the village is located within an open area that is accessible and suitable for the planned construction and future service delivery activities. The surrounding environment mainly consists of open land with limited nearby structures. The area is accessible through rough roads and provides adequate space for the planned development.

The overall area of the livestock health post is approximately **900m² (30m x 30m)** and is designed as a compact and functional veterinary service facility to support livestock treatment, disease surveillance, and animal health management activities along the cross-border livestock routes. The facility will include the following main components and supporting structures:

- **Main office:** main administrative office for the head of the office to manage daily operations and service coordination.
- **Staff room:** one big space/room provided for veterinary staff use, preparation, and operational support activities.
- **Pharmacy and drug storage unit:** secure room for safe storage and management of veterinary drugs and medical supplies.

- **Examination and treatment zone:** shaded area designed for livestock inspection, diagnosis, and treatment activities.
- **Isolation/Quarantine area:** Large shaded holding area designed to temporarily isolate sick or suspected animals to minimize disease transmission risks; the layout includes approximately twenty-four (24) livestock holding slots arranged on two sides of the quarantine area (12 each) to support safe observation and animal separation.
- **Waiting area:** waiting space for livestock owners and community members accessing the services.
- **Utility room:** small service room intended for utility and operational equipment storage.
- **Guard room:** room for security personnel positioned near the entrance to support site safety and access control.
- **Sanitation facilities (2 toilets):** two separate toilet facilities with handwashing areas are provided for male and female users to ensure proper hygiene, sanitation, and gender-sensitive service provision.
- **Entrance, exit gates, and ramps:** Separate access points and ramps designed to facilitate smooth livestock and personnel movement within the facility.

The construction of the livestock health post is expected to generate significant positive impacts by strengthening the capacity of the MoLRD to deliver veterinary and animal health services, improve livestock disease surveillance and treatment, and support pastoral and agro-pastoral communities along the Somaliland–Ethiopia border. On the other hand, there are adverse risks and impacts associated with the construction work. These risks include the removal of indigenous trees, waste generation, occupational health and safety of workers, increased level of dust, noise and vibration from moving of vehicles and machinery, community health and safety risk, risks associated with labor rights and management, e.g. child labor and/or forced labor and sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment due to increase in labor in the project site.

To ensure the above E&S and GBV-related impacts are properly mitigated and managed, the necessary measures will be put in place. For instance, the dust generated during construction will be managed by employing dust suppression techniques such as regular water spraying over debris and work areas, which helps reduce dust dispersion while all workers will be provided with appropriate PPE, including masks, to protect them from inhaling harmful particulates. Noise and excessive vibrations from construction activities present another risk to nearby local residents. This will be mitigated by selecting equipment with lower noise emissions and works will be restricted to daytime hours to minimize disruption during resting periods. Other Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) issues will be managed by ensuring all workers undergo safety training covering international construction best practices and emergency response procedures.

Waste management during construction phase is another major consideration, as the process generates a substantial amount of solid waste. This will be managed through establishing waste collection and management procedures and tools needed to prevent pollution and environmental contamination. Where feasible, materials such as bricks and metals will be sorted for reuse or recycling, minimizing the overall waste footprint of the project. Other impacts related to child labor, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) / Sexual Harassment (SH) will be mitigated by raising awareness and establishing necessary GRM system for workers, nearby residents and users of the facility.

Following the detailed E&S screening of the proposed sub-project, as per process described in the project's approved ESMF, the sub-project fits into a 'Moderate Risk' category, as per the levels defined in the ESMF. The project team believes that an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) would best guide risk management for the sub-project.

This ESMP lists the project-specific risks/impacts and mitigation measures, lays out institutional arrangements for implementing and monitoring the mitigation measures and proposes monitoring indicators for measurement of E&S performance. It shows what must be done, by whom, when, and to what standard; and shows who will monitor its implementation and when and what the budget implications for mitigation measures and monitoring activities are.

1. Background

The Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) is part of an initiative by the World Bank to provide a comprehensive framework to intervene at both the national and regional levels. This Multi-phase Programmatic Approach (MPA) aims to tackle the underlying structural challenges of food insecurity and reduce beneficiaries' vulnerability to unpredictable climate, crisis, and conflict events.

The World Bank is supporting the Government of Somaliland with the Food Systems Resilience Project to increase the resilience of food systems and improve Somaliland's preparedness for food insecurity in the project's target areas. The project will directly benefit an estimated 65,000 small farmers, agro-pastoralists, and nomadic pastoralists, at least 30 percent of whom will be women in eight districts.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) for FSRP will be **'to increase the resilience of food systems and Somaliland's preparedness for food insecurity in project target areas'**. Progress toward the PDO will be measured using five PDO indicators and intermediate indicators. All relevant indicators will be disaggregated by gender (men and women) and age (youth and adult).

The project has six components as follows:

Component 1: (Re-) Building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity: Strengthening the foundations of resilient agricultural production by building the capacity of Somaliland's crop and livestock research institutions, its seed and breeding systems, and its extension and advisory services to better cater to small farmers on a large scale. It has the following sub-components:

- 1.1 Crop and Livestock Research, Extension, and Seed Systems*
- 1.2 Community Engagement and Technology Transfer*
- 1.3 Digital Agriculture and Rangeland Solutions and Data Systems*

Component 2. Supporting the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources for Resilient Agricultural Landscapes: This component aims to enhance water availability for crop and livestock value chains and support rangeland rejuvenation and management by restoring degraded rangelands. It has the following sub-components:

- 2.1 Water Availability for Crops and Livestock*
- 2.2 Rangeland Management*

Component 3. Getting to Market: Strengthen the agriculture and livestock sector's market orientation, helping it cater to both domestic and regional markets. It will do this by supporting existing and new farmer producer organizations (FPOs) and agrifood enterprises, the development and upgrading of market infrastructure and export-oriented testing and certification capacity, and rural producers' access to savings and credit services. It has the following sub-components:

- 3.1 Farmer Producer Organizations and Agrifood Enterprises*
- 3.2 Market Infrastructure and Enterprise Development*
- 3.3 Access to Finance*

Component 4. Promoting a Greater Focus on Food Systems Resilience in Policymaking: This component will build food systems resilience at the national and regional levels by focusing on building the capacity of public institutions and identifying relevant policy reform opportunities within the implementing three ministries. In the crops, livestock and environment sectors it will: (a) build the capacity of government institutions; and (b) carry out comprehensive assessments of agrifood policies. It has the following sub-components:

- 4.1 *Institutional Infrastructure and Capacity Development for the Crops Sector*
- 4.2 *Institutional Infrastructure and Capacity Development for the Livestock Sector*
- 4.3 *Institutional Infrastructure and Capacity Development for Rangelands Management*

Component 5. Contingent Emergency Response: This component will finance eligible expenditures in the event of an emergency precipitated by a disaster. The activation of CERC, at the request of the government, will allow funds to be disbursed rapidly to reduce damage to productive infrastructure, ensure business continuity, and speed up recovery.

Component 6. Project Management: This subcomponent will help establishing and strengthening project coordination and management structures within in line with the agreed upon project implementation arrangements. It has the following sub-components:

- 6.1 *Project Coordination and Management*
- 6.2 *Monitoring and Evaluation*

1.1 Planned Sub-project and Rationale of the Activity

The Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development is one of the key implementing partners of the Somaliland Food Systems Resilience Project (SL-FSRP), particularly in implementing livestock-related activities aimed at improving animal health, livestock production, and the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. As part of these efforts, the construction of the livestock health post in Qool-Buulale Village is an important investment intended to strengthen animal health surveillance and veterinary service delivery along the Somaliland–Ethiopia border.

Each year, an estimated number of over 2 million livestock (goats, sheep, and camels) cross the Somaliland-Ethiopia border in search of water and pasture. This livestock health post will support early detection and control of livestock diseases, improve treatment and vaccination services, and enhance the Ministry’s capacity to manage the large movement of livestock crossing the border each year. The health post will also benefit local communities by improving access to veterinary services, protecting livestock health and productivity, and supporting livelihoods and livestock trade that are essential to the local economy.

The overall area of the livestock health post is approximately **900m² (30m x 30m)** and is designed as a compact and functional veterinary service facility to support livestock treatment, disease surveillance, and animal health management activities. The facility will include the following main components and supporting structures:

- **Main office:** administrative office space for the head of the office to manage daily operations and service coordination.
- **Staff room:** one big space/room provided for veterinary staff use, preparation, and operational support activities.
- **Pharmacy and drug storage unit:** secure room for safe storage and management of veterinary drugs and medical supplies.
- **Examination and treatment zone:** shaded area designed for livestock inspection, diagnosis, and treatment activities.
- **Isolation/Quarantine area:** Large shaded holding area designed to temporarily isolate sick or suspected animals to minimize disease transmission risks; the layout includes approximately twenty-four (24) livestock holding slots arranged on two sides of the quarantine area (12 each) to support safe observation and animal separation.
- **Waiting area:** waiting space for livestock owners and community members accessing the services.
- **Utility room:** small service room intended for utility and operational equipment storage.
- **Guard room:** room for security personnel positioned near the entrance to support site safety and access control.
- **Sanitation facilities (2 toilets):** two separate toilet facilities with handwashing areas are provided for male and female users to ensure proper hygiene, sanitation, and gender-sensitive service provision.
- **Entrance, exit gates, and ramps:** Separate access points and ramps designed to facilitate smooth livestock and personnel movement within the facility.

In line with the World Bank and Somaliland's National Environmental Regulations, an Environmental and Social (E&S) screening is required prior to the commencement of civil works to identify, mitigate, and manage any potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the construction activities.

Accordingly, from 12th to 13th May, a field assessment was carried out at Qool-Buulale village by the E&S team. The purpose of the visit was to conduct an E&S screening of the proposed construction work, identify all potential environmental and social risks, and obtain community agreement on the use of land for the construction of the livestock health post through a voluntary land donation arrangement. The team then gathered the necessary information to develop an appropriate plan to manage and reduce any negative impacts from the construction work. The data was collected through observation and consultations with the local stakeholders held from 12-13th May. The minutes of that meeting including summary of their feedback are attached as **annex 2**

1.2 Objective and Scope of the ESMP

This ESMP has been developed to identify, characterize and manage potential environmental and social risks and impacts that can arise during the construction of the livestock health post. The objective of this ESMP is to provide management strategies and actions to mitigate adverse risks and impacts in consistence with national legal and policy frameworks, relevant WB Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) and the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSsGs).

The ESMP also shows how Somaliland will mobilize organizational capacity and resources to implement these measures. The ESMP will also guide the contractor and the site supervisor on managing adverse environmental and social impacts and monitor implementation of mitigation measures during construction phase through formulation of C-ESMP from the main ESMP, in accordance with ESS1 and project ESMF.

The scope of this ESMP is to identify proportionate impacts/risks and outline specific mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to manage environmental and social risks associated with the construction of livestock health post.

1.3 ESMP Approach and Methodology

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was prepared based on World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) and the project Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The approach involved identifying the scope of work (construction of health post) which clearly stipulates the nature and magnitude of anticipated environmental and social risk and impacts. The risks were determined during environmental and social screening process.

All the adverse negative risks and impacts anticipated during sub-project components, and construction were clearly and adequately mapped out without forgetting the anticipated positive impacts associated with sub project. Risk mitigation hierarchy was adopted as a standard operating procedure in managing the risks and impacts anticipated.

The approach involved stakeholders' consultation meeting participated by the local communities at Qool-Buulale village including the VDC members and other local committees, district administration in Salahley district, and the district representative of the MoLRD as per the stakeholder engagement process described in the project's approved Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and best international practice of increasing project acceptability, project transparency and project ownership.

This ESMP attempts to cover typical core mitigation approaches to civil works with small and localized impacts. It is accepted that this format provides the key elements of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to meet World Bank ESS1. The intention of this checklist is that it would be applicable as guidelines for the contractors and constitute an integral part of bidding documents for contractors carrying out civil works under Bank-financed projects: This ESMP has the following sections:

Part A includes a descriptive part that characterizes the project, specifies institutional and regulatory aspects, describes technical project content, outlines any urgent need for capacity building and briefly characterizes the public consultation process. This section should indicatively be up to two pages long. Attachments for additional information may be supplemented as needed.

Part B represents the actual environmental and social management plan to implement the measures and actions that follow from activities and typologies triggered under Part A. For each triggered activity or typology, it contains a list of concrete, practical, actionable measures that the contractor needs to implement/consider during the works implementation. These measures can be easily checked, verified,

and reported by e.g., the supervising Engineer. It also included a simple monitoring plan to enable the Contractor, the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development (MoLRD), and the World Bank specialists to monitor implementation of environmental management and protection measures and detect deviations and shortcomings in a timely manner.

PART A: General Project and Site Information

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE	
Country	SOMALILAND
Project title	SOMALILAND FOOD SYSTEMS RESILIENCE PROJECT (SL-FSRP) Project ID: P177816
Scope of project and activity	The Somaliland Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) is a regional initiative financed by the World Bank intended to increase the resilience of food systems and improve Somaliland's preparedness for food insecurity in the project's target areas. As part of this broad objective, the program also provides support in improving institutional infrastructure and capacity development. For the MoLRD, under sub-component 1.1, the project will support the construction of three cross-border veterinary health posts to strengthen disease surveillance, transboundary animal diseases control, and livestock health testing. The construction of the livestock health post in Qool-Buulale aims to establish a veterinary facility that will strengthen animal health services and livestock disease management in the area. The facility will include a main administrative office, one big staff room for veterinary personnel, a pharmacy and drug storage unit, an examination and treatment zone, and a large isolation/quarantine area with approximately twenty-four (24) livestock holding slots arranged on two sides to safely manage sick or suspected animals. In addition, the health post will have a waiting area for livestock owners/community, a utility room, a guard room, separate male and female sanitation facilities (toilets) with handwashing areas, and properly designed entrance and exit gates with ramps to facilitate smooth movement of livestock and personnel within the facility. The facility also incorporates appropriate biosecurity, sanitation, animal handling, and operational arrangements to support the local pastoral communities in a sustainable manner.

Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	WB: (Project Team Leader)	Project Management: PCU – Somaliland	Local Counterpart and/or Recipient: Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development (MoLRD)	
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)	WB: Safeguard Specialists	Local Counterpart Supervision: Safeguard Specialists- PCU Somaliland	Local Inspectorate Supervision: MoLRD project focal person and MoLRD engineer	Contactor: TBD
SITE DESCRIPTION				
Name of site	Livestock health post in Qool-Buulale village			
Describe site location	Qool-Buulale village is located under Salahley District of the Maroodijeh Region in Somaliland, near the border between Somaliland and Ethiopia. The village lies within an important pastoral area characterized by extensive livestock production and seasonal livestock mobility. Qool-Buulale is situated approximately 30 km from Salahley town and about 94 km northeast of Hargeisa, making it reasonably accessible to district and regional administrative centers. The village and its surrounding areas are predominantly inhabited by pastoral and agro-pastoral communities whose livelihoods mainly depend on the rearing of livestock. The office is located at the following GPS: Latitude: 8.872048° N Longitude: 44.406797° E The total area of the office is 900 meter-square (30m X 30m).			
Who owns the land?	Community (please see attached voluntary land donation forms in annex 3)			
Description of geographic, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic context	Site: Livestock health post in Qool-Buulale village Geographic Area The proposed site for the livestock health post in Qool-Buulale village is located within an open area that is accessible and suitable for construction and future service delivery activities. The site is situated on land located approximately 1.5 kilometers southwest of the village area. The land proposed for the construction of the livestock health post is bordered to the north by open land. To the south, the site is bordered by open land, with a rough access			

road located further beyond it. To the west and southwest, the site is adjacent to an animal loading ramp and a small room that was previously constructed for livestock treatment purposes but is currently non-operational. The room is enclosed by a fence, and some cultivation activities are being carried out within the fenced area.

To the east, the site is bordered by an open land, beyond which lies the same rough road connecting the site to the village. Overall, the site is located within an open area with limited surrounding development, making it suitable for the planned construction of the livestock health post and related veterinary service activities.

For clarity, the following picture is the map and site boundaries for the site: -



Figure 1. Site for the Qool-Buulale Livestock Health Post

Physical, Biological, and Geological Context

The total area (land size) of the health post for the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development is 900-meter square (30m X 30m). The area presents a semi-arid setting with relatively stable ground conditions and minimal environmental constraints. The site is easily accessible via an existing rough road used for vehicle movement and open space for livestock transit.

The surrounding area is characterized by a semi-arid rural landscape with expansive open terrain, conditions that are typical of the region and generally favorable for the intended development. The topography of the site is predominantly flat, with minimal level variations observed across the area. There are no significant slopes or natural

barriers that would impede development. A key advantage of the site is its immediate proximity to an existing animal loading ramp, which significantly enhances its operational suitability.

Vegetation on the site is sparse and consists mainly of scattered Acacia trees, which are well adapted to the local climatic conditions. The trees are well spaced and do not present any significant obstruction to the proposed development footprint. The vegetation cover within and around the proposed construction site is limited, and no dense vegetation or environmentally sensitive habitats were observed during the site assessment. As a result, the construction activities are expected to have minimal impact on the surrounding natural environment and will require only limited site clearing and vegetation removal.

Climatically, the area falls within a hot, arid zone characterized by high solar exposure, low rainfall, and conditions that are prone to dust. These environmental factors will have a direct influence on the design approach. The area gets two rainy seasons, the Gu (spring rains) from April to June and the Deyr (autumn rains) from late September to November. Due to its location within the Hawd pastoral zone near the Somaliland–Ethiopia border, the climate of area plays a significant role in livestock production, seasonal livestock migration, and the livelihoods of the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities living in the area.

The topography of the area is generally flat to gently undulating terrain typical of the Hawd pastoral zone in southern Somaliland.

Socio-Economic Context

The socio-economic context of Qool-Buulale and its surrounding areas is predominantly dependent on pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods, with livestock serving as the main source of food and income. Most households depend on livestock rearing, particularly goats, sheep, and camels, for income generation, food consumption, and trade. In addition to livestock production, some households engage in small-scale trading and other livelihood activities linked to the livestock value chain.

Please, see below the pictures of the site:



		
Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?	Water is available in the village (well in the village). Other materials will be provided by the contractor.	
LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK		
Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity	The following are the local applicable laws and policies in Somaliland: 1. The Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland 2. Somaliland National Environment Policy (2015) 3. Somaliland Environment Management Act 4. Environmental and social impact assessment guideline (ESIA) 5. Draft Land Tenure Policy 6. Somaliland Labour Act No. 31/2020	

	For the World Bank financed projects, the environmental and social risks likely to be encountered during the sub-project implementation will be managed using the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and in particular the ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESS): • ESS1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts • ESS2 – Labor and Working Conditions • ESS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management • ESS4 – Community Health and Safety • ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement • ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources • ESS 8: Cultural, Historical, and Important Archaeological Sites • ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
PUBLIC CONSULTATION	
Identify when / where the public consultation process took place	Between 12th -13th May, the E&S team of the project conducted consultation meetings with local stakeholders at both the district and community levels. The main stakeholders involved included adjacent land users, VDC, village community settlers, community elders and traditional leaders, local administration representatives (village and district authorities), through consultation meetings, site visits to undertake full assessment, disclosure of sub-project activities, and consulting key informative individuals such as head of the village, local district authorities, local security and representatives of women. The first meeting was held with the local district administration in Salahley, including the Executive Secretary of the local municipality and the district representative of the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development (MoLRD). During the meeting, the team introduced the Somaliland Food Systems Resilience Project (SL-FSRP), its objectives, and the planned construction of the livestock health post in Qool-Buulale Village. The E&S team also explained the requirement for community agreement on land use for the proposed facility. Following that meeting, joint preliminary site visit was conducted by a team together with the local community of the village, including Village Development Committee (VDC), and the village head to assess the proposed site and discuss the planned development. Additionally, the E&S team conducted a community-wide consultation meeting in the Village to further share information about the project and the proposed health post construction. A total of 32 community members participated in the meeting, of whom 12 were females and 20 males. During the meeting, community members were informed about the objectives of the project, the expected environmental and social impacts, the land requirements, and their right to voluntarily decide whether to donate

land for the project without any form of coercion, manipulation, or pressure from public or traditional authorities. Following detailed discussions and consultations, the community agreed to voluntarily donate the land for the project, and the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) forms were signed by the Village Development Committee, including the village head and traditional leaders on behalf of the community. Finally, the land donation forms were endorsed and verified by the Executive Secretary of the local municipality representing the district administration and the district public notary under the Ministry of Justice.

Finally, E&S safeguards team also explained importance of integrating the environmental and social safeguard measures into the project to minimize potential risks and impacts associated with the construction activities. During the consultation, community members identified several potential environmental and social risks, including waste generation, environmental pollution, removal of indigenous trees, and labor-related issues and unfair employment opportunities for local residents. The local community emphasized that the contractors sometimes bring workers from outside of the village, which the community don't usually accept.

In addition, the team provided awareness on the project's GRM, including the available channels for submitting complaints or concerns related to the project, such as the hotline number (9660). Awareness was also raised on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risks and prevention measures, emphasizing the importance of maintaining a safe, respectful, and inclusive working environment throughout project implementation. Please see the minutes of the meeting attached as **Annex 2**.





INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Will there be any capacity building?

☒ N or ☐ Y if Yes, Attachment 2 includes the capacity building program

PART B: Mitigation Measures (ESMP)

B.1 Construction Phase Risks and Mitigation Measures

WB ESS	E&S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing for Mitigation	Budget for mitigation (in USD)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
ESS1: Assessment and management of Environmental and social risk and impacts								
	Risk of poor implementation of the mitigation measures and adherence to the set standards and procedures	Sensitize the contractor on E&S risk assessment and implementation of mitigation measures Provide training to the contractor and E&S teams working on the subprojects on understanding and implementing ESMP and requirements of WB's ESF and WBG's EHSs. Raise awareness of workers (including subcontractors, temporary workers, and drivers) regarding the implementation of the OH&S and ESMP tailored to the project scope, through toolbox talks and other platforms	PCU & Contractor	Before the beginning of construction activity	-Cost of training to be conducted by the PCU is included in the project/ operational cost. -Cost incurred by the contractor is included in its budget	# of awareness sessions provided to the contractor # of training sessions provided to workers	PCU Social and Environmental Safeguard including GBV Specialists	Before the beginning of construction activity

WB ESS	E&S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing for Mitigation	Budget for mitigation (in USD)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Lack of notice before the start of construction to the community in the village	Provide notification through consultations/meetings to the VDC and the community in the village Post it on notice boards in common areas or establish appropriate signposts for notice	MoLRD and Contractor	Before the beginning of construction activity	Included in the contractor's budget	# of meetings/ awareness raising sessions conducted # of notifications on the notice board/ signposts erected	PCU Social Safeguards Specialists	Before the beginning of construction activity
	ESS 2: Labour and Working Conditions							
	Risks of child and forced labour	Awareness raising on child labour crimes will be conducted through training and posters Contractor to maintain staff records, minimum age for workers to be set at 18 years establishment of an accessible and efficient GRM	PCU / Contractor	Before and during the construction activity	Included in Contractor's budget	# Labour register showing age and sex of persons # of workers' grievances filed and of GRM cases filed, resolved or pending # of GRM cases solved Records of cases of child and forced labour reported	PCU Social Safeguards Specialist	Prior to commencement of activity and during construction activities (Monthly visit)

WB ESS	E&S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing for Mitigation	Budget for mitigation (in USD)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Labor and working conditions are not in compliance with WB and Somaliland legislations	Implement the LMP and ensure the construction is implemented in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on workers in the construction site and the environment. Listing of all staff and titles, new hires and departures Provide necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) to all field workers and conduct training on the use of PPE Grievance Mechanism and hotlines introduced to the workers	Contractor	Before and during the construction activity	Included in contractor's staff costs	Availability of register and logbook # of PPEs provided to workers # of training on the use of PPEs provided % of workers with appropriate PPE # of grievances and/or incidents reported and solved.	PCU Social Safeguards Specialist	Prior to commencement of the activity and during construction (Monthly)

WB ESS	E&S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing for Mitigation	Budget for mitigation (in USD)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Exposure of labour to physical hazards on the project site, including injury	Undertake safety precautions to address safety hazards for workers and staff, including safety/warning signage, safety barriers around the construction site, and safe driving practices. Provide necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) to all construction workers Provide safety training in the management of hazards identified	Contractor	Before and during the construction activity	Included in contractor's staff costs	# of regular safety training provided # of PPEs provided to construction workers % of workers with appropriate PPE # of OHS incident reported	PCU Social Safeguards Specialist	Monthly
	Delayed payment or underpayment of workers, leading to complaints and conflict	Ensure provision of timely and equitable payment system. Provide labour rights orientation training to workers. Establish accessible and efficient GM system for workers and introduce them to workers.	Contractor	Before and during the construction activity	Included in contractor's staff costs	Record of daily payment and appropriate measures taken for delayed payments # of grievances received # of Labor rights training conducted	PCU Social Safeguards Specialist	Monthly

WB ESS	E&S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing for Mitigation	Budget for mitigation (in USD)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Discrimination against women and vulnerable groups in employment	Provide the orientation of the labour management procedure guideline to the contractor Implement the LMP and comply with WB labour procedures Grievance Mechanism and hotlines disseminated and awareness.	Contractor/PCU Social Safeguard Specialist	Before the commencement of the construction activity	Included in contractor's staff costs Cost of training to be conducted by the PCU is included in the project/ operational cost.	# of orientation training on labour management procedures conducted # of women and vulnerable group workers # of grievances received	PCU Social Safeguards Specialist	Monthly
	ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management							

WB ESS	E&S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing for Mitigation	Budget for mitigation (in USD)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Lack of management and disposal of waste material generated from rehabilitation activities	Establish appropriate designated pathways and sites for disposal of solid waste shall be identified consistently with the local and international requirements Provide waste collection tools for temporary storage of solid waste. Regular collection and disposal of generated solid waste at designated and authorized disposal sites in consistence with the local and international requirements including WBG General EHS Guidelines. Reuse and recycling of the waste generated should be prioritized Ensure mechanisms exist for community to bring forth any complaints/feedback concerning the waste disposal by the contractor	Contractor	During the construction activities	Included in Contractor's budget	# of the waste collection tools provided for temporary storage of the solid waste # of waste collection activities conducted/ frequency (daily/in two days/weekly) Records of amount of solid waste re-used, recycled, disposed, where and when # of grievances filed related to Waste management	PCU Environmental Specialist	Monthly

WB ESS	E&S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing for Mitigation	Budget for mitigation (in USD)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Dust Generation	Dust control measures should be employed during the construction such as regular water spraying of the ground Wear PPE (including safety glasses and gloves and dust masks). Ensure all workers wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), like masks and respirators	Contractor	During the construction activities	Included in Contractor's budget	# of dust suppression measures applied (e.g., water spraying) # of PPEs provided to construction workers (including dust masks) % of workers with appropriate PPE	PCU Environmental Specialist	Monthly
	Increased levels of noise from the construction machinery that can produce noise	Selecting equipment with lower noise emissions Provide hearing protection where necessary (when sound level over 8 hours reaches 85 dB(A)) Confining the usage of high machinery to non-working/resting hours No noise is allowed from machinery if used during evening hours.	Contractor	During the construction activities	Included in Contractor's budget	# of hearing protection equipment used # of noise/vibration-related complaints received from staff or nearby residents	PCU Environmental Specialist	Monthly
	ESS 4: Community Health and Safety							

WB ESS	E&S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing for Mitigation	Budget for mitigation (in USD)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Increased GBV/SEAH cases	Implementation and monitoring of GBV/ SEAH prevention and Response Action Plan All workers to sign CoCs Conduct awareness sessions for both contractors and workers on GBV/SEAH prevention and reporting. Dedicated reporting channel for victims through GBV service providers and dedicated channels.	Contractor/ PCU- Gender Specialist	During the construction activity	-Included in the contractor's budget -Cost of training to be conducted by the PCU is included in the project/ operational cost.	# of GBV-related awareness sessions held % of workers who signed the CoC # of GBV-related grievances recorded # of GBV-related incidents reported	PCU- GBV Specialist	Monthly
	ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions of Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement							

WB ESS	E&S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing for Mitigation	Budget for mitigation (in USD)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	Land ownership and land donation issues	Obtain community agreement on the use of land through a voluntary land donation arrangement. Ensure the land taken does not leave the donors with less land to sustain their livelihood. Comprehensive community consultations and meetings should be conducted ensuring land donation process happens free from coercion, manipulation, or pressure from public or traditional authorities.	PCU Safeguarding Team	Prior to commencement of construction	No additional cost required	Required Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) agreements signed by the community and endorsed by the relevant government entities Community consultations conducted and fully documented (check the documented evidence)	PCU Safeguarding Team	Before the start of the construction (this has recently been completed by the PCU safeguarding team)
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources								
	Removal of indigenous trees and ecosystem disruption	At the construction site, there are scattered shrubs and a few small trees commonly found in the semi-arid environment of the area. These trees and shrubs will not be removed and reduced to a minimum. Trees and shrubs will be re-planted in the compound after the rehabilitation to replace those removed or harmed	Contractor / MoLRD	During and after construction activities	Included in the contractor's budget	# of trees re-planted after construction	PCU Environmental Safeguards Specialist / MoLRD	During and after the construction activities

WB ESS	E&S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing for Mitigation	Budget for mitigation (in USD)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure							
	Lack of information disclosure leading to lack of transparency and suspicions of mismanagement of the sub project	Implementation of Project SEP on stakeholder engagement especially those living around the vicinity. Conduct consultations, providing information on the sub-project	Contractor	Before starting the construction activities	-Included in the contractor's budget	# of consultations conducted	PCU- Social Safeguards Specialist	Before starting the construction activities
	Risks of lack of information on access to GRM leading to lack of accountability	Awareness raising on GRM and all the available channels	Contractor / PCU Social Safeguards Specialist	Before the start of the construction activities	-Included in the contractor's budget -Cost of awareness raising sessions to be conducted by the PCU is included in the project/ operational cost.	# of awareness sessions on GRM	PCU- Social Safeguards Specialist	Monthly

B.2: General Operation Phase Risks and Mitigation Measures

WB ESS	E&S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing for Mitigation	Budget for mitigation (in USD)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	ESS 2: Labour and Working Conditions							
	OHS risks for the workers of the health post after construction	Regular training for workers in workplace safety. Preparation and implementation of health and safety plan for the health post	MoLRD	Quarterly	Included in the budget of the MoLRD	# of training sessions provided # of health and safety plans available	MoLRD	Quarterly
	Risk of GBV/SEAH among workers of the health post after construction	All workers sign CoCs. Establish dedicated reporting channel for GBV survivors Provide GBV awareness training to workers	MoLRD	Quarterly	Included in the budget of the MoLRD	% of staff signed COCs # of training sessions provided	MoLRD	Quarterly

WB ESS	E&S Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing for Mitigation	Budget for mitigation (in USD)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
	ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management							
	Risk of poor sanitation conditions at the workplace leading to health problems, discomfort and poor aesthetic values	Provide cleaning staff with adequate cleaning equipment and materials. Provide adequate facilities/equipment for cleaning and disposal of solid waste Provide required PPEs for the cleaning staff Train cleaners on appropriate cleaning procedures and the use of PPEs	MoLRD	Monthly	Included in the budget of the MoLRD	# of cleaning staff with adequate cleaning equipment # of facilities/equipment provided for cleaning # of PPEs provided for cleaners # of training provided for cleaners	MoLRD	Monthly

Annex 1 of ESMP: Social summary report for sub-projects (max 5 pages). Please attach community engagement minutes, voluntary land donation/agreement documentation, screening form

Proposed sub-project: Qool-Buulale, Salahley district, Maroodijeeh region,

Total no. of households' resident in the area is 200 HH

1. Other than technical selection, why was this site chosen for construction compared to other sites (need/distance/challenge with nearest to water point/inclusion etc)

The reasons it was chosen was: The area was identified as having a high demand for the proposed service due to existence of animal ramp, and other communal buildings nearby the area. On other preferable options include: The site is relatively more accessible to surrounding communities and better positioned to serve a wider catchment Area, on top of that the land was voluntarily donated by the community, and there was strong local support for its use for the sub-project. Qool Buulale village is a Pure pastoral community, their main livelihood practices are rearing animal, each household has a total average of animal 15- 25 mainly Camels, goats and sheeps. This site is situated along the Somaliland–Ethiopia border

2. Overview of the project location and key features within 200m of works (to understand impacts):

The total area (land size) of the health post for the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development is 900-meter square (30m X 30m). The area presents a semi-arid setting with relatively stable ground conditions and minimal environmental constraints. The site is easily accessible via an existing rough road used for vehicle movement and open space for livestock transit. The land proposed for the construction of the livestock health post is the site is adjacent to an animal loading ramp and a small room that was previously constructed for livestock treatment purposes but is currently non-operational. The room is enclosed by a fence, and some cultivation activities are being carried out within the fenced area.

The site is strategically positioned to support cross-border livestock movement, veterinary interventions, and disease surveillance, making it a critical node within the broader framework of regional livestock health management. The surrounding context is characterized by a semi-arid rural landscape with expansive open terrain and sparse vegetation, conditions that are typical of the region and generally favorable for the intended development.

These facilities form an integral part of Somaliland's broader strategy to strengthen agricultural systems, enhance livestock health services, enhance cross-border disease control, and improve institutional capacity, particularly in relation to cross-border disease control and food systems resilience.

A key advantage of the site is its immediate proximity to an existing animal loading ramp, which significantly enhances its operational suitability.



Figure 1: Site for the infrastructure of health post in Qool-Buulale

3. **Key stakeholders and how they were consulted and engaged for the proposed sub-project activities to ensure broad agreement, ownership and risk identification and mitigation (Please explain)**

The main stakeholders involved included:

Adjacent land users, village community settlers, Community elders and traditional leaders, Local administration representatives (village and district authorities), through consultation meetings, site visits to undertake full supervision, disclosure of sub-project activities, and consulting key informative individuals such head of the village, local district authorities, local security and representatives of women.

4. Consultations with the community on the sub-project (to ensure broad agreement, ownership and risk identification and mitigation)

	Date	Total number of people involved	No. of women	No. of minority group or IDP representatives (please specify group/s or state that there are no minority groups), also mention nomadic pastoralists representatives and other groups e.g. PWDs	Main concerns raised and how they will be addressed including training	Challenges in consulting with people e.g. migration, conflicting event, insecurity
Initial site visit	12 – May 2026	12 (including VDC)	4	9 Nomadic pastoralist	During the first day the people didn't raise many problems, we have only discussed the purpose of the meeting, land donation agreement, and process of the community engagement to prepare a large crowd of community.	There is a severe drought, and the expected Gu' rain didn't come on time, due to that, there are a lot of people who immigrated into Ethiopia and other locations. For that regard availability of large people was very challenge.
Community engagement meeting including: 1. Agreement on the use of land; 2. Awareness on GM; 3. Agreement on subcommittee/VDC 4. Awareness on GBV prevention and reporting	13 – May 2026	32	12	17 Nomadic pastoralists	1. As the health post is newly proposed, the community expressed concerns about how solid and liquid waste will be properly managed to avoid environmental and health impacts. 2. The community emphasized the need for local employment opportunities and raised concerns that the contractor might bring workers from outside the area instead of hiring locally. Mitigation: The E&S team will meet with the contractor to communicate the need for proper solid and liquid waste management in order to prevent any negative environmental or public health impacts. In addition, the E&S team will train the contractor on the importance of prioritizing local community members in	There is a severe drought, and the expected Gu' rain didn't come on time, due to that, there are a lot of people who immigrated into Ethiopia and other locations. For that regard availability of large people was very challenge.

					the recruitment of the workforce, except for engineers and other essential technical personnel.	
Total number of people consulted (<i>check from the CER</i>)	13- May 2026	32	12			

1. **Has there been any conflict over this land in the past? If so please describe, what measures the project will take to ensure that project does not exacerbate conflict:**
No, there is no conflict at this location. The donated land is a communal prepared for public service by the community.

2. **Has a safeguards field visit been undertaken to the site? Y/N Date of visit:** Yes, 12-13/05/2026,

3. **Title of visiting officer:** Environmental and social safeguarding specialist

4. **Will the ESMP be incorporated into the contract for the works and is a safeguards compliance report required before payment?** Yes _____

5. **Type of land required for sub-investment and documentation:**

a. Government land		
b. Community land	Voluntary land donation form and conversion document attached?	YES The land is donated by the community voluntarily, and the conversion document of the land is attached here as an annex.
c. Private land		

6. **Land agreement/Voluntary land donation:**

- a) **If land is private or communal/public but resided by people, how many households who own, live on or regularly use the land where the project will be implemented (including those who might use it as a drought fall back area)** No body resided the area as you can see the picture. The land is communal.
- b) **How many people agreed to the use/voluntary donation of this land for this public facility?** 32 people from the village agree this donated land to use for their animal health post.
- c) **Explain how the requirements for voluntary land donation have been met if the land is private, or communal/public but resided by people (and attach minutes, land agreement form, and signed participants list):**

Requirements for voluntary land donation	Explanation and evidence
---	---------------------------------

1. The land required to meet technical project criteria must be identified in conjunction with the affected community?	Yes, the land required to meet the technical project criteria was identified in consultation with the affected community by the project team and Ministry of Livestock and rural development.
2. What are the likely impacts of proposed activities on donated land and how were these explained to the community?	The donated land will be permanently used for the construction and operation of the health post; other likely impacts including temporary disturbances during construction, Environmental impacts, Restrictions on future land use and Increased human activity as a lot of people will involve the construction. The project team engaged the community through meetings, discussions, and site visits to ensure full understanding of the potential impacts. The community acknowledged these explanations, asked clarifying questions, and provided their consent for the use of the land for the proposed project.
3. Area of land compared to area owned (no more than 10 percent of the area of any holding can be donated).	The land donated is very small comparing their remained land. The area of land donated by the community is 48x36m, but the area required for the health post is 30x30m in case of an additional land is required.
4. How will the users and occupiers of the land benefit from this sub-project?	NO OCCUPIERS, but the beneficiaries of the donated land will benefit from the sub-project in several important ways: improved access to essential services, Long-term socio-economic benefits, Strengthened community ownership and cohesion
5. What are the conditions of benefiting from this sub-project – connection fees, service charges etc.	No conditions, the ministry of livestock will provide all necessary staffing, equipment's and drugs of the post.
6. How was the community made aware that refusal was an option and confirmed in writing that they are willing to proceed with the donation? (e.g. at the consultation and in the voluntary land donation document)	During the consultation we made the community aware about their voluntary of this land donation and options that they have including refusal.
7. What evidence is there that the act of donation was undertaken without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities (e.g. photos/videos of community consultation etc.)?	Several forms of evidence demonstrate that the act of land donation was carried out freely, without coercion, manipulation, or undue pressure from public officials, traditional authorities, or project staff. These include Documented community consultation meetings including signed attendance sheets showing broad community participation, Photos of the community Voluntary land donation forms including Notarized agreement by the community.
8. Do all the users and occupants of this land understand that by donating this land it may be gazetted as public land	Yes. During the community consultations, the project team clearly explained to all land users and occupants that once the land is voluntarily donated for the sub-project, it may be formally registered or gazetted as public land.
9. How do you know that the land being donated will not reduce the remaining land area to a level below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels and will not require the relocation of any household?	A thorough verification process was undertaken to ensure that the land donation does not negatively affect the donor's livelihood or result in any physical or economic displacement

10. Will any structures be moved or any access to land be limited as a result of the sub-project (describe structures and locations)?	NO, the surrounding context is characterized by a semi-arid rural landscape with expansive open terrain and sparse vegetation, conditions that are typical of the region and generally favorable for the intended development.
11. How was consent provided by all individuals occupying or regularly using the land?	No body was using this land; it was public place.
12. Was there anyone who did not give agreement and why?	NO
13. How was it established that the land to be donated was free of encumbrances or encroachment and was it registered in an official land registry?	It was established through a combination of field verification, community consultation, and administrative confirmation that the land to be donated is free from any encumbrances, disputes, or encroachments. The land is registered through Notarization process which will turn later official land registration by the local government of Sallahley.

7. **GRM: Has the GRM process and contact information for focal points been disseminated to the community? If so, how and to whom (numbers and groups). If not, when will this be done? _**

8. During the consultation, the project team explained the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) process and informed community members that they could raise any complaints or concerns related to the land donation process or any other aspect of the sub-project.

9. **Describe the nearest GBV service providers for health, psycho-social and legal support (to inform the site supervisor and stakeholder in the area):**

The nearest Health provider including GBV, and legal support is Sallahley which is 30 Km away from Qool-Buulale but this center doesn't have psycho-social service.

10. **GBV/SEAH: Has awareness been carried out on GBV, service providers and confidential survivor centric GBV complaints mechanism? If so, how and to whom (numbers and groups). If not, when will this be done?**

Yes. Awareness raising on GBV/SEAH, available service providers, and the confidential survivor-centered GBV complaints mechanism has been carried out as part of the project safeguards implementation, this awareness has been done by the safeguarding team shared the community about GBV/SEAH information.

11. **Describe the involvement and inclusion of women and minority groups or nomadic pastoralist representative in management?**

The majority of the community are nomadic/pastoralistic, traditionally they didn't like women involvement in the committees, however as part of inclusion we have ensured that everyone involved the consultations, and women particularly are included top management committees of the village.

Annex 2. Consultation Minutes of the Meeting

1. Introduction

The Somaliland Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) is a regional initiative financed by the World Bank intended to increase the resilience of food systems and improve Somaliland's preparedness for food insecurity in the project's target areas. As part of this broad objective, the program also provides support in improving institutional infrastructure and capacity development.

For the MoLRD, under sub-component 1.1, the project will support the construction of the veterinary health post in Qool-Buulale village at the border between Somaliland-Ethiopia. The proposed livestock health post is expected to significantly strengthen veterinary service delivery, livestock disease surveillance, and emergency response capacity in the border area.

2. Community Consultation Discussion

Community Consultation Meeting Minutes	
Date of Meeting: 12 th May 2026	Meeting venue: Qool-Buulale Village
Facilitated by:	SL-FSRP Safeguarding Team
How and who mobilized?	VDC members and head of the village
Total members participated:	32
Number of Men:	20
Number of Women:	12
Purpose/Agenda of Meeting:	- Sharing Project Information and proposed livestock health post construction - Identifying the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the construction activities - Discussing and Signing land donation agreements (VLD) - Awareness and sensitization on GBV prevention and reporting - Sharing information on GRM process and reporting channels
Key issues discussed and concerns raised by the community:	The safeguarding team provided information about the Somaliland Food Systems Resilience Project (SL-FSRP), the roles of the implementing ministries, and the proposed construction of the livestock health post in Qool-Buulale Village. Community members welcomed the project and recognized its importance in improving access to veterinary and livestock health services in the area where such services are limited.

				During the discussions, the community have mentioned that in the nearby area of the selected site for the construction of the new health post, there is a small room previously constructed for livestock treatments that hasn't worked. They emphasized the importance of ensuring that the health post becomes fully operational after completion with adequate staffing, veterinary drugs, and necessary equipment to effectively serve local livestock owners and surrounding communities. The safeguarding team also explained the land requirements for the project and informed the community about their right to voluntarily decide on land donation without coercion or pressure. Following consultations and discussions, the community agreed to voluntarily donate the land for the construction of the livestock health post. The Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) forms were signed by the Village Development Committee (VDC), village leaders including the head of the village, and traditional elders on behalf of the community. The summary of the issues discussed includes: a. Project Overview The E&S team presented the objectives, expected benefits, and technical requirements of the proposed health post. The community was informed about the scope of work and potential E&S risks/impacts. b. Land Donation • The community confirmed that the land is voluntarily donated without coercion or pressure. • Elders and neighbors verified that the land is free of disputes, encumbrances, or claims. • The community acknowledged that donated land may be gazette as public land. • Assurance was provided that the donation does not affect livelihoods or require relocation.
Potential Environmental and Social Impacts: <i>The following information is based on the discussions with the participants in the consultation meeting. The table below summarizes the potential environmental and social risks/impacts identified during the discussions.</i>				
S/N	Potential Impact	Affected Group	Agreed Mitigation Measures	
1	Community health risks due to improper handling and disposal of construction waste	Local community + livestock + surrounding environment	Ensure proper collection, storage, and safe disposal of	

			construction waste at approved disposal areas.
2	Removal of indigenous acacia trees	Community + surrounding environment	Minimize unnecessary vegetation clearing and avoid removal of indigenous trees unless absolutely necessary.
3	Labor-related issues including unfair employment opportunities	Local community + construction workers	Promote fair and transparent employment opportunities and prioritize local labor where possible without discrimination.
4	Risks of accidents of injury of workers	Construction workers	Take appropriate safety measures to protect the workers including providing PPEs
5	Increased dust emissions from excavation, transportation of materials and construction works	Construction workers + community	Ensure workers use appropriate dust protection equipment
Community Feedback and Agreement - Community members welcomed the project and reiterated their commitment to supporting construction activities. - They expressed appreciation for the transparent engagement and requested continuous communication during implementation. - All attendees agreed on project activities to start on the donated land. Follow-up action needed: - Ensure integration of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) mitigation measures during project implementation. - Sensitize and train the contractors on the implementation of the ESMP			
Conclusion: The consultation meeting in Qool-Buulale Village was conducted in a participatory manner, allowing community members to share their views and recommendations regarding the proposed livestock health post construction. On the other hand, the project E&S team provided information about the project and the grievance mechanism in place, including the hotline number (9660) for any grievances. Overall, the community expressed strong support for the project and agreed to voluntarily donate the land required for the construction of the livestock health post.			

Annex 3. Consultation Meeting Attendance



Ministry of Agricultural Development
Food Systems Resilience Project (SL-FSRP)



ATTENDANCE SHEET

Purpose: Community Consultation for FBS Screening & health posts
Date: 12/05/2020 Region: M/Jeer District: Sallaxey Village: Qool - buwate

SN	Name	Gender	Title/ Position	Signature
1	Xiris Maxamed Axmed	M	VDC-Chair	
2	Garand good ciimi	M	Community Member	
3	ciise cali Boofaan	M	Community Member	
4	Deeq cabdi Xayal	M	Community Member	
5	Cabdi Hiigat saxit	M	Community Member	
6	Mohamed Ibrahim Haybe	M	Community Member	
7	Maxamed yaasiin Asker	M	Community Member	
8	Koos Xirsi Maxamed	F	Community Member	
9	Jamaal Ibrahim ciimi	F	Community Member	
10	Koos cabdi Axmed	F	Community Member	
11	Fadumo Kowsar Jaamac	F	Community Member	

SN	Name	Gender	Title/ Position	Signature
12	Eido Ciqaadir Ibrahim	F	Community Member	
13	Shabacan Axmed Xassan	M	Community Member	
14	Muuse Xassan Duurige	M	Community Member	
15	Jaamac yaasiin Asker	M	Community Member	
16	Muuse Mohamed Jaamac	M	Community Member	
17	Maxamed Axmed ciimi	M	Community Member	
18	Saynab Xassan Cawad	F	Community member	
19	Amal Axmed faarax	F	Community Member	
20	yaasiin Maxamed Ibrahim	M	Community member	
21	Kirsi Siicid Geelal	F	Community Member	
22	faadumo Jaamac ciimi	F	Community Member	
23	Safa Maxamed Ciiman	F	Community Member	
24	Mustafe Ciixman Sallit	M	Community Member	
25	Muxhtar Muxamed Xirsi	M	Community Member	
26	Ismaaciil Xaashi Fiiaax	M	Community Member	
27	Sayid cali Maxamed ciimi	M	Community Member	
28	Mohamed Ahmed Hassan	M	Community Member	

SN	Name	Gender	Title/ Position	Signature
29	Faadelmo Cabdi Maxamed	F	Community member	
30	Cliaali Mohamed Axmed	M	Community Member	
31	Xamse Saalax Muxumal	M	Community Member	
32	Koos faarax Xasan -	F	Community Member	
33				

Annex 4. Land Ownership Documentation



REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND

Ministry of Agricultural Development (MOAD)

Somaliland Food Systems Resilience Project (SL-FSRP)

Project ID: P177816

COMMUNITY VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION FORM

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Sub-project name:	Construction of livestock Health post
Sub-project description:	
Project Location:	Qool-Buulale, Sallaahley. Maroodijeeh region
GPS coordinates of land required:	Latitude: - 8.872048°N Longitude: - 44.406797°E
Community or public land:	Community Land

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

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

As discussed in our community meeting on 13/05/2026 to which all residents and regular users of the project site (specify) Qool-Buulale village were invited. We the nominated representatives at that meeting confirm that the following issues were discussed and the residents and regular users of this land are in unanimous agreement.

1. That 48m X 36m (8.872048°N, 44.406797°E) [GPS & Land dimensions] shall be site of the proposed for the construction Animal Health Post by MOLRD under FSRP Scheme. and that:
2. We were consulted and are aware of the design and location of the infrastructure and understand the impacts that this may have on the surrounding area e.g. access paths, gathering of livestock and people, influx of households, grazing patterns,
3. We understand that we can refuse the use of this land for the activity;
4. The amount of land being donated for the construction of the animal health post is minor and will not reduce the remaining land area below that required to maintain anyone's livelihood at current levels;
5. No household relocation is involved

6. The donors of the land will benefit directly from the project; and
7. The land set aside for the investment may be made public land and no one is claiming individual ownership, and no alternative claims will be made later on the land.
8. We have all agreed unanimously that the project implementation should continue.
9. The land is donated/ identified as a public property in consultation with all residents and users of the land.
10. All owners and regular users of the land agreed to this investment and donation of the land without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities.
11. The land is free from encumbrances or encroachment and is not claimed by any individual and its ownership is not contested.
12. If any structure will be moved or any access to land be limited as a result of the sub-project, support will be provided by the contractor/project/community to the individual so their livelihoods are not adversely affected.

We have been designated by the community of (**Qool-Buulale, Sallahley district, Maroodijeex region**).

Date: **13/05/2026**

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

No.	Name	Phone number	Role	Date	Signature
1.	Munse Mohamed Jaamac	4015015	Deputy Head	13/05/2026	
2.	Deeg Cabdi Xayd	4236672	VDC	13/05/2026	
3.	Munse Aadan Sheeg	7988853	VDC	13/05/2026	
4.	Sayid-Cali Maxamud	4005621	VDC	13/05/2026	
5.	Munse Xasan Diiriye	No number	VDC	13/05/2026	
6.	Cabdi Ismail Maxamud	4048674	VDC	13/05/2026	
7.	Koos Cabdi Gurey	4049506	VDC	13/05/2026	
8.	Shabacan Axmed Cali	4812996	VDC	13/05/2026	
9.	Maxamed Odawa Axmed	4862149	VDC	13/05/2026	
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					

Agreed/ Witnessed on this by:

1. District Administrator

Name	Tell	Date	Signature & Stamp
Mubang Suguk	413 6016	13/05/2025	

2. District Notary

Name of the Notary	Tell	Signature & Stamp
Salahley public No Tori	06341553410	

3. District representative of Ministry of Livestock and rural development:

Name	tell	Signature & Stamp
Drs. Saynas Labdi Ahmed	4151913	

Annex 5. Design of the Health Post

