SOMALIA FOOD SYSTEMS RESILIENCE PROJECT (FSRP)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

Activity Title:

Establishment of Demonstration Farm in Eldahir village, Carmo District, Puntland

For:

Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP) – Puntland Component

Date: February 2026

Project Coordinates:

10°36'40.4"N, 49°02'30.8"E

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
C-ESMP	Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan
CoC	Code of Conduct
E&S	Environmental and Social
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard(s)
FSRP	Food Systems Resilience Project
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GM	**Grievance Mechanism**
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
MoAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MoERCC	Ministry of Environment, Range and Climate Change
MoLAH	Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PV	Photovoltaic (Solar Power System)
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
S-FSRP	Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project
WB	World Bank
VLD	Voluntary Land Donation

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1. Executive Summary

The Eldahir Demonstration Farm is a subproject of the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP), financed by the World Bank to strengthen food systems, promote climate-smart agriculture, and improve livelihoods across Somalia. The farm will be established on a 300 m × 400 m plot of community land on the outskirts of Eldahir, Carmo District, Bari Region. The land has been provided through a documented Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) process and is currently open rangeland with sandy-loam soils, sparse shrubs, and no houses or public facilities within 500 metres of the site.

The subproject will develop Eldahir into a regional agricultural learning and innovation hub. Planned components include perimeter fencing and windbreaks; a main gate and internal access; a guardhouse with sanitation facilities; an administrative and training block; staff and extension residential units; warehouses and storage; a machinery and tools workshop; a fruit tree nursery and orchard field; greenhouses; open-field vegetable and cereal plots; a composting and organic waste management area; a borehole with elevated water storage and irrigation systems (drip, sprinkler and furrow); a solar photovoltaic (PV) energy system; a mosque; a cafeteria; a meteorological station; and a seed bank and demonstration area. Together, these facilities will support practical training, technology testing, and dissemination of climate-smart practices to farmers, youth, and extension officers.

Baseline assessments show that the site is generally flat with one small hill, draining naturally towards a nearby seasonal wadi. No critical habitats, protected areas, or cultural heritage sites were identified within or adjacent to the site. The wider Carmo District is semi-arid and highly drought-prone, with livelihoods based on agro-pastoralism, small-scale farming and petty trade. Communities face recurrent challenges including water scarcity, low agricultural productivity, land degradation, limited access to improved seeds and inputs, and weak extension systems. Vulnerable groups such as poor agro-pastoral households, women-headed households and unemployed youth are present in the area.

Environmental and social screening under the S-FSRP Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) classified the Eldahir Demonstration Farm as a **Moderate Risk** subproject. The farm is expected to generate substantial positive impacts: improved access to quality seeds and climate-smart technologies; enhanced agricultural productivity; better water and soil management; increased resilience to drought; new employment and skills opportunities for youth; and stronger participation of women in horticulture, seedling production and value addition. The farm will also serve as a model for sustainable land use and solar-powered irrigation in Puntland.

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Potential adverse impacts are localized and manageable. During construction, key risks include vegetation clearance, soil disturbance and erosion, dust and noise, construction waste generation, minor pollution risks from fuel and materials, occupational health and safety (OHS) risks for workers, community safety risks from traffic and open excavations, and a small labour influx. During operation, potential impacts include over-abstraction of groundwater, poor irrigation management leading to waterlogging or salinization, improper handling of fertilizers or agro-chemicals (if used), solid waste and compost mismanagement, continued OHS risks for farm staff, community safety concerns related to traffic and visitor access, potential exclusion of vulnerable groups from benefits, and low-level GBV/SEA/SH risks if labour and community interactions are not well managed.

To manage these risks, the project will apply practical controls focused on the highest priorities. First, **groundwater abstraction will be controlled** through water metering, a seasonal irrigation schedule, and efficient irrigation methods (with drainage measures to prevent waterlogging/salinization). Second, **worker and community safety will be strengthened** through site fencing and controlled access, PPE and toolbox talks, safe equipment operation, and traffic management along the access road. Third, **pollution prevention will be ensured** through segregation of wastes, safe storage of fuels and any agro-inputs in secure areas, spill prevention/response measures, and routine housekeeping to prevent litter, odors, and vector attraction.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared to operationalize the S-FSRP ESMF and ensure compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and relevant national and Puntland policies and laws. It identifies the applicable Environmental and Social Standards (ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS8 and ESS10), assesses risks and impacts, and sets out a detailed mitigation plan with responsibilities, timing, monitoring indicators and indicative costs for both construction and operation. The ESMP also defines institutional arrangements involving the FSRP Project Coordination Unit (PCU), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), Ministry of Environment, Range and Climate Change (MoERCC), Carmo District Administration, the contractor, farm management and community representatives; includes a targeted capacity-building plan; and presents a costed ESMP implementation budget.

Stakeholder consultations with Eldahir community leaders, farmers, women, youth and district authorities confirmed strong support for the demonstration farm, while highlighting expectations around efficient water use, appropriate seed and technology selection, inclusive access for women and youth, clear land boundaries, and responsible management of dust, noise and waste. These concerns have been integrated into the ESMP, and a project-level Grievance Mechanism (GM) has been established to provide accessible, transparent channels for handling complaints

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from workers and community members, including confidential handling and referral pathways for GBV/SEA/SH cases.

With diligent implementation of this ESMP including enforcement of OHS measures, responsible water and soil management, proper waste handling, inclusive stakeholder engagement, and effective use of the GM the Eldahir Demonstration Farm is expected to deliver significant, long-term environmental, social and economic benefits while keeping residual risks at an acceptable level and aligning with the S-FSRP environmental and social management framework, and other Project E&S Instruments .

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2. Introduction

2.1 Project Background and Context

The Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP) is a World Bank–financed programme that aims to strengthen the resilience of food production systems, improve agricultural services, and enhance livelihoods across Somalia. The project supports investments that promote climate-smart agriculture, build resilient infrastructure, and improve market linkages for farmers and pastoralists.

S-FSRP is structured around several components, including support for:

- Climate-resilient agricultural production and services;
- Resilient market and value chain infrastructure;
- Institutional strengthening, policy support, and project management.

The **Eldahir Demonstration Farm** is financed under the component that promotes climate-smart agriculture and productivity-enhancing investments. It is designed as a regional agricultural learning and innovation hub for Carmo District and the wider Bari Region. The farm will provide a practical platform where farmers, extension officers, youth, and other stakeholders can learn, test, and adopt improved technologies and practices.

The subproject will establish a **300 m × 400 m demonstration farm** on community land that has been voluntarily donated through a formal Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) process in **Annex 9.1 (Land ownership and VLD documentation)**.. The site is currently open rangeland with sandy-loam soils and sparse shrubs, located close to Eldahir settlement but away from dense residential areas. Eldahir and its surroundings are predominantly agro-pastoral, with households relying on mixed crop–livestock systems, yet they face recurring challenges such as drought, land degradation, low productivity, and limited access to improved inputs and extension services.

The demonstration farm is therefore expected to play a central role in supporting climate-smart farming, water-efficient irrigation, improved seed systems, and practical farmer training, in line with S-FSRP objectives.

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

The purpose of this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is to provide a structured approach to identifying, assessing, and managing the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Eldahir Demonstration Farm.

This ESMP:

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- Translates the requirements of the S-FSRP Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) into concrete, site-specific measures for Eldahir;
- Ensures compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESS);
- Aligns with national and Puntland State environmental and labour regulations, including applicable Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) provisions.

The S-FSRP ESMF provides the overarching framework for:

- Environmental and social screening and risk classification of subprojects;
- Preparation of site-specific ESMPs and other safeguards instruments where required;
- Guidance on stakeholder engagement, Grievance Mechanisms (GM), and monitoring;
- Standard mitigation measures for common risks such as OHS, waste management, community safety, and resource use.

This ESMP operationalizes the ESMF at the subproject level and serves as a practical tool for government agencies, the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), the contractor, and farm management to:

- Avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts;
- Enhance positive impacts and development benefits;
- Assign clear institutional responsibilities;
- Establish monitoring and reporting arrangements;
- Provide a basis for budget allocation for safeguards implementation.

2.3 Scope of the ESMP

This ESMP covers all activities of the Eldahir Demonstration Farm from site preparation through construction and operation. It applies to:

- **Site preparation and land development** – clearing shrubs, leveling, internal access, and basic drainage.
- **Construction works** – fencing, gate, guardhouse, admin/training block, staff houses, warehouses, workshop, and other buildings.

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- **Agricultural production and demonstration units** – nursery, orchard, greenhouses, vegetable and cereal plots, and composting area.
- **Water supply and irrigation systems** – borehole, storage tanks, pipelines, and irrigation systems (drip, sprinkler, furrow).
- **Energy and support services** – solar power system, mosque, cafeteria, seed bank, and meteorological station.
- **Operational activities** – daily farm operations, training and field days, maintenance of infrastructure, and ongoing E&S risk management.

The ESMP applies to both the construction phase and the operational phase, and is intended to guide contractors, the PCU, government institutions, and farm management in implementing environmental and social requirements.

2.4 Methodology

The ESMP has been developed using a combination of:

- Field visits and site assessments to collect information on biophysical and socio-economic conditions, including land use, soil type, vegetation, drainage, access, and proximity to settlements or sensitive receptors;
- Review of project documents, including the Eldahir Demonstration Farm project description, ESMP data collection checklist, engineering layouts, and VLD documentation;
- Application of the S-FSRP ESMF screening process, including risk categorization and identification of relevant ESS;
- Stakeholder consultations with community leaders, farmers, women, youth, district officials, and other relevant stakeholders to identify concerns, expectations, and recommendations;
- Impact assessment and analysis, categorizing potential impacts by phase (construction/operation), nature (positive/negative), duration, and reversibility;
- Development of mitigation and monitoring measures consistent with ESMF guidance and good practice.

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2.5 Activity Description and Components

The Eldahir Demonstration Farm is designed as a comprehensive agricultural research, training, and production centre. The subproject consists of the following main components:

1. **Land Development and Site Protection**
    - Perimeter fencing around the 300 m × 400 m plot to secure the site and regulate access;
    - Establishment of live windbreaks and shelterbelts along the boundaries to reduce wind speed and protect crops.
2. **Core Buildings and Facilities**
    - **Administrative and Training Block** for farm management, training courses, workshops, and meetings;
    - **Security Guardhouse with Sanitation Facilities** to ensure 24-hour site security;
    - **Staff and Extension Residential Units** to accommodate technical staff, extension agents, and researchers;
    - **Cafeteria and common service areas** for staff and trainees.
3. **Storage, Workshop, and Support Structures**
    - **Warehouses and Storage Units** for seeds, fertilizers, tools, equipment, and harvested produce;
    - **Machinery and Tools Workshop** for repair and maintenance of tractors, irrigation pumps, and other farm machinery.
4. **Production and Demonstration Units**
    - **Fruit Tree Nursery** for producing quality seedlings for distribution to farmers;
    - **Orchard Field** for demonstrating best practices in fruit tree management;
    - **Greenhouses** for high-value horticulture under controlled conditions;
    - **Open-field Vegetable and Cereal Plots** showcasing improved varieties, irrigation techniques, and soil fertility management.
5. **Water Supply and Irrigation Systems**
    - Drilling and equipping a **borehole** and installing **elevated water tanks**;

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- Distribution network to all production zones;
- Use of **drip, sprinkler, and furrow irrigation** systems to demonstrate efficient water use and climate-smart irrigation practices.

6. **Energy Systems**
    - Installation of **solar photovoltaic (PV)** systems for powering pumps, lighting, and essential equipment;
    - Provision for backup systems if necessary.
7. **Environmental Management Features**
    - **Composting and Organic Waste Area** to convert crop residues and manure into organic fertilizer;
    - Basic solid waste segregation and safe disposal arrangements;
    - Measures to manage run-off and avoid soil erosion.
8. **Knowledge and Information Systems**
    - **Meteorological Station** to collect agro-climatic data for planning and advisory services;
    - **Seed Bank and Demonstration Displays** showcasing improved and local varieties, technologies, and practices.

Through these components, the Eldahir Demonstration Farm will function as a practical and scalable model for climate-smart agriculture in Puntland, contributing directly to the objectives of S-FSRP and guided operationally by the provisions of its ESMF.

Eldahir Demonstration Farm – Workforce Composition

The Eldahir Demonstration Farm will employ a total of **60 workers** during peak construction and early operation phases. The workforce composition is summarized as follows:

- **Total workers:** 60
- **Skilled workers:** 22
- **Unskilled workers:** 35
- **Engineers and site management team:** 3

In terms of origin:

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- **Local community workers:** 18 (primarily unskilled and semi-skilled labor)
- **Workers from outside the project area:** 3 (engineers and site management staff only)

The project will **prioritize recruitment of local community members**, particularly for unskilled and semi-skilled positions, in order to minimize labor influx and associated social risks, in line with **ESS2 requirements**.

2.5.1 Construction Phase

Construction of the Eldahir Demonstration Farm is expected to take approximately 8 months and will be implemented in phases, beginning with borehole drilling and water infrastructure (2 months), followed by fencing and foundations (2 months), building construction and roofing (3–4 months), irrigation installation and windbreak tree planting (2 months), and final landscaping and commissioning (1 month). Peak simultaneous activities are anticipated during the fencing and foundation phase, when excavation, block work, and material deliveries occur concurrently. Working hours will be from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM, Sunday to Thursday, with no night works planned.

The site is generally flat; therefore, major cut-and-fill activities are not expected. Earthworks will be limited to foundation excavation, irrigation trenches, and minor leveling for production plots. Construction materials such as aggregates, cement, reinforcement steel, and gravel for internal roads will be sourced from approved suppliers and stored in designated on-site areas. Cement will be kept under covered storage, while aggregates will be stockpiled on compacted surfaces to minimize dust. During peak construction, delivery frequency is estimated at 3–5 truck trips per week, using the existing 400 m gravel spur road connecting to the tarmac road. A site speed limit of 20 km/h will be enforced, with designated turning areas within the compound to ensure safe maneuvering.

2.5.2 Water Demand and Energy

Water demand during peak irrigation season will be calculated based on crop requirements and irrigated area, with projected peak use reaching several hundred cubic meters per day depending on crop stage. Water will primarily be allocated for irrigation (non-potable use), with limited potable use for staff facilities. Borehole abstraction will comply with approved limits, and water meters will be installed to monitor daily usage.

Irrigation will primarily utilize drip systems with a target efficiency of ≥90% to ensure water conservation and climate-smart practices. Soil salinity will be monitored periodically, and irrigation scheduling will prevent over-application, reducing risks of waterlogging and soil degradation.

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The solar PV system is expected to have a capacity in the range of tens of kWp, sufficient to power irrigation pumps, lighting, and essential operational loads.

2.5.3 Labor Management, Site Security and Fencing

Labor recruitment will prioritize local community members in coordination with community elders and District authorities. Worker accommodation will generally be off-site, except for guard staff if required. No large worker camp is planned. A worker code of conduct, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) training, and access to the project Grievance Mechanism will apply throughout construction and operation.

The site will be secured with perimeter fencing around the 300 m × 400 m plot, consisting of pole posts with chain-link mesh. A controlled main gate will regulate entry and exit to ensure site security and protection of farm assets.

2.6 Sub project Alternative(s)

A structured analysis of feasible alternatives was undertaken to confirm that the proposed Eldahir Demonstration Farm represents the most suitable option from environmental, social, technical, and economic perspectives. The assessment focuses on practical alternatives that could reduce environmental and social risks—particularly those related to water abstraction, construction footprint, occupational health and safety, waste generation, and community interactions—while still achieving the project objectives. Alternatives assessed include the proposed design (preferred), phased development, a technology-light/low-input approach, alternative water-supply and irrigation configurations, alternative site layout within the same parcel, and the no-project scenario.

2.6.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Design (Preferred Option)

Description (baseline for comparison): This option reflects the full demonstration farm concept on the allocated **300 × 400 m** site, including borehole water supply with storage tanks, irrigation systems (drip/sprinkler/furrow as applicable), core buildings (administration, guardhouse, training facilities and staff accommodation where required), demonstration units (greenhouses, orchards, open-field plots), composting, seed/seedling functions, and a solar PV system. Construction would involve a peak workforce of approximately **60 workers**, with priority given to local hiring.

Strengths

- Maximizes demonstration, training, and climate-smart agriculture benefits.
- The footprint has no residential structures, minimizing displacement risks.

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- Land was voluntarily provided, lowering land acquisition risks when properly documented and managed.

Weaknesses / risks to manage

- Higher water demand; groundwater abstraction must be capped and monitored, with efficient irrigation scheduling and recordkeeping.
- Broader component scope increases OHS, waste management, and community-interface risks, requiring strong contractor controls and clear operational procedures.

Conclusion

Preferred, provided that water efficiency, OHS controls, waste management, and phased commissioning are applied as set out in the ESMP.

2.6.2 Alternative 2: Reduced-Footprint / Phased Development Option

Description

Instead of full build-out at once, the farm would be implemented in phases to reduce peak impacts and allow adaptive learning. Illustrative sequencing includes:

- **Phase 1 (core enabling package):** fencing, borehole and storage tanks, basic nursery/seedling area, compost yard, 1–2 greenhouses, a simple training shelter, and pilot demonstration plots.
- **Phase 2 (operational consolidation):** administrative block and essential staff facilities, workshop/store, and expanded plots based on performance.
- **Phase 3 (optional expansion):** orchard expansion, meteorological station, machinery workshop, cafeteria/visitor facilities, and other add-ons subject to confirmed need and budget.

Environmental and social benefits

- Lower early-stage groundwater abstraction and reduced peak water use.
- Smaller workforce at any one time, reducing labor-related risks and potential community tensions.
- Reduced dust, waste, and traffic impacts by limiting the construction footprint per phase.
- Adaptive management: monitoring results and feedback guide later phases.

When to select

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Appropriate if groundwater yield is marginal, budgets are constrained, or implementation capacity is still developing.

2.6.3 Alternative 3: Technology-Light / Lower-Input Demonstration Farm

Description

This option prioritizes reduced resource intensity and lower chemical reliance, focusing on climate-smart learning rather than a full infrastructure build-out. Typical adjustments include:

- Using **drip irrigation** as the default and minimizing or eliminating furrow irrigation.
- Reducing the scale of orchards and open-field plots, focusing on smaller demonstration units.
- Minimizing synthetic fertilizers/pesticides; emphasizing composting, manure management, and integrated pest management (IPM), with safe input handling only when training requires it.
- Fewer permanent buildings, relying more on shaded outdoor training spaces where feasible.

Environmental and social benefits

- Reduced water consumption and abstraction risk.
- Lower pollution risk from agro-chemicals and container waste.
- Smaller operational footprint, easier long-term O&M and ES compliance.

When to select

Most suitable where water scarcity is a major constraint or where the goal is demonstration and training rather than expanded production infrastructure.

2.6.4 Alternative 4: Alternative Water-Supply and Irrigation Configurations

Given reliance on a deep borehole, the following feasible configurations were assessed to reduce abstraction risks and improve resilience:

(a) Option 4A: Borehole + Storage + Drip-Only Irrigation (Efficiency-first): This option uses borehole supply with storage tanks and **drip irrigation** as the primary delivery system. It reduces water demand, improves irrigation control, and minimizes risks of waterlogging and salinization.

(b) Option 4B: Dual-Source Model (Borehole + Seasonal Runoff/Wadi Harvesting): This option supplements borehole supply by capturing seasonal runoff (e.g., small lined catchment and

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controlled diversion into storage). It reduces reliance on groundwater during peak periods but requires careful siting and erosion/drainage controls to avoid creating new risks.

Conclusion

Option 4A is recommended as the baseline efficient approach. Option 4B is feasible as a supplementary measure where runoff patterns support it and where safe design and maintenance can be ensured.

2.6.5 Alternative 5: Alternative Site Configuration Within the Same Plot (Layout Optimization)

Description

This alternative retains the same land parcel but reorganizes internal layout to reduce E&S risks and improve safety and operations, for example:

- Positioning borehole, tanks, and any input/chemical stores **upgradient** and separated from composting and waste handling areas.
- Locating composting **downwind and downslope** to reduce odor/flies and leachate risks.
- Siting greenhouses and sensitive plots away from localized runoff paths.
- Clustering buildings to minimize the disturbed footprint and strengthen access control.

Benefits

- Improved runoff control and reduced pollution risk.
- Reduced nuisance impacts from composting and better hygiene conditions.
- Improved safety and more effective site management.

Conclusion

Feasible and recommended as part of detailed design optimization regardless of the preferred alternative.

2.6.6 Alternative 6: No-Project Scenario (Required Comparator)

Description

Under this option, the demonstration farm would not be implemented.

Advantages

- Avoids construction impacts, labor influx risks, and project-related groundwater abstraction.

Disadvantages

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- Missed opportunity to strengthen climate-smart agriculture capacity and improve productivity and soil management practices.
- Continued vulnerability to drought and limited access to improved seeds, demonstrations, and extension support.
- Does not contribute to the project's resilience and livelihood objectives.

Conclusion

Environmentally neutral in the short term but socially and economically undesirable because it does not address the underlying development and resilience needs.

2.6.7 Summary of Feasible Alternatives and Preferred Option

Based on site conditions and project objectives, the feasible implementation alternatives include: 2.6.1 Proposed Design, strengthened by phased implementation and layout optimization measures as needed; 2.6.2 Phased Development; 2.6.3 Technology-Light/Low-Input; 2.6.4 Water/Irrigation Configurations; and 2.6.5 Layout Optimization within the same parcel. The No-Project scenario (2.6.6) is retained only as a required comparator and is not preferred.

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3. Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

This section summarizes the key national, state and project-level frameworks that guide the preparation and implementation of the ESMP for the Eldahir Demonstration Farm. It also outlines the relevant World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) that apply to the subproject.

3.1 National and State Policy and Legal Framework

Implementation of the Eldahir Demonstration Farm must comply with the applicable laws, regulations, and policy directions of the Federal Government of Somalia and Puntland State. Key frameworks include:

- **National Agricultural and Livestock Policies (2019–2025)**: A set of national agriculture-sector policies guide efforts to increase productivity, ensure food security, and promote climate-smart agriculture. These include, among others, the Somali National Fertilizer Policy (2019), the Somali National Pesticides Policy (2019), the National Irrigation Policy (2019), and the National Agricultural Extension Policy – NAEP (2025). Together, they promote improved extension services, responsible input use, and sustainable crop–livestock systems. The Eldahir Demonstration Farm directly supports these aims by acting as a centre for training, technology transfer, and improved production systems.
- **Puntland Agricultural and Rangeland Policies and Laws (2014–2017)**: Puntland has adopted policies and legal instruments that guide agricultural land use, rangeland management, and sustainable production, including agricultural land legislation adopted around 2017. These frameworks support integrated crop–livestock systems, protection of productive land, and improved farmer support services. The demonstration farm is aligned with these policies by promoting good practices in irrigation, soil fertility, and integrated land use.
- **National Environmental Management Policies (2019–2020)**: The National Environmental Policy (2019) and the National Climate Change Policy (2020) provide overarching principles for environmental protection, climate resilience, and sustainable resource use. They require development projects to identify and manage environmental and social risks and to integrate climate change considerations into planning and implementation.
- **Puntland Environmental Management Policies (2014 -16)**: Puntland has developed its own environmental policy and strategies, including the Puntland State Environmental Policy (2014), the Puntland Climate Change Strategy (2016), and the Puntland Solid Waste Management Policy (2016). These provide the regional framework for environmental assessment, climate adaptation, and waste management and are directly relevant to the planning and operation of the Eldahir Demonstration Farm.

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- **Puntland Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act (2023)**: This Act operationalizes environmental assessment obligations at state level and requires screening, preparation and review of instruments such as ESMPs for projects with potential environmental and social impacts. The Ministry of Environment, Range and Climate Change (MoERCC) is mandated as the regulatory authority for these processes.
- **Water and Irrigation Frameworks (2021–2025)**: National and Puntland water resources strategies and regulations for the 2021–2025 period guide groundwater abstraction, borehole development, and irrigation management to ensure sustainable use and protection of water resources. These are particularly relevant for the planned borehole and irrigation systems at Eldahir.
- **Land Administration and Land Use Arrangements (2000 onwards)**: Land administration laws and procedures, together with Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) guidelines, regulate allocation and use of public and community land. For Eldahir, the demonstration farm is located on community/public land donated voluntarily for the project, with no identified physical or economic displacement.
- **Labour and Occupational Health and Safety Provisions (Labour Code 1972 and subsequent regulations)**: The Labour Code and related provisions require fair working conditions, non-discrimination, prohibition of child and forced labour, and provision of safe and healthy workplaces. These standards apply to construction workers and farm staff engaged in the project and are reflected in the ESMP's labour and OHS measures.
- **Public Health and Sanitation Regulations**:: National and Puntland public health regulations set requirements for sanitation, wastewater and solid-waste management, and disease prevention. They underpin the ESMP measures for latrines, wastewater handling, and solid-waste management on the farm.
- **Gender and Social Protection Policies (from 2016 onwards)**: The National Gender Policy (2016) and related social protection frameworks promote participation and protection of women, youth, and vulnerable groups, and call for prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) in development programmes. These are reflected in the ESMP's provisions on inclusive access, stakeholder engagement, Codes of Conduct, and the GM.

Together, these national and state frameworks – with their respective adoption years – provide the legal and policy basis for environmental and social management of the Eldahir Demonstration Farm and guide implementation of this ESMP.

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3.2 S-FSRP ESMF and World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

The Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP) is implemented under the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). At the project level, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to:

- Define the environmental and social risk classification process for subprojects;
- Provide screening tools and criteria for identifying relevant ESS;
- Set standard mitigation measures and good practice guidelines;
- Provide procedures for stakeholder engagement and operation of the Grievance Mechanism (GM);
- Clarify institutional roles for safeguards implementation and monitoring.

The Eldahir Demonstration Farm has been screened in line with the ESMF and classified as a Moderate Risk subproject. Accordingly, this site-specific ESMP has been prepared to meet the requirements of the ESF and ESMF and to ensure that all relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) are adequately addressed.

3.3 Applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

Based on the screening, design features and nature of activities, the following **World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)** are considered relevant to the Eldahir Demonstration Farm:

Table 1: WB ESS

Environmental & Social Standard (ESS)	Relevance to Eldahir Demonstration Farm
ESS1	Relevant. The subproject involves land development, construction works, water extraction, irrigation infrastructure and operational farming activities that generate environmental and social risks. This ESMP has been prepared to identify and manage these risks.
ESS2	Relevant. The project will engage construction workers, technicians, and farm staff. Issues include working conditions, occupational health and safety (OHS), use of PPE, prevention of child and forced labour, and provision of a worker GM.
ESS3	Relevant. The farm will use water for irrigation, energy (mainly solar), and agricultural inputs. Construction and operational activities will generate solid waste, wastewater and potentially hazardous materials (e.g. fuels, agro-chemicals). Efficient resource use and pollution control measures are required.

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ESS4	Relevant. Construction activities and increased vehicle movement may pose safety risks to nearby communities. During operation, community health may be affected by farm traffic, storage and use of inputs, irrigation structures and the presence of visitors and trainees. Appropriate safety, access control and emergency measures are necessary.
ESS5	The site is public/community land that has been voluntarily donated for the farm through a documented VLD process, with no physical or economic displacement identified. Ongoing monitoring will ensure that no involuntary resettlement occurs.
ESS6	Relevant. The site is currently rangeland with sparse vegetation. While no critical habitats or protected areas are present, vegetation clearing, water use and farming practices must be managed to avoid land degradation and negative off-site impacts. The demonstration farm will promote sustainable and climate-smart agriculture.
ESS7	Not relevant. The subproject is implemented in a context where ESS7 is not triggered under S-FSRP.
ESS8	Partly relevant. No known cultural heritage or physical cultural resources are present on the site. However, ground disturbance during construction requires the application of chance-find procedures in case cultural or historical items are discovered.
ESS9	Not relevant. The subproject does not involve financial intermediaries.
ESS10	Relevant. Stakeholder engagement has been carried out with community leaders, farmers, women, youth, and district authorities. Ongoing consultation and a functional GM are required throughout construction and operation to ensure that concerns are heard and addressed.

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4. Baseline Environmental and Social Conditions

4.1 Location and Site Characteristics

The Eldahir Demonstration Farm is located in Eldahir, within Carmo District, Bari Region, Puntland. The project site is a **300 m × 400 m** rectangular plot situated outside the main residential area of Eldahir village. It is accessed by a gravel road of approximately 400 metres from the main tarmac road and is generally passable for light and medium vehicles under normal weather conditions.

The land is under community ownership and has been allocated for the demonstration farm through a Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) process. The land ownership confirmation and VLD due diligence documentation (including consent records and verification steps) are attached in **Annex 9.1.** There are no houses, public facilities, or sensitive receptors within 500 metres of the site, and no ongoing farming activities within the plot. The land is predominantly used as open pasture and has low current development pressure.

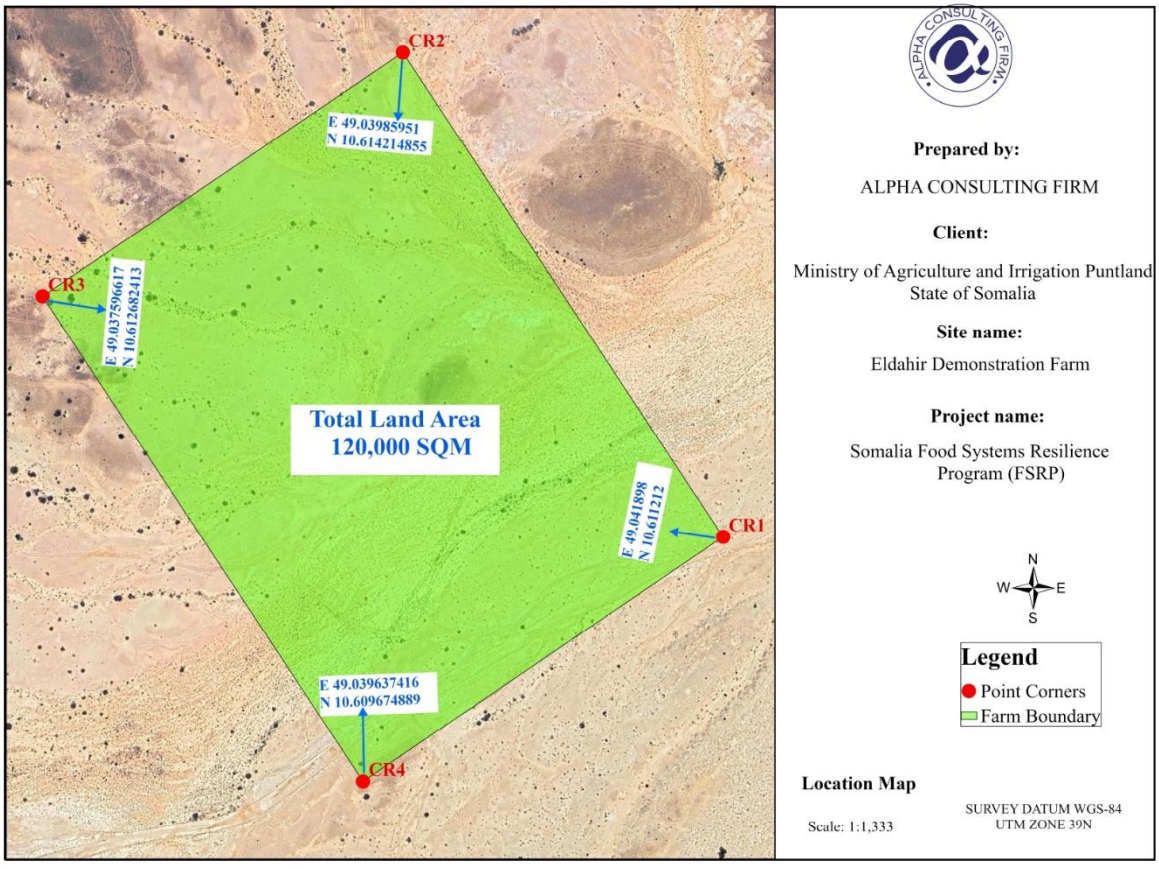

Figure 1: Site map

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4.2 Biophysical Environment

4.2.1 Topography and Soils

The site is generally flat with one small hill, making it suitable for construction and agricultural development. The surrounding landscape is typical of semi-arid rangeland with gentle natural drainage towards a nearby seasonal wadi.

Soils are predominantly sandy-loam, characteristic of rangeland areas. They are moderately well-drained and suitable for irrigated crop production provided that soil fertility is improved through manure, compost, and other soil management practices. Minor signs of erosion are observed near the access road, but the site is largely stable.

4.2.2 Climate

Carmo District falls within a semi-arid climatic zone, characterized by:

- Hot temperatures for most of the year;
- Irregular and often low rainfall distributed mainly across the Gu and Deyr rainy seasons;
- Extended dry periods and frequent drought episodes;
- Moderate to strong seasonal winds, particularly during the dry summer.

These conditions contribute to high climate risk, including drought stress on crops, water scarcity, and land degradation. The demonstration farm is intended to showcase climate-smart production systems that can cope with these conditions.

4.2.3 Hydrology and Drainage

There is no permanent surface water body within the site, but a seasonal wadi is located nearby. During heavy rainfall events, the wadi can carry significant runoff, and water flows downslope from surrounding rocky hills towards this drainage line.

The project site has gentle natural drainage, but there is a potential risk of seasonal flooding or waterlogging if surface runoff is not properly managed. For this reason, site grading, drainage channels, and appropriate siting of infrastructure (e.g. borehole, tanks, buildings) will be important ESMP considerations.

Groundwater is available at depth in the area. A new borehole of about 200 metres is planned to supply irrigation and domestic water for the farm, see **Annex 9.4 (Geohydrology/Hydrogeology Survey Report)**. No signs of contamination or existing pollution were observed at or near the site.

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4.2.4 Vegetation and Biodiversity

The site is covered by sparse rangeland vegetation, consisting mainly of:

- Small drought-tolerant shrubs;
- Scattered grasses;
- Occasional acacia-type and typical dryland species around the wider landscape.

There are no large trees within the plot, and no protected, rare, or endemic plant species were reported. Wildlife presence is limited; no significant wildlife habitats or migratory routes were identified within or immediately around the site.

The surrounding area is a degraded grazing landscape, already under human use as communal rangeland, with moderate environmental sensitivity. The project has potential to improve land management through soil conservation, vegetation establishment, and controlled water use.

4.3 Socio-Economic and Cultural Context

4.3.1 Population and Settlements

Eldahir is a settlement in **Carmo District**, which has an estimated population of about **40,000 inhabitants** (district level). The demonstration farm is located outside the main village, and there are no households within or very close to the project site. The nearest settlement is Eldahir itself, with people living at a safe distance from the proposed farm boundaries.

No IDP camps or temporary shelters were observed in the immediate vicinity of the site.

4.3.2 Livelihoods and Local Economy

The main livelihoods in Carmo District include:

- Farming (small-scale crop production);
- Livestock rearing (goats, sheep, cattle, camels);
- Petty trade and small businesses, including shops, tea houses, and small restaurants.

Many households practice agro-pastoralism, combining livestock with rainfed or irrigated crop production when water is available. However, productivity is constrained by:

- Limited access to improved seeds and inputs;
- Weak extension and technical advice;

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- Recurrent droughts and water shortages;
- Poor soil fertility and land degradation.

The Eldahir Demonstration Farm is expected to support livelihoods by providing training, improved planting material, and demonstration of better practices that farmers can replicate on their own land.

4.3.3 Vulnerable Groups and Gender Roles

No IDP sites were recorded around the project area, but vulnerable groups such as:

- Women-headed households,
- Unemployed youth, and
- Poor agro-pastoral households

are present in the wider community.

Both men and women participate in farming and related activities. Typically:

- Men are more involved in land preparation, irrigation infrastructure, and heavier field work;
- Women contribute significantly to planting, weeding, harvesting, small-scale marketing, and household-based value addition (cleaning, sorting, food processing).

The demonstration farm offers an opportunity to intentionally include women and youth in training, employment, and demonstration activities, helping to address vulnerability and support inclusive development.

4.3.4 Land Tenure and Use

The project site is **community land**, which has been **voluntarily donated** for the establishment of the demonstration farm. The VLD process has been documented with the participation of community leaders and district authorities.

Key points:

- No physical displacement of households is required;
- No economic displacement or loss of existing livelihoods was identified, since the land was used as open grazing and not as exclusive farmland or settlement;
- No ongoing land disputes were reported for this parcel.

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The ESMP includes provisions to ensure that land use remains transparent, that the farm boundary is respected, and that the community continues to be involved in oversight.

4.3.5 Cultural Heritage

No cultural or religious heritage sites (such as graves, shrines, or sacred trees) were identified within the project site or its immediate surroundings. There are no mosques or schools within 500 metres of the site.

Nevertheless, because construction involves excavations and ground disturbance, chance-find procedures will be applied: if any artefacts, graves, or objects of potential cultural significance are discovered, work will be stopped, and appropriate authorities and community leaders will be notified. Chance finds will be managed in line with the Chance Finds Procedure provided under the S-FSRP ESMF (referenced in the project safeguards instruments) and applied by the contractor during all excavations.

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5. Evaluation of Environmental and Social Impacts

5.1 Introduction

This section evaluates the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Eldahir Demonstration Farm. The assessment draws on field observations, the ESMP data collection checklist, project design information, and stakeholder consultations.

The project has been classified as Moderate Risk, with impacts that are site-specific, predictable, and manageable through appropriate mitigation measures. Overall, the project is expected to generate substantial net benefits, provided that ESMP measures are effectively implemented.

5.2 Positive Environmental and Social Impacts

The Eldahir Demonstration Farm will deliver a wide range of positive impacts at local and regional level, including:

a) Improved Agricultural Productivity and Services

- Demonstration of improved crop varieties, climate-smart practices, and efficient irrigation systems.
- Enhanced access to quality seeds and seedlings through the nursery and seed bank.
- Strengthened extension services via regular training, field days, and farmer demonstrations.

b) Strengthened Climate Resilience

- Promotion of drought-tolerant varieties and water-efficient irrigation technologies.
- Practical training on soil and water conservation, mulching, and integrated soil fertility management.
- Better preparedness of farmers to cope with droughts and climate variability.

c) Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer

- Training of farmers, youth, extension officers, and local technicians on modern agronomic practices.
- Increased local capacity to manage farms, irrigation systems, composting and pest control.
- Opportunities for practical learning for schools, NGOs, and other partners.

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d) Economic Benefits and Livelihood Improvement

- Potential increase in crop yields and quality, improving household food security and incomes.
- Generation of on-farm jobs during construction (skilled and unskilled labour) and operation (guards, technicians, farm workers, trainers).
- Improved opportunities for youth engagement in agriculture and related services.

e) Gender and Youth Inclusion

- Targeted efforts to involve women and youth in training sessions, field demonstrations, and employment opportunities.
- Support for women's participation in vegetable production, seedling production, and value addition activities at the farm and community level.

f) Environmental Benefits and Sustainable Land Use

- Rehabilitation of degraded land through managed irrigation, soil amendments, and vegetation establishment.
- Recycling of organic waste into compost, reducing environmental pollution and improving soil health.
- Use of solar energy, reducing reliance on diesel generators and lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

g) Institutional Strengthening

- Improved collaboration between MoAI, MoERCC, MoLAH, district authorities, and local communities.
- Establishment of a model farm that can support policy implementation, research, and monitoring of climate-smart agriculture in Puntland.

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5.3 Negative Environmental and Social Impacts

Although the overall impact of the project is positive, certain construction and operational activities may generate adverse environmental and social effects if not properly managed. The key potential impacts are summarized below by project phase, along with the relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).

Table 2: Negative Environmental and Social Impacts

#	Topic / Aspect	Phase	ES Risk (cause / hazard)	ES Impact (effect / consequence)	Relevant ESSs
1	Soil disturbance, erosion & dust	Construction	Clearing, excavation, vehicle movement, stockpiles, poor housekeeping	Dust nuisance; localized erosion; sediment movement; nuisance to nearby users	ESS1, ESS3, ESS4
2	Stormwater runoff & drainage	Construction & Operation	Inadequate grading/drainage; blocked drains; intense rainfall events	Localized flooding/ponding; erosion; contamination pathways	ESS1, ESS3, ESS4
3	Groundwater abstraction & water scarcity	Operation (and commissioning)	Over-abstraction; lack of abstraction cap/records; inefficient irrigation scheduling	Reduced water availability; potential user conflict; reduced drought resilience	ESS1, ESS3, ESS4
4	Irrigation efficiency & salinity risk	Operation	Over-watering; poor drainage; lack of salinity management	Waterlogging/salinization; declining soil productivity; long-term land degradation	ESS1, ESS3
5	Construction waste	Construction	Poor segregation/storage; uncontrolled dumping; weak disposal arrangements	Litter/visual nuisance; blocked drainage; pollution; complaints	ESS1, ESS3, ESS4
6	Fuels, oils, and chemical handling	Construction & Operation	Unbunded storage; spills; improper handling of fuels/oils and any agro-inputs	Soil/water contamination; health risks; fire hazards; non-compliance	ESS1, ESS3, ESS4
7	Wastewater and wash-water management	Construction & Operation	Uncontrolled discharge; weak sanitation; lack of	Stagnant water, odors, vectors;	ESS1, ESS3, ESS4

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			soakaway/containment	contamination; health risks	
8	Composting and organic waste (leachate/odor/vectors)	Operation	Poor siting; unmanaged leachate; poor pile management	Odors; flies/rodents; leachate pollution; nuisance	ESS1, ESS3, ESS4
9	Invasive species (Prosopis juliflora)	Construction & Operation	Movement of contaminated soil/biomass; unmanaged Prosopis growth	Spread of invasive species; loss of native vegetation; rangeland degradation	ESS1, ESS6
10	OHS – construction hazards	Construction	Excavation, machinery, lifting, electrical works, heat stress; inadequate PPE	Worker injuries/illness; lost-time incidents; reputational risk	ESS2, ESS4
11	Community health & safety (site access)	Construction & Operation	Uncontrolled public access; inadequate fencing/signage	Accidents/injuries to community members; conflict; complaints	ESS4, ESS10
12	Traffic and access disruption	Construction & Operation	Delivery vehicles; speeding; poor traffic controls; route obstruction	Accidents/near misses; dust nuisance; disruption of movement	ESS4, ESS10
13	ESS5/VLD – loss of informal grazing access	Operation (and site establishment)	Fencing restricts livestock entry on previously communal rangeland	Opportunity costs; perceived economic displacement; grievances	ESS5, ESS10
14	ESS5/VLD – boundary disputes and future claims	Construction & Operation	Weak demarcation; limited awareness; encroachment risk	Land disputes; tensions; implementation delays	ESS5, ESS10
15	ESS5/VLD – pressure or incomplete consent	Planning & early implementation	Social pressure; incomplete representation; power imbalances	Allegations of coercion; reduced trust; grievances	ESS5, ESS10
16	ESS5/VLD – inadequate documentation	Planning & early implementation	Missing signatures/records; weak evidence refusal was possible	VLD validity questioned; retroactive ESS5 concerns	ESS5, ESS10
17	ESS5/VLD – “reverse claims” / scope creep	Operation (future)	Expansion beyond agreed boundary; weak land governance	Disputes resembling involuntary acquisition;	ESS5, ESS10

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				operational interruption	
18	Inclusion and vulnerable groups	Construction & Operation	Barriers to participation; inequitable benefit access	Exclusion; dissatisfaction; increased grievances	ESS1, ESS10
19	GBV/SEA/SH	Construction & Operation	Worker–community interactions; weak conduct controls/reporting	Harassment/exploitation risk; harm; reputational/compliance risk	ESS2, ESS4, ESS10

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6. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The ESMP provides a structured framework for managing the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the Eldahir Demonstration Farm. It translates the requirements of the S-FSRP ESMF, the World Bank ESF, and national/state regulations into concrete measures, responsibilities, and budgets for implementation at site level.

6.1 ESMP Objectives

The overall objective of the ESMP is to ensure that the Eldahir Demonstration Farm is constructed and operated in an environmentally sound, socially responsible, and climate-resilient manner. Specifically, the ESMP seeks to:

- Identify practical measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts during construction and operation.
- Ensure compliance with the World Bank ESF, S-FSRP ESMF, and relevant national and Puntland laws and regulations.
- Promote safe and healthy working conditions for all workers and protect the health and safety of surrounding communities.
- Support resource efficiency and sustainable land and water management, including climate-smart agriculture.
- Clarify institutional roles and responsibilities for ESMP implementation, monitoring, and reporting.
- Strengthen the capacity of implementing agencies, contractors, and farm management to manage environmental and social risks.
- Promote inclusive access to project benefits, particularly for women, youth, and vulnerable groups.
- Ensure that stakeholder engagement and the Grievance Mechanism (GM) are effectively used to address concerns throughout the project life cycle.

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6.2 Mitigation Plan (Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures)

The table below summarizes the key mitigation measures for the main risks identified in Section 5, with responsibilities, timing, indicators, and indicative costs.

Table 3: Mitigation Plan

Project Phase	Impact / Risk (with Relevant ESS)	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timing	Monitoring Indicators	Cost (USD)
Pre-construction / Design	Spread of invasive Prosopis juliflora (ESS1, ESS6, ESS3)	Map/identify Prosopis presence on/near the site before works; avoid importing soil/planting materials from infested areas; include invasive-species prevention requirements in contractor method statements	PIU Safeguards; Contractor; Local authority	Before mobilization	Prosopis presence map completed; invasive species prevention measures included in contractor plan	300
Construction Phase	Vegetation clearance and soil disturbance (ESS1, ESS6)	Limit clearing to the demarcated 300 m × 400 m plot; avoid unnecessary removal of shrubs; stabilize exposed surfaces; plant windbreaks and shade trees as part of farm design.	Contractor, Supervising Engineer, PCU	Site preparation	Area cleared vs. approved layout; evidence of re-vegetation / windbreaks	1,000
	Soil erosion and compaction from earthworks and machinery (ESS1, ESS3)	Plan earthworks to follow natural contours; avoid excavation during heavy rain; compact backfilled areas; install basic drainage channels to guide runoff away from structures and towards the wadi safely.	Contractor, Supervising Engineer	Construction	Presence of erosion rills; functioning drainage; stable embankments	800
	Spread of Prosopis via soil movement, vehicles, and	Clean vehicles/equipment entering/leaving site; remove Prosopis within footprint	Contractor (lead); PIU	Throughout construction	Cleaning/logbook maintained; toolbox talk records; no evidence of	500

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	equipment (ESS1, ESS6)	where feasible and dispose safely (do not spread pods/seeds); prohibit use of Prosopis biomass for landscaping; maintain vegetation control along fence line/access routes; toolbox talks on identification and prevention	Safeguards supervision		new Prosopis spread attributable to works	
	Loss of informal seasonal grazing access due to fencing (economic displacement risk under VLD) (ESS5, ESS10)	Verify and document pre-project land use (seasonal grazing/paths/resource use); communicate access rules clearly; install signage at gates/boundaries; agree/maintain alternative livestock routes outside fence where feasible; activate GM for access-related complaints	PIU Safeguards; Local authority; Community reps	Before fencing/works	Land-use verification note completed; communication records; # access-related complaints logged and resolved	600
	Dust emissions from excavation, vehicle movement, and material handling (ESS3, ESS4)	Regularly water active work areas and access roads during dry, windy conditions; cover fine materials during transport; enforce low speed limits for site vehicles.	Contractor	Daily during works	Visual dust levels; watering records; speed control in place	600
	Noise and vibration from machinery and trucks (ESS3, ESS4)	Restrict noisy activities to daytime hours; maintain equipment; avoid unnecessary idling; inform community of any particularly noisy activities in advance.	Contractor	Construction	Noise complaints; equipment maintenance records	300

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	Construction waste generation (debris, packaging, scrap) (ESS1, ESS3)	Segregate waste (inert vs. recyclable vs. hazardous); reuse suitable material (e.g. selected spoil for levelling); store waste in designated areas; transport to approved disposal sites; strictly prohibit open dumping and burning on-site.	Contractor, Supervising Engineer	Throughout construction	Waste storage areas organized; disposal receipts; clean site	1,000
	Fuel, lubricants, and chemical storage risks (ESS3)	Store fuel and lubricants in bunded areas; use drip trays during refuelling; keep spill kits on-site; train workers on spill prevention and response; dispose contaminated soil/material safely.	Contractor	Throughout construction	Presence of bunds and spill kits; absence of visible spills	700
	Worker occupational health and safety risks (ESS2)	Provide and enforce use of PPE (helmets, boots, gloves, eye protection); conduct induction and toolbox talks; implement safe work procedures; ensure first-aid kits and trained first-aiders on-site; maintain incident log. • Establish and implement an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP), including incident reporting, investigation, and corrective actions. • Establish and operationalize a Workers' Grievance Mechanism (separate from the community GM)	Contractor, PCU Safeguards	Daily during construction	PPE availability and use; incident/near-miss records; training attendance lists	1,500

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	Community health and safety risks (open excavations, traffic, unauthorized access) (ESS4)	Fence and signpost the construction site; cover or backfill excavations promptly; use flaggers or signage for trucks; restrict access to authorized personnel only.	Contractor, District Authority	Throughout construction	Fencing and signage in place; records of community incidents	1,000
	Temporary traffic disruption and dust along access road (ESS4)	Schedule delivery of materials to avoid peak community movements; use appropriate vehicles; maintain access for community users; water the access track when needed.	Contractor	As needed	No recorded serious traffic incidents; access road usable	500
	Pressure or incomplete informed consent in VLD process (ESS5, ESS10)	Prepare/maintain a VLD Due Diligence Note confirming voluntariness, informed consultation, right to refuse, and no retaliation; hold separate confirmation sessions with women, youth, and vulnerable groups; disclose GM channels; repeat confirmation at key milestones	PIU Safeguards (lead); Local authority; Community reps	Before mobilization and at commissioning	VLD due diligence note available; separate meeting records; # coercion-related grievances (target 0)	500
	Inadequate VLD documentation (missing signatures/records) (ESS5, ESS10)	Complete VLD documentation package (donors/user groups identified; consultations; consent forms; witnesses; right-to-refuse statement; boundary map; GM information); conduct documentation completeness checklist before contractor mobilization; close any gaps	PIU Safeguards; Local authority	Prior to mobilization	Completeness checklist signed; annex pack updated; supervision confirms documentation available	400

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		through supplementary consultations/signatures				
	Labour influx, potential tensions or SEA/SH risks (ESS2, ESS10)	Prioritize hiring local unskilled labour; Enforce Codes of Conduct for all workers; Brief workers on respectful behaviour; Provide GM channels for community; Ensure no child/forced labour. Mandatory signing and enforcement of **Workers' Codes of Conduct** prohibiting GBV/SEA/SH. **GBV/SEA/SH awareness training** for all workers at induction and refresher toolbox talks. Establish **confidential and accessible GM channels**, including anonymous reporting options. Apply **survivor-centered response procedures** (confidentiality, informed consent, no retaliation). Facilitate **voluntary referral to qualified GBV/SEA/SH service providers**. Strengthen **supervision of worker conduct**, especially during worker–community interactions. Prioritize **local labor hiring** to minimize labor influx and social risks. Monitor and report GBV/SEA/SH cases in **anonymized form**.	Contractor, PCU, District	Throughout construction and operation	Number of local workers; CoCs signed; absence of serious complaints, number of cases handled.	500

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Operation Phase	Over-abstraction of groundwater for irrigation (ESS3)	Size borehole and abstraction based on hydrogeological advice; install water meter; develop irrigation schedule and water budget; promote efficient irrigation (drip, sprinkler); regularly review consumption.	Farm Management, MoAI/PCU	Continuous operation	Meter readings; evidence of irrigation scheduling; no signs of wells drying	2,000 (over 5 years)
	Waterlogging, salinization, and soil degradation from poor irrigation (ESS3, ESS6)	Design and maintain drainage channels; avoid over-irrigation; apply soil conservation practices (mulching, organic matter); monitor soil condition; rotate crops.	Farm Management, Extension	Continuous	Visual signs of waterlogging/salinization; drainage functional	1,500 (5 yrs)
	Misuse/overuse of fertilizers and agro-chemicals (if used) (ESS3, ESS4)	Promote integrated soil fertility management (compost, manure); if fertilizers/pesticides are used, ensure they are approved and properly dosed; train staff and farmers on safe handling; store agro-chemicals in locked, ventilated stores; manage containers safely.	Farm Management, Extension	Operation	Training records; safe storage; reduced reliance on hazardous inputs	2,000 (5 yrs)
	Prosopis regrowth and continued spread risk (ESS1, ESS6)	Routine inspection and removal/control of Prosopis along boundaries and disturbed areas; maintain buffer strip inside fence; coordinate with community/local authority for safe control where feasible	Farm management; Local authority; PIU oversight	Quarterly	Quarterly inspection records; control actions completed; reduced/regressed Prosopis within managed areas	400

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	Solid waste from farm operations (plastic bags, packaging, food waste) (ESS3)	Segregate organic and inorganic waste; compost organic residues; reuse/recycle plastics where possible; ensure regular collection and safe disposal of residual waste; prohibit open dumping.	Farm Management, District Council	Continuous	Cleanliness of site; visible segregation and composting	1,500 (5 yrs)
	Poorly managed composting leading to odour or flies (ESS3)	Site composting area downwind of sensitive receptors; turn compost regularly; maintain moisture balance; avoid inclusion of non-organic waste.	Farm Management	Operation	Condition of compost piles; absence of persistent odour complaints	800 (5 yrs)
	Worker OHS risks (machinery, agro-chemicals, electrical, manual handling) (ESS2)	Provide ongoing OHS training; maintain PPE; ensure safe operating procedures for machinery and electrical systems; provide first aid and emergency response arrangements; maintain incident log.	Farm Management, MoAI	Continuous	PPE usage; OHS training frequency; incident reports	3,000 (5 yrs)
	Community health and safety risks (increased traffic, visitors) (ESS4)	Manage farm traffic with speed limits and designated parking; provide safe pedestrian routes; use clear signage; guide visitors and trainees; maintain secure boundaries.	Farm Management	Continuous	Traffic behaviour; visitor management practices	1,000 (5 yrs)
	Exclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups from benefits (ESS10)	Set participation targets for women and youth in training and employment; schedule sessions at convenient times; use inclusive selection criteria; monitor participation disaggregated by sex and age.	Farm Management, PCU, District	Operation	Training attendance data; share of women/youth participants	1,200 (5 yrs)
	Boundary encroachment or disputes (ESS10)	Clearly demarcate and maintain farm boundaries; maintain dialogue with community and	Farm Management, District/Elders	Continuous	Clear boundary markers; absence of unresolved land complaints	500 (5 yrs)

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		elders; use GM to address any emerging disputes.				
	Encroachment and "reverse claims" / scope creep beyond agreed boundary (ESS5, ESS10)	Enforce "no expansion beyond demarcated boundary" unless formally screened and approved; screen any expansion through ES screening and renewed consultations; update boundary verification and documentation before changes; maintain ongoing engagement and GM handling	PIU Safeguards; Local authority; Farm management	Ongoing; before any expansion	Supervision confirms no boundary breach; any expansion screened/documented; # land-return/encroachment complaints resolved	300
	GBV/SEA/SH risks (low but possible) (ESS2, ESS10)	Enforce Codes of Conduct; train staff on GBV/SEA/SH prevention; ensure GM can handle confidential reports; identify referral pathways for survivors Secure GM records; limit access to sensitive data; apply survivor consent; anonymize GBV/SEA/SH reporting	Farm Management, PCU	Continuous	Staff trained; CoCs signed; GM entries handled appropriately	1,500 (5 yrs)
Construction and operation	Boundary disputes, future claims, and encroachment (ESS5, ESS10)	Install visible boundary markers (beacons/painted posts) and signage; prepare boundary sketch/map (GPS points where feasible); conduct joint boundary walk/verification (include women/youth reps); maintain signed minutes/attendance;	Local authority (lead); PIU Safeguards; Farm management	Before works; verify at commissioning; annual verification	Boundary markers maintained; signed verification records; # boundary grievances; resolution time	1,200

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		manage disputes early via GM/local mediation				
	Unanticipated economic impacts: access disruption, blocked footpaths/livestock routes, traffic risks (ESS4, ESS10)	Implement traffic/access management: delivery scheduling, speed limits, signage, spotters during peak deliveries; identify and preserve key footpaths/livestock routes where feasible; communicate temporary restrictions in advance; restore disturbed route edges promptly; GM uptake for access complaints	Contractor (construction); Farm management (operation); PIU oversight	During deliveries and throughout works/operation	Speed limit/signage in place; delivery logs; # traffic/access complaints; incident/near-miss records	700
	Exclusion of vulnerable groups in VLD verification and access to project benefits (ESS1, ESS10)	Identify vulnerable groups; targeted outreach and accessible meeting formats; ensure fair access to training/demo opportunities; track participation disaggregated by gender/age/vulnerability; provide multiple GM uptake channels (focal point/phone/suggestion box)	PIU Safeguards; Farm management; Community reps	Before works and quarterly during operation	Disaggregated participation records; % women/youth/vulnerable participants; grievances from vulnerable groups resolved	500

Note: Costs are indicative and should be refined during detailed budgeting.

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6.3 ESMP Implementation Institutional Arrangement

Effective implementation of the ESMP requires coordination between several institutions. Roles and responsibilities are summarized below:

- **FSRP PCU (Puntland / MoAI):**
    - Provide overall oversight and coordination of ESMP implementation.
    - Integrate ESMP requirements into designs and contracts.
    - Conduct periodic safeguards monitoring missions to Eldahir.
    - Consolidate and submit environmental and social performance reports to the World Bank.
- **Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) – Technical Departments:**
    - Provide technical oversight for farm design, irrigation, and agronomic practices.
    - Support implementation of climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land management measures.
    - Participate in training, monitoring and evaluation of farm performance.
- **Ministry of Environment, Range and Climate Change (MoERCC):**
    - Provide regulatory oversight on environmental compliance and EIA/ESMP requirements.
    - Undertake periodic inspections to ensure adherence to environmental laws and regulations.
    - Advise on issues related to land degradation, water use, and pollution control.
- **Carmo District Administration:**
    - Support community engagement and communication regarding project activities.
    - Participate in GM handling and resolution of community-level grievances.
    - Help ensure that local by-laws and safety requirements are respected.
- **Farm Management (Eldahir Demonstration Farm Management Unit):**
    - Lead day-to-day implementation of operational ESMP measures.
    - Manage OHS, resource use, waste management, and inclusive access on the farm.

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- Maintain environmental and social records (e.g. waste logs, training records, incidents, GM log).

- **Contractor (Construction Phase):**
  - Implement all construction-phase mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP.
  - Provide and enforce PPE and OHS measures for workers.
  - Maintain records on incidents, training, waste disposal, and labour conditions.
  - Cooperate with PCU, Supervising Engineer, and MoERCC on monitoring and inspections.
- **Supervising Engineer / Consultant:**
  - Ensure that ESMP clauses are implemented during construction.
  - Monitor contractor performance on EHS and social issues.
  - Prepare site supervision reports that include ESMP compliance.
- **Community Representatives and Elders:**
  - Support communication between project and community;
  - Help monitor site-level impacts and report concerns;
  - Participate in GM processes when community-level issues arise.

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6.4 Capacity Building Plan

Targeted capacity building is essential to ensure effective ESMP implementation.

Capacity Building Plan for Eldahir Demonstration Farm

Table 4: Capacity Building Plan for Eldahir Demonstration Farm

Training Topic	Target Group	Key Content	Responsible Institution	Estimated Cost (USD)
ESMP implementation, ESF/ESS requirements and reporting	PCU staff, MoAI, MoERCC, District representatives, Farm Management	Overview of ESF and ESS; ESMP obligations; monitoring and reporting; roles and responsibilities.	PCU Safeguards Team	1,500
Construction-phase OHS, labour management, and Code of Conduct	Contractor management and workers, Supervising Engineer	Hazard identification; PPE use; safe work procedures; incident reporting; labour rights; CoCs and GBV/SEA/SH prevention.	PCU Safeguards, Contractor	1,200
Climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land and water management	Farm Management, extension officers, selected farmers	Soil and water conservation; efficient irrigation; crop rotation; drought-resilient varieties; integrated soil fertility management.	MoAI / Extension Services	1,500
Farm OHS and safe handling of inputs (fertilizers, agro-chemicals, machinery)	Farm staff, operators, technicians	Safe storage and use of inputs; PPE; machinery and electrical safety; emergency response.	Farm Management, MoAI	1,000
GM operation, stakeholder engagement and inclusion	Farm Management, District, community focal points	GM procedures; complaint intake and documentation; confidentiality; inclusion of women and vulnerable groups; feedback loops.	PCU Safeguards / District	800

Note: Costs are indicative and should be refined during detailed budgeting.

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6.5 ESMP Implementation Budget

The ESMP implementation budget includes costs for mitigation, monitoring, capacity building, and GM operation over both **construction** and **operation (5 years)**.

Table 5: ESMP Implementation Budget – Eldahir Demonstration Farm

Cost Category	Description	Estimated Cost (USD)
Pre-constriction and construction Phases Mitigation Measures	Dust control, fencing and signage, erosion control, OHS measures (PPE, first aid), waste management, spill prevention, community safety actions.	10,300
Construction and Operational Phases Mitigation Measures (5 years)	Water use monitoring, drainage and soil management, composting facilities, solid waste management, OHS measures for farm staff, maintenance of boundaries and signage.	20,700
Monitoring and Supervision	Periodic site visits by PCU, MoAI, MoERCC and District; data collection tools; compliance reporting.	7,000
Capacity Building (as per Table 7)	Training sessions, materials, facilitation and logistics.	6,000
GM Implementation	GM awareness materials, grievance registers, focal point support, communication costs.	2,000
Total ESMP Implementation Budget		**46,000 USD**

Sustainability of ESMP monitoring after FSRP completion will be ensured by mainstreaming environmental and social monitoring into the routine operations of the Eldahir Demonstration Farm under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, with continued regulatory oversight by the Ministry of Environment, Range and Climate Change. Monitoring responsibilities and costs will be absorbed into regular farm management and extension service functions rather than treated as a standalone project activity.

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6.6 Grievance Mechanism (GM)

A project-level Grievance Mechanism (GM) has been established to enable workers, community members, and other stakeholders to raise concerns related to the construction and operation of the Eldahir Demonstration Farm. The GM is accessible, transparent, and culturally appropriate, and aligns with World Bank ESS10. Its purpose is to provide timely resolution of complaints, strengthen accountability, and maintain constructive engagement with affected communities.

Grievances may relate to construction impacts such as dust, noise, waste, labour issues, or community safety, as well as operational concerns such as water use, irrigation practices, agro-input handling, traffic, or access to training and farm services. All complaints—verbal, written, or anonymous—will be received respectfully and handled without discrimination or fear of retaliation.

Complaints may be submitted to the PCU during construction or to the Farm Management during operation. Community leaders and a complaint box at the site will also serve as channels. Once received, grievances will be recorded in a GM register and acknowledged within 48 hours. Most cases should be resolved within 7–14 days. If unresolved, they will be escalated to the District Administration and then to the PCU Safeguards Team. As a last resort, complainants may seek redress through the formal legal system.

Information on the GM, including procedures and contact details, will be shared through community meetings and posters displayed at the construction site and farm premises. A designated GM focal person will manage registration and follow-up. Sensitive cases such as SEA/SH or GBV will be handled confidentially and referred to qualified service providers using a survivor-centered approach.

The PCU will periodically review grievance records, ensure corrective actions are implemented, and prepare summary reports to support continuous improvement of environmental and social performance.

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7. Stakeholder Consultation

7.1 Introduction

Stakeholder consultation is a core element of the environmental and social assessment process and is essential for ensuring that the Eldahir Demonstration Farm reflects local priorities and is socially acceptable. Consultations for this subproject were carried out during the environmental and social screening visit, project description discussions, and follow-up meetings held with community representatives and local authorities in Eldahir and Carmo District.

The consultation process aimed to inform stakeholders about the proposed demonstration farm, listen to their views on potential risks and opportunities, and integrate their feedback into the project design and this ESMP. The approach followed the principles of openness, inclusiveness, and transparency and aligns with World Bank ESS10 and the S-FSRP Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Overall, stakeholders expressed strong support for the farm and highlighted its importance as a regional hub for agricultural learning, seed access, and climate-smart practices. At the same time, they raised concerns regarding land use, water availability, selection of seeds and inputs, and the need to ensure that benefits reach women, youth, and vulnerable households.

7.2 Objectives of Stakeholder Consultation

The stakeholder consultation process for Eldahir sought to:

- Inform community members and local authorities about the purpose, location, and components of the demonstration farm.
- Gather local knowledge and concerns related to land, water, farming practices, and potential environmental and social impacts.
- Ensure meaningful participation of different groups, including elders, farmers, women, youth, and vulnerable households.
- Confirm the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) and verify that there is no physical or economic displacement linked to the farm site.
- Identify expectations regarding training, access to services, and employment opportunities associated with the farm.
- Strengthen ownership and support for the project and build trust between the community, district administration, and implementing agencies.

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- Establish a basis for continuous dialogue and use of the Grievance Mechanism (GM) throughout construction and operation.

7.3 Stakeholders Consulted

Consultations involved a range of stakeholders, including:

- Community elders and traditional leaders from Eldahir and surrounding areas;
- Smallholder farmers and agro-pastoralists (men and women);
- Youth representatives involved in farming and casual labour;
- Women's groups engaged in household food production and small business;
- Carmo District Administration (mayor/secretary and technical staff);
- Sector representatives from relevant ministries (agriculture, environment, livestock, where present);
- Religious leaders and respected community figures;
- Vulnerable groups identified by the community (poor households, women-headed households, unemployed youth);
- Representatives of local committees or CBOs active in the area.

Participants confirmed that the proposed land parcel is community land allocated for public use, and they expressed their willingness to host the demonstration farm as a strategic asset for the whole district.

7.4 Issues Raised During Consultations

The main issues and points raised during consultations are summarized below.

a) Support for the Demonstration Farm

- Stakeholders welcomed the project as a long-awaited initiative to improve agricultural productivity and resilience in Carmo District.
- Elders emphasized the importance of having a practical training site where farmers can see and learn new techniques rather than only receiving verbal advice.
- Participants highlighted the potential of the farm to serve not only Eldahir but also farmers from surrounding villages.

b) Land and Voluntary Land Donation

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- Community leaders confirmed that the 300 m × 400 m plot is community/public land and was donated voluntarily for the project.
- It was confirmed that no houses or cultivated private fields exist within the site and that no household would be physically or economically displaced.
- Stakeholders requested clear demarcation of the boundary to prevent future misunderstandings or encroachment.

c) Water Use and Irrigation

- Participants expressed interest in the planned borehole and irrigation systems and requested that water be used efficiently and fairly.
- Concerns were raised about the potential impact of high water use on local groundwater levels, especially during drought years.
- Farmers asked that the farm serve as a model for water-saving technologies such as drip irrigation and carefully scheduled watering.

d) Seeds, Inputs and Technology Choices

- Community members reported that in the past some projects had brought seeds that were not properly tested for local conditions, causing disappointment and losses.
- They requested that all seeds, seedlings, and technologies introduced at the farm be carefully selected and tested for suitability.
- Stakeholders asked to be involved in choosing priority crops and practices to be demonstrated (e.g. fruit trees, vegetables, cereals).

e) Inclusion of Women, Youth and Vulnerable Groups

- Women stressed the importance of being actively included in training on vegetable production, seedling raising, and household-level value addition.
- Youth asked for opportunities to work on the farm (during construction and operation) and to gain skills that could lead to future employment or self-employment.
- Participants requested that training schedules and formats consider women's domestic responsibilities and youth availability.

f) Environmental and Social Concerns

- Some participants raised concerns about possible dust and noise during construction and requested that the contractor manage impacts responsibly.

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- Stakeholders requested that waste from the farm (plastics, containers, organic waste) be handled properly and not dumped near the village or the wadi.
- There were questions about potential conflicts over the farmland in the future; elders recommended clear rules and continuous dialogue to prevent disputes.

g) Governance and Communication

- Participants requested regular updates on project progress and clarity on who manages the farm and makes decisions.
- They expressed the need for a transparent mechanism to raise complaints or suggestions, and welcomed the introduction of the GM.

7.5 Consultation Summary Table

Table 6: Summary of Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder Group	Key Issues Raised	Expectations / Suggestions	How Addressed in the ESMP / Project Design
Community elders and leaders	Land allocation, long-term status of the site, need for clear boundaries	Ensure land is recognized as community contribution for public benefit; clear demarcation of farm boundary; avoid future disputes	VLD documented; farm boundaries to be fenced and marked; GM and dialogue mechanisms included
Farmers and agro-pastoralists (men)	Access to training, relevance of crops, water use and irrigation practices	Practical demonstrations of locally suitable crops and irrigation; fair and efficient use of groundwater	Farm components include training plots, climate-smart practices and water-efficient irrigation; water management measures in ESMP
Women's groups	Inclusion in training; access to improved seeds and seedlings; timing of sessions	Dedicated training sessions for women; consideration of timing and cultural norms; affordable access to seedlings	ESMP promotes inclusive participation; capacity building plan targets women; monitoring disaggregated by sex
Youth	Employment opportunities; skill development; involvement in farm operations	Priority for local youth in unskilled jobs; opportunities as farm assistants and trainees	ESMP encourages local hiring; capacity building and employment opportunities highlighted

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District Administration	Coordination, community safety, waste management	Transparent communication; safe construction practices; proper waste disposal; support for law and order	Roles defined in ESMP; construction and operational mitigation measures; GM escalation to district
Line ministries / technical staff	Technical quality of design; alignment with policies; monitoring	Farm to serve as model for climate-smart agriculture; data collection for learning; joint monitoring missions	ESMP aligned with sector policies; institutional roles for MoAI and MoERCC defined
Vulnerable households / poor farmers	Risk of exclusion; affordability of services; benefit sharing	Open and fair access to training and services; consideration of poor households in outreach	ESMP includes measures for inclusive access and monitoring of participation
Religious and community figures	Behaviour of workers; respect for local norms; GBV/SEA/SH risks	Codes of Conduct; respect for cultural norms; safe environment for women and girls	CoCs, OHS and GBV/SEA/SH awareness integrated into ESMP and capacity building

7.6 Integration of Stakeholder Feedback into the ESMP

Stakeholder views have been incorporated into the ESMP and project design in the following ways:

- **Land and boundaries:** Voluntary Land Donation has been documented, and the ESMP requires clear demarcation and fencing of the farm to prevent encroachment and disputes.
- **Water management:** Concerns about groundwater use are reflected in mitigation measures for efficient irrigation, water budgeting, and monitoring of water abstraction.
- **Seed and technology selection:** Past negative experiences with unsuitable seeds inform the emphasis on locally appropriate, tested varieties and participatory selection of crops and practices for demonstration.
- **Inclusion of women and youth:** The ESMP and capacity building plan incorporate specific actions to involve women and youth in training, employment, and decision-making processes.
- **Environmental protection:** Community requests regarding dust control, waste management, and protection of the wadi are addressed through construction and operation phase mitigation measures.

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- **Communication and complaints:** Stakeholders' desire for ongoing information and a way to raise concerns is reflected in the GM provisions and commitments to continue consultations throughout the project life cycle.

7.7 Future Community Engagement

Stakeholder engagement will not end with the completion of the ESMP. Ongoing community engagement for Eldahir will include:

- Regular **community meetings** to provide updates on construction progress, farm activities, and training opportunities;
- Involving community representatives and district authorities in **monitoring visits** and review of farm performance;
- Ensuring that information on the GM and key contact persons is **clearly displayed** at the farm and district offices;
- Using training events, field days, and demonstrations as **platforms for two-way communication**, allowing farmers to provide feedback on technologies and practices;
- Periodic review of stakeholder feedback and grievance records by the PCU and farm management to **improve environmental and social performance** over time.

This continuous engagement is expected to strengthen local ownership, reduce the risk of conflict, and enhance the long-term sustainability and impact of the Eldahir Demonstration Farm.

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8. Conclusion

The Eldahir Demonstration Farm is a strategic investment under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP) that aims to improve agricultural productivity, strengthen climate resilience, and enhance livelihoods in Carmo District and the wider Bari Region. By providing a dedicated space for training, demonstration, and technology transfer, the farm is expected to play a central role in promoting climate-smart agriculture, efficient water use, and sustainable land management.

The environmental and social assessment undertaken for this subproject indicates that the associated risks are **moderate, site-specific, and manageable**. Potential adverse impacts relate mainly to site clearing, soil disturbance, dust, construction waste, water use, irrigation management, solid waste generation, and occupational and community health and safety. These impacts can be effectively mitigated through the measures outlined in this ESMP, including good construction practices, robust OHS measures, careful water and soil management, proper waste handling, and sustained stakeholder engagement.

The ESMP provides a practical framework for managing these risks, with clear mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, institutional roles, a capacity building plan, a costed budget, and a functioning Grievance Mechanism (GM). It operationalizes the requirements of the S-FSRP ESMF, the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, and relevant national and Puntland policies and laws.

Stakeholder consultations have confirmed strong community and institutional support for the Eldahir Demonstration Farm, alongside clear expectations regarding inclusive access, transparent land use, efficient water management, and meaningful opportunities for women and youth. With proper implementation of this ESMP, the project is expected to deliver substantial environmental, social, and economic benefits while maintaining compliance with safeguard requirements and contributing to long-term resilience of agro-pastoral communities in Puntland.

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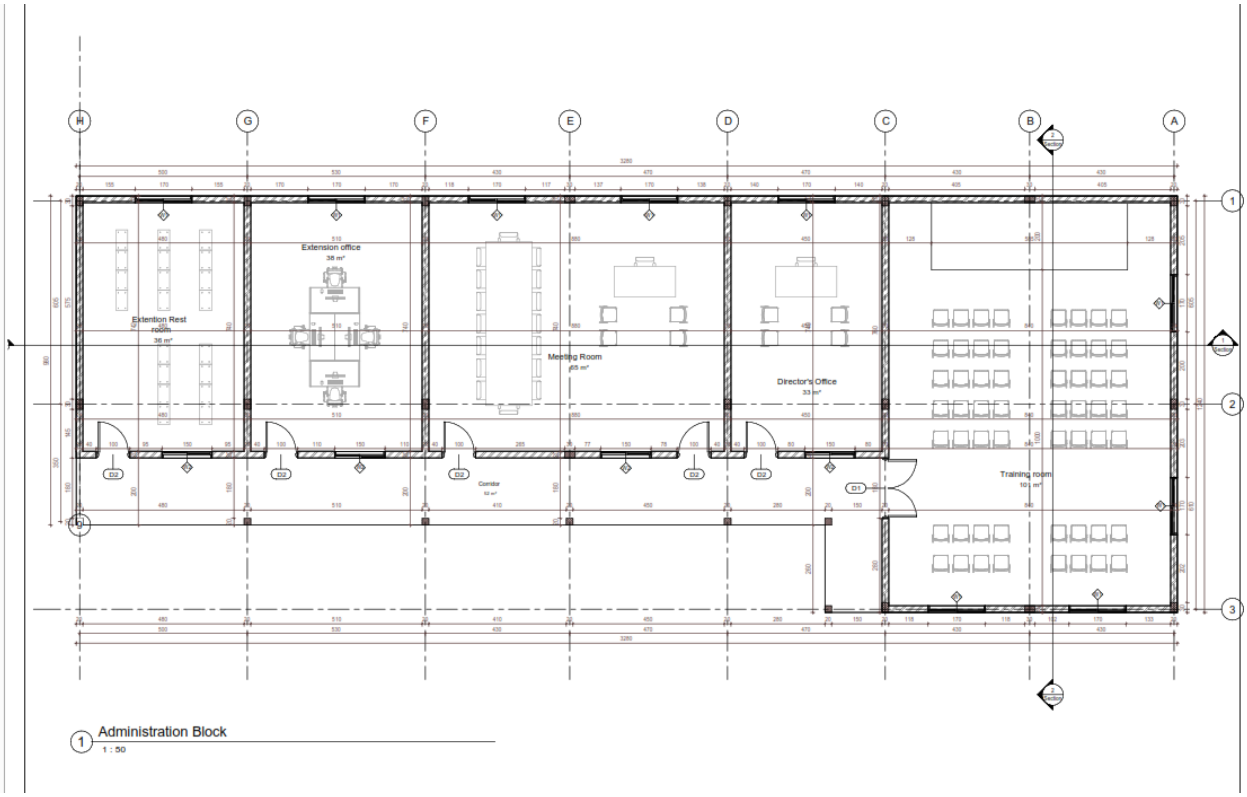
9. Annexes

9.1. Designs/ Layout Drawings



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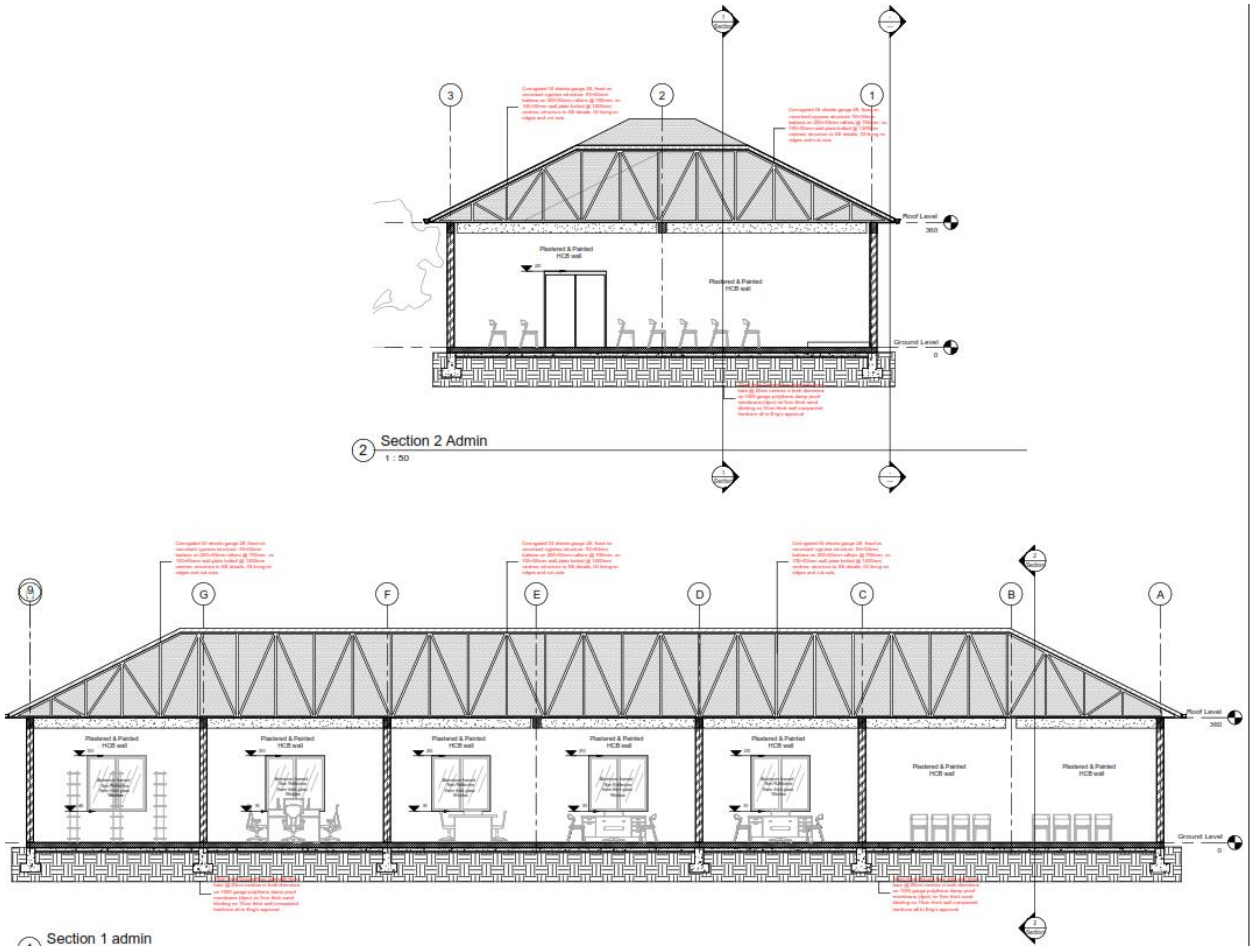

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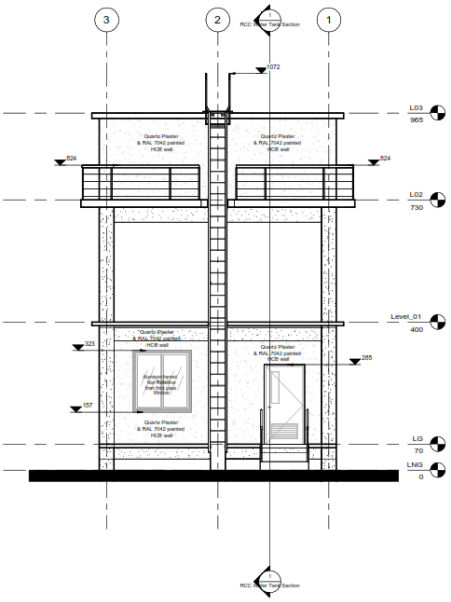

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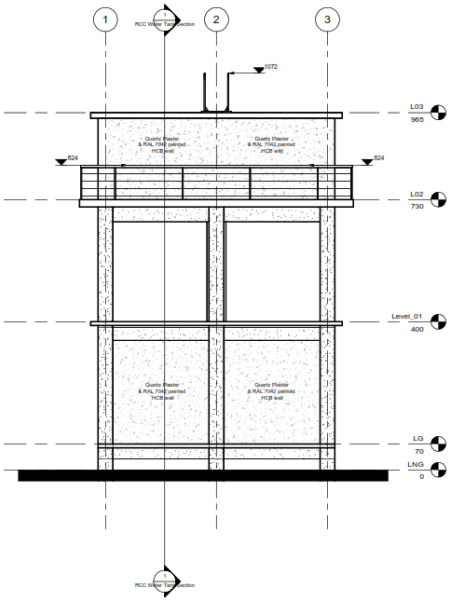

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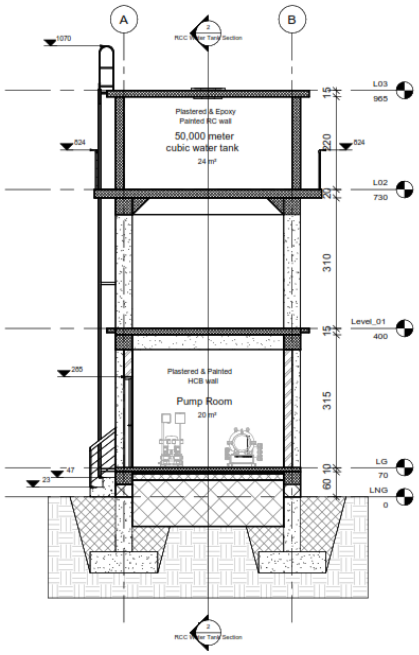
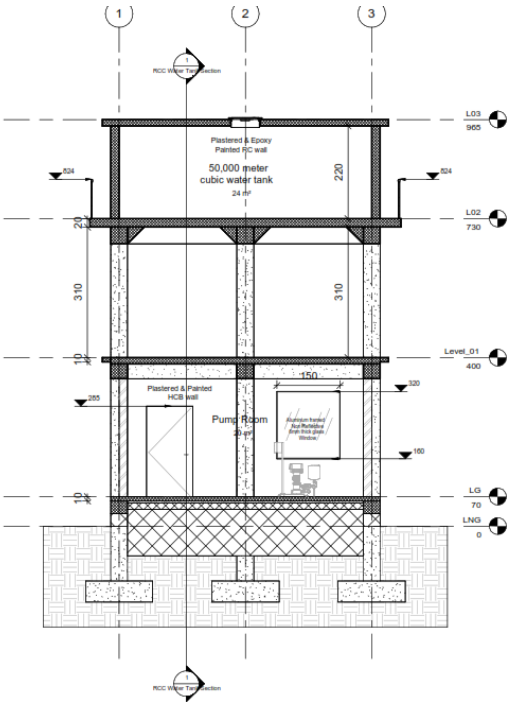


1 Section 1
1 : 50



2 Section 2
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9.2. Land ownership documents

VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION CONSENT FORM FOR THE FSRP PROJECT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Sub-project name:	Demonstration Farm
Sub-project description:	Eldahir Demonstration Farm
Project Location:	Eldahir
GPS coordinates of land required:	10°36'40.4"N 49°02'30.8"E
Community, public, or private land:	Community

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

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

As discussed in our community minute on .....to which all residents and regular users of the project site (specify) .....Eldahir..... 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 .....above.....Monition.....GPS.....Site.....(.40.5.40.meter.).....Shall be site of the proposed .....Demonstration Farm..... and that:
2. We all are aware that the land set aside for the investment is community land and no one is claiming individual ownership because it belongs to all of us, and no alternative claims will be made later on the land.
3. We have all agreed unanimously that the project implementation should continue.
4. We will all allow other neighbouring and cross-border communities access to the project site as agreed in the water management plan/MOU.
5. We all shall strive to peacefully resolve any conflicts with other communities concerning the project.
6. We will would strive to peacefully co-exist and resolve any conflict arising out of the investment facility following due process provided by local laws
7. The land is donated and identified as a public property in consultation with all residents and users of the land.
8. We all understand the likely impacts of proposed activities on donated land.
9. We all understand that the community have agreed the investment of this land for public use of only.

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

We have been designated by the community of (Eldahir , Carmo distric , Bari pemtland State ,

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

S/No.	Name	ID/No./Phone number	Role	Signature
1.	Axmed Caddi Cirse	7778763	chairman cel	
2.	Goombe Maxmud Ahmed	7647940	Elder	
3.	Cabdi Maxamed Xasan	7022044	ELDER	
4.	Faysal Jamac Ahmed	7703484	ELder	
5.	Maxamed Ahmed Said	7691082	secretary	

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

1. District court/Notary

Name	ID/No./cell number	Date	Signature
Cabdinasir Cawad	0907202d2	21/11/2025	

ARMO PUBLIC NOTARY ★ NOOTAYADA DADWAYNAHA EE CARMO ★

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2. **District administration/Mayor**

Name	ID/No./cell	Signature
Maxamuud Ahmed Saad	7691082	

3. **Project Coordinator**

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

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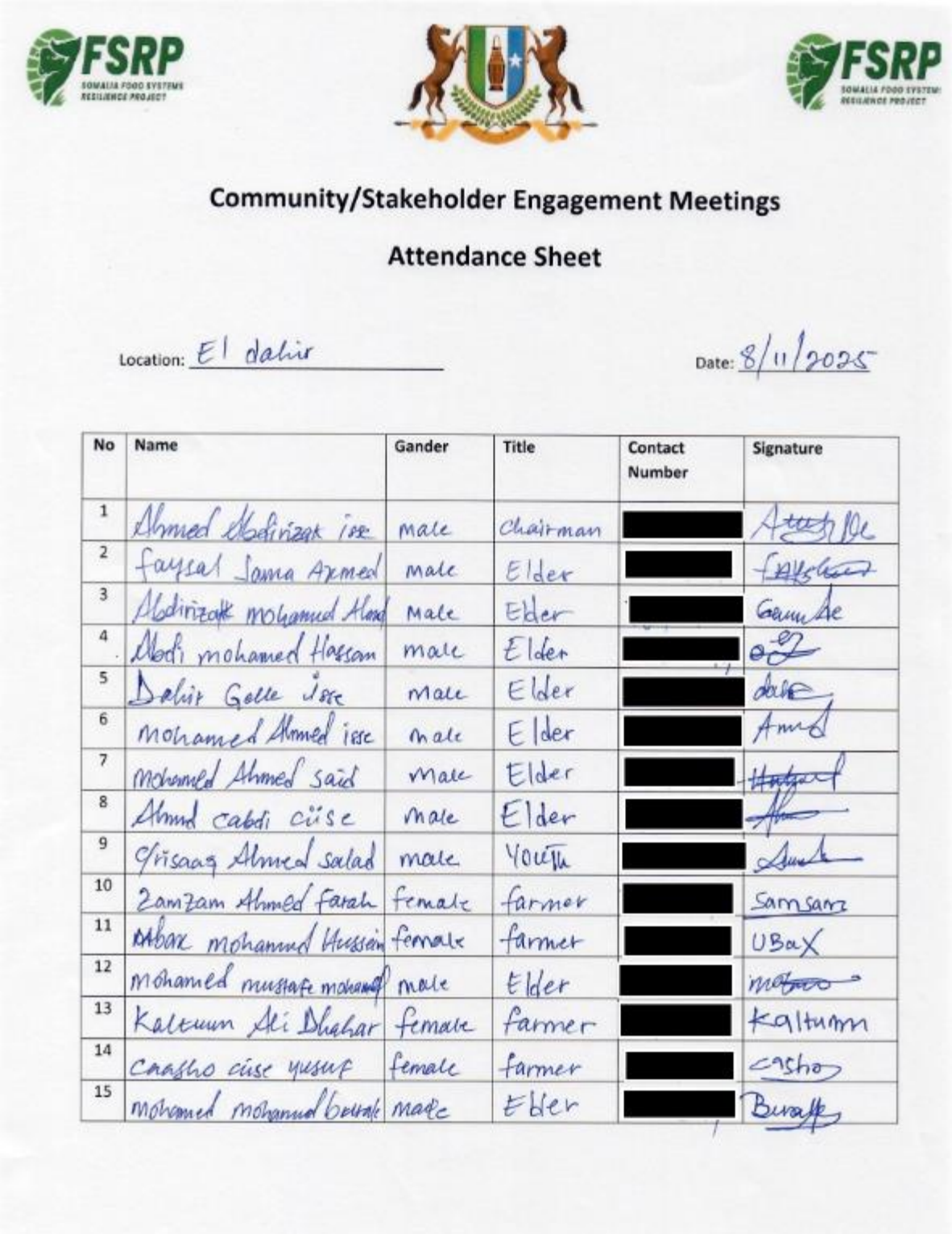
9.3. Stakeholder Consultation meetings' participant lists



Community/Stakeholder Engagement Meetings

Attendance Sheet

Location: El dalir

Date: 8/11/2025

No	Name	Gander	Title	Contact Number	Signature
1	Ahmed Abdirizak isse	male	chairman	[redacted]	
2	faysal Jama Ahmed	male	Elder	[redacted]	
3	Abdirizak mohamud Ahmed	Male	Elder	[redacted]	
4	Abdi mohamed Hassan	male	Elder	[redacted]	
5	Dalir Golle isse	male	Elder	[redacted]	
6	mohamed Ahmed isse	male	Elder	[redacted]	
7	mohamed Ahmed said	male	Elder	[redacted]	
8	Ahmd cabdi ciise	male	Elder	[redacted]	
9	Ghisaaq Ahmed salad	male	Youth	[redacted]	
10	Zamzam Ahmed Farah	female	farmer	[redacted]	Samsam
11	Nabar mohamud Hussein	female	farmer	[redacted]	UBax
12	mohamed mustafe mohamud	male	Elder	[redacted]	
13	Kaltuun Ali Dhahar	female	farmer	[redacted]	kaltuun
14	Caasho ciise yusuf	female	farmer	[redacted]	Caasho
15	mohamed mohamud Barrak	male	Elder	[redacted]	Burak

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Community/Stakeholder Engagement Meetings

Attendance Sheet

Location: El dalir.

Date: 8/11/2025

No	Name	Gander	Title	Contact Number	Signature
16	Abdirahman Ahmed said	male	Elder	[redacted]	ABDIRAXMAN
17	Ibrahim Abdiraxak cisc	male	Elder	[redacted]	IBRAHIM
18	mohamed Ahmed Gele	male	Elder	[redacted]	Mohamed
19	Abdiwali dalir farah	male	Youth	[redacted]	
20	Abdalle mohamed Abdalle	male	Youth	[redacted]	
21					
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9.4 ES Screening Checklist

ESS Screening Form - Eldahir.docx

9.5. Geohydrology/Hydrogeology Survey Report

Ceel Daahir Hydrogeological Rep

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9.6. Photos for Consultation Meetings

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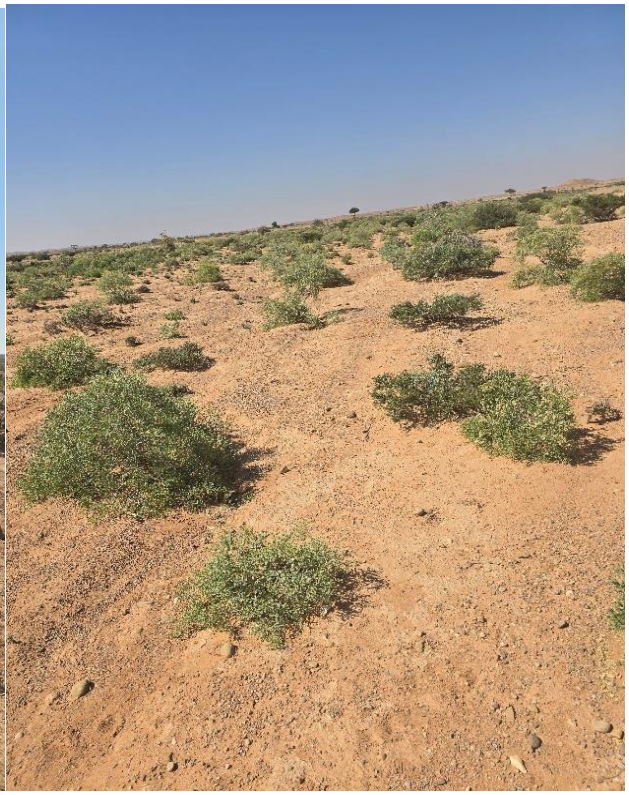
9.7. Photos for Site Observation



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