KCSAP
Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT

PROPONENT

DIIF-BURDER LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Leading in Livestock Production and Marketing Tel:0728662707

PROJECT

PROPOSED BEEF AGGREGATION AND MARKETING CENTRE TO BE LOCATED ON GPS COORDINATES 1° 44' 49.99" N AND 40° 04' 8.04" E IN DIFF LOCATION, DIFF WARD IN DIFF SUB COUNTY, WAJIR COUNTY

NOVEMBER 2021

CERTIFICATION

TITLE: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment - Summary Project Report for the Proposed Beef Aggregation and Marketing Centre to be Located in Diff Location, Diff Ward in Diff Sub County, Wajir County.

This Summary Project Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) Cap 387 and subsidiary regulation - Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 and the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (no. 8 of 1999) Amendment of the Second Schedule, Legal Notice 31 and 32 of 2019.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We, the team of EIA/EA experts, would like to acknowledge the immense contribution made by the following people towards the successful undertaking of the EIA that culminated in the preparation of this Environmental Impact Assessment Summary Project Report for the proposed Beef Aggregation and Marketing Centre.

The area Chief of Diff location and local elders who helped with the confirmation of the proposed project site. Special thanks also go to the Producer Organization, leadership Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association for their commitment towards mobilizing the community during stakeholder consultations. Further, we wish to appreciate the Diff and Burder communities for their participation all through the preparation of this document and supporting the public consultative process by accepting to respond to our questionnaires. The County Coordinator of KCSAP Wajir Office for efficient facilitation of the ESIA activities. The ESS officers at the county level, national level and the World Bank Group

Sincere thanks also go to all those who had an input in this document since it is not possible to list all of them here.

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASTGS	Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDE	County Director of Environment
CIG	Common Interest Groups
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COVID 19	Corona Virus Disease
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Monitoring and Management Plan
EMCA	Environmental Management and coordination Act
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GIS	Geographic Information system
GHG	Green House Gases
HH	House Hold
IBCP	Integrated Business Continuity Plan
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
LMA	Livestock Marketing Association
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
OSH	Occupation Health Safety
PO	Producer Organization
SPR	Summary Project Report
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
VMG	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WUA	Water Users Association
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) is a Government of Kenya project jointly supported by the World Bank. KCSAP is being implemented over a five-year period (2017-2022) under the framework of the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (2019-2029) and National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2010). The development objective of KCSAP is to increase agricultural productivity and enhance resilience /copying mechanisms to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response. To achieve this goal, the Producer Organization, Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association has been funded by KCSAP to construct a beef aggregation and marketing centre that aims to be the leading local beef dealers in Wajir County by 2025 so as to enhance beef aggregation and marketing for enhanced food security and wealth creation. The main objective is to improve beef value chain for commercialized beef productivity and marketing in Diif and Burder wards by the year 2025. The Summary Project Report (SPR) was as a result of the recommendation of the County Director Environment (CDE) based on the screening report", and was prepared in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999 and subsidiary regulation - Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 and the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (no. 8 of 1999) Amendment of the Second Schedule, Legal Notice 31 and 32 of 2019.

A consultative forum bringing together the Safeguards Specialist, Consultant, Assistant Chief and the communities of Diff and Burder Wards was arranged at the proposed project site where a total of 49 community members (11 females and 38 males) were mobilized. Once established, the project will benefit the organization that comprise a collection of five Common Interest Groups (CIGs) (three from Diif Ward and two from Burder) and one VMG from Diif. The approximated livestock population in the area are as follows: camels -1,176,533; cattle -856,245, goats -3,198,284, sheep -2,190,638, donkeys -123,751 and chicken 86,343 with a further 1,450 beehives colonized. The CIGs and VMGs together with other beef stock producers and traders have marketing challenges due to unavailability of market infrastructure and the quality of product. This has led to middlemen taking advantage thus offering low prices for steers and bulls. Where the CIG/VMG members and other producers access the livestock markets in Wajir, Habaswein, Dagahley and Garissa, additional costs in terms of labor and transport are incurred.

The major works that will be undertaken include the fencing with concrete post and chain link wire of the beef aggregation and marketing facility that measures 127m by 127m. The facilities that will be constructed within include; Loading Ramp, Cattle Pen and Feed Bank, Pasture Farm, Cattle Dip, Water Trough, Hay Store, Biogas Plant, Administrative Office and Washrooms. This assessment has identified both positive and negative impacts that may potentially be generated by the proposed beef aggregation and marketing center facility. Positive impacts during the design and construction phase include: creation of job opportunities, skills transfer may culminate to enhanced performance and gradually they gain skills that can acquire them better jobs, thus improved livelihood, involvement of all livestock value chain actors. The operation phase forms the backbone of the project since this is

when real benefits will be realized. It's envisaged to offer better livestock trading infrastructure that will attract more players in the sector. With organized market, it's anticipated that there will be increased business compared to the current performance. The herders will be able to sell their animals and gain from the proceeds. The herders will also benefit from other auxiliary benefits such veterinary services, information on market performance among others. The anticipated negative impacts during construction phase include: Impact to soil especially when laying the foundation, increased noise and vibration; pressure to the existing infrastructure i.e., water, power, drains, roads; air pollution as a result of dust particles emanating from earthworks and construction activities; the health and safety of workers and immediate project and neighbours may be compromised due to accidents, pollution and disturbance; increased waste materials (both solid and liquid); Spread of COVID – 19 Pandemic, rejection of outsiders working with contractors and also influx, Sexual harassment by male to female workers at site, pollution of air; water quality degradation; risk of leaks and spills; occupational safety, health and environment; HIV/AIDs and STIs;

Some of the anticipated negative impacts during the project operational phase include: hazardous waste from veterinary or agro-vet activities; collapse of structures due poor workmanship and environmental factors; solid waste generation; drainage issues at the market; soil compaction as a result of trampling by animals; inadequate or lack of structure maintenance; methane production (GHG); the herders may incur losses due to price drop or stiff competition from other areas; the action of animals, ants, wind and water to the market structures; conflicts with local customs and traditions and religion; business slump due to effects of environmental factors such as drought, destruction caused by strong winds, heavy floods, sexual harassment among Society members that can result to spread of HIV/AIDs, child labour within the Society, spread of COVID-19, noise pollution; impacts on air quality etc. Some of the recommendations for the prevention and mitigation of potentially adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts include: provide waste receptacles, maintain a fully equipped first aid kit and trained staff; employ appropriate or adequate safety measures (engineering, administrative and PPEs), adequate spaces should be reserved from the highest flooding level during rains to protect soil stability, provide waste receptacles, diligence and capacity of the contractor should be monitored, provide containment for waste drugs, regulars inspection of the stability of safety structures should be conducted at the market, The animal waste (excreta) should be collected and managed appropriately. Consideration can be given to flare - up of the methane through appropriate technologies, advised on animal insurance policy to protect them against loses due to poor market performance, loading ramp should be installed with steel members rails and properly installed to prevent collapse, an early warning system should be designed to caution herders against environmental factors; Engage the local administration in the fight against gender-based violence and ensure women are well represented at the management in order to fight gender based violence and observing COVID-19 protocols.

The negative impacts identified in this ESIA during all the phases of the project will be limited to the specific project location and can be mitigated through the measures proposed in the ESMMP as well as the preparation and implementation of safeguard policies. It is our recommendation that the project be granted approval. The project will not trigger resettlement as the Society has a land resolution agreement. The total project cost is estimated at KES. 11,000,000 (Kenya Shillings Eleven Million Only) with the PO contributing KES. 1,000,000 while the remainder KES. 10,000,000 being requested

from KCSAP. The cost of implementing ESMMP is KES **434,000,** Part of this ESMMP will be implemented by the contractor.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) is a Government of Kenya project jointly supported by the World Bank. KCSAP is being implemented over a five-year period (2017-2022) under the framework of the Agriculture Sector Growth Transformation Strategy (2019-2029) and National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2010). The development objective of KCSAP is to increase agricultural productivity and enhance resilience /copying mechanisms to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response. To achieve this goal, the Producer Organization, Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association has been funded by KCSAP and construct a beef aggregation and marketing centre that aims to be the leading local beef dealers in Wajir County by 2025 so as to enhance beef aggregation and marketing for enhanced food security and wealth creation. The main objective is to improve beef value chain for commercialized beef productivity and marketing in Diif and Burder wards by the year 2025. Diif-Burder Livestock Producers Organization was formed in the year 2020 and it was registered with the Department of social services as a community-based organization (CBO) Reg No. WJR/HCT/81664/2020 on 20th July, 2020. The organization incorporates members of twenty-one (21) Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and four Vulnerable and Marginalized Group (VMGs). It has a membership of 500 members with 30 adult male, 50 male youth, 25 adult female and 45 female youth. It has a total of 80 male and 70 female members.

1.2 Justification for the Project

Like in other arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya, livestock production is mainly practiced through the extensive nomadic pastoralism with the land carrying capacity being very low. The PO intends to tap into the existing gap of aggregation and marketing by creating and maintaining market linkages. This will drastically reduce the role of middlemen in the whole marketing process thus sustainably increasing profits made by livestock keepers. Livestock marketing in the area experiences various challenges. The CIGs and VMGs together with other beef stock producers and traders have marketing challenges due to unavailability of market infrastructure and the quality of product. This has led to middlemen taking advantage thus offering low prices for steers and bulls. Where the CIG/VMG members and other producers access the livestock markets in Wajir, Habaswein, Dagahley and Garissa, additional costs in terms of labor and transport are incurred.

The livestock market information system is also very weak and majority of beef value chain actors do not access it due to poor communication. This is also coupled with low market linkages between the producers and end markets. The PO intends to bridge this gap and create better market and both horizontal and vertical linkages along the value chain.

1.3 Objectives of the Summary Project Report

The main objective of this ESIA - SPR was to provide information on the nature and extent of potential environmental and social impacts arising from the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility. The objectives of the environmental and social impact assessment – Summary Project Report are to-

a) To present an outline and the background of the proposed beef aggregation and marketing project;
b) To identify key areas for environmental and social concerns as well as the anticipated impacts associated with the proposed project implementation and commissioning;
c) To highlight environmental and social issues with a view to guide policy makers, planners, stakeholders and the government agencies to help them understand the implications of the ESIA Summary Project Report and make the necessary decisions concerning the proposed project and future planning;
d) Hold public consultation within the population affected population in the project area;
e) Review legislation and institutional framework and show compliance
f) To do the mapping of the area in order to understand the baseline information
g) To establish a comprehensive Environmental and Social Monitoring and Management Plan (ESMMP) covering the construction phase, operation and decommissioning phases of the proposed project;
h) To prepare an ESIA Summary Project Report in accordance with the environmental legislation and submission to NEMA for further instruction and /or approval.

1.4 Objectives of the Project

The main objective is to improve beef value chain for commercialized productivity and marketing in Wajir County by the year 2025. Other specific objectives include:

- To increase the incomes of Beef value actors by December, 2025.
- To build the capacity of Beef producer organizations in value addition and Marketing by December 2025.
- Facilitate access to local and external markets through enhanced livestock marketing information.

1.5 Fieldwork Approach and Methodology

1.5.1 Reconnaissance survey

A reconnaissance survey was conducted on 28th October 2021 to get an appreciation of the project area.

1.5.2 Field survey

A detailed fieldwork was carried out between 3rd and 4th November 2021. This was conducted to gather data of the existing environmental and social conditions in the project area, key environmental aspects that were identified through the scoping process and consultations. The survey was conducted for the entire project area.

1.5.3 Field survey techniques

The field survey adopted various techniques of baseline data collection on the existing environmental conditions, namely:

- Direct observations and recordings, including photography, along the proposed site and its vicinity;

- Use of checklists for determining potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed beef aggregation and marketing project;
- Discussions with key informants within the neighbourhood of the proposed site;

1.5.4 Checklists

Checklists are study instruments that aid in assessing possible environmental and social impacts during both construction and operational phases of a project. In this study, checklists were utilized to:

- Facilitate identification of potential environmental and social impacts;
- Provide a means of comparing the predicted environmental and social impacts;
- Indicate the magnitude of both positive and negative environmental and social impacts;
- Indicate possible adverse environmental and social impacts that are potentially significant but about which sufficient information cannot be obtained to make a reliable prediction;
- Indicate negative potential environmental impacts in the project area, which merit mitigation measures and monitoring

1.5.5 Environmental Screening

Filling of the screening checklist form revealed that the proposed sorghum storage and aggregation facility falls in the amended second schedule 2 under low-risk projects no 1 (e) on livestock holding grounds and cattle dips. The investment triggers OP.4.01 on environmental assessment and Legal Notice No. 31 and 32 of the amended Second Schedule of Environmental Management and Coordination Act No 8 of 1999. Issues considered include the physical location, sensitive issues, and nature of anticipated impacts. The project was found to qualify for a Summary Project Report. The SPR was also as a result of the recommendation of the County Director Environment (CDE) based on the screening report which identified the proposed project as medium risk, thus requiring only SPR.

1.6 Presentation of the Report

The report is presented as outlined below:

Table 1: Outline of the SPR Report

No	Chapter	Description
1	Chapter 1	Introduction of the project which include project Background, Scope of the ESIA Study, Study Methodology and Presentation of the report.
2	Chapter 2	Nature of the Project - Project Design; Design of the project; Design Criteria; project layout; Project Activities
3	Chapter 3	Project Location - Conformity to land use plan or zonation plan
4	Chapter 4	Outcome of the Public Participation and Consultation process
5	Chapter 5	Identification of Potential Impacts and mitigation measures of the project
6	Chapter 6	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP)
7	Chapter 7	Concludes the Project and recoups the core recommendations.

CHAPTER 2: NATURE OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Introduction

The design concept and criteria for the proposed establishment of the beef aggregation and marketing facility for Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association Ltd, was developed in accordance with the general guidelines and standards used in the design of livestock holding grounds and cattle dip designs. The activities that are expected aggregation of beef stock from CIGs and VMGs for better marketing, identify suitable markets for the beef stock both locally and regionally, the PO intends to create direct links to end markets e.g., slaughterhouses, collection, packaging and dissemination of livestock marketing information and capacity building of the POs on business development and marketing.

2.2 Description of the Project's Planning and Design Phase

Planning and design phase of the project is very critical to the success of any project. Planning involves strategic mobilization of resources required to execute the proposed project. The resources may be financial, personnel, offices etc. The design phase involves preparation of the drawing and other reports on the proposed projects. The architectural and engineering designs, the bill of quantities (BoQs), the ESIA reports and land survey (profiles, size, and layout). The planning and design phase also comprises of activities such as community need assessment. This is achieved through project site visits, meetings with local opinions and political leaders, county government officials, Livestock Marketing Association (LMAs), locally active NGOs officials and the community members.

2.3 Description of the Project Construction Activities

This phase will involve mobilization of the contractor, procurement of construction materials and undertaking of actual works. Some of the major activities in this phase are as tabulated below;

Table 2: Project Construction Activities

No	Facility	Activity/Description
1.	Perimeter Fence	This will involve demarcation and clearance of obstructive vegetation and materials, excavation for erection of live fence and finally raising of the fence by use of barbed wire.
2.	Sales yards livestock	This involves erecting poles, joining the steel poles and rails, removal of loose soil from the yard and backfilling with murram.
3.	Holding pens, isolation pens and grading pens	This will also involve erecting poles, joining the steel poles and rails, removal of loose soil from the yard and backfilling with murram.
4.	Water Troughs	It will involve marking the layout, digging the foundation walls, laying the foundations and building the superstructure and installation of the pipes.
5.	Administrative Offices	It will involve marking the layout, digging the foundation walls, laying the foundations, and building the superstructure and installation of the pipes.
6.	Cattle Dip	It will involve marking the layout, digging the foundation walls, laying the foundations, erecting the superstructure, installation of the drainage pipes, roofing etc.
7.	Pasture Farm	It will provide for an area for grazing of the livestock while being held and awaiting sale

No	Facility	Activity/Description
8.	Borehole	It will involve drilling of a borehole to provide water for livestock and domestic use
9.	Loading and Unloading Ramp	It will involve grading/levelling of the site, paving, foundation works for the ramps and masonry works to achieve the required height and gradient, and providing for erection of steel barriers.

Other auxiliary facilities shall be offices, washrooms, storage, perimeter fence and waste water digestion area. *(See attached architectural designs lay out presentation on the appendix 1)*

2.3.1 Excavation and foundation works

Excavations will be carried out to prepare the site for construction of foundations, pavements and drainage systems. This will involve the use of light earthmoving equipment such as mattocks and hoes. Waste likely to be generated during the project construction includes the following:

- Spoiled and used construction materials;
- Earthworks`;
- Solid waste (paper, plastics, metal cans, wood, metal and stone chippings);
- Liquid waste (wet paint, wastewater, glue, solvents and other chemicals);
- Used oil waste products (e.g., lubricants and filters) from construction machinery;
- Waste mortar and concrete; and
- Sanitary waste.

2.3.2 Construction Inputs

Some of the major activities in this phase are as tabulated below. The construction works will require the following inputs:

- Construction materials (e.g., cement, stone, crushed rock and gravel aggregates from approved quarries, sand, timber, GI and uPVC pipes and fittings, and jointing materials);
- Water for construction purposes; The proponent plans to get water for construction from Diff borehole;
- Construction labour force.

2.4 Description of Operational Activities

After the construction is over, the project will be handed over to the local livestock marketing association (LMA). The key activity at the market will be selling and buying of livestock during market days. Other activities will include selling of commodities by the beneficiaries of the business stalls. Livestock is normally driven by road by the sellers, and to a small extent by the buyers. Animals bought are in most cases loaded to trucks and ferried to their destinations. Other activities during operation include selling of wares/goods by vendors at the business stalls. Women will be involved in sale of foodstuffs during market days. In general, the design of the project will tend to essentially optimize the use of best available technology to prevent or minimize potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the project and to incorporate efficient operational controls together with trained staff, to ensure high level business and environmental performances.

2.5 Project Beneficiaries

The organization incorporates members of twenty-one (21) Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and four Vulnerable and Marginalized Group (VMGs). It has a membership of 500 members with 30 adult male, 50 male youth, 25 adult female and 45 female youth. It has a total of 80 male and 70 female members. The county is also home to a large population of herbivore livestock from which the community derives their main livelihood. The approximated livestock population are as follows: camels -1,176,533; cattle -856,245, goats -3,198,284, sheep -2,190,638, donkeys -123,751 and chicken 86,343 with a further 1,450 beehives colonized.

2.6 Waste and by-products

2.6.1 Construction Phase

The waste and by-products arising from this project include:

- Construction debris (from concrete and broken stones)
- Excavated soil
- Wooden pieces, timber cut-offs and left-over timber
- Waste water and manure (at operation stage)

2.6.2 Operation Phase

These wastes include livestock manure, process wastewater from operations, leachate from feeds, and storm water runoff from the holding pens and yard areas.

2.7 Project Cost

The total project cost is estimated at **KES. 11,000,000** (Kenya Shillings Eleven Million Only) with the LMA contributing KES. 1,000,000 while the remainder **KES. 10,000,000** being requested from KCSAP.

2.8 Land Ownership

The land on which the beef aggregation and marketing centre will be done is community land already demarcated and set for the proposed activities. The land is currently bear and does not have any habitations. As such, there will be no relocation of the indigenous Diff community. The community and county government leadership signed a consent (Annex 5) for the land being communal and donated the land for the value chain addition infrastructure project.

2.9 Decommissioning stage

Once all the waste resulting from demolition and dismantling works is removed from the site, the site will be restored through replenishment of the top soil and re-vegetation using indigenous plant species. In case the proponent wishes to change use or remove the structure notification of the affected parties shall be done.

CHAPTER 3: THE LOCATION AND BASELINE INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Project Location

Diif - Burder Livestock Producer Organization (PO) was formed in the year 2020 and registered with the Department of Social Services as a Community Based Organization (CBO). The PO is situated in Diff location of Diff ward. It is a start-up trading organization for livestock marketing business dedicated to the improvement and development of livelihoods of the livestock value chain actors of Diif and Burder wards of Wajir County on GPS Coordinates 1° 44' 49.99" N and 40° 04' 8.04" E. Figure 2 below shows the location of Diff and Burder on Wajir County Map.

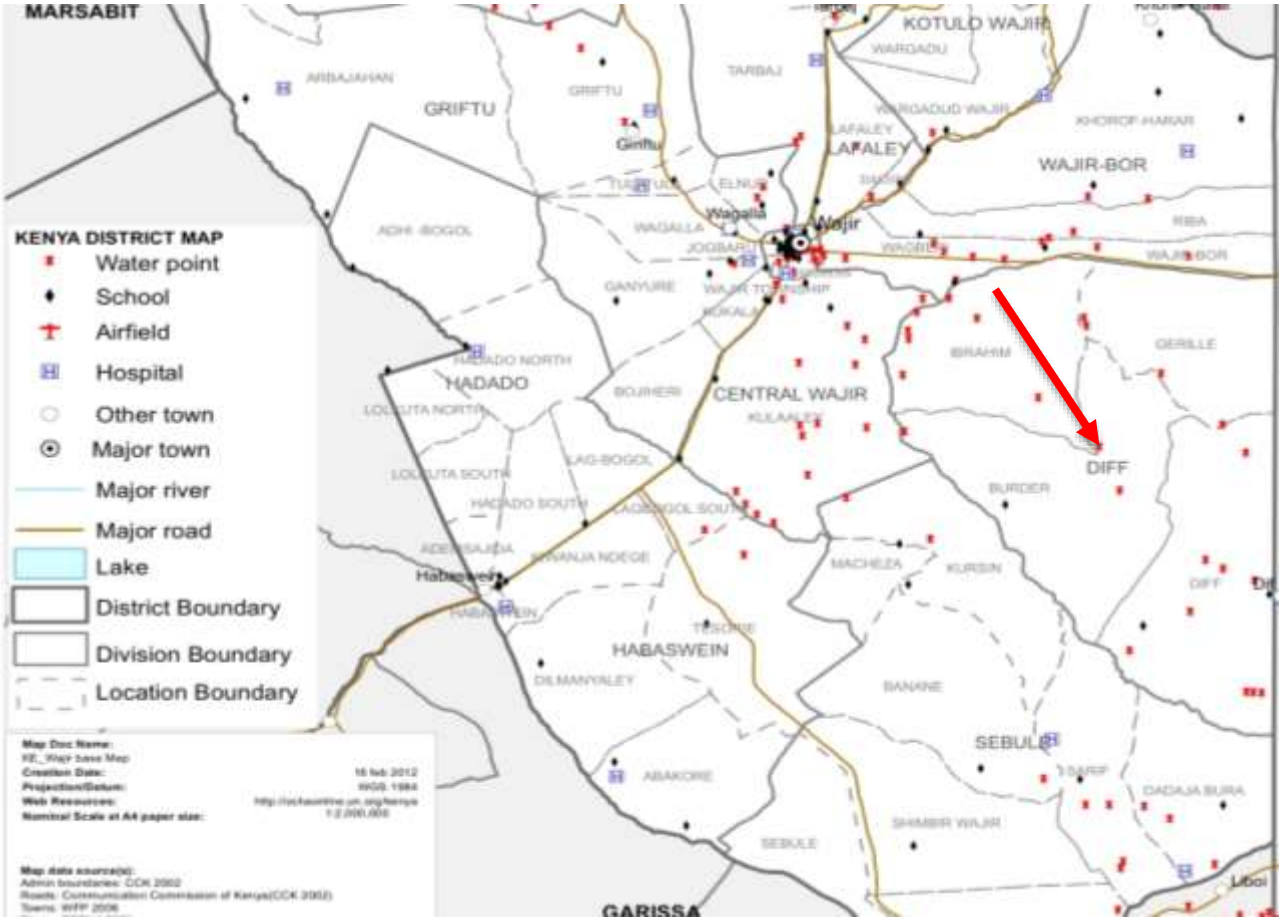


Figure 1: Location of the Project Area (Wajir Base Map, OCHA 2012)

3.2 Physical Environment

3.2.1 Climate and Rainfall

The region has a hot and dry climate within ecological zones ranging from III (in the very high grounds) to VII (in the plains or lowlands). Average annual temperatures are about 30^0C with the highest being 41^0C around January-March and the lowest being 20.6^0C around June-July. Rainfall is low, bimodal, erratic and conventional in nature. The total annual rainfall ranges between 280 mm and 900 mm with long rains occurring in April and May, short rains in October and November with November being the wettest month. The dry climate in the hinterland can only support nomadic

pastoralism. As such, the proposed beef aggregation and marketing centre will cushion farmers from loses as it will enable sale during drought and recovery during rains.

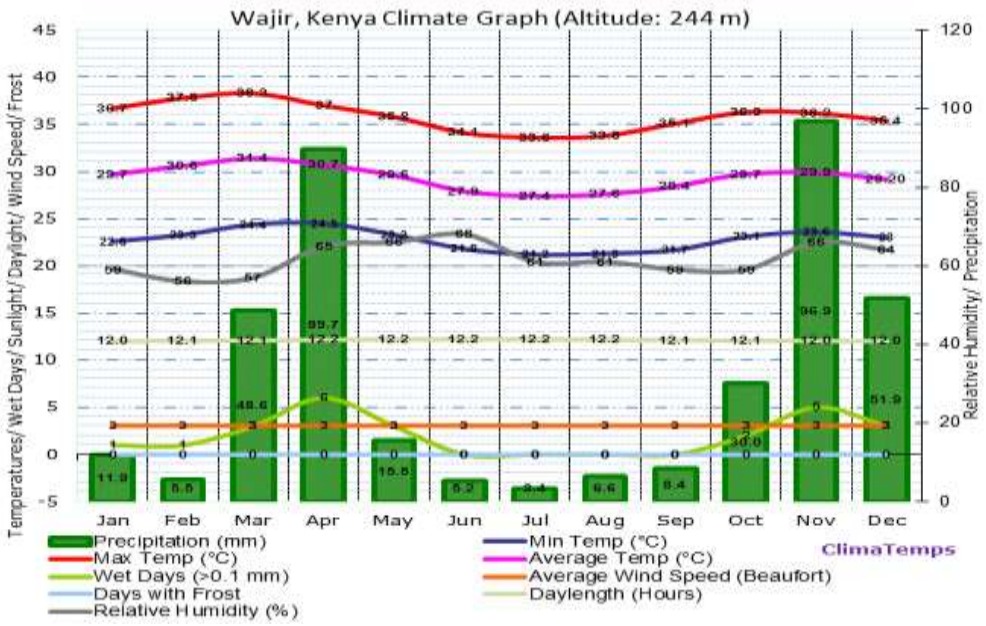


Figure 2: Wajir Climate Graph (County Integrated development Plan 2017)

3.2.2 Soils and Geology

The county is generally covered with young sedimentary rocks with loamy soils in the north bordering the Ethiopian highlands. The county has considerable deposits of Limestone and sand which are used in the local building industry. The soils in the area are highly erodible and soil and water conservation measures should be put in place so as to minimize erosion caused by loosening of soils due to trampling by livestock. Measures should also be taken to reduce overgrazing within the market especially during market days which is the main cause of environmental degradation in the area.

3.2.3 Livestock Production in Wajir County

Extensive livestock production system (pastoralism) which is the most suitable practice of land use in ASALs is practiced in Wajir County which is a fragile ecosystem with high seasonal climatic variability and weather changes. Agro-pastoralism is also practiced where livestock farming alongside crop farming complement each other as a means of livelihood. The county is home to a large population of herbivore livestock from which the community derives their main livelihood. The approximated livestock population are as follows: camels -1,176,533; cattle -856,245, goats -3,198,284, sheep -2,190,638, donkeys -123,751 and chicken 86,343 with a further 1,450 beehives colonized. These supply the local requirements of meat, milk, dairy products and other livestock products while accounting for about 70% of the total marketed agricultural products. The livestock sub-sector generates up-to KShs. 10B annually in the county.

3.3 Socio Economic Environment

3.3.1 Main livestock breeds and facilities

The main types of livestock are cattle (mostly Borana type and dairy crosses), sheep, goats (dominantly Totenberg goats), camels and donkeys. Poultry keeping is more pronounced in Wajir Town. According

to the 2019 population and housing census, there were 794, 552 cattle, 1,406,883 sheep, 1,866,226 goats, 115,503 donkeys and 533,651 camels. The production of milk and meat is estimated at 3,875,940 litres and 191,100 Kgs respectively per year.

3.3.2 Land and land use

Majority of the people practice nomadic pastoralism where the large portion of the land is used as grazing zones. The entire county is categorized as trust land apart from a small percentage of the total area occupied by townships. The land is mostly used communally for nomadic pastoralism. Land in Diff and Burder is communally owned except in urban areas where plots are allocated to individuals by the county council. There are very few cases of landlessness. However, the site where the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility is located community land. The land consent for permit to use land document is presented under (Annex 5).

3.3.3 Self Help, Women and Youth Groups

The county has a total of 70 Self Help groups, 50 Community Based Organizations (CBOs), 700 women groups, 900 youth groups and 146 Farmers groups. Most of these groups are engaged in income generating activities. Youth groups are involved in small businesses in towns and are mostly funded by Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF). Women are engaged in selling groceries and food kiosks. There has been funding for the poor and needy groups through Poverty Eradication Commission revolving loan scheme. The PO was formed in the year 2020 and registered with the Department of Social Services as a Community Based Organization (CBO). The organization incorporates a collection of five Common Interest Groups (CIGs) (three from Diif Ward and two from Burder) and one VMG from Diif.

3.3.4 The Target Market

The target market will be livestock traders, slaughter houses, local butchers and ranches. Anticipated numbers of people or firms that will be supplied per month are local traders with 20 bulls, slaughter houses with 120 bulls, local butchers with 20 bulls and ranches with 50 bulls on monthly basis.

3.3.5 Road Network

Livestock is normally driven by road by the sellers, and to a small extent by the buyers. Animals bought are in most cases loaded to trucks and ferried to their destinations. The poor road network is inhibiting connectivity with settlements and other counties for inter and cross county collaboration. As such, there is need to climate proof road infrastructure to ensure durability and efficient delivery of essential services such as those that are going to be provided by the livestock market.

CHAPTER 4: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

4.1 Introduction

Public participation is an essential and legislative requirement for environmental authorization. The Lead Expert undertook the public participation and stakeholder consultation (PSC) with regard to the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility in Diff Ward. The public consultation was undertaken to obtain information from interested and affected parties (stakeholders), solicit their views and consult on sensitive issues by completing a set of questionnaires. A sample size of 20 respondents was drawn for the survey. The output is incorporated in the development of mitigation measures. Different stakeholders were of different opinion regarding the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility.

4.2 Approach used in carrying out the PSC

The consultants conducted free, prior informed consultation with all groups within the community. These included the adult males and females as well as male and female youth from all the communities in Diff and Burder Wards. The broad-based stakeholder participation was aimed at building and strengthening beneficial relationships among all project stakeholders, improved understanding and decision making and identifying and managing project impacts. The area is mainly inhabited by the Somali community and the area is classified as a marginalized area. Diverse approaches were applied in stakeholder engagement as follows: -

4.2.1 Consultative Forums

A Consultative forum bringing together the Consultant, Area Chief, Ward Administrator and the communities of Diff and Burder Wards was arranged at Diff Centre on the 4th of November 2021 with the aim of identifying social and environmental impacts and proposing possible management measures. Community members totaling 49 participants (11 females and 38 males) were mobilized and included men, women, youth, people living with disabilities, pregnant mothers among others. On their part, the project proponent identified and nominated staff who liaised with the community.

Plate 1: View of the stakeholders in agreement with the proposed project

4.2.2 Key Informant Interviews:

Key informants to the Study especially stakeholders in the project area and County Government were approached and met in respective offices where they were engaged on issues of interest to respective sectors. The aim of the consultation was to inform (disclose) the public or the community about the proposed project, consolidate their views, opinion, worries, values and aspirations in respect to the project. In-depth interviews and discussions with national and county governments officials especially in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. A meeting consisting of the community, LMA officials, area MCA and the Chief was held at the site on 5th November 2021.

4.2.3 Free Prior Informed Consultation and Gender Involvement

KCSAP conducted free, prior informed consultation with all groups within the Diff and Burder communities. The assessment began with a brief from the resource persons on the various forms of livelihoods in the area and their support structures. The Safeguards Officer briefed the community on project structure, objectives, activities and mandate before initiating consultation with the communities on the risks and the benefits of the project intervention they had identified in its siting. Every group within the community was encouraged to participate and feedback recorded in the consultation minutes in the community mobilization and screening report. Participants registered their involvement by entering their names in a designated schedule and appending their respective signatures or thumb-prints.

Plate 2: View of the stakeholders at the selected project site

4.3 Feedback from the Stakeholder Involvements

4.3.1 Positive Issues Highlighted

- The program is classified under the livestock value chain and inclusiveness thematic area seeking to improve economic gains of livestock sale through construction of livestock sale yards;
- The proposed area has enough land for production.
- It was highlighted that Diff Burder Marketing Cooperative Society is a committed group of producers with group constitution and by laws
- The Diff and Burder areas have high beef population

- Availability of accessible external markets -the demand for beef is yet to be met
- Adaptable beef breeds
- Support by Government extension programs to strengthen marketing

4.3.2 Negative Issues

The following are negative issues raised by the neighbors/affected parties (AP) that need to be addressed;

- There would be competition from other players including brokers and other established beef traders.
- The area has poor road infrastructure especially during rainy seasons that can make the business not thrive during rainy seasons.
- Time taken to make connections, develop a reputation, create a relationship to customers and fine tune supply chain to mesh with customers' demands.
- Insecurity, Diif borders Somalia to the East and the town is located about 20km to the border;
- Expensive commercial feeds.
- High production costs of fodder
- Inadequate feed storage facilities.

4.5 Analysis of the Questionnaires

a) Environment Health and Safety Concerns

The chart below indicates the percentage of the stakeholders who commented on the environmental, socio economic and general issues related to the proposed beef aggregation and marketing project. The environmental concerns reported included dust, noise and oduor recorded at 20% each with the Diff and Burder centres being the major sensitive receptor. These were majorly anticipated during market days where dust and noise would be generated by the herders transporting their animals. Those along the manyattas were concerned of the safety of children because of straying livestock and they recommended that the market be properly fenced and the entrance and exit be located away from the manyattas. For those who used some of the trees as shade, 6% requested that trees be preserved as much as possible. Other issues recommended included construction of proper drainage channels, control traffic especially during market days and also institute proper waste management programs.

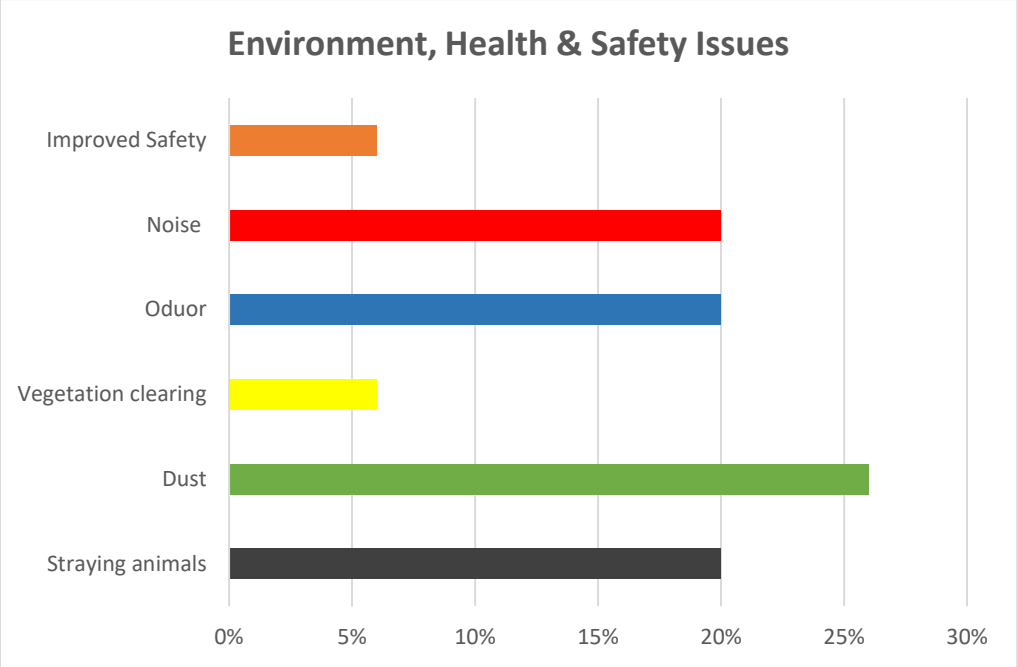


Figure 3: Environment Health & Safety Issues

b) Socio Economic Issues

There was general acceptance of the project with 46% of those interviewed citing employment as the major benefit during construction of the beef aggregation and marketing facility. This was particularly important to the youth who were normally hired in moving livestock to far market places for little pay, Women from Diff and Burder Wards would benefit given the closeness of the market to their premise as some of them would be allocated stalls to sell milk, agro chemicals and other merchandize. The area chief acknowledged that most of his parents are pastoralists and therefore the market would empower the parents economically and be able to pay school fees. 13% also welcomed the project saying that it would lead to capacity building through the trainings while 26% cited gender considerations in the project. They wanted women to be included in allocation of stalls and even local people given first priority.

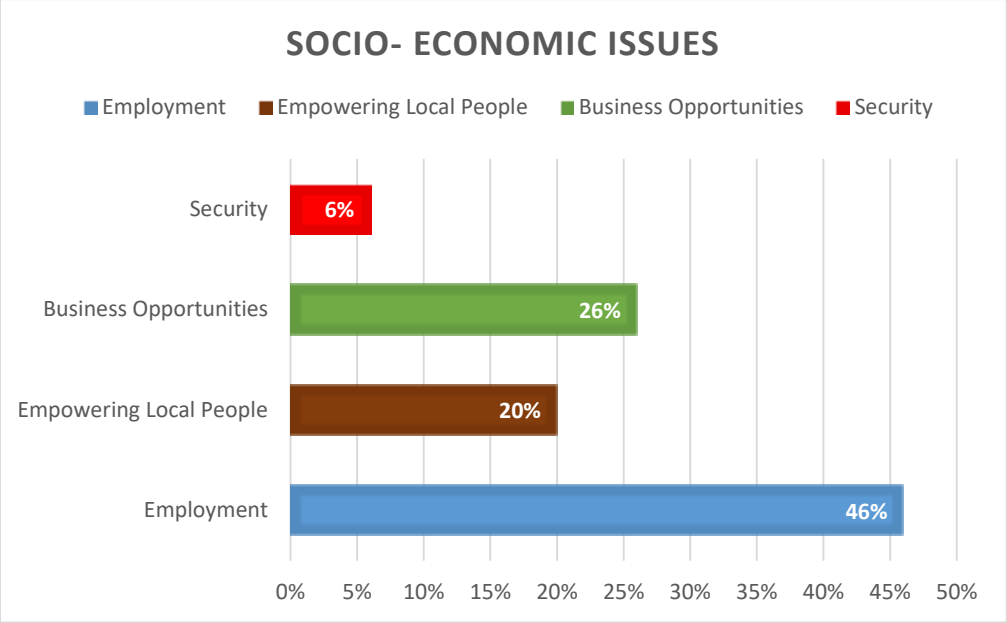


Figure 4: Socio Economic Issues

c) General Concerns

This section makes provisions for the stakeholders to highlight any other issue of concern. General concerns included requests for gender considerations at 26%. They requested women to be considered when allocating business spaces within the aggregation centre. 13% acknowledged that the market would result to capacity building through exchange programs and training and there learning new ways of doing business. Public health and safety included issues to do with managing traffic especially during market days at 33%. 20% requested the management to put into consideration the drainage of the market in the design so as to prevent oduor. To address the concern raised by the stakeholder mitigation measures have been provided in this report.

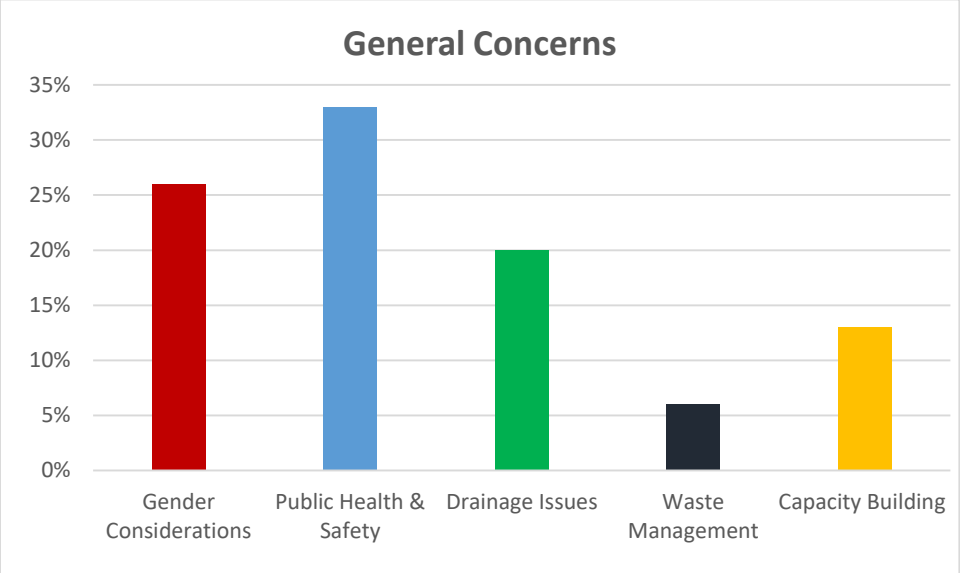


Figure 5: General concerns from the public

Conclusion

The mitigation of these impacts is outlined in the ESMP Report and the contractor is urged to continue adhering to the Construction Environment Management Plan that outlines how construction activities can be carried out with minimal interference. *Copies of the completed public stakeholder participation forms are attached at the end of this report. (See Annex 4)*

CHAPTER 5: IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter largely focuses on the anticipated impacts from the development of the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility. The extent of the environmental and social impact is determined by its significance and adversity, as well as its temporary or permanent state, long or short-term effect, localized or widespread nature.

5.2 Impacts During Construction

5.2.1 Positive Impacts

The following potential impacts have been identified during the construction phase:

(i) In the economic sense it means abundant unskilled labour will be used in construction hence economic production. Several workers including casual labourers, masons, carpenters, joiners, electricians and plumbers are expected to work on the site from start to the end. Apart from casual labour, semi-skilled and unskilled labour and formal employees are also expected to obtain gainful employment during the period of construction;

(ii) The project will contribute towards growth of the economy by contributing to the gross domestic product. The consumption of these materials, fuel oil and others will attract taxes including VAT which will be payable to the government hence increasing government revenue while the cost of these raw materials will be payable directly to the producers;

(iii) There are usually several informal businesses which come up during the construction periods of such projects. These include activities such as food vending who benefit directly from the construction staff members who buy food and other commodities from them;

(iv) It's anticipated the project will engage a rather unskilled labour in the area. This will expose them to experiences that may culminate to enhanced performance and gradually they gain skills that can acquire them better jobs, thus improved livelihood;

(v) The project will provide employment opportunities leading improved standards of living which may translate to better health as a result of improved nutrition and ability to seek health care.

5.3 Negative Impact

5.3.1 Disposal of excavation materials

Some of the excavation material will be rendered unusable and thus will be disposed off. This also apply to some of the soil/rocks which are not reusable after excavation processes is complete. All these materials need to be collected, transported and disposed off appropriately in approved designated areas. It is encouraged those other alternative uses of these materials should be found.

Mitigation Measures for Solid Waste

- Use of durable, long- lasting materials that will not need to be replaced as often, thereby reducing the amount of construction waste generated over time.
- Provision of facilities for proper handling and storage of construction materials to reduce the amount of waste caused by damage or exposure to the elements.

- Use of building materials that have minimal packaging to avoid the generation of excessive packaging waste
- Use of construction materials containing recycled content when possible and in accordance with accepted standards.

5.3.2 Hydrology and water quality degradation

Project related excavation could lead to ground water quality degradation. Contaminated soil or ground water in the path of the project could be disturbed by excavation resulting in a potential transfer of the contamination. The excavated area, if linear could act as a conduit to extend groundwater contamination to new areas. Spills of hazardous materials in excavated areas during construction could introduce contaminants to ground water.

Mitigation Measures:

- Prepare a hazardous substance control systems and emergency response plans that will include preparations for quick and safe clean-up of accidental spills.
- Prescribe hazardous-materials handling procedures to reduce the potential for a spill during construction, and will include an emergency response programme to ensure quick and safe clean-up of accidental spills.
- The plan should identify areas where refueling and vehicle maintenance activities and storage of hazardous materials, if any, will be permitted.

5.3.3 Loss of Vegetative Cover

During the construction phase of the project, bush clearing will be undertaken in the areas to be inundated to minimize the impacts of water pollution from decaying vegetative matter that would die after inundation. Actual construction activities will lead to further loss of vegetative cover at the site of the construction camp for the workers who are likely to be engaged in the actual construction activities. This impact is however not expected to be significant. While no endangered or threatened species were identified in the area, clearing and subsequent inundation constitutes a loss of biodiversity on flora. The vegetation is also home to many invertebrates and avifauna, who will be rendered dispossessed of their habitats.

Mitigation Measures

- Rehabilitate through reinstatement and tree planting all sites that are being used for construction activities such as camps, materials site (borrow pits and quarries) sites for storage materials and any paths, tracks that may be established during the construction phase and the Society management should take charge of ensuring sustainability.

5.3.4 Air Quality

The following emissions will be expected to result from construction activities. This would in turn lead to poor quality of life as well as upper to lower respiratory infections and silicosis condition:

(i) Dust from excavations and earth moving vehicles as well as materials delivery;

(ii) Emissions such as smoke, hydrocarbons and nitrogenous gases among others from machinery exhausts;

Mitigation Measures

- Personal protective equipment (PPE) such as dust masks must be worn in the immediate vicinity of the operations during excavation;
- The stockpiles of earth generated during construction works should be suppressed by spraying water or water-based mixtures. Spraying should also be carried out on unpaved road accesses regularly;
- All machinery and equipment should be maintained in good working order to ensure minimum emissions including carbon monoxide, oxides of Nitrogen and Sulphur, as well as suspended particulate matter;
- Drivers of construction vehicles and delivery trucks should be cautioned to drive slowly near the site to avoid creating dusty conditions.

5.3.5 Controlling oil spillages

Petroleum hydrocarbons present pose environmental and fire risk. The storage of petroleum hydrocarbons on site presents a hazard source and the release of hydrocarbons into the environment could result in significant impacts on a variety of receptors. The pathway for pollution is soil or water, and the primary receptors include the sub-soil and groundwater. Other receptors include air (from fuel vapors) and people (through dermal contact, inhalation or ingestion). It is however worth noting that the risks of a major oil spillages occurring are minimal.

Mitigation Measures:

- Regular maintenance of site equipment and machinery should be carried out to ensure any leakages are detected and controlled. The motor vehicles and heavy equipment should be serviced according to manufacturer's requirements to limit the exhaust emissions, and servicing and re-filling should be undertaken in designated yards.
- Investigate the possibility of fitting catalytic converters especially for the heavy equipment to convert harmful substance in the exhaust fumes to less harmful substances;
- Safety procedures for fuel storage and re-fueling should be well understood and implemented by site staff; and
- Oil residuals including waste oil, lubricants, used filters, should be carefully collected and stored for safe disposal, in order to prevent migration of contaminant hydrocarbons into storm water or groundwater resources.

5.3.6 Trips and Fall Hazards

Potential impacts during construction include: exposure to physical hazards from the use of equipment; trips and fall hazards; and exposure to dust and noise. Other injuries or fatalities may result from workers operating equipment without adequate training or with a lack of personal protective equipment or extended exposure to outdoor weather resulting in heat-related lethargy.

Mitigation Measures:

- Ensure all equipment is inspected before use for appropriate safe guards and that the machine operators are trained on machine safety; Ensure provision of PPEs, training of site workers and users on OHS.

5.3.7 Noise and Vibration

There will be noise and vibrations generated during the construction phase but it will be no different from that on any other typical construction site. The noise impact during construction is expected to be negative and short-term. Major sources of noises and vibration will come from: drilling during construction equipment to place charges and earthmoving machinery, as well as noise from the work force itself. The major receptors are expected to be the construction workers as well as any immediate neighboring premises.

Mitigations Measures:

- Conduct noise measuring to determine levels and extent of harmful noise and provide PPE (hearing protection) to persons who must operate within or visit the identified high noise areas;
- Investigate the possibility of investing in silencers on machines to reduce the quantity of noise produced;
- Inform local residents of any abnormal noise generating construction activities to minimize disruption to local resident;

5.3.8 Increased incidences of HIV/AIDS and STI's

Due to the influx of migrant workers and the resulting changes in sexual behaviors, there is a chance of escalation of STI's including the deadly HIV/AIDS. There could also be cases of unwanted pregnancies as the migrant workers interact and get into relationships with the local communities. The objective of the HIV/AIDS initiatives would be to reduce the risks of exposure to and spread of the HIV virus in the project area. Major targets would be construction workers, institutional communities and the general members of the community, particularly the youth. Recommended measures are as follows:

Mitigations Measures:

- Review the activities of the beef aggregation and marketing facility construction to integrate with the HIV/AIDS campaigns;
- Develop appropriate training and awareness materials for information, education and communication (IEC) on HIV/AIDS;
- Identify other players (local CBOs, NGOs, and government organizations) on HIV/AIDS for enhanced collaboration; and
- Integrate monitoring of HIV/AIDS preventive activities as part of the project construction supervision. Basic knowledge, attitude and practices are among the parameters to be monitored, and particularly on provision of condoms, status testing and use of ARVs.

5.3.9 Collapse of structures due poor workmanship and environmental factors

In many a times, poor workmanship and the effects of environmental vagaries have caused huge property losses, injuries or even death. Collapse of structures has partly been occasioned by poor workmanship or environmental factors such strong winds, heavy downpour among others.

Mitigations Measures:

- Due diligence and capacity of the contractor should be monitored

- The structures and facilities should be designed in agreement to the requirement of the National Planning and Building regulations, 2014
- The contractor should investigate the strength of the ground onto which the structures are erected. Loose soils should be avoided

5.3.10 Crime Management and Contractor's Security

Construction sites tend to be a target for thieves and vandals because valuable items are left on site for long periods of time. The site is also approximately 20Km from the Somali boarder that is regarded as insecure. This can directly impact the success of a project and diminish the potential profitability of the project under construction. Security is the protection of people and things such as buildings and sites from harm, terror activities, theft, or sabotage and encompasses several components such as physical, personnel, investigations and awareness and information security. Crime prevention on construction sites has become a major concern for building contractors and losses from theft as vandalism and loss of material and equipment can make the difference between a successful project and a failure.

Mitigation Measures

- Install a security fence around the construction site. The gate allowing access to the site should always be manned by a security guard.
- Ensure that all workers on the sites are educated on the policy for crime management and that they are aware of all security procedures.
- Make individual members of the staff personally responsible for the equipment they use.
- Clearly mark all tools and lock them up when not in use.
- The contractor and Supervision Consultant should register in a log all events of a criminal nature that occur at the worksite or are associated with the civil works activities.
- Rely on the security apparatus to provide security to the construction crew and also provide updates about any terrorism activities that may happen in the area so as to avoid adverse impacts.

5.3.11 Child Labour and Protection

The Children Act of Kenya prohibits contractors from "employing children in a manner that is economically exploitative, hazardous, and detrimental to the child's education, harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. It is also important to be vigilant towards potential sexual exploitation of children, especially young girls. The contractor should adopt a 'Child Protection Code of Conduct'; that all staff of the contractor must sign, committing themselves towards protecting children, which clearly defines what is and is not acceptable behavior.

Mitigation Measures

- Ensure no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws;
- Ensure that appropriate disciplinary actions are taken against contractor staff who goes against the code of conduct and engages in any sexual crimes against children.

5.3.12 Effects of Migrant workers

Construction projects often attract labour from communities outside the recipients of the projects. This may be due to a lack of skilled people within the project areas, or due to speculative followers who follow the project seeking employment, seeking to execute business opportunities or seeking to exploit opportunities for criminal or illicit behavior. This inflow of workers is often only temporary, lasting the length of the project, or when excess labour is required. Incoming workers are typically associated with negative impacts. These include:

Mitigation Measures

- Contractor should use the local workforce as much as possible. Depending on the size and the skill level of the local workforce, a share of the workers required for the project may be recruited locally.
- Effective community engagement and strong grievance mechanisms on matters related to labour
- All workers to sign an employment contract including a Code of Conduct governing appropriate behavior in the accommodation facilities.
- The workforce should be sensitized to local social and cultural practices and be educated on the expected behavior and conduct.
- Ensure that the contractor adheres to the mitigation of risks against labour influx. Depending on the risk factor, appropriate mitigation measures may be deployed.

5.3.13 Positive Impacts and Enhancement Measures During Operation

It is anticipated that the operations phase of this project will result in:

i. The project is classified under the livestock value chain and inclusiveness thematic area seeking to improve economic gains of livestock sale through construction of livestock sale yards;
ii. The proposed area has enough land for production. The land is capable of containing pasture farm, cattle crush, biogas plants, cattle troughs and administrative offices.
iii. It was highlighted that Diff Burder Marketing Cooperative Society is a committed group of producers with group constitution and by-laws. In effect, there are structures to govern its operations.
iv. The Diff and Burder areas have high beef population that will serve the intended market.
v. Availability of accessible external markets -the demand for beef is yet to be met
vi. The project area has got long sunshine hours and will utilize solar energy to reduce cost of production for final finishing of stock
vii. There are support structures such as agricultural extension services that will educate farmers on adaptable beef breeds.

5.4 Negative Environmental Impacts

5.4.1 Ground and surface water contamination

Groundwater can be contaminated by the livestock market operations through runoff, leaching from manure and litter that has been improperly spread on land, or through leaks or breaks in storage or containment units. When groundwater is contaminated by pathogenic organisms, a serious threat to

drinking water by Diff and Burder communities can occur. Surface discharges can be caused by heavy storms or floods that can cause overfill, run off into nearby waters. Pollutants can also travel over land or through surface drainage systems to nearby bodies of water. Pathogens survive longer in groundwater than surface water due to lower temperatures and protection from the sun. Even if the contamination appears to be a single episode, viruses could become attached to sediment near groundwater and continue to leach slowly into groundwater;

Mitigation Measure

- Provide drainages within the market and ensure the drainages are channeled to a containment pit;
- Locate the borehole away from the holding pens and holding yards;
- Regularly remove the animal excreta to avoid accumulation to large quantities;
- Install wastewater treatment facility thereby reducing illegal raw sewage discharge to the ground that contaminate groundwater resources through infiltration;
- Random sampling of waste water at designated points to monitor the discharged load;

5.4.2 Air Quality

The primary cause of gaseous emissions is the decomposition of livestock manure, while particulate substances are caused by the movement of animals. The type, amount, and rate of emissions created depends on what state the manure is in (solid, slurry, or liquid), and how it is treated or contained after it is excreted. The most typical pollutants found in air from such facilities are ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, methane, and particulate matter, all of which have varying human health risks.

Mitigation Measure

- Regularly remove the animal excreta to avoid accumulation to large quantities;
- Awareness creation on waste management among the market users;
- Locate administrative offices away from the holding pens;

5.4.3 Greenhouse Gas and Climate Change

Aside from the possibility of lowering air quality in the areas around them, the proposed aggregation and marketing facility also emit greenhouse gases, and therefore contribute to climate change. While carbon dioxide is often considered the primary greenhouse gas of concern, manure emits methane and nitrous oxide which are more potent as greenhouse gases than carbon dioxide, respectively. The type of manure storage system used contributes to the production of greenhouse gases. Manure that is applied to land or soil has more exposure to oxygen and therefore does not produce as much methane).

Mitigation Measures

- A professional engineer must verify that the design and construction of manure, litter and process wastewater storage areas has been completed in accordance with standards and provides adequate storage capacity;
- All input variables to the design must be verified, including, number, sizes, and type of animals, any added water or bedding, and site-specific conditions for all areas contributing storm water runoff;

- The planned period of storage, based on the schedule for emptying the open storage areas to verify that the capacity is adequate and in conformance with schedules outlined;

5.4.4 Insect Vectors and Disease Spread

The livestock market generates wastes and their waste can be breeding grounds for insect vectors. Houseflies and mosquitoes are the most common insects associated. Houseflies breed in manure, while stable and other flies breed in decaying organic material, such as holding pens. Mosquitoes breed in standing water, and water on the edges of manure lagoons can cause mosquito infestations to rise. Flies can change from eggs to adults in only 10 days, which means that substances in which flies breed need to be cleaned up regularly.

Mitigation Measures

- Provide proper drainages at the livestock market and prevent ponding of water at the watering trough locations;
- Animal movement from different regions should be monitored by the responsible authorities to prevent spread
- Herders/ traders should acquire livestock movement permit from the veterinary/public health department before transporting then.
- Animals from areas found to be prone to diseases should be quarantined

5.4.5 Antibiotics

There is strong evidence that the use of antibiotics in animal feed is contributing to an increase in antibiotic-resistant microbes and causing antibiotics to be less effective for humans. Resistant strains of pathogenic bacteria in animals, which can be transferred to humans thought the handling or eating of meat, have increased recently. This is a serious threat to human health because fewer options exist to help people overcome disease when infected with antibiotic-resistant pathogens. The antibiotics often are not fully metabolized by animals, and can be present in their manure. If manure pollutes a water supply, antibiotics can also leech into groundwater or surface water.

Mitigation Measures

- The LMA should continuously sensitize the herders against overdosing of animals with antibiotics that accumulate along the food chain and affect human health along the food chain.
- Ensure the agro-chemical that are going to be sold are those that are recommended by the Veterinary Department;
- No person in any state should distribute or sell to any person any pesticide that is not registered. In addition, pesticide shall be used in accordance with its labelling.

5.4.6 Loss of vegetation due to grazing and trampling by livestock

There will be a convergence of large stock of animals brought for sale during the market day. This will cause competition for the scarce pastures available at the project site and the neighborhood. The livestock population will also impact on the local environment by trampling on fragile vegetation in the neighborhood before being let into the sales yard during the market day.

5.4.7 Effects of pick-up lag

Normally, new development ventures are faced with start-up challenges. The proposed beef collection and aggregation and market development is no exception. There exist inherent risks such as inadequate livestock to sustain the market especially during drought or inadequate buyers due to lack of information on the new market. Other potential risks include clan conflicts as usually witnessed, insecurity among others. This may delay stabilization and fruition of the project goals and may cause apathy on the part of the market actors.

Mitigation Measure

- Aggressive marketing/awareness creation of the project should be given priority
- The market actors should be sensitized on the benefits of using the market
- Security should be provided at the facility given that the site is approximately 20km from the Somali border;

5.4.8 Effects of excess livestock than the carrying capacity of the proposed site

At times, delivery of livestock may exceed the carrying capacity of the market. This may impact negatively to the sellers. It can also cause stress to the animals due to lack of pastures and probably water.

Mitigation Measures

- The market design should factor-in space economics for human and vehicular traffic circulation in the market other than the livestock;
- The number of market days should be increased to respond to the demand;

5.4.9 Exploitation of the herders by brokers (middlemen)

Although a critical market player, middlemen are known of their unscrupulous tendencies. Couple with lack of information and sheer ignorance on the part of the pastoralists, they loss huge amount of income.

Mitigation Measures

- Brokerage at the market should be monitored and any exploitation to the herders should be discouraged. The herders should reap the maximum possible.
- The herders should be trained or be informed of the market dynamics to equip them with the requisite competitive bargaining power

5.4.10 Market infrastructure management and revenue collection issues

The management of the proposed market should be bestowed to rightful manager who will be able to articulate the needs of the pastoral community. The assessment established a weak institutional and organizational framework for the management of the market. The management of the market should be efficient for the sake of realization of the goals of the project.

Mitigation Measures

- The LMA and the County government should amicably resolve the impasse that could ensue due to the management of the market and revenue collection;

- The LMA and the county managers should be trained on various elements of market management and effective revenue collection;
- A co-management formula/model can be explored.

5.5 Negative Social Economic Impacts

5.5.1 Health and Safety of Workers and COVID – 19 on Local Community

During operation and subsequent rehabilitation, the community is exposed to a number of health, safety and welfare concerns. These include slipping and accidental falls, working under height, dust, injury from equipment, tools and unavailability of portable water. Accidents from slippery, sharp edges of the fabricated containers and unstable ground could compromise workers safety. The workers will also need toilet facilities. The COVID – 19 is a highly contagious infectious disease and since consultations are required and training on E&S issues, these also pose a potentially high risk of infection to and among communities. It is important that alternative ways of managing consultations and stakeholder engagement implemented to mitigate the impacts. Further, observation of COVID-19 regulation as stipulated in the public health act Legal Notice 54 of April 2020 are of paramount importance.

Mitigation Measures

- Provide clean water and soap
- Provide certified hand sanitizers
- Ensure anybody entering the site has a face mask and washes hands/sanitize
- Use of thermo-guns to check body temperature and those with above normal referred for further medical attention;
- Avoid concentrating of more than 15 community members at one location. Where more than one person is gathered, maintain social distancing of at least 2 meters;

5.5.2 Child Labour and Protection

The Children Act of Kenya prohibits contractors from "employing children in a manner that is economically exploitative, hazardous, and detrimental to the child's education, harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. It is also important to be vigilant towards potential sexual exploitation of children, especially young girls. Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association should adopt a 'Child Protection Code of Conduct'; that all staff of the Society must sign, committing themselves towards protecting children, which clearly defines what is and is not acceptable behavior.

Mitigation Measures

- Ensure no children are employed at the beef aggregation and marketing facility in accordance with national labour laws.
- Ensure that appropriate disciplinary actions are taken against the Society's staff who goes against the code of conduct and engages in any sexual crimes against children.

5.5.3 Gender Equity, Sexual Harassment and exploitation, and Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Gender based violence and harassment of women can occur at the market place, making the work environment a hostile place for the women. This can take forms such as; Physical abuse including assault; Sexual violence including rape and sexual assault; Sexual harassment; Sexual exploitation and abuse; Verbal and sexist abuse; Psychological abuse, intimidation and threats of violence; Economic and financial abuse. As such, the management of Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association will make efforts to prevent all forms of GBV at the workplace during operation.

Mitigation Measures

- Where possible, with the assistance of the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services facilitate the promotion of cultural preservation;
- Employ and train committed female staff to positions of authority. These will help promote the employment of female staff
- Strive for an equitable distribution of employment opportunities between men and women. Mainstream Gender Inclusivity in hiring of workers as required by Gender Policy 2011 and 2/3 gender rule;
- Provide separate toilets and bathrooms for both male and female workers on site
- The Society should employ and train committed female staff to positions of authority. These will help promote the employment of female staff.

5.5.4 Spread of HIV/AIDS and STI's

During its operation phase, the livestock market facility is likely to attract more people with a resultant change in sexual behaviors. With a thriving market, there is a chance of escalation of STI's including the deadly HIV/AIDS. There could also be cases of unwanted pregnancies as the workers interact and get into relationships with the local communities. The objective of the HIV/AIDS initiatives would be to reduce the risks of exposure to and spread of the HIV virus in the project area.

Mitigations Measures:

- Operations of the beef aggregation and marketing facility plant should be integrated with the HIV/AIDS campaigns;
- Develop appropriate training and awareness materials for information, education and communication (IEC) on HIV/AIDS;
- Identify other players (local CBOs, NGOs, and government organizations) on HIV/AIDS for enhanced collaboration; and
- Provision of condoms to the workers and sensitize on high use of them.
- Integrate monitoring of HIV/AIDS preventive activities as part of the beef aggregation and marketing facility plant operations supervision.

CHAPTER 6: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT & MONITORING PLAN (ESMMP)

6.1 General

Along with the potential impacts presented in this chapter, proposed mitigation measures have also been highlighted for appropriate action. Some impact mitigation has already been proactively addressed in the design, and legal and regulatory framework, while others would be undertaken through considered incorporation in the implementation of the project and guided by the environmental and social management and monitoring plan (ESMMP) developed under this report. The ESMMP provides a general outlay of the activities, associated impacts, mitigation action plans and appropriate monitor able indicators. Implementation timeframes and responsibilities are also defined. The responsibility for the integration of the mitigation measures for the proposed development lies with the Contractor during the construction stage while the Proponent takes over the duty upon commissioning of the project. At every stage, the objective would be to ensure that the specified mitigation measures are implemented.

6.2 Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

The scope of this environmental management plan (ESMMP) document is to give guidelines to all parties involved in construction, maintenance and utilization of the beef aggregation and marketing in fulfillment of environmental and social requirements. The management plan has a long-term objective to ensure that:

(i) Environmental and Social management conditions and requirements are implemented from the start of the project and post construction period, and

(ii) Precautions against damage to environment and property and claims arising from damages are compensated expeditiously.

The table below therefore summarize the Environmental Social Management and Monitoring Plan for this proposed project. It describes the parameters that can be monitored, and suggests how monitoring should be done, how frequently, and who should be responsible for monitoring and action. A total of Ksh **374,000** will be used in the ESMMP. The ESMMP should be shared be shared with the selected contractor for implementation.

Table 3: Environmental & Social Management and Monitoring Plan of the Project

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	**Impact Description**	**Mitigation Description**	**Mitigation Target**	**Implementation Agencies**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Estimated Cost**
Project Phase – Planning and Design						
Approvals, licenses and permits	Non-compliance to statutory requirements leading to conflicts with approving entities such as NEMA, County Government (Public Health departments,	• Acquire all the relevant approvals, licenses and permits before commissioning of the project. • All renewal approvals, licenses and permits should be renewed in time as required by the regulations.	Acquisition of all requisite approvals, licenses and permits to prevent, stop or improvement orders.	Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association, the ultimate managers and KCSAP, Wajir County, LMA.	Proof of all the statutory licenses and permits, improvement orders, stop orders **Frequency:** As provided in the issuance guidelines	As required by the licensees /authorities
Plans and Designs	Insufficient plans and designs that do not capture key elements such as space economics (disabled people, machinery, vehicles and others), local needs, may cause apathy or resistance on the part of the project participants	• The plans and designs should factor - in all requisite design elements as provided the planning and building regulations/code • The design should incorporate the needs, values and desires of the host community	Less congested, easy to access and efficient beef aggregation and market place.	Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association, the ultimate managers and KCSAP, Wajir County, LMA	Plan and design review and visual inspection of the plant upon completion	50,000
Project ownership, stewardship	Conflicts arising from speculation, divergent views and conflict of interests amongst members of Diff Burder	• An agreeable, practicable management/stewardship formulae should be drawn by the stakeholders on the appropriate method/s	Conflict management after the exit of KCSAP assistance	Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association, the ultimate managers	Records on conflicts and meeting records **Frequency**: Continuous	10,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	**Impact Description**	**Mitigation Description**	**Mitigation Target**	**Implementation Agencies**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Estimated Cost**
	Livestock Producer Association	• A conflict resolution strategy should be formulated for conflict management during the project life		and KCSAP, Wajir County		
Construction Phase						
Noise and dust pollution	Noise and dust pollution is likely to be generated by construction plants such as trucks, dumpers, concrete mixers, compressors and pavers among others.	• Switch off engines when not being used. • Operators or workers in noise producing work pieces should be provided with earmuffs or ear plugs • Generators to be well insulated or placed in enclosures to minimize noise levels. • There should be a fully equipped first aid kit on site.	Less dust, noise and protected workers	KCSAP, the contractor and the sub- county public health office, County DOSHS office	Noise and air quality survey reports, visual inspection of the site. **Frequency:** Annually, quarterly	15,000
Physical injuries to workers	Characteristic of any conventional construction works; the workers are normally exposed to hazardous and risky situations and conditions that cause bodily harm and/or even death. Injury can be inflicted due to lack of proper personal protective clothing or equipment or	• The workers at the site should always be provided with appropriate PPEs and should be replenished once they worn out. • The site safety supervisor should put in place stringent measures to promote adherence to use of safety gear (PPEs); • Workers should be insured as per the WIBA, 2007 requirements • The contractor should provide a well-stocked industrial first-aid kit at the site at all times and it should be replenished adequately after use;	Injury-free workstations and work pieces	The contractor, KCSAP, the workers, DOSHS, County government	Records of injuries, PPEs requisition and delivery notes, PPE distribution register. **Frequency:** Continuous	18,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	**Impact Description**	**Mitigation Description**	**Mitigation Target**	**Implementation Agencies**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Estimated Cost**
	unsafe working conditions	• The contractor should adhere to the provisions of the OSHA, 2007 and its subsidiary legislations; • Compliance to the provisions of the EHS management plan to safeguard workers; • A person or two among the workers should have training in first-aid administration				
COVID-19 Pandemic	Spread of COVID-19 amongst workers.	• The Contractors will develop a SOPs for managing the spread of Covid-19 during project execution and submit them for the approval of the Supervision Engineer and the Client before mobilization. The SOPs shall be in line with the World Bank guidance on COVID-19, Ministry of Health Directives and site-specific project conditions; • Mandatory provision and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shall be required for all project personnel • Avoid concentrating of more than 15 persons or workers at one location. • All workers and visitors accessing worksites every day or attending meetings shall be subjected to rapid Covid-19 screening which may include temperature check and other vital signs;	COVID-19 case free environment	The contractor, KCSAP Engineers, Public Health Officers, Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association, NEMA	Toolbox meetings and awareness trainings shall be included in the safety trainings.	10,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	**Impact Description**	**Mitigation Description**	**Mitigation Target**	**Implementation Agencies**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Estimated Cost**
		• Install handwashing facilities with adequate running water and soap, or sanitizing facilities;				
Land scarification and destruction of vegetation	During construction there will be earthworks to level the ground and pave way for construction of the substructure. This will lead to removal of vegetation and exposure of soil to agents of erosion (wind and rain).	• Earthworks should be minimized and where possible avoided. • The project should compensate lost vegetation by planting trees and other types of plants in other parts in the project area. • All cuts, dredges, trenches should be appropriately backfilled.	Maintenance of environmental quality of the project area	The Contractor, KCSAP, County government	Continuous throughout the project, Frequency: During rains	22,000
Solid waste materials	The project is expected to generate solid waste such as debris, soils, iron and steel, timber, sand, paper etc. Accordingly, solid waste must be sorted and residual waste disposed-off in accordance to the EMC (Waste Management) regulations, 2006	• Soils should be used for backfilling • Metal waste should be sorted and stored in secure areas for sale to scrap-metal dealers • The contractor should abide by the provisions of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) regulations, 2006 • All residual waste should be disposed-off in designated sites	Well managed waste or waste free site	KCSAP, County government (public health office), NEMA, the contractor	Site observation and analysis, presence or absence of waste receptacles Frequency: Weekly	12,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	**Impact Description**	**Mitigation Description**	**Mitigation Target**	**Implementation Agencies**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Estimated Cost**
Traffic Impacts and accidents from construction trucks	Un-roadworthy or careless driving can cause accidents by the trucks during construction especially during transportation of containers	• Put signs at the front and the rear of the trucks e.g., WIDE LOAD-KEEP DISTANCE • Notices at the sites warning people prone to accidents. • Erect a construction notification boards on all roads and lanes leading to the site.	Few or no accidents	The Contractor, KCSAP, County Government	Accident or incident records Frequency: Daily	12,000
HIV & AIDS together with STIs Impacts	During project implementation there will be contractors bringing in people from outside the local communities and this poses the danger of spreading HIV/AIDS.	• In conjunction with County Health Officers, sensitize workers and the surrounding communities on awareness, prevention and management of HIV/AIDS. • The contractor should provide quality condoms to personnel on site. • Access to the contractor's camps by outsiders should be strictly controlled	Reduced HIV/AIDs prevalence in the area	KCSAP, Contractor, Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association, Public Health Officers and Workers.	Number of awareness program including VCT services and provision for Condoms, ARVs throughout the project period Frequency: Daily	12,000
Child Labour and Protection	Employing children in a manner that is economically exploitative, hazardous, and detrimental to the child's education,	• Ensure no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws. • Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police.	Site free of child labour	KCSAP, Children's Department, the contractor, Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association Officials	Children employed at site Frequency: Routinely	No cost
Effects of Migrant Workers	Construction projects often attract labour from communities	• Contractor should use the local workforce as much as possible.		KCSAP, Social Services Department, the contractor, Diff	GBV free site, Number of complaints raised,	No cost

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	**Impact Description**	**Mitigation Description**	**Mitigation Target**	**Implementation Agencies**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Estimated Cost**
	outside the recipients of the projects	• Effective community engagement and strong grievance mechanisms on matters related to labour • The workforce should be sensitized to local social and cultural practices and be educated on the expected behavior and conduct • Ensure that the grievance redress mechanisms are adhered to. • Clearly define the GBV requirements and expectations in the bid documents • Display signs around the project that signal to workers and the community that the project site is an area where GBV is prohibited.		Burder Livestock Producer Association Officials	**Frequency:** Daily	
Operation Phase						
Ground and Surface Water Contamination	Groundwater can be contaminated by the livestock market operations through runoff, leaching from manure and litter. Surface discharges can be caused by heavy storms or floods that can cause overfill, run off into nearby waters.	• Provide drainages within the market and ensure the drainages are channeled to a containment pit; • Locate the borehole away from the holding pens and holding yards; • Regularly remove the animal excreta to avoid accumulation to large quantities; • Install wastewater treatment facility thereby reducing illegal raw sewage discharge to the ground that contaminate groundwater resources through infiltration;	Compliance to the Third Schedule of the Water Quality Regulations of 2006	Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association, NEMA, Public Health and County Government, Kenya Veterinary Board.	Application of the Effluent Discharge License from NEMA, Daily visual inspections of effluent generated **Frequency:** Daily	Ksh 100,000 Inclusive of Effluent Discharge License (EDL) Application

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	**Impact Description**	**Mitigation Description**	**Mitigation Target**	**Implementation Agencies**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Estimated Cost**
		• Random sampling of waste water at designated points to monitor the discharged load.				
Air Quality	The primary cause of gaseous emissions is the decomposition of livestock manure, while particulate substances are caused by the movement of animals.	• Regularly remove the animal excreta to avoid accumulation to large quantities; • Awareness creation on waste management among the market users; • Locate administrative offices away from the holding pens;	Fresh air within the market place	Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association, NEMA, Public Health and County Government	Air Quality and inspection records **Frequency:** Daily	30,000
Green House Gas and Climate Change	Manure emits methane and nitrous oxide which are more potent as greenhouse gases than carbon dioxide, respectively. The type of manure storage system used contributes to the production of greenhouse gases	• A professional engineer must verify that the design and construction of manure, litter and process wastewater storage areas has been completed in accordance with standards and provides adequate storage capacity; • All input variables to the design must be verified, including, number, sizes, and type of animals, any added water or bedding, and site-specific conditions for all areas contributing storm water runoff; • The planned period of storage, based on the schedule for emptying the open storage areas to verify that the capacity is adequate and in	Clean and healthy environment	Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association, NEMA, and LMA	Accumulated manure at the market place	5,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	**Impact Description**	**Mitigation Description**	**Mitigation Target**	**Implementation Agencies**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Estimated Cost**
		conformance with schedules outline.;				
Insect Vectors and Disease Spread	The livestock market generates wastes and their waste can be breeding grounds for insect vectors. Houseflies and mosquitoes are the most common insects associated. Houseflies breed in manure, while stable and other flies breed in decaying organic material, such as holding pens.	• Provide proper drainages at the livestock market and prevent ponding of water at the watering trough locations; • Animal movement from different regions should be monitored by the responsible authorities to prevent spread • Herders/ traders should acquire livestock movement permit from the veterinary/public health department before transporting then. • Animals from areas found to be prone to diseases should be quarantined;	Zero spread of diseases and malaria cases	Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association, Public Health and LMA	Ponding of water, reported incidences of disease spread	20,000
Antibiotics	Resistant strains of pathogenic bacteria in animals, which can be transferred to humans thought the handling or eating of meat, have increased recently.	• The LMA should continuously sensitize the herders against overdosing of animals with antibiotics that accumulate along the food chain and affect human health along the food chain. • Ensure the agro-chemical that are going to be sold are those that are recommended by the Veterinary Department; • No person in any state should distribute or sell to any person any pesticide that is not registered. In	Non contaminated meat	Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association and the Veterinary Department	Cases of overdose	8,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	**Impact Description**	**Mitigation Description**	**Mitigation Target**	**Implementation Agencies**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Estimated Cost**
		addition, pesticide shall be used in accordance with its labelling;				
Loss of vegetation due to grazing and trampling by livestock	There will be a convergence of large stock of animals brought for sale during the market day. This will cause competition for the scarce pastures available at the project site and the neighborhood	• Herders should be encouraged to bring their livestock on the market D-day; • The animals should be restricted in the sales yards or the pens as may be appropriate to avoid sporadic grazing outside the market area; • The herders should be sensitized on the effects of degradation of the environment; • Regulations or by-laws should be formulated to control livestock movement in the neighborhood;	Vegetated market place	Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Patches of vegetations	15,000
Effects of Pick-up lag	There exist inherent risks such as inadequate livestock to sustain the market especially during drought or inadequate buyers due to lack of information on the new market;	• Aggressive marketing/awareness creation of the project should be given priority • The market actors should be sensitized on the benefits of using the market • Security should be provided at the facility given that the site is approximately 20km from the Somali border;	Thriving market place	Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Sales records and number of people visiting the workplace	15,000
Child Labour and Protection	Employing children in a manner that is economically exploitative, hazardous, and	• Ensure no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws. • Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among	Site free of child labour	Children's Department, Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association	Children employed at the facility Frequency: Routinely	No cost

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	**Impact Description**	**Mitigation Description**	**Mitigation Target**	**Implementation Agencies**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Estimated Cost**
	detrimental to the child's education,	contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police.		Officials, Kenya Veterinary Board.		
Gender Equity and Sexual Harassment	The construction industry is famously male-centric. Women are under-represented in all construction occupations and professions. This is because of stereotypes promote the idea that women are not tough but rather delicate and can therefore not handle a tough job	• Prepare and enforce a No Sexual Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy, in accordance with national law where applicable. • Strive for an equitable distribution of employment opportunities between men and women. • Provision of gender disaggregated bathing, changing, sanitation facilities • Ensure the contractor follows the Grievance Redress Mechanism	GBV free work site	Social Services Department, Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association Officials and Local Administration, Kenya Veterinary Board.	GBV free site, Number of complaints raised,	50,000
Effects of excess livestock than the carrying capacity.	At times, delivery of livestock may exceed the carrying capacity of the market. This may impact negatively to the sellers. It can also cause stress to the animals due to lack of pastures and probably water;	• The market design should factor-in space economics for human and vehicular traffic circulation in the market other than the livestock; • The number of market days should be increased to respond to the demand;	Uncongested market place	KCSAP, County Livestock Production Office Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association, Ministry of Agriculture	Number of livestock visiting the market Frequency: Continuous	30,000
Exploitation of the herders by middlemen	Middlemen are known of their unscrupulous tendencies. Couple	• Brokerage at the market should be monitored and any exploitation to the herders should be discouraged.	Lack of complaints from herders	Sub County livestock office, Diff Burder Livestock	Presence or absence of the brokers.	No cost

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	**Impact Description**	**Mitigation Description**	**Mitigation Target**	**Implementation Agencies**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Estimated Cost**
	with lack of information and sheer ignorance on the part of the pastoralists, they loss huge amount of income	The herders should reap the maximum possible. • The herders should be trained or be informed of the market dynamics to equip them with the requisite competitive bargaining power.		Producer Association and the County government	Frequency: Continuous	
Decommissioning Phase						
Loss and damage to property	During removal of structures some of property may be destroyed. This may lead to economic loss	• Early information to the affected parties • Sell the recyclables to secondhand dealers	Less or no lost property		Lost or damaged property **Frequency: N/A**	N/A
Waste management	Rock debris, destroyed materials are often left without being attended to.	• Landscape all the affected areas • Collect all the rock debris and other unusable materials to designated sites	Maintained environmental integrity		Degraded or maintained environmental aesthetics **Frequency: -N/A**	
Intrusion of nonconforming activities e.g., industries	Some activities may spring which are not in conformity with the zoning standards of the city	• Should acquire 'change of user' as required by the law • The proponent should lease the land /structures to conforming undertakings	Well planned activities		Absence or presence of conforming activities. **Frequency: N/A**	
Total Cost	**Ksh 434,000**					

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Conclusions and Recommendations

Upon implementation of the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility, Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association will benefit from diverse positive impacts. These impacts include:

- The program is classified under the livestock value chain and inclusiveness thematic area seeking to improve economic gains of livestock sale through construction of livestock sale yards;
- The proposed area has enough land for production.
- It was highlighted that Diff Burder Marketing Cooperative Society is a committed group of producers with group constitution and by laws
- The Diff and Burder areas have high beef population
- Availability of accessible external markets - the demand for beef is yet to be met
- Solar energy to reduce cost of production for final finishing of stock
- Adaptable beef breeds
- Support by Government extension programs to strengthen marketing

The project is also expected to generate negative environmental and social impacts. Some of the key impacts include:

- Conflicts due to divergent views and interests
- Workplace safety and health issues
- Project management and governance issues and
- Environmental integrity issues such as waste management, soil erosion, sanitation and drainage among others

In conclusion, the actual and potential negative impacts can be mitigated during project construction and operation by strict adherence to the Environmental and Social Management Monitoring Plan (ESMMP). The responsibility for the integration of the mitigation measures for the proposed development lies with the Contractor during the construction stage- ESMMP will form part of the contractor's agreement while the Proponent takes over the duty upon commissioning of the project. The proposed project may therefore be implemented since it will increase resilience, stimulate economic growth and improve the livelihood of the vulnerable communities in the project area.

REFERENCES

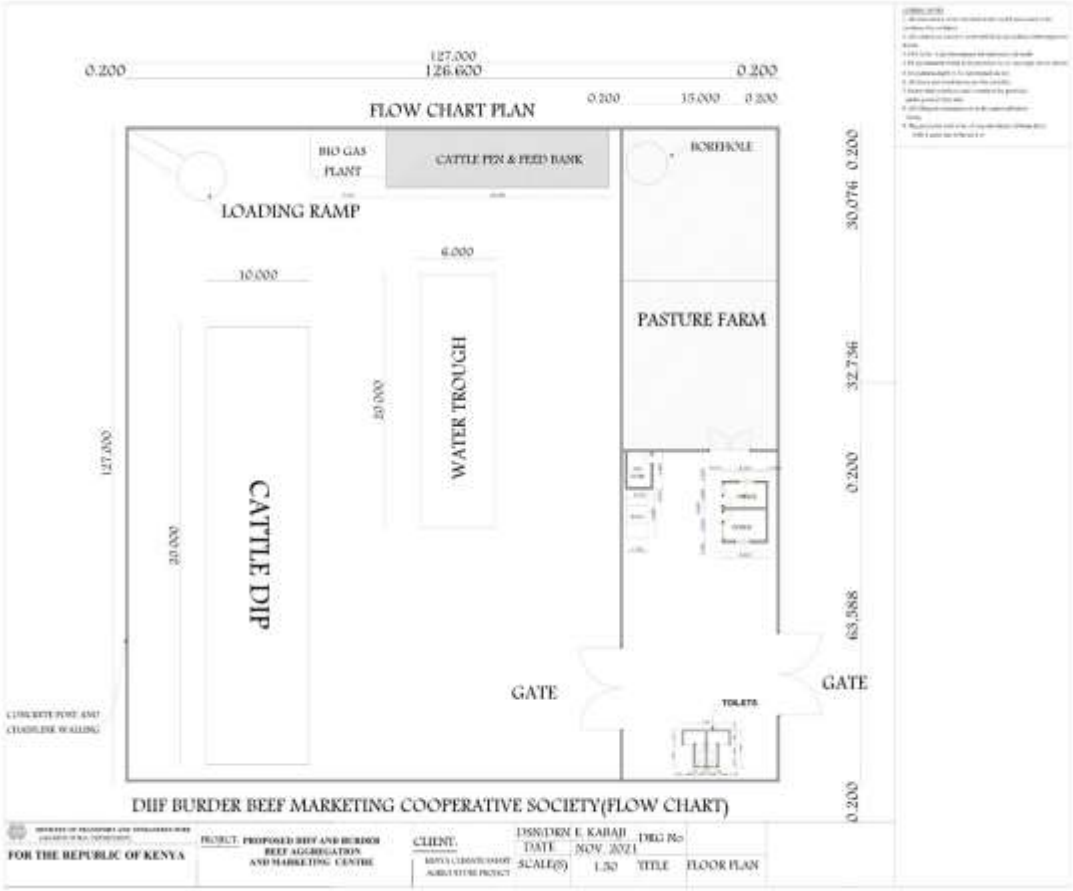
1. Environmental Management and Coordination Act No 8 of 1999
2. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (no. 8 of 1999) Amendment of the Second Schedule, Legal Notice 31 and 32 of 2019.
3. Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations 2003: Legal Notice No.101.
4. The Water Act No 43 of 2016
5. Public Health Act Cap 242
6. Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP), 2017
7. Precipitation CHIRPS (1981-2015) Roads Digital Chart of the World.
8. Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006 Legal Notice No.121

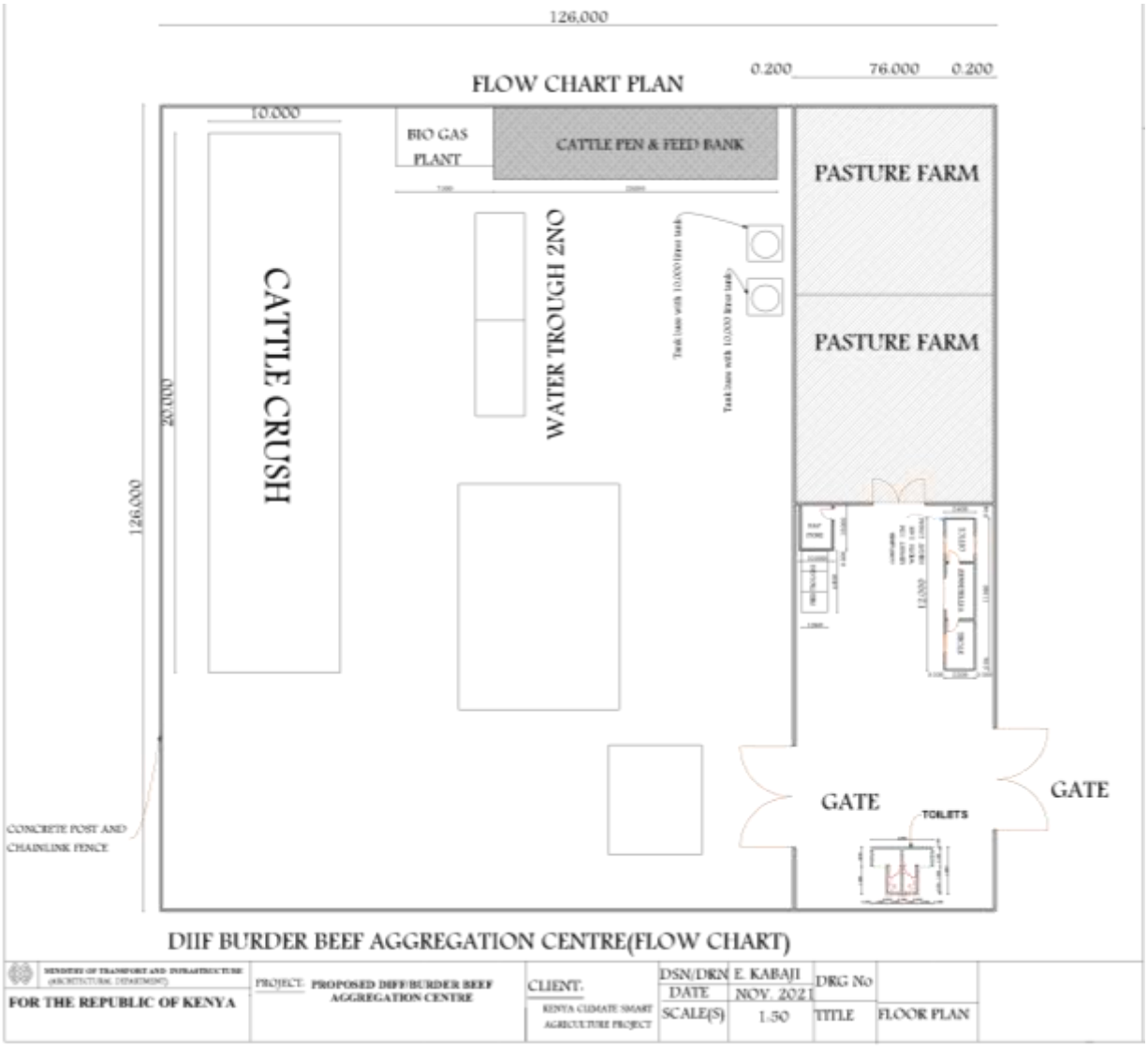
ANNEXES

The following attachments provide supplementary information used in the preparation of this Summary Project Report.

1. Schematic design of the Beef Aggregation and Marketing Facility
2. Screening Checklist
3. List of Participants and Minutes
4. Signed Sampled questionnaires
5. Community Land Resolution Agreement
6. NEMA Registration Certificates

Annex 1: Schematic Drawings




126.000
FLOW CHART PLAN
0.200
76.000
0.200
10.000
BIO GAS PLANT
CATTLE PEN & FEED BANK
PASTURE FARM
PASTURE FARM
CATTLE CRUSH
WATER TROUGH 2NO
20.000
126.000
CONCRETE POST AND CHAINLINK FENCE
GATE
GATE
TOILETS
DIIF BURDER BEEF AGGREGATION CENTRE(FLOW CHART)
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA
PROJECT: PROPOSED DIFF BURDER BEEF AGGREGATION CENTRE
CLIENT: KENYA CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE PROJECT
DSN/DRN E. KABAJI
DATE NOV. 2021
SCALE(S) 1:50
DRG No
TITLE FLOOR PLAN

Annex 2: Screening Checklist

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECK LIST

ESM Producer Organization Screening Checklist

(Producer Organization screening process by benefitting communities/Agencies)

Section A: Background information

Name of County..... WAJIR .....

Name of CPCU /Researcher.... WAJIR .....

Producer Organization location.... BUF .....

Producer Organization name: BUF-BURDER LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Estimated cost (Kshs.)..... 10 M .....

Approximate size of land area available for the producer organization:
..... 3 acres .....

Objectives of the producer organization.... Build capacity of beef producer organizations in value addition and Marketing by December 2023
- Facilitate access to (local) and external Markets through enhanced livestock Marketing information.

Activities/enterprises to be undertaken:
1. Aggregation of beef stock from CIGs/VMGs for better Marketing
2. Create direct links to end markets eg slaughter house.

Financial Year.... 2021/2022 .....

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Section B: Environmental Issues

Will the project:	Yes	No.
Create a risk of increased soil erosion?		✓
Create a risk of increased deforestation?	✓	
Create a risk of increasing any other soil degradation soil degradation?		✓
Affect soil salinity and alkalinity?		✓
Divert the water resource from its natural course/location?		✓
Cause pollution of aquatic ecosystems by sedimentation and agro-chemicals, oil spillage, effluents, etc.?		✓
Introduce exotic plants or animals?		✓
Involve drainage of wetlands or other permanently flooded areas?		✓
Cause poor water drainage and increase the risk of water-related diseases such as malaria?		✓
Reduce the quantity of water for the downstream users?		✓
Result in the lowering of groundwater level or depletion of groundwater?		✓
Create waste that could adversely affect local soils, vegetation, rivers and streams or groundwater?		✓
Reduce various types of livestock production?		✓
Affect any watershed?		✓
Focus on Biomass/Bio-fuel energy generation?		✓

If the answers to any of the above is 'yes', please include an EMP with sub-project application.

Section C: Socio-economic Issues

Will the project:	**Yes**	**No**
Displace people from their current settlement?		✓
Interfere with the normal health and safety of the worker/employee?		✓
Reduce the employment opportunities for the surrounding communities?		✓
Reduce settlement (no further area allocated to settlements)?		✓
Reduce income for the local communities?		✓
Increase insecurity due to introduction of the project?		✓
Increase exposure of the community to HIV/AIDS?		✓
Induce conflict?		✓
Have machinery and/or equipment installed for value addition?	✓	
Introduce new practices and habits?	✓	
Lead to child delinquency (school drop-outs, child abuse, child labour, etc.?		✓
Lead to gender disparity?		✓
Lead to poor diets?		✓

Lead to social evils (drug abuse, excessive alcohol consumption, crime, etc.)?		✓

Section D: Natural Habitats

Will the project:	**Yes**	**No**
Be located within or near environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species		✓
Adversely affect environmentally sensitive areas or critical habitats – wetlands, woodlots, natural forests, rivers, etc.)?		✓
Affect the indigenous biodiversity (Flora and fauna)?		✓
Cause any loss or degradation of any natural habitats, either directly (through project works) or indirectly		✓
Affect the aesthetic quality of the landscape?	✓	
Reduce people's access to the pasture, water, public services or other resources that they depend on?		✓
Increase human-wildlife conflicts?		✓
Agrochemical use		✓
Will the project:		
Involve the use of pesticides or other agricultural chemicals, or increase existing use?		✓
Cause contamination of watercourses by chemicals and pesticides?		✓
Cause contamination of soil by agrochemicals and pesticides?		✓
Experience effluent and/or emissions discharge?		✓
Export produce? Involve annual inspections of the producers and unannounced inspections?	✓	
Require scheduled chemical applications?		✓
Require chemical application even to areas distant away from the focus?		✓
Require chemical application to be done by vulnerable group (pregnant mothers, chemically allergic persons, elderly, etc.)?		✓
Use irrigation system in its implementation?		✓

If the answers to any of the above is 'yes', please include an EMP with sub-project application.

Section E: Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals.

This questionnaire will be used with the farmers groups for purpose of implementing the IPMF

1) Pest Control practices N/A

a) Do you use any pesticides to control pests (Insects, diseases, weeds) of crops each season?

Yes No If yes, Name them:	Name of pesticide	Name of pest, disease, weed controlled	Number of times applied/ season	When did you apply (growth stage or month) Quantity purchased

3

If No, WHY?

b)If you use any of the above pesticide types, do you keep records of the: N/A

Application location: Yes..... No.....

Date of application: Yes..... No.....

Pesticide product trade name: Yes.....No.....

Operator name: Yes..... No.....

If No, WHY?

.....

.....

c) How do you decide when to use the pesticides (tick all that apply)? N/A

(i) We use pesticides at regular intervals throughout the season (calendar)

(ii) We use pesticides when we see pests in the field (control)

(iii) We use pesticides after field sampling and finding a certain number of pests and certain level of damage (scouting)

(iv) Told by someone to apply (specify who)

(v) Other(specify)

d) Do you use a knapsack sprayer? Yes..... No..... N/A

If yes?

(i) Do you own it? Yes..... No.....

(ii) Do you rent it? Yes..... No.....

(iii) Do you borrow it? Yes..... No.....

e) From your experience, are there any negative/harmful effects of using pesticides? N/A
Yes.....No.....

f) If yes, list the negative effects:

(i).....

(ii) .....

(iii).....

(iv).....

(v).....

(g) Do you use any kind of protective clothing while applying or handling pesticides? Yes No N/A

Why?.....

h) If YES, what kind?

2. Knowledge of pesticide handling and storage (tick one in each row) N/A

a) Do you read labels on the pesticide container before using?

Sometimes Always Never

b) How often do you wear protective clothing and other accessories like nasal mask, eye goggles, and boots when applying the pesticides?

Sometimes Always Never

c) Do you mix pesticides with your hands?

Sometimes Always Never

d) Do you observe the pre-harvest waiting periods after applying the pesticides?

Sometimes Always Never

e) After spraying, do you wait 12 hours before entering the field?

Sometimes Always Never

f) Do you store pesticides in a secure, sound and well-ventilated location?

Sometimes Always Never

g) Do you make a cocktail before applying the pesticides? (i.e., mix more than one chemical and apply them at once?)

Sometimes Always Never

h) Where do you store your pesticides? N/A

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Why do you store them there?

i) What do you do with your pesticide containers after they are empty? N/A

j)Do you know of any beneficial insects(insects that eat harmful insects)? Yes.....No.....

k) If yes, name them:

i) .....

ii) .....

iii) .....

3. Pesticides and Health

Do you find that pesticide application is affecting the health of? N/A

a) Persons regularly applying pesticides?

Sometimes Always Never

b) Persons working in fields sprayed with pesticides

Sometimes Always Never

c) Persons harvesting the produce

Sometimes Always Never

4. Options to Pesticides

a) From your experience, are you aware of other methods for controlling insects diseases and/or weeds besides pesticides? Yes..... No..... N/A

b)If yes, describe the practices:

i)

ii)

iii)

iv

5. Information

a)What information do you think you need for improving your crop production and marketing? N/A

6

.....

.....

.....

6. Training

a) Have you ever received any training on any of the following topics related to crop production? N/A

Integrated Pest Management Yes..... No.....

No. of times/past yr. .....

b).Pesticide Usage Yes..... No.....

No. of times/past yr. .....

c).Pesticide Safety Yes..... No.....

No. of times/past yr. .....

d).Insect Identification Yes..... No.....

No. of times/past yr. .....

e).Disease Identification Yes..... No.....

No. of times/past yr. .....

f).Quality aspects of production Yes..... No.....

No. of times/past yr.....

7) Is there anything else that you want us to know about your crop production? N/A

If the answer to the above is 'yes', please consult the IPM that has been prepared for the project.

Section F: Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups meeting requirements for OP 4.10

Are there:	Yes	No.
People who meet requirements for OP 4.10 living within the boundaries of, or near the project?	✓	
Members of these VMGs in the area who could benefit from the project?	✓	

7

VMGs livelihoods to be affected by the sub project?		✓

If the answer to any of the above is 'yes', please consult the VMGF that has been prepared for the project

Section G: Land Acquisition and Access to Resources

Will the project:	Yes	No.
Require that land (public or private) be acquired (temporarily or permanently) for its development?	✓	
Use land that is currently occupied or regularly used for productive purposes (e.g. gardening, farming, pasture, fishing locations, forests)		✓
Displace individuals, families or businesses?		✓
Result in temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees and pasture land?		✓
Adversely affect small communal cultural property such as funeral and burial sites, or sacred groves?		✓
Result in involuntary restriction of access by people to legally designated parks and protected areas?		✓
Be on monoculture cropping?		✓

If the answer to any of the above is 'yes', please consult the mitigation measures in the ESMF, and if needed prepare a (Resettlement Action Plan) RAP.

Section H: Proposed action

(i) Summarize the above:	(ii) Guidance
All the above answers are 'No' There is at least one 'Yes'	• If all the above answers are 'No', there is no need for further action; • If there is at least one 'Yes', please describe your recommended course of action (see below).

(iii) Recommended Course of Action

If there is at least one 'Yes', which course of action do you recommend?

.....

.....

.....

.....

CPCU and County Director of Environment (CDE) will provide detailed guidance on mitigation measures as outlined in the ESMF; and Specific advice is required from CDE and CPCUs regarding sub-project specific EIA(s) and also in the following area(s)

All sub-project applications/proposals MUST include a completed ESMF checklist. The KCSAP CPCU and CDE will review the sub-project applications/proposals and the CDEs will sign off. The proposals will then be submitted to NPCU for clearance for implementation by communities in the proposed subprojects.

Expert Advice

The National Government through the Department of Monuments and Sites of the National Museums of Kenya can assist in identifying and, mapping of monuments and archaeological sites; and Sub-project specific ESIAs, if recommended, must be carried out by experts registered with NEMA and be followed by monitoring and review. During the process of conducting an EIA the proponent shall seek views of persons who may be affected by the sub-project. The WB policy set out in OP 4.01 requires consultation of sub-project affected groups and disclosure of EIA's conclusions. In seeking views of the public after the approval of the sub-project, the proponent shall avail the draft ESIA report at a public place accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs/CSOs.

Completed by:

Name: Abdirahab Muhumed

Position / Community : Chairman - P.D

Date: 20/10/2021

Field Appraisal Officer (CDE): Hnga Godho

Signature: .....

Date: 21/10/2021

CPR recommended

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA) 21 OCT 2021 COUNTY DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENT P. O. Box 366-70200 WAJIR

DIIS - Burder livestock

PARTICIPANT LIST

Activity. SPR Public Participation and stakeholder Consultation ....Date. 3/11/2021
for (DIIS - Burder Livestock livestock Producers Association)

S/NO	NAME	P/NO/ID/NO	GENGER	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NO.	SIGN
1	Abdis Salah Mohamed	24841852	M	DIIS Burder livestock Producer Association	0720857676	
2	Abdullahi Diriye	34372696	M	"		
3	Sirat Issack Bulle	21529725	M	"		
4	Mohamed Adan	34783897	M	"		
5	Ahmed Abdullahi	23454581	M	"		
6	Lubi Ahmed Abdiglahi	20938588	F	"		
7	Abdiwahab Mohamed Duhi	22427689	M	"		
8	Halima Mohamed	2069119	F	"		
9	Abdiaziz Diriye Musa	34461865	M	"		
10	Abdiwahid Bashar	36237259		"	0705698446	
11	Mohamed Adan	34783897		"	0724119688	
12	Abdimalik Diriye Musa	34461865		"	0715192324	
13	Mohamed Ibrahim Hassan	31003182		"	0745554906	MOHAMED
14	Bare Diriye Musa	26034225		"	0711214516	

Annex 3: List of Participants and Minutes

Diif - Burder livestock

PARTICIPANT LIST

Activity: SPR Public Participation and stakeholder Consultation for Diif - Burder livestock producers association Date: 3/11/2021

S/NO	NAME	P/NO/ID/NO	GENGER	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NO.	SIGN
15	Abdullahi Abdi Shuriye	37369037	M	Diif - Burder livestock producer association	0724498167	
16	Garat Gabow Bare	30995112	M	"	0729498804	
17	Khalid Ahmed Haji	26023604	M	"	0727430606	
18	Mohamed Khalif Mohamed	30983156	M	"	0726478794	
19	Alinur Mohamed Areo	38993445	M	"	0717066675	
20	Salat Gabow Bare	25868079	M	"	0723301348	
21	Hassan Yussuf Khalif	34309345	M	"	0721786970	
22	Abdullahi A. Gader	33986378	M	"	0722936192	
23	Sumane Ismail	27018543	M	"	0729294629	
24	Haji Hillow	35756671	M	"	0720995197	
25	Mohamed Abdi	27726979	M	"	0794200959	
26	Mohamed Kalil Abdi	27716389	M	"	0743566867	
27	Abdi Malik Muse	73554805	M	"	1136444443	
28	Abdi Salan Omar	71740921	M	"	0795554806	

DIIF - BURDER LIVESTOCK

PARTICIPANT LIST

Activity: ESPR Public Participatin and Stakeholder Consultation for... Date: 3/11/2021
DIIF - Burder Livestock Prearers Association

S/NO	NAME	P/NO/ID/NO	GENGER	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NO.	SIGN
29	Amran Adan Gedi	14304628	F	DIIF Burder livestock prarers Association	0743045428	AMRAN
30	Fachiya Dubow Abdille	74423079	F	"	0704423079	FAD
31	Arfac Ali Abdi	34688977	F	"	0720371305	
32	Bishara Mohamed Muse	30698868	F	"	0795663988	
33	Arfan Mohamed Deron	34071686	F	"	0728792872	
34	Rahma mohamud Osman	34251298	F	"	0724317557	
35	Hajira Abdullahi	33924185	F	"	0714000119	
36	Khadija Mohamed Jerow	37370619	F	"	0795528490	
37	Eli Ahmed Ibrahim	34325325	M	"	0757795875	
38	Hassan Abdi mohamed	27776389	M	"	0726346656	
39	Ibrahim Hussein haji	33003739	M	"	0799558376	
40	Ahmed Abdullahi	23434581	M	"	0722409001	
41	Ahmed Abdi	38217018	M	"	11543551	
42	Abdullahi Sheriff	27012087	M	"	0727543698	

BIIF - Burder

PARTICIPANT LIST

Activity. SPR Public Partiapatin and Stakeholder Consultation for Date. 3/11/2021
(BIIF - Burder Livestock Producer Association)

S/NO	NAME	P/NO/ID/NO	GENGER	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NO.	SIGN
43	Hassan Abdi Mohamed	27276389	M	BIIF-Burder Livestock Padrie Association	0723518760	
44	Ahmed Abdi Abdi	34712729	M	"	0725545111	
45	Omar Mohamud Ibrahim	37458571	M	"	0714000 A5	
46	Sahardid Abdi Mohamed	34575602	M	"	0725503577	
47	Harden Hussein	32387875	M	"	0729488635	
48	Abdikadir Ahmed M.	30993278	M	"	-	
49.	Kadra Abdi Noor	32309184	F	"	-	

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING HELD AT DIFF BURDER LIVESTOCK PRODUCER ASSOCIATIONLTD OFFICES IN DIFF ON 4th NOVEMBER 2021 AT 10:05AM

In attendance

1. Mohumed Hassan — KCSAP ESSO
2. Huqa Getho — NEMA, Wajir County
3. Abdiladif Ahmed — ESIA EXPERT
4. Calvince Ochieng — ESIA EXPERT
5. D.K Muthaura — Sociologist
6. Community consisting of groups below:

Category	Male	Female
Elderly	0	1
Adult	17	13
Youth	15	2
People With Disability	1	0
Total	33	16

Agenda:

1. Introductions
2. Assessment of Environmental Impacts of the Beef Aggregation and Marketing Project
3. Question and Answers Session
4. AOB

Preliminaries: Welcoming Remarks by Committee Chairman

The meeting commenced at 10.10 am with a prayer led by one of the committee members. The Ward Administrator then began by thanking the community for finding time to gather for the meeting and asked the community to freely give their views with regard to the environmental impacts of the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility. He then welcomed the area Chief for opening remarks

Minute 1/4/11/2021: Area Chief, Diff Location

The area Chief introduced himself and outlined the background of the project and how far the project had gone. He reminded the community that some reports were necessary for the success of the project and this included the environmental and social impact assessment. As such, he encouraged the community to air their concerns as far as environmental issues were concerned. The chief was happy for the project was on its final touches. The Chief again introduced all the community leaders and later asked the Environmental Consultant to continue with the program. He asked the community to remain patient for the session and to feel free to air their concerns as far as the project was concerned.

Minute 2/4/11/2021: Environmental Consultant's Remarks

The consultant started by saying that the objective of the public participation was to identify the environmental and social impacts of the beef aggregation and marketing project. He added that public participation was a principle of governance in conformity to NEMA Regulations in addition to World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Regulations. He outlined the methodology of the exercise which included two sessions. The first session was the completion of the questionnaires at individual level while the second session was a focussed group discussion in form of a Baraza where the consultant posed several questions with regard to the proposed livestock market project. The completed questionnaires with specific environmental issues are provided while the table below shows response from some of the questions posed by the consultant and the community.

Question	Name of Respondent	Answer
Does the community know about the project	Abdiwahab Muhumed Dahir	He is the appointed chairman of the committee representing the community and he acknowledged that the community was aware of the project through the various meetings they have had with the KCSAP officials. He also added that the community was eager to have the beef aggregation and marketing facility.
Did you discuss the Beef Aggregation and Marketing Project with the project team	Hassan Abdi Mohamed	Yes. Before the organization started selling livestock in Diif market, they were either taken to Wajir or Dagahaley markets. In all these markets, it's noted that the PO had inadequate market information on livestock prices as well as on the performance and efficiency of the livestock marketing system which left it exposed to exploitation by traders and middlemen.
What are the alternatives to the project	Ahmed Abdi Abdi Omar Mohamed Ibrahim	We are a pastoralist community who rely on livestock and we have no other economic activity that can generate income. He supported the development noting that most of his parents are livestock herders and rely on sale of livestock to pay school fees. He however proposed that the design of the market consider siting the entrance and exit away from the manyattas
Where and on whose land will the market be constructed	Abdiwahab Muhumed Dahir	The land on which the beef aggregation and marketing centre will be done is community land already demarcated and set for the proposed activities. The land is currently bear and does not have any

		habitations. As such, there will be no relocation of the indigenous Diff community
What are some of the environmental and social impacts that you foresee from the proposed beef aggregation and marketing project.	Community	• The program is classified under the livestock value chain and inclusiveness thematic area seeking to improve economic gains of livestock sale through construction of livestock sale yards; • The proposed area has enough land for production. • It was highlighted that Diff Burder Marketing Cooperative Society is a committed group of producers with group constitution and by laws • The Diff and Burder areas have high beef population • Availability of accessible external markets -the demand for beef is yet to be met • Availability of adaptable beef breeds • Support by Government extension programs to strengthen marketing

Minute 3/4/11/2021: Closing Remarks and General Comments from the Community Chairman

There being no matters arising, the meeting was closed at 1:30 pm with a word of prayer after which the Chairmen walked the team around to show the market beacons. He thanked the leaders and the community for their participation and requests them to support the project implementation.

Signed By

Calvince Ochieng: _____

Lead Expert

Date: _____4/11/2021**_____**

Confirmed By

Abdiwahab Muhumed Dahir: _____

Chairman

Date: _____4/11/2021_____

Annex 4: Public Questionnaires

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BEEF AGGREGATION AND MARKETING FACILITY FOR DIFF BURDER LIVESTOCK PRODUCER ASSOCIATION IN DIFF WARD, DIFFSUB COUNTY

The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) is a Government of Kenya project jointly supported by the World Bank. The development objective of KCSAP is to increase agricultural productivity and enhance resilience /copying mechanisms to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response. To achieve this goal, the Producer Organization, Diff Burder Livestock Producer Association has been funded by KCSAP to construct a beef aggregation and marketing facility within Diff Location. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is a statutory requirement under the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations of 2003. Public participation and consultation are a key input in this process. Consultations are held with members of the immediate community; and the interested/affected parties, in order to obtain their views regarding the Proposed Project. As a valuable stakeholder, we kindly seek your comments regarding the proposed project activities and operations that you consider impacting on the socio-economic aspects and environment.

Name of Stakeholder:	Mohamed Aden	**ID No:**	34783697
Contacts:	-	**Date:**	4.11.21
Name of Organization:	Diff-Burder	**Signature:**	

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? **YES** **NO**. If **YES** mention.

Dust pollution during construction and there can be odour especially during rains

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDs, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? **YES** **NO**. If yes, mention.

There will would lead to capacity building especially through trainings

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility?

Waste management at the market

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BEEF AGGREGATION AND MARKETING FACILITY FOR DIFF BURDER LIVESTOCK PRODUCER ASSOCIATION IN DIFF WARD, DIFFSUB COUNTY

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Name of Stakeholder:	Sirat Issack Bulle	**ID No:**	21529725
Contacts:		**Date:**	4-11-21
Name of Organization:	DIFF-BURDER	**Signature:**	

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? **YES** **NO**. If **YES** mention.

There will be vegetation clearing due to overgrazing and can result to soil erosion

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDs, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? **YES** **NO**. If yes, mention.

Employment and youths will get jobs especially those who escort animals to the markets

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility?

Spread of diseases within the market

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BEEF AGGREGATION AND MARKETING FACILITY FOR DIFF BURDER LIVESTOCK PRODUCER ASSOCIATION IN DIFF WARD, DIFFSUB COUNTY

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Name of Stakeholder:	Ahmed Abdullahi	**ID No:**	20935588
Contacts:		**Date:**	4/11/21
Name of Organization:	Diff-Border	**Signature:**	

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? **YES** **NO**. If **YES** mention.

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDs, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? **YES** **NO**. If yes, mention

There can be child labour especially on market days as the area is largely inhabited by pastoralists who are livestock keepers

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility?

Drainage is an issue at the market especially during rains

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BEEF AGGREGATION AND MARKETING FACILITY FOR DIFF BURDER LIVESTOCK PRODUCER ASSOCIATION IN DIFF WARD, DIFFSUB COUNTY

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Name of Stakeholder:	AHMED ABDULLAHI	**ID No:**	23634581
Contacts:	-	**Date:**	4.11.21
Name of Organization:	DIFF BURDER	**Signature:**	

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? **YES** **NO**. If **YES** mention.

NOISE
ODUOR

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDs, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? **YES** **NO**. If yes, mention.

EMPLOYMENT
WOMENS EMPOWERMENT ECONOMICALLY

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility?

NONE

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BEEF AGGREGATION AND MARKETING FACILITY FOR DIFF BURDER LIVESTOCK PRODUCER ASSOCIATION IN DIFF WARD, DIFFSUB COUNTY

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Name of Stakeholder:	Abdullahi Diriye	**ID No:**	34372696
Contacts:		**Date:**	4/11/21
Name of Organization:	Diff-Burder	**Signature:**	

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? **YES** **NO**. If **YES** mention.

Smell from livestock excreta especially after it has started to operate.

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDs, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? **YES** **NO**. If yes, mention.

It will empower local people economically as it is used to educate children Selling of cows.

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility?

/

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

Ensure proper waste Management

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BEEF AGGREGATION AND MARKETING FACILITY FOR DIFF BURDER LIVESTOCK PRODUCER ASSOCIATION IN DIFF WARD, DIFFSUB COUNTY

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Name of Stakeholder:	Abdi Salah Mohamed	**ID No:**	21841882
Contacts:	0720657676	**Date:**	9/8/21
Name of Organization:	Diff Burder livestock	**Signature:**	

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? **YES** **NO** If **YES** mention.

There will be improved safety as animals will be held in pens and will not stray

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDs, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? **YES** **NO.** If yes, mention.

Employment opportunities, Business opportunities

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility?

Include women in the allocation of slots

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

Train all the leaders on marketing of livestock

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

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Name of Stakeholder:	Mohamed Noorahur Hassan	**ID No:**	3[illegible]182
Contacts:	0795948806	**Date:**	
Name of Organization:	Diff-Burder	**Signature:**	

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? **YES** **NO**. If **YES** mention.

Straying animals are a health and safety hazard to kids.

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDs, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? **YES** **NO**. If yes, mention.

The local people will be empowered economically and it is good because a majority are livestock keepers

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility?

/

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

/

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BEEF AGGREGATION AND MARKETING FACILITY FOR DIFF BURDER LIVESTOCK PRODUCER ASSOCIATION IN DIFF WARD, DIFFSUB COUNTY

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Name of Stakeholder:	Abdiaziz Diriye	**ID No:**	34461865
Contacts:		**Date:**	4/11/21
Name of Organization:	Dff - Burder	**Signature:**	

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? **YES** **NO** If **YES** mention.

Dust generation especially during market days

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDs, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? **YES** **NO.** If yes, mention.

There should be gender consideration especially when allocating space during market days

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed beef aggregation and marketing facility?

fast track the project so that we can enjoy its benefits

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community

Annex 5: Community Land Resolution and Agreement Form

Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
Office of the County Project Coordinator – KCSAP Wajir.
P.O. Box 33-70100 Wajir.

COMMUNITY LAND RESOLUTION AND AGREEMENT FORM

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Project Name:	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
Name of Investment:	Diff-Border livestock Producers Organisation
Project Location:	Diff
GPS Coordinates:	Latitude: 1°0'9"N Longitude: 40°58'14"E
Estimated cost of the investment:	10M
Source of Funding:	IDA
Financial Year:	2021/2022

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

1. We the residents/users of the investment area (specify) ..... discussed and agreed that, ... Shall be site of the proposed .....and that:
2. We all are aware of the Kenya Climate Smart Project and this proposed sub-project at .....,
3. 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 negative impacts onparticular individuals using the land will be addressed by the community, and noalternative claims will be made later on the land.
4. We all have no problem with the site of the investment and its conversion to public land.
5. We have all agreed unanimously that the project implementation should continue.
6. We will all allow other neighboring and cross-border communities access to the investment as agreed between elders of both communities.
7. We all shall strive to peacefully resolve any conflicts with other communities concerningthe investment and that we would strive to peacefully co-exist and resolve any conflictarising out of the investment facility following due process provided by the laws of Kenya.
8. The land to be donated was identified in consultation with all residents and users of the land?
9. We all understand the likely impacts of proposed activities on donated land.
10. We all understand that the community could have refused this investment.
11. 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.
12. We all agreed that we not require any monetary or non-monetary benefits or incentives as a condition for the donation.
13. The land being donated will not reduce the remaining land area to a level below that required to maintain the livelihoods of occupiers and users of land at current levels andwill not require the relocation of any household.
14. If any structure will be moved or any access to land be limited as a result of the subproject, the individual affected will be compensated so their livelihood will be unaffected.
15. The land is free of encumbrances or encroachment and is not claimed by any individualand its ownership is not contested.

We have been designated by the community of (Diif)

Confirm the above information to be true and that we have resolved to abide by ALL terms of thisagreement. (Please attach minutes of community meeting, where the community agreed to theuse and conversion of this land for this purpose).

S/NO.	NAME	VILLAGE/LOCATION	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE
1.	Omar Mohamed Mohamed	Diif	1325648	
2.	Hussein Bullow Abdi	Diif	21594960	
3.	Suyad Mohamed Hussein	Diif	6825824	
4.	Madina Dube Hassan	Diif	0037637	
5	Adan Bulle. Maalim		11172778	

Witnessed on this ..... Day of ..... in the Year.....: by:

1. Area Chief

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	SALAT Bulle Abdi	24775960	ASSISTANT CHIEF DIIF SUB - LOCATION WAJIR SOUTH Date:.....

2. Town Administrator

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	ABDI ADMED KALI	11781644	TOWN ADMINISTRATOR DIIF Date:..... P.O. BOX 800610-00100, NAIROBI

3. County Government (Physical Planning Department)

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	Abdullahi Hassan	27280625	COUNTY PHYSICAL PLANNER P. O. BOX 395 -70200, WAJIR Date 21/10/2021

4. Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project , Coordinator

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	ABDINOOR ISSACK MUSA	21927462	COUNTY PROJECT COORDINATOR KENYA CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE PROJECT (KCSAP) P. O. BOX 33-70200, WAJIR SIGN DATE 21/10/2021

5. County Department Relevant to the project e.g. Water/Livestock Production etc.

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	Dayba Hassan Abdi	29024097	COUNTY DIRECTOR CO-OPERATIVE P. O. BOX 9-70200, WAJIR

Annex 6: Expert's Practicing License

FORM 7 (r.15(2))

nema
mazingira yetu | ulai wetu | wajibu wetu

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY(NEMA)

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/AUDIT (EIA/EA) PRACTICING LICENSE

License No : NEMA/EIA/ERPL/13766

Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/18244

M/S **Calvince Ochieng Onginjo**
(individual or firm) of address

P.O. Box 30902 - 00100, Nairobi

is licensed to practice in the capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) **Lead Expert** registration number **2666**

in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387.

Issued Date: **1/20/2021** Expiry Date: **12/31/2021**

Signature.....

(Seal)
Director General
The National Environment Management Authority

P.T.O.

ISO 9001: 2008 Certified