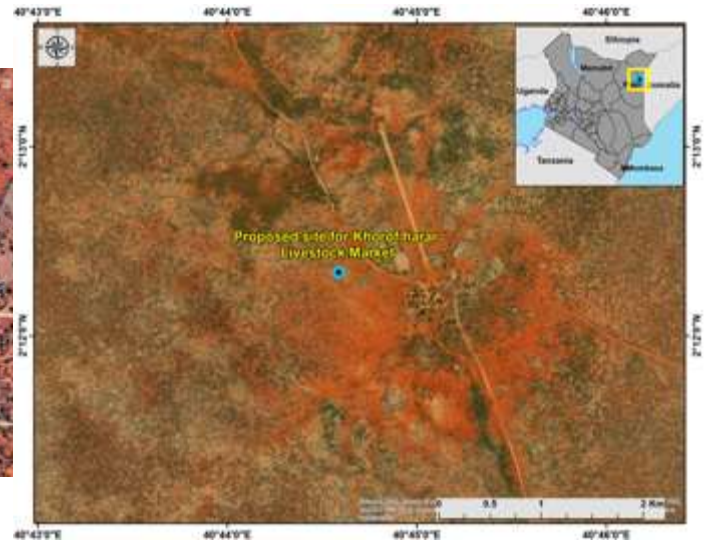




ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) REPORT/ SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT (SPR)

THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE KHOROF HARAR LIVESTOCK MARKET AT KSH. 19,726,035.00



Proposed project site GPS Coordinates 2.2056,40.7431

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ESIA /EA Lead Expert

SUBMITTED TO NEMA WAJIR COUNTY

June 21

CERTIFICATION

This ESIA /SPR has been prepared by ESIA /EA Lead Experts Mr. Elijah Iwevo Reg. No. 6521 ([Annex 9](#)) The report has been done with diligence by the World Bank safeguards policy, the EMCA1999 (*Amended, 2015*) and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2003. I undersigned, certifying that the particulars in this report are correct and righteous to the best of our knowledge.

PROPONENT

On behalf of Khorof Harar community, Khorof Harar Ward, Wajir East Sub-County in Wajir County

Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP)
P.O BOX 545-70200,
WAJIR COUNTY

Signature



Date: **23 April 2023.**

Abdinoor Musa

Project Coordinator

Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP)

Wajir County.

ESIA/EA LEAD EXPERT:

Signature:



Date: **23 April 2023**

1. Elijah Iwevo
NEMA Expert (Reg. No. 6521).
-

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The ESIA/Audit Experts are grateful to the project proponent –KCSAP Wajir County and Khorof Harar community for commissioning to conduct this environmental impact assessment concerning the proposed project. I wish to thank the community leaders that supported the organization of the community members during public participation and stakeholder consultation. I would like to acknowledge all Khorof Harar community members and elders who participated in the public consultation for their cooperation and contributions. I further acknowledge the support, either direct or indirect, from the various parties who assisted the ESIA/EA experts' team towards the successful completion of this ESIA report. They include KCSAP coordinator Mr. Abdinoor I. Musa and CESSCO Mr. Muhumed Hassan Ali. Finally, I wish to recognize and appreciate the efforts and inputs of the reviewers at the county, NPCU and the World Bank Group for reviewing this document to the required standards.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

CESSCO	County Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CDC	Center for disease control
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COVID 19	CoronaVirus Disease 2019
CPMU	Community Project Management Committee
EA	Environmental Audit
EMCA	Environmental Management Coordination Act
ESIA	Environmental Social and Impact Assessment
ESMonP	Environmental and social monitoring plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
LMA	Livestock Marketing Association
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NEC	National Environmental Council
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
PDO	Project Development Objective
PPE/C	Personal Protective Equipment and Clothing –
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SPR	Summary Project Report
SPR	Summary project report
VMGs	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Khorof Harar (GPS coordinates 2.2056, 40.7431) where the proposed project shall be established is located in Wajir East Sub-County of Wajir County. The location is about 120 kilometers from the Somalia border. The village has a livestock screening laboratory constructed with support from the Swiss development corporation (SDC). The laboratory intent to screen livestock entering from neighboring countries to increase. However, it is not operational due to a lack of veterinary staff and equipment.

Khorof Harar community has a livestock market, though it lacks the necessary livestock market infrastructure. It is for this reason, the community prioritized the development of the market as key in the improvement of livelihoods through increased volumes and sales of livestock. The proposed project shall be implemented by KSCAP in collaboration with the county government. The project is funded by the World Bank through the Government of Kenya.

The proposed project includes the following livestock market infrastructure, gated perimeter fence, holding pens, loading and unloading ramp, office block for veterinary and LMA staff, inspection room, market stalls, shade, toilets, water troughs and water supply and provisional sums.

Before the construction of the proposed project, an ESIA has been conducted in a bid to safeguard the environment and social wellbeing of the community while meeting the regulatory requirements stipulated in the World Bank safeguards policies and EMCA of 1999 (*amended 2015*), The findings have been compiled in this Summary Project Report (SPR) as a result of the recommendation of the County Director Environment (CDE) based on the screening report, and Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit)(*Amended*) Regulations 2019, Legal Notice No 31 which identifies the proposed project as Low risk, thus requiring only SPR.

The main objective of this SPR is to identify anticipated or potential environmental and social impacts (negative and positive) during the implementation of the project (i.e. preparatory, construction, operational and decommissioning phases). Environmental Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMoP) shall outline the mitigation measures for the negative impacts to be implemented.

In the ESIA and drafting of the SPR, the following approaches and methodology have been adopted, environmental and social screening using a checklist, data collection through interviews and administration of questionnaires, use of checklists, observations and photography, site visits and desktop environmental studies. Stakeholder Consultation (SC) and Public Participation (PP) was conducted on 16th and 17th May 2021, with a total 44 participant (20 Female & 24 male) in attendance Annex 1. The following chapters are outlined in this SPR, [1. Introduction](#), [2. Nature of the project](#) [3. Location of the project](#), [4. Public Participation and Stakeholder Consultations](#), [5. Potential Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measures](#), [6. Environmental and Social Impacts Management and Monitoring Plan \(ESM&MP\)](#), [7. Conclusion and Recommendations](#).

The SPR has emphasized environmental and social impacts (positive and negative) during all the project phases. Mitigation measures to address the negative impacts have been highlighted. The main positive social impacts include the creation of employment, increased revenue, reduced exploitation of herders by middlemen, reduced livestock theft and improve security at the market. Anticipated negative environmental impacts during construction shall comprise loss of some

vegetation where minimal clearance will be undertaken. Increased noise pollution and vibrations. Workers shall be provided with earmuffs. Increased emission of dust and smoke shall be mitigated through the ear muffs sprinkling of water. Construction solid wastes (e.g. cement empty) to be collected segregated and disposed of in temporary bins later disposed to NEMA designated dumpsite. During the operation phase, the anticipated environmental impact will involve increased solid wastes (i.e. empty plastic bottles). The waste shall be disposed of appropriately. Increased soil erosion within the market to be mitigated through compaction of soil on the embankment.

Anticipated negative social impacts during the construction phase are labor dispute issues that will be solved through employing casual and unskilled labor from the community. Spread of HIV/STIs to be mitigated through the dissemination of information and awareness creation. The influx of workers and risk of transmission of COVID 19 shall be contained by sensitizing the community on control measure. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) shall be contained through community sensitization and capacity building. Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) shall be mitigated through a SEA action plan.

Occupational safety and health to be minimized through the provision of PPE/C. Anticipated negative social impacts during the operational phase, the outbreak of human diseases like cholera at the market since food vending will be undertaken. The outbreak of diseases to be mitigated by the provision of running water in the market stalls. Accidents to be curbed through the erection of bumps. The outbreak of zoonotic and other livestock diseases shall be screened by a veterinary official. Insecurity shall be contained through the provision of adequate security. Conflict in the market shall be managed through the establishment of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Livestock theft and cruelty to animals will be reduced through community awareness. The spread of COVID-19 in the market to be reduced by following MoH guidelines. The influx of humans to be managed through community awareness. ESMMoPs to be shared with the contractor (C-ESMMP) for implementation and the Livestock Management Association (LMA) for reference during the operational phase. The project shall cost Ksh. 19,726,035.00 [see chapter six](#) Environmental and social management and Monitoring plans (ESMMoPs) costing Ksh. 1,209,000 The ESMMoP shall be drafted and shared with the selected contractor (C-ESMMP) and the Livestock Management Association (LMA) for implementation during the operational phase.

In conclusion, the proposed project's objective is to construct the Khorof Harar livestock market to increase the incomes of producers and traders. The ESIA has identified some negative environmental and social impacts that shall be minimized through suggested mitigation measures in the ESMMoP in compliance with the EMCA of CAP 387 and the EIA/EA Regulations, Legal Notice No. 101 of 2003. It is recommended that for the sustainability of the project a project management committee (PMC) or Livestock Marketing Association (LMA) be formed. To avoid any conflict within the market, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to be put in place by the PMC and LMA. Finally, NEMA authorizes the implementation of the project after a review of the SPR.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background information

The proposed livestock market shall be established in Khorof Harar located in Wajir East Sub-County of Wajir County. Currently, the village has a livestock market without basic structures. The overall objectives of the project are to promote livestock marketing of the pastoral community through the construction of the Khorof Harar livestock market. The market shall increase incomes and revenue collection by the county government. These objectives are in line with KCSAP Project Development Objective (PDO) which is “to increase agricultural productivity and build resilience 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.”

Project Justification. Khorof Harar is a livestock stock route from various parts including neighboring Somalia. Khorof Harar is a catchment area for livestock that are sold to Wajir and Mandera markets. Therefore, the establishment of a livestock market in the area shall boost livestock volumes and sales thus improving the livelihoods of community members. The county authorities shall also improve revenue/cess collection from the market. The presences of a livestock screening laboratory shall enable the sale of healthy livestock.

Proposal Statements- Khorof Harar livestock traders and buyers experience challenges during market days ranging from lack of appropriate livestock infrastructure. The current livestock market lack water, livestock sale yard stall, sale yard stands and stalls, gated a perimeter fence, veterinary and LMAs office and loading rumps. The market also does not have a functional LMA in place. All these challenges have reduced volumes and sales of livestock.

1.2 Justification of conducting the SPR

The justification for conducting the SPR is to determine the significant environmental and social impacts early in the project cycle so that recommendations can be built into the design and cost-benefit analysis without causing major delays or increased design costs. The SPR was as a result of the recommendation of the County Director Environment (CDE) based on the screening report, and because NEMA Public Notice on the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) (*Amended*) Regulations 2019, and Legal Notice No 31 which identifies the proposed project as Low risk, thus requiring only SPR. The ESM&MP will lead to a mechanism whereby adequate monitoring shall be undertaken to realize environmental management.

- To identify environmental economic, social and health impacts (both positive and negative) anticipated during the planning, construction, operational stages.
- To suggest possible mitigation measures for the identified negative impacts during the stages of project implementation.
- To create awareness of the implementation of the project and solicit views/opinion from the public within the project area.
- Develop an Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESM&MP) for the proposed project.

1.3 The SPR Objectives

The objectives of the Environmental Impact Assessment are:

- ✓ To fulfil the legal requirements as outlined in Section 58 to 69 of the EMCA, 1999 (*revised 2015*) and Part I and II of the *Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amended) Regulations, 2019*, and World Bank Safeguards Regulations
- ✓ To obtain background biophysical information of the site and legal and regulatory issues associated with the project.
- ✓ To assess and predict the potential impacts during site preparation, construction and operational phases of the project.
- ✓ To make suggestions of possible alterations to the proposed design based on the assessment findings.
- ✓ To propose mitigation measures for the potential significant adverse environmental impacts and safety risks.
- ✓ To allow for Public Participation (PP) and Stakeholder Consultation (SC).
- ✓ To lower project cost in the long term; and
- ✓ To prepare an Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMP).

1.4 Methods used to conduct the SPR.

The method used in conducting this ESIA involved key activities as outlined below:

- i. Literature Review: A detailed review of available documentation related to the proposed project.
- ii. Consultations with the proponent regarding the proposed project details (including the design), the site planning and the implementation plan.
- iii. Interviews and consultations with the local community surrounding the Livestock Market as well as representatives of various organizations and relevant county government officials through questionnaires.
- iv. Data collection and physical inspections of the proposed site using a data collection sheet.
- v. Evaluation of the activities around the site and the environmental setting of the wider area through physical observations as well as from existing information in literature; and
- vi. Reporting, review and submissions of the report to NEMA and WB for review, approval and consideration of issuance of NEMA license.

Below is a typical outline of the basic ESIA steps that were followed during this assessment:

Step 1: Environmental and Social Screening

The environmental and social screening was carried out to determine whether an ESIA study is necessary for this project and at what level of evaluation. This took into consideration the world bank safeguard policies and requirements of EMCA, 1999 (amended 2015), and specifically the second schedule of the same act. From the screening process ([Annex 5](#)) it was understood that this project will cause significant impacts (negative-though minimal and positive) on the environment and social of the community.

Step 2: Environmental Scoping

In scoping, the focus was on environmental impacts of great concern. Environmental issues were categorized into physical, natural/ecological and social, economic and cultural aspects. Impacts were also classified as immediate and long-term impacts. This will include assessment of the proposed project in respect of but not limited to.

- ✓ Project Background: this will give the brief history of the proposed project site, the parties involved and justification of the project in terms of demand or lack of the same, the project area, relevant policy and legislation, identification of any associated project, or any planned projects.
- ✓ The proposed project objectives; both in the short and long run and they are linked to the overall objectives.
- ✓ Present environmental conditions; description of the project site, ecological zoning as well as the state of the environment and its surroundings. Attempts will state if it is already suffering from degradation. If the latter is true, the causes of the original degradation will be established and if possible, the state of the environment before the observed degradation.
- ✓ Identification of Environmental Impacts; the report will distinguish between significant positive and negative impacts, direct and indirect impacts and immediate and long-term impacts which are unavoidable and/or irreversible.
- ✓ Analysis of the alternatives to the proposed project; will involve the description of alternatives and identifying alternatives that would achieve the same objectives.
- ✓ Alternatives will be compared in terms of potential environmental impacts; capital and operating costs; suitability under local conditions; and institutional training and monitoring requirements.
- ✓ Community/ Stakeholder Consultations: these will be undertaken to determine how the project will affect the local people / various stakeholders.
- ✓ Cost-Benefit Analysis; to evaluate the economics of the project and establish its viability in terms of the expected environmental concerns and measures.
- ✓ Evaluation; an indication of how the information gathered will be evaluated to give optimum results.
- ✓ Development of an ESMMP to mitigate negative impacts, recommending feasible and cost-effective measures to prevent or reduce significant negative impacts to acceptable levels, and monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures and the impacts of the project during construction and operational phases, including an estimate of capital and operational costs, and Make necessary recommendations about the proposed development.

Step 3: Desk Study

Documentation review is a continuous exercise that involves a review of available documents on the project, including County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), designs, project plans and designs, environmental and social legislation and regulations, World bank safeguard policies etc. The review provided an understanding of the terms of reference, environmental and social status, demographic trends, land-use practices, development strategies and plans as well as the policy and legal documents.

Step 4: Field Assessment and public participation

Field visits and assessment involved bio-physical inspections and observation of the project site to gather information on the state of the environment. Several photos of the project site were taken for inclusion in this report. The GPS coordinates were also determined.

With the background obtained from preliminary visits, discussions and documentation, the proposed project site was comprehensively evaluated, and the government line departments, local administration and community were consulted. The proposed development was evaluated to

establishing the physical environment status, social and economic trends. The field assessment was also designed to establish potential positive and negative impacts through interviews, discussions and physical observation.

The study also sought public opinion/views through Stakeholder Consultation (SC) and Public Participation (PP) exercise. Questionnaires were administered to the public and interviews held with neighbors. The questionnaires have been included in this report.

Step 5: Reporting and documentation.

Summary project report (SPR) containing findings were compiled by the expert by NEMA guidelines and submitted for review and consideration for approval. A comprehensive Summary Project Report (SPR) was drafted including World Bank policies on safeguards. The experts ensured constant briefing of the client during the exercise. Description plans and sketches showing various activities are part of the Appendices. The reports also included the environmental and social impact management plans.

1.5 Outline of the organization of report chapters

The Study Report outline is as follows:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Nature of the project
- Chapter 3: Location of the project
- Chapter 4: Public Participation and Stakeholder Consultations
- Chapter 5: Potential Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measures
- Chapter 6: Environmental and Social Impacts Management and Mitigation Plan (ESM&MP)
- Chapter 7 Conclusion and Recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the architectural designs and criteria, project cost, project activities and material and equipment to be used in the construction works.

2.2 Project description

Design criteria. Design's criteria are the precise goals that a project must achieve to be successful. The livestock market has been designed to meet the livestock traders and buyers demand of having a market that will increase the livestock volumes and sales to increase profit and income.

Project architectural designs and layout (Annex 8) The designs shall include, gated perimeter fence, holding pens, loading and unloading ramp, office block for veterinary and LMA staff, inspection room, market stalls, shade, toilets, water troughs and water supply and provisional sums

2.3 Project activities

- a) **Pre-start meetings** with the community and stakeholders
- b) **Pre-key activities**
 - Identification of village for support
 - Need assessment and resource analysis
 - The feasibility study was conducted at the village
 - The site identification using local knowledge of livestock traders and the engineers' specialties
 - Designing of the livestock market and associated infrastructure
- c) **Site layout by the engineers**
- d) **Mobilization of machinery to the site**
- e) **Construction of the livestock market**
 - Clearance of the site shall include vegetation clearance
 - Measurement of the site
 - Excavation of the foundation of the offices, ramps and holes for fence and gate post.
 - Measurement and construction of perimeter fence
 - Excavation and masonry work for toilet facility
 - Installation of pipes, tank and pump
 - Construction of water troughs

2.4 Materials and equipment

Materials for construction work. The materials shall be sourced both locally and internationally ensuring that they meet the threshold of public health, occupational safety and health as well as environmental standards. These include; Reinforced Concrete, Mild Steel, Base Bolts, Reinforcement steel, Concrete Molds, Sand, Cement, Gravel, Hardcore, among others. Both skilled and unskilled labor will be sourced locally. **Equipment** Earthmoving machines, masonry tools and equipment.

2.5 Proposed project cost

The project cost is about **Ksh. 19,726,035.00** as shown in BoQ summary in [\(Annex 7\)](#)

CHAPTER THREE: LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the location of the proposed project, the physical environment of the location and the socio-economic environment of the community.

3.2 Project location

The project shall be located at Khorof Harar village in Khorof Harar Ward, Wajir east sub-county in Wajir county. Khorof Ward is one of the largest wards in the County with an estimated area of 3,200 square Kilometers,

The map below shows the proposed site at GPS coordinates 2.2056,40.7431. The site is about 1km from the Khorof Harar village settlement. It is about 120km away from Wajir town.

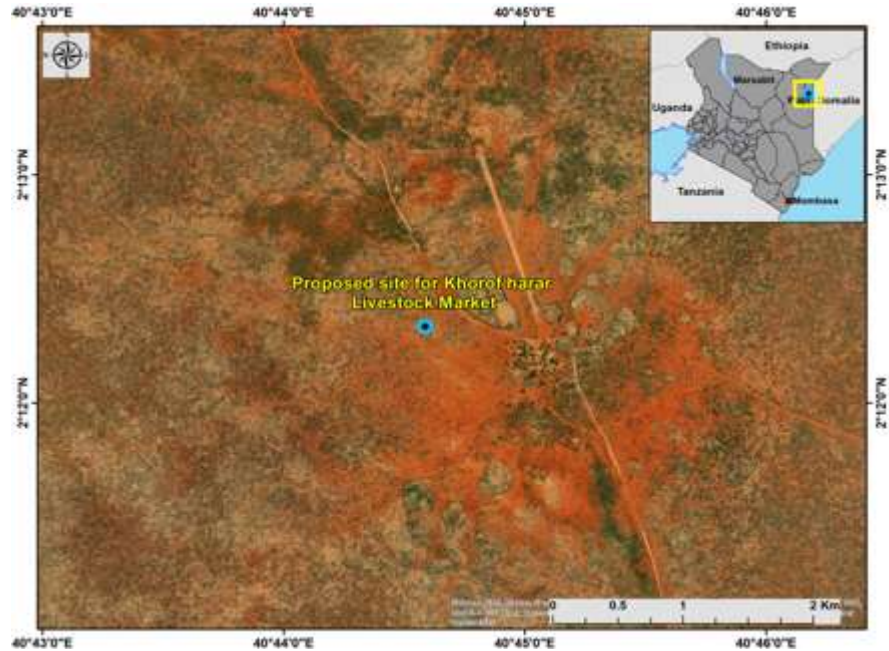


Figure 1. Google Map imagery of the proposed site

3.3 Siting

The site is about 1 km from the main village and about 100 meters from Khorof Harar Secondary school. The area is covered with some shrubs and scabs. The land on which the Livestock Market shall be excavated is communally owned. The community administration through a committee has provided and permitted the development of the project land/site. The village has a livestock disease screening facility.

3.4 Site description

This section describes the physical environment, climatic conditions, edaphic and geological factors, biotic factors, water resources and hydrology, socio-economic activities, land ownership and conformity of the proposed site

3.4.1 Climatic conditions

The county falls under agro-ecological zones ranging from IV- V. The rainfall regime is bimodal. The amount of rainfall ranges from 250mm- 300 mm. The average temperatures are 29⁰c. The area is windy, especially during the dry season.

3.4.2 Edaphic (soils) and geological factors.

The site contains sandy loam soils. The soils are weathered from sedimentary rocks within the area. During the dry season, the area is very dusty.

3.4.3 Biotic factors (*Flora & Fauna*)

Flora: The main type of vegetation consists of wooded grasslands, desert bushlands Forbes and shrubs. The type of vegetation is highly dependent on altitude, soil type and rainfall. The main vegetation within the proposed site is *Acacia spp*s tree species and *Commiphora Spps*. **Fauna:** the area has various livestock (camel, cattle, sheep and goats, donkeys and poultry). The wildlife includes the ostriches, antelopes, *dik-dik*, *Avian Spps*,

3.4.4 Water resources & hydrology.

The village relies on water pans and boreholes. Wajir receives rainfall in March, April, May, October, November, December and January have a substantial shower. During the dry spells, water trucking is conducted for human and domestic use.

3.5 Socio-economic activities

- a) **Demography:** Khorof Ward has a population of about 27,000 people and a Livestock population of (camels 10,000, sheep and goats 30,000, cattle 5,000 species and donkeys of 2,000)- (*figures provided by the community elders during the assessment*).
- b) **Education/Literacy:** The village has a primary school and a secondary school.
- c) **Infrastructure:** *Health:* the village has one dispensary. *Communication:* the village is connected to the Safaricom service provider. *Roads:* the village is along Wajir-Wajirbor-Khorof Harar earth road. During the rainy season, the road is impassable and very dusty during the dry seasons.
- d) **Commerce:** the community's main source of income is the sale of live animals and livestock products (milk). The main market for the community is in Wajir town. Live animals and milk are transported to Wajir town for sale. Household food and non-food items are also sourced from Wajir town.

3.5.1 Land ownership

The proposed site is on communal land, **there are no environmentally sensitive areas** to be affected. The community through the area chief and other county administration permitted the use of the proposed site/land for construction of a livestock market as shown in the community land resolution and agreement form in (*Annex 4*). The land is approximately 15 acres as of the 2018 spatial planning of Khorof Harar town.

3.5.2 Conformity to land use plan or zonation plan

The land confirms the proposed livestock market and associated infrastructures. Currently, the site is natural land with little native vegetation.

CHAPTER FOUR: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

4.1 Introduction.

PP and SC is a key component of the ESIA process that helps in gathering environmental data, understanding likely impacts, determining community and individual preferences, selecting Project alternatives and designing viable and sustainable impact enhancement and mitigation measures. During the project life cycle, PP and SC are undertaken in the conceptualization, design, construction and initial operation phases. The SC and PP process is a policy requirement mandatory procedure as stipulated by EMCA1999 (*amended 2015*) section 58, on ESIA to achieve the fundamental principles of sustainable development.

The section shall include objective conducting SC and PP, categorization of community participants and stakeholders, methodology, a summary of issues and concerns raised by the community during PP and SCs.

4.2 Objectives of SC and PP

The objective of the stakeholder consultation (SC) and public participation (PP) was to -

1. Disclose the planned project to the public and other stakeholders
2. Collect baseline information related to socio-economic and the cultural environment
3. Solicit for feedback on the pertinent environmental and social issues expected from the project
4. Identify likely positive and negative impacts of the planned project
5. Collect stakeholder opinions on suggested mitigation and remediation measures that should be undertaken to manage the impacts

In addition, the ESIA public consultation exercise enabled -

1. The establishment of a communication channel between the public and the project proponent- KCSAP.
2. The awareness of the concerns of the stakeholders at an early phase of the project development.

4.3 Categorization of community participants and stakeholders

Stakeholders consulted included the area chief, ward and sub-county administrators, county chief officers in charge of livestock production and veterinary service, public health officers, trade and town administrator, livestock production officers and county chief executive member. The Stakeholder consultation (SC) and public participation (PP) was conducted on **16th and 17th May 2021**.

The community members during the PP included **a total of 44 participant (20 Female & 24 male)**, vulnerable and marginalized groups (i.e. mainly the widow especially the female household head and the elderly) (*Annex 1*). The picture evidence of the public participation is in (*Annex 6*). *The number of participants was low as advised by the MOH on COVID -19*

4.4 Methodology for PP & SC

Methods used for public participation (PP) to identify anticipated impacts and possible mitigation measures from the community members included

1. The administration of pre-designed questionnaires

2. Public meeting/*Barraza* see ([Annex 2](#))
3. Taking vehicles/machinery pictures of community members in attendance.
4. List of participants

Methods used for stakeholder consultations included

1. Direct interviews with stakeholders using questionnaires
2. List of participants

4.5 Summary of Issues and concerns raised by the public/community and stakeholders

The table below summarizes the positive aspects and how they may be enhanced, potential negative impacts and suggested mitigation measures as provided by the stakeholders and community members

Summary of Issues and concerns by the public/community and stakeholders and as per minutes in [Annex 2](#)

Positive aspects/impacts raised

The community identified positive impacts associated with the proposed project to include: Increase in revenue collection for the community and the county government.; Job creation for the community; Reduced exploitation of farmers by middlemen; Increased income generation opportunities for women and youth from secondary businesses at the market stalls; Reduced incidences of the theft of animals.

Negative aspects/impacts raised

Table 1. Negative impacts of the Livestock Market raised during SC and PP.

Negative aspects/impacts raised	Suggested mitigation measure
1. Risk of COVID-19 infections and transmission during construction and operational phases. Community members feared that those coming from outside may carry the C-19 virus and infect them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Community members to be encouraged to wear the mask, wash hands while interacting with construction workers and during trading. ✓ Handwashing with soap to be placed near the gate and entry of the offices and the market. Social distance to be observed.
2. Increase of livestock diseases due to concentration of livestock in the village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Operationalize the livestock disease screening unit and post a veterinary staff in Khorof Harar. ✓ Disease surveillance and quarantine during outbreaks
3. Occupational safety and health risks (Incidences of accidents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Workers to be provided with PPE/Cs during the construction phase
4. Increased solid waste around the Livestock Market during the construction and operational phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Receptacles to be placed strategically around the livestock market
5. Increased food-related diseases (like typhoid, cholera) in case appropriate measures are not provided. This shall be due to the food sold at the livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Construction of male and female toilets around the Livestock Market ✓ A water kiosk to be constructed at the Livestock Market to improve sanitation.

Negative aspects/impacts raised	Suggested mitigation measure
market unhygienically. Inappropriate use of the toilet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Food vendors to take medical examination every six months ✓ Community sensitization on good hygiene and sanitary practices.
6. Theft and cruelty to animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Create awareness on relevant acts of parliament relating to animals e.g. Branding stock act, prevention of cruelty to animal's act, stock and produce act among others ✓ Signed sale sheet form by chief/veterinary/inspectorate office ✓ Provide water in watering troughs for the animal's adlib

CHAPTER FIVE: ANTICIPATED IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Introduction

This section identifies and discusses both positive and negative environmental and social impacts anticipated during the project cycle (i.e. construction, operational and decommissioning phases). Onsite and off-site impacts may occur due to project location and during the construction and operational phases of the proposed project.

On-site impacts result from project siting and the construction activities carried out within the construction site. The impacts of off-site work results from activities carried out outside the construction site, yet directly related to the proposed project. Assessment of impacts depends on the nature and magnitude of the activity being undertaken and on the type of mitigation measures that are envisaged as part of the project proposal.

The potential impacts from the proposed project area are identified and assessed based on the nature, magnitude and merits/or demerits of the various activities associated with the project. This chapter, therefore, describes the anticipated positive and potential negative impacts of the proposed project of Livestock Market during construction, operation and decommissioning phases.

5.2 Environmental and social impact Impacts (positive and potential negative)

The anticipated positive and negative impacts are described below.

5.2.1 Positive environmental and social impacts during the project cycle

a) Positive Social Impacts and their enhancement measures

1. Creation of employment for the local community including women and youth.

The construction of the proposed livestock market will create an opportunity for temporary and casual employment for the locals, particularly during the construction stage. The youths and women will be engaged in the sale of food and non-food household items at the proposed site during the awareness construction machinery and operation phases.

Enhancement measure: construction of the market stall shall provide business spaces for the traders in the livestock market

2. Reduce incidences of theft of livestock during market days. This shall be achieved through the construction of a gated perimeter fence and the promotion of security within the market.

3. Reduce exploitation of the livestock producers and traders by middlemen/brokers: organization and capacity building of the LMA shall protect the traders and producers from the exploitation. Through the construction of the yard, there will be the reduction of side selling of livestock as well as reducing exploitation of farmers by middlemen who buy livestock at the homestead.

4. Improved business opportunities and local economy.

- During construction, the community shall earn income from the sale of raw materials like sand, gravel and water for the project.
- During operation, the community members shall have a business within the market like restaurants, sale of household items.

Enhancement measure. Construction of the market stall shall enhance business opportunities for woman, VMG and youth.

5. Increase revenue collection by the county government for community amenity improvement.

6. **Improved skills on community project governance.** The proposed project will involve the community and the local stakeholders throughout the project cycle equipping them with management skills for other projects. The subproject will present the local stakeholders with a learning opportunity on the management of a livestock market, transparency, management of grievances, accountability and record-keeping, among others.
Enhancement measure. Capacity building of the PMC and LMAs and supporting them with the formulation of by-laws and documentations.
7. **Improved security of animals:** A controlled market will reduce the selling and buying of stolen livestock from the local or the neighboring community.

5.2.2 Negative environmental and social impacts

a) Potential Negative Social Impacts and their mitigation measures

The following are anticipated potential social impacts and suggested mitigation measures during preparatory, construction, operational and decommissioning phases

i. During construction phase

- (1) **Labour dispute** during the excavation of the Livestock Market and construction of related infrastructure. In case the contractor hires casual labor from outside the community to perform causal work that can be undertaken by the community could result in labor conflict.

Mitigation measures

- Casual and unskilled Labor to be sourced from the community
- Special groups to be considered in hiring, e.g. widows to be considered to undertake manual labor.
- Opportunities at the site to be disclosed to the community
- Institute grievance redress mechanism to address any labor dispute anticipated during the construction phase.

- (2) **The spread of HIV/AIDs by workers** at the site may occur if appropriate mitigation measures are not conducted for prevention.

Mitigation measures

- Dissemination of information and awareness creation on HIV/Aids and STIs shall be an integral component of the project
- The affected persons shall not be victimized or traumatized
- A mechanism for monitoring HIV/Aids and STIs shall be established.
- The contractor shall provide protection information and equipment (condom) at the site
- Guidance, counselling and support shall be provided to the victims on the management of the disease.

- (3) **Labour influx to the project area.** The construction of fabricated metal frame fence, loading and unloading ramp, abolition block, office and market sheds require skilled labor. However, there will be a need to engage casual and/or unskilled labor force to assist technicians during construction. The proposed works do not anticipate an influx of workers.

Mitigation measures:

- Adhere to national labor code and WB policies through incorporating the same in the Procurement and Contract Agreement document for implementation by the contractor.
- Local community members will be given priority in employment opportunities, in casual and unskilled labor.

- (4) **Risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection.**

Mitigation measures

- The community to be sensitized on measures to prevent infection of COVID-19 Health and Safety Protocols as per March 14, 2020- Occupational safety and health advisory on coronavirus (COVID-19), CDC's Coronavirus Disease Site and WHO Getting your Workplace Ready for COVID-19 to prevent COVID-19 contamination, infection and transmission.
- Community members to be trained on interacting with the workers at the site
- Provision of PPEs and adequate water or sanitizers to community members
- Reports on community sensitization and provision of PPEs

(5) Gender-Based Violence (GBV) by construction workers.

In the processes of interacting with the community members, some workers **may be** involved in gender-based violence like

Mitigation measures

- Capacity building and awareness of the community on GBV
- Emphasize prevention and minimal harm to women and girls. Adopt risk-based approaches that aim to identify key risks of SEA and undertake measures to prevent or minimize harm.
- Build on existing local knowledge. Engage the community partners, local leaders, civil society organizations, gender and child advocates and mechanisms for support throughout the project cycle.
- Effective and ongoing community engagement and consultation, particularly with women and girls.
- Review of specific project components that are known to heighten GBV risk at the community level, e.g. Compensation schemes; employment schemes for women; delivery of water supplies; etc.
- The specific plan for mitigating these known risks, e.g. Sensitization around gender-equitable approaches to compensation and employment; water services; etc.
- Ensure adequate referral mechanisms are in place if a case of GBV at the community level is reported related to project implementation

(6) Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by construction workers

SEA may occur where the workers **may use their influence** in terms of money to lure young girls and exploit them sexually. This could be contained through the following mitigation measures.

- Develop and implement a SEA action plan with an Accountability and Response Framework as part of the C-ESMP. The SEA action plan will follow guidance on the World Bank's Good Practice Note for Addressing Gender-based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works (Sept 2018).
- The SEA action plan will include how the project will ensure necessary steps are in place for:
 - Prevention of SEA: including COCs and ongoing sensitization of staff on responsibilities related to the COC and consequences of non-compliance; project-level IEC materials.
 - Response to SEA: including survivor-centred coordinated multi-sectoral referral and assistance to complainants according to standard operating procedures; staff reporting mechanisms; written procedures related to case oversight, investigation and disciplinary procedures at the project level, including confidential data management.
 - Engagement with the community: including the development of confidential community-based complaints mechanisms discrete from the standard GRM; mainstreaming of PSEA

awareness-raising in all community engagement activities; community-level IEC materials; regular community outreach to women and girls about social risks and their PSEA-related rights.

- Management and Coordination: including integration of SEA in job descriptions, employment contracts, performance appraisal systems, etc.; development of contract policies related to SEA, including whistleblower protection and investigation and disciplinary procedures; training for all project management; management of coordination mechanism for case oversight, investigations and disciplinary procedures; supervision of dedicated PSEA focal points in the project and trained community liaison officers.

(7) Increased Vehicle and Human Traffic

During the construction phase of the project, there will be an influx of construction workers to the project sites. This might contribute to the disruption of social order within the local communities. Increased vehicular traffic during the transportation of construction materials might destroy light traffic roads and increase the risk of transportation accidents.

Mitigation Measures

- Large signs should be placed showing vehicular traffic to and from the site to avoid unnecessary accidents.
- Adequate community awareness should be done to avoid stigmatization of non-locals
- Ensure traffic marshals are on-site to control the movement of vehicles and machinery
- Ensure vehicles/machinery have warning systems installed

(8) Occupational Health and Safety

The Supervising Engineer will oversee that the contractor adheres to the rules set by the authorities for the protection of his workers.

Mitigation measures:

- Provision of suitable protective clothes – PPE/C. The contractor should provide overalls, helmets, safety boots, earmuffs, nose masks and gloves to the workers.
- The contractor should ensure that there are no spills of petroleum, no smoking, no sources of ignition and proper use of warning signs in an explosive environment.
- All subproject workers should have insurance and workmen's compensation.
- Provision of machinery fully equipped first aid kit at the site.
- Ensure the availability of Emergency contacts for police, ambulance, etc.
- Emergency plans should be communicated and well understood.
- Train workers on first aid provision, and fire safety. Provide fire extinguishers and have a dedicated fire assembly point, conduct regular fire safety drills

ii. During operational phase

(1) Social conflict/community disputes over the management of the livestock market

Mitigation measures

- Establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to address any labor dispute anticipated during the construction phase.
- Create a Livestock Management Association (LMA) to oversee activities at the livestock market
- Involve all community members in any discussions on the use of the Livestock market
- Community to be trained on the utilization market.

(2) Introduction of disease vector problems including zoonotic diseases

Mitigation measure.

- Equip and operationalize the livestock diseases screening unit
- Control livestock into and from the area using movement and vaccination permits
- Veterinary officer clinically examining animals entering the sale yard

(3) Increase in insecurity

Mitigation measure.

- Engage private security guards to provide security on the sale yard

(4) Conflicts between sellers and buyers

Mitigation measure.

- Establishment of an appropriate grievance redress mechanism
- Train the Sale Yard Committee and beneficiaries on conflict management and resolution

(5) Theft and cruelty to animals

- Create awareness on relevant acts of parliament relating to animals e.g. Branding stock act, prevention of cruelty to animal's act, stock and produce act among others
- Signed sale sheet form by chief/veterinary/inspectorate office
- Provide water in watering troughs for the animal's adlib

iii. During decommissioning phase

(1) Occupational Safety and Health

- Provision of suitable protective cloth – PPE/C. The contractor should provide overalls, helmets, safety boots, earmuffs, nose masks and gloves to the workers.
- The contractor should ensure that there are no spills of petroleum, no smoking, no sources of ignition and proper use of warning signs in an explosive environment.
- All sub-project workers should have insurance and workmen's compensation.
- Provision of a fully equipped first aid kit at the site.
- Ensure the availability of Emergency contacts for police, ambulance, etc.
- Emergency plans should be communicated and well understood.
- Train workers on first aid provision, and fire safety. Provide fire extinguishers and have a dedicated fire assembly point, conduct regular fire safety drills

(2) Loss of Job

- Create awareness on the project closure to employees to ensure savings and diversification
- Train workers and communities on alternative livelihood activities

(3) Increased Vehicular and Human Traffic

- Signs placed showing vehicular traffic to and from the site to avoid unnecessary accidents.
- Adequate community awareness should be done, to avoid any rejection of the influx of people to and from the site.

(4) Loss of Revenue

- Train farmers on other forms of business and other livestock selling strategy

(5) Health and Safety Hazards

- Occupational Health and Safety rules and regulations adherence.
- Occupational Safety and Health Training for contractor's staff
- Conduct orientation talks and visits
- Investigation on the cause of accidents done

b) Potential Negative Environmental Impacts and their mitigation measures

i. During the preparatory phase

a) Loss of vegetation during site clearing and excavation of test pits

Mitigation measures

- Limit clearing of vegetation to facilitate access to and survey of the site
- Control access to the site
- Cover test pits and refill after sampling

b) Loss of soils during excavation of test pit

Mitigation measures

- Stock pile-soil for re-use

ii. During construction phase

a) Loss of vegetation

The project site portion earmarked for construction of the proposed project is currently with some shrubs, herbs and some trees like the Acacia spp; therefore, construction activities will inevitably lead to minimal loss of vegetation.

Proposed mitigation and management measures

- Only minimal bush clearing should be undertaken
- Excavations at the site should be confined only to the necessary areas.
- The excavated materials removed for external disposal will require to be deposited on sites without the risk of being washed down during rains and where it will not compromise other land use activities in those areas; and
- Re-plant indigenous trees in the area that will be cleared to reduce soil erosion.

b) Noise and Vibration Generation

Continuous exposure to noise levels above 85 dB may cause hearing problems leading to occupational deafness. Noise and vibration produced during construction may have some temporary negative impacts on the immediate residents. These may include impairing verbal communication, temporary hearing problems/temporary threshold shift (TTS), noise annoyance or even interference of the normal behavior of domestic and wild animals near the site being excavated.

Proposed mitigation and management measures

- Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and clothing (PPE/C) including earmuffs for ear protection
- Restrict activities that create noise to daytime only.
- Ensure no running of vehicles engines when not in use
- Regular servicing and maintenance of vehicles and machinery

c) Increased Air Pollution

The potential sources of air pollution include traffic; vehicles. This is a short-term negative impact and will last within the actual construction period.

The proposed mitigation and management measures include:

- Locating haul roads, tips, and stockpiles away from sensitive receptors and consider prevailing wind directions.
- Use of water sprays and mists as dust suppression measures
- Carry out suitable maintenance on all machinery to be used to avoid the emission of noxious gases.
- Provision of suitable PPE/C such as nose masks to the workers and staff on site.
- Ensure vehicle engines are in good condition to reduce high levels of exhaust gases
- Sensitize drivers and machine operators to switch off engines when not in use.

d) Fuels and Lubricants Spills

Any oils and grease spillage by the earth moving machines and vehicles on the ground may seep into the ground and thus contaminate the soil.

Proposed mitigation and management measures are:

- Scooping the affected earth and disposing of contaminated material soundly.
- Proper handling, storage, and disposal of oils and greases and their wastes during construction.
- Proper maintenance of vehicles and other equipment (using petroleum products) to avoid fuels and lubricants spills at the sub-project site.
- Provide maintenance and greasing yard away from the sub-projects area, which is equipped with a sump to contain oil spills.

e) Increased Solid Waste

This may comprise waste packets/bags of cement, bentonite, gravel packs and other bags with materials and equipment to be used during the implementation of the sub-project.

The proposed mitigation and management measures are as follows:

- The supervising engineer will ensure that all solid wastes either paper, polythene bags, cement bags, gravel pack bags, excavated materials and remaining gravel packs are either recycled, reused, reduced or disposed of in the designated and at the approved dumpsite.
- Provision of the waste bins
- Assign a casual daily collection of the wastes
- Engage a licensed waste handler to regularly collect and dispose of the wastes
- Sensitize workers and communities on solid waste management

iii. During operational phase

a) Increase Waste (Solid and Liquid) Generation

The main solid waste that shall be generated and littered during market days include empty drinking bottles, waste paper. Liquid waste shall be generated by restaurants in the market. The waste shall result in the outbreak of water and foodborne diseases like cholera and typhoid. Solid piles in the market may harbor pests and vectors

The proposed mitigation measure

- Disposing of waste more responsibly in appropriate designated dumping sites,
- Providing waste collection sites and facilities/receptacles/bins within the market.
- Engage a licensed waste handler to dump the waste at the NEMA designated site
- Train workers and beneficiaries on waste management practices at the market
- The LMA be responsible for keeping the livestock market clean

b) Soil Erosion

The concentration of many livestock at the market ground shall loosen topsoil making it vulnerable to agents of soil erosion. especially wind erosion during the dry season and sheet erosion during the rainy season.

The proposed mitigation measure

- Proper compaction of soils on the market ground during construction
- Control of livestock number within the livestock market
- Construction of soil erosion management structures like gabions
- Digging trenches and cut off drains to channel runoff and storm water into the waterways/laggas
- Installation of gutters on the roof of the office and sheds to harness and harvest the rainwater into storage tanks.

iv. During decommissioning phase

a) Loss of vegetation/biodiversity

Mitigation and management measure

- Avoiding destruction of vegetation.
- Re-plant indigenous trees and landscaping

b) Increased Noise and Vibration Generation, though it will be confined to workers on-site since the village is far away

Mitigation and management measure

- Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and clothing (PPE/C) including earmuffs for ear protection to the works
- Restrict activities that create noise to daytime only.
- Ensure no running of vehicles engines when not in use
- Regular servicing and maintenance of vehicles and machinery.
- Avoid driving vehicles through settlements where possible.
- Notification of communities/settlements about the noise levels that may be created during decommissioning phase due to heavy machinery use.
- Provide site personnel with necessary environmental training that aims at reducing noise caused by project activities

c) Decrease in Air Quality

Mitigation and management measure

- Locating haul roads, tips, and stockpiles away from sensitive receptors and consider prevailing wind directions.
- Use of water sprays and mists as dust suppression measures
- Carry out suitable maintenance on all machinery to be used to avoid the emission of noxious gases.
- Provision of suitable PPE/C such as nose masks to the workers and staff on site.
- Ensure vehicle engines are in good condition to reduce high levels of exhaust gases
- Sensitize drivers and machine operators to switch off engines when not in use.

d) Fuels and Lubricants Spills from the machinery and vehicles may contaminate the environment

Mitigation and management measure

- Scooping the affected earth and disposing of contaminated material soundly.
- Proper handling, storage, and disposal of oils and greases and their wastes during construction.
- Proper maintenance of vehicles and other equipment (using petroleum products) to avoid fuels and lubricants spills at the sub-project site.
- Provide maintenance and greasing yard away from the sub-projects area, which is equipped with a sump to contain oil spills.

CHAPTER SIX: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT & MONITORING PLAN (ESM&MoP)

6.1 Introduction

The Environmental and social Management & Monitoring Plan (ESM&MoP) outlines all the proposed mitigation measures for addressing the identified adverse environmental and social impacts as well as a monitoring program for parameters that indicate if the mitigation was working for each of the identified impacts. Already mitigation measures have been proposed in the section above and the proponent will monitor how well the mitigation measures have been implemented and if they were working in redressing identified impacts.

The table below is the core of this ESM&MoP for the project. In general, the table outlines the Environmental/Social Impact aspect, Proposed Mitigation and Aspects for Monitoring, the risk levels, Responsibility for intervention and monitoring during design, construction and defects liability period, Responsibility for mitigation, monitoring and/or maintenance after defects liability period, Recommended frequency of monitoring, amount in Kenyan shillings.

6.2 Potential Negative Social Impact Management and Monitoring Plan (ESM&MP)

Table 2. ESM&MoP (Social Impacts Management and Monitoring Plan)

Identified Social Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible parties	Monitoring and Time frame	Amount in Ksh.
During Preparatory phase						
Social discord and conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed stakeholder analysis Comprehensive stakeholder and community consultation and disclosure Community representation in project implementation structures (if appropriate) Establishment and disclosure of grievance redress mechanism (GRM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community representatives GRM in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval documents Analysis reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries CESSCO PMC 	At the onset of the project	-
During Construction phase						
Labour dispute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Casual and unskilled labor to be sourced from the community Special groups to be considered in hiring, e.g. widows to be considered to undertake manual labor. Opportunities at the site to be disclosed to the community Institute grievance redress mechanism to address any labor dispute anticipated during the construction phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of the local community employed GRM in place No. of the special groups considered in the hiring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payroll Grievance Redress Mechanism-GRM (form) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors Proponent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection and Scrutiny of the payroll at the onset of the construction 	20,000
Spread of HIV/AIDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of information and awareness creation on HIV/Aids and STIs shall be an integral component of the project The affected persons shall not be victimized or traumatized A mechanism for monitoring HIV/Aids and STIs shall be established. The contractor shall provide protection information and equipment (condom) at the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/STI Messages disseminated No. of affected persons and guided No. of protection provided to the workers and community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pamphlets, flyers Health records of affected individuals Records on the distribution of the protectives (condoms) Guiding and counselling report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of health officials (community health workers) CESSCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the beginning of construction 	15,000

Identified Social Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible parties	Monitoring and Time frame	Amount in Ksh.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance, counselling and support shall be provided to the victims on the management of the disease 					
Influx of workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to national labor code and WB policies through incorporating the same in the Procurement and Contract Agreement document for implementation by the contractor. Local community members will be given priority in employment opportunities, in casual and unskilled labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of incoming labor Number of local members given priority in employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National labor code and WB policy documents present List of local members employed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor and the proponent & LMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of the list of local members employed Freq. weekly 	10,000
Risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community to be sensitized on measures to prevent infection of COVID-19 Health and Safety Protocols as per March 14, 2020- Occupational safety and health advisory on coronavirus (COVID-19), CDC's Coronavirus Disease Site and WHO Getting your Workplace Ready for COVID-19 to prevent COVID-19 contamination, infection and transmission. Community members to be trained on interacting with the workers at the site Provision of PPEs and adequate water or sanitizers to community members Reports on community sensitization and provision of PPEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of community sensitized PPE (face masks, sanitizers) No. of handwashing equipment installed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on community sensitization and provision of PPEs Health and Safety Protocols as per March 14, 2020- Occupational safety and health advisory on coronavirus (COVID-19), CDC's Coronavirus Disease Site and WHO Getting your Workplace Ready for COVID-19 to prevent COVID-19 contamination, infection and transmission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of health officials (community health workers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination, during the construction period 	40,000
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) by construction workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and awareness of the community on GBV Emphasize prevention and minimal harm to women and girls. Adopt risk-based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members (girls/women) capacity built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports Specific Plans on GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KSCAP officials, Contractor Community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination and observation During the construction period 	20,000

Identified Social Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible parties	Monitoring and Time frame	Amount in Ksh.
	<p>approaches that aim to identify key risks of SEA and undertake measures to prevent or minimize harm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on existing local knowledge. Engage the community partners, local leaders, civil society organizations, gender and child advocates and mechanisms for support through out the project cycle. • Effective and ongoing community engagement and consultation, particularly with women and girls. • Review of specific project components that are known to heighten GBV risk at the community level, e.g. Compensation schemes; employment schemes for women; delivery of water supplies; etc. • The specific plan for mitigating these known risks, e.g. Sensitization around gender-equitable approaches to compensation and employment; water services; etc. • Ensure adequate referral mechanisms are in place if a case of GBV at the community level is reported related to project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects reviewed on GBV risk at the community level • Specific plan on mitigating GBV • Referral mechanism in place 				
Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by construction workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a SEA action plan with an Accountability and Response Framework as part of the C-ESMP. The SEA action plan will follow guidance on the World Bank's Good Practice Note for Addressing Gender- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEA plan in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEA Plan, • World Bank's Good Practice Note for Addressing Gender-based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KSCAP officials, • Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrutiny of the SEA plan during the construction period 	30,000

Identified Social Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible parties	Monitoring and Time frame	Amount in Ksh.
	<p>based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works (Sept 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA action plan will include how the project will ensure necessary steps are in place for: • Prevention of SEA: including COCs and ongoing sensitization of staff on responsibilities related to the COC and consequences of non-compliance; project-level IEC materials. • Response to SEA: including survivor-centred coordinated multi-sectoral referral and assistance to complainants according to standard operating procedures; staff reporting mechanisms; written procedures related to case oversight, investigation and disciplinary procedures at the project level, including confidential data management. • Engagement with the community: including the development of confidential community-based complaints mechanisms discrete from the standard GRM; mainstreaming of PSEA awareness-raising in all community engagement activities; community-level IEC materials; regular community outreach to women and girls about social risks and their PSEA-related rights. • Management and Coordination: including integration of SEA in job descriptions, employment contracts, performance appraisal 		Major Civil Works (Sept 2018)			

Identified Social Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible parties	Monitoring and Time frame	Amount in Ksh.
	systems, etc.; development of contract policies related to SEA, including whistleblower protection and investigation and disciplinary procedures; training for all project management; management of coordination mechanism for case oversight, investigations and disciplinary procedures; supervision of dedicated PSEA focal points in the project and trained community liaison officers					
Increased Vehicle and Human Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large signs should be placed showing vehicular traffic to and from the site to avoid unnecessary accidents. • Adequate community awareness should be done to avoid stigmatization of non-locals • Ensure traffic marshals are on-site to control the movement of vehicles and machinery • Ensure vehicles/machinery have warning systems installed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billboards in place • Traffic marshals in place • Warning system in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Warning system manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor 	Inspection. Freq. routinely	50,000
Occupational Safety and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of suitable protective gear – PPE/C. The contractor should provide overalls, helmets, safety boots, earmuffs, nose masks and gloves to the workers. • The contractor should ensure that there are no spills of petroleum, no smoking, no sources of ignition and proper use of warning signs in an explosive environment. • All subproject workers should have insurance and workmen's compensation. • Provision of a fully equipped first aid kit at the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of PPE/C • WIBA in place • Presence of first aid kit. • Emergency contact availed • Emergency plan in place • No. of workers trained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of PPE/C • WIBA document • Reports on OSH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KSCAP officials, • Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checkups and examinations during the construction period 	60,000

Identified Social Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible parties	Monitoring and Time frame	Amount in Ksh.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the availability of Emergency contacts for police, ambulance, etc. • Emergency plans should be communicated and well understood. • Train workers on first aid provision, and fire safety. Provide fire extinguishers and have a dedicated fire assembly point, conduct regular fire safety drills 					
Sub-totals						245,000
During Operational phase						
Social conflict/community disputes over the management of the livestock market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to address any labor dispute anticipated during the construction phase. • Create a Livestock Management Association (LMA) to oversee activities at the livestock market • Involve all community members in any discussions on the use of the Livestock market • Community to be trained on the utilization market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of dispute settled • LMA in place • GRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of beneficiaries • Records on dispute occurrence and resolution • GRM file • By-laws for the PMC • Training materials available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management committee • LMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination • Frequency. On weekly basis 	15,000
Introduction of disease vector problems including zoonotic diseases and other trade livestock diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • livestock disease screening unit to be equipped and operationalized • Veterinary officers to screen incoming livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock disease screening operationalized • Number of veterinary officers posted at the livestock market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on the number of livestock screened and the kind of diseases identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KSCAP • Wajir county officials from the department of veterinary services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and observation Frq. Routinely 	20,000 a week
Increase in insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage private security guards to provide security on the sale yard • Increase the number of security personnel in the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of security posted in the area both private and government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of any insecurity incidences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of administration 	Inspection weekly	100,000
Conflicts between sellers and buyers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of an appropriate grievance redress mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRM in place • Number of training and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Training report with the list of participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KSCAP Wajir county officials 	Surveillance of the Livestock Market daily	10,000

Identified Social Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible parties	Monitoring and Time frame	Amount in Ksh.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train the Sale Yard Committee and beneficiaries on conflict management and resolution. 	beneficiaries of the training				
Theft and cruelty to animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness on relevant acts of parliament relating to animals e.g. Branding stock act, prevention of cruelty to animals act, stock and produce act among others Signed sale sheet form by chief/veterinary/inspectorate office Provide water in watering troughs for the animal's <i>adlib</i> 	<p>LMA traders and buyers trained on the animal act</p> <p>Sale sheets formed signed by the veterinary official in charge</p> <p>Adequate water within the livestock market in the watering troughs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Animal act Number of LMA, traders and buyers trained Sale sheets form present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterinary officers Livestock production officer A representative from logbook Freq. project Number of LMA, buyers and traders 	Examination and inspection of documents. Freq. On monthly basis	40,000
Sub-totals						185,000
During Decommissioning Phase						
Occupational Safety and Health during the demolition of the livestock market and filling up of the water troughs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of suitable protective gear – PPE/C. The contractor should provide overalls, helmets, safety boots, earmuffs, nose masks and gloves to the workers. The contractor should ensure that there are no spills of petroleum, no smoking, no sources of ignition and proper use of warning signs in an explosive environment. All sub-project workers should have insurance and workmen's compensation. Provision of a fully equipped first aid kit at the site. Ensure the availability of Emergency contacts for police, ambulance, etc. Emergency plans should be communicated and well understood. Train workers on first aid provision, and fire safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of PPE/C WIBA in place Presence of first aid kit. Emergency contact availed Emergency plan in place No. of workers trained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of PPE/C WIBA document Reports on OSH 	LMA and PMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checkups and examinations during the construction period 	200,000

Identified Social Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsible parties	Monitoring and Time frame	Amount in Ksh.
	Provide fire extinguishers and have a dedicated fire assembly point, conduct regular fire safety drills					
Loss of Job	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on the project closure to employees to ensure savings and diversification • Train workers and communities on alternative livelihood activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of employees made aware of the closure • Number of workers losing their livelihood • The number of workers/ beneficiaries trained on other alternative livelihood activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of the employees losing their jobs • Number of workers trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMA • County government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and examination • Freq. during the decommissioning period. 	150,000
Increased Vehicular and Human Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs placed showing vehicular traffic to and from the site to avoid unnecessary accidents. • Adequate community awareness should be done, to avoid any rejection of the influx of people to and from the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of signage installed • Number of community sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signage in place • Report on the sensitization of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMA and the contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation and inspection • Freq. during the decommissioning period 	80,000
Loss of Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train farmers on other forms of business and other livestock selling strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers/pastoralists trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on training and the lists of pastoralist trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County government. • LMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection • Freq. during the decommissioning period 	60,000
Health and Safety Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational Health and Safety rules and regulations adherence. • Occupational Safety and Health Training for contractor's staff • Conduct orientation talks and visits • Investigation on the cause of accidents done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sensitization on OSH rules and regulations • Number of workers trained on OHS • Number of PPEs provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • LMA • County Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection • Freq. during the decommissioning period 	50,000
Sub-totals						540,000
Grand totals						970,000

6.3 Potential Negative Environmental Impact Management and Monitoring Plan

Table 3. ESMP (Environmental Impact Management and Monitoring Plan)

Identified Environmental Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification	Responsible parties	Monitoring and Time frame	Amount in Ksh.
During Construction Phase						
Loss of vegetation/biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal bush clearing should be allowed only at the designated site for construction. Re-plant indigenous trees in the area that will be cleared to reduce soil erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trees planted Type of trees planted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports and records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor and PMC 	Inspection and examination Freq. at the beginning of the project	40,000
Increased Noise and Vibration Generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and clothing (PPE/C) including earmuffs for ear protection Restrict activities that create noise to daytime only. Ensure no running of vehicles engines when not in use Regular servicing and maintenance of vehicles and machinery. Avoid driving construction vehicles through settlements where possible. Notification of communities/settlements about the noise levels that may be created during the construction phase due to heavy machinery use. Provide site personnel with necessary environmental training that aims at reducing noise caused by project activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of PPE provided to the workers Vehicles and machinery serviced and maintained Messages to the community Number of training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lists of the PPEs Maintenance and servicing logbook Pamphlet, flyers Training materials 	Contractor, PMC and KSCAP Wajir staff	Scrutiny of the documents Freq. weekly	20,000
Decrease in Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating haul roads, tips, and stockpiles away from sensitive receptors and consider prevailing wind directions. Use of water sprays and mists as dust suppression measures Carry out suitable maintenance on all machinery to be used to avoid the emission of noxious gases. Provision of suitable PPE/C such as nose masks to the workers and staff on site. Ensure vehicle engines are in good condition to reduce high levels of exhaust gases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of water used in dust suppression Machinery and vehicles maintained and serviced No. of drivers sensitized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report and records on the activities Maintenance and servicing logbook Training materials available 	Contractor, KSCAP Wajir staff	Inspection. Freq. routinely	30,000

Identified Environmental Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification	Responsible parties	Monitoring and Time frame	Amount in Ksh.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize drivers and machine operators to switch off engines when not in use. 					
Fuels and Lubricants Spills from the machinery and vehicles may contaminate the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scooping the affected earth and disposing of contaminated material soundly. Proper handling, storage, and disposal of oils and greases and their wastes during construction. Proper maintenance of vehicles and other equipment (using petroleum products) to avoid fuels and lubricants spills at the sub-project site. Provide maintenance and greasing yard away from the sub-projects area, which is equipped with a sump to contain oil spills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machinery and vehicles maintained and serviced Maintenance and greasing yard away from the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report and records on the activities Maintenance and servicing logbook. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor, KSCAP Wajir staff 	Observation. Freq. routinely	25,000
Increased Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Supervising Engineer/CESSCO will ensure that all solid wastes either paper, polythene bags, cement bags, gravel pack bags, excavated materials and remaining gravel packs are either recycled, reused, reduced or disposed of in the designated and at the approved dumpsite. Provision of the waste bins/receptacles Assign a casual daily collection of the wastes Engage a licensed waste handler to regularly collect and dispose of the wastes Sensitize workers and communities on solid waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of waste generated Presences of receptacles/bin A casual worker employed for waste collection Number of community members sensitized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records and reports Payroll for the casual worker Sensitizing materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor, KSCAP Wajir staff Engineers/CESSCO 	Inspection Freq. routinely during this phase	20,000
During Operational Phase						
Soil Erosion within the market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper compaction of soil during construction Control of livestock number in the vicinity of the pan (avail alternative watering point) Sensitization of farmers on appropriate soil erosion control measure Establishment of community tree nursery Growing of trees by the community Construction of gabions Digging trenches and cut off drains to channel runoff into the river 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil erosion measures in place Number of livestock controlled Trees planted Nursery bed established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor, KSCAP Wajir staff Engineers/CESSCO 	Observation Freq. Quarter and during the rainy season	60,000

Identified Environmental Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification	Responsible parties	Monitoring and Time frame	Amount in Ksh.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A storm water management plan that minimizes impervious area infiltration by use of recharge areas and use of detention and/or retention with graduated outlet control structures will be design Proper planning of site excavation works such that a section is completed and rehabilitated before another section begins 					
During Decommissioning phase						
Loss of vegetation/biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoiding destruction of vegetation. Re-plant indigenous trees and landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trees planted Type of trees planted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports and records 	Contractor and PMC	Inspection and examination Freq. at the beginning of the project	10,000
Increased Noise and Vibration Generation,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and clothing (PPE/C) including earmuffs for ear protection Restrict activities that create noise to daytime only. Ensure no running of vehicles engines when not in use Regular servicing and maintenance of vehicles and machinery. Avoid driving vehicles through settlements where possible. Notification of communities/settlements about the noise levels that may be created during decommissioning phase due to heavy machinery use. Provide site personnel with necessary environmental training that aims at reducing noise caused by project activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of PPE provided to the workers Vehicles and machinery serviced and maintained Messages to the community No. of training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lists of the PPEs Maintenance and servicing logbook Pamphlet, flyers Training materials 	Contractor, PMC and KSCAP Wajir staff	Scrutiny of the documents Freq. weekly	4,000
Decrease in Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating haul roads, tips, and stockpiles away from sensitive receptors and consider prevailing wind directions. Use of water sprays and mists as dust suppression measures Carry out suitable maintenance on all machinery to be used to avoid the emission of noxious gases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of water used in dust suppression Machinery and vehicles maintained and serviced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report and records on the activities Maintenance and servicing logbook Training materials available 	Contractor, KSCAP Wajir staff	Inspection. Freq. routinely	5,000

Identified Environmental Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification	Responsible parties	Monitoring and Time frame	Amount in Ksh.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of suitable PPE/C such as nose masks to the workers and staff on site. • Ensure vehicle engines are in good condition to reduce high levels of exhaust gases • Sensitize drivers and machine operators to switch off engines when not in use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of drivers sensitized 				
Fuels and Lubricants Spills from the machinery and vehicles may contaminate the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scooping the affected earth and disposing of contaminated material soundly. • Proper handling, storage, and disposal of oils and greases and their wastes during construction. • Proper maintenance of vehicles and other equipment (using petroleum products) to avoid fuels and lubricants spills at the sub-project site. • Provide maintenance and greasing yard away from the sub-projects area, which is equip with a sump to contain oil spills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machinery and vehicles maintained and serviced • Maintenance and greasing yard away from the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report and records on the activities • Maintenance and servicing log book 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor, KSCAP Wajir staff 	Observation. Freq. routinely	25,000
Totals						239,000
Main Total						1,209,000

6.4 Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (Esme)

6.4.1 Introduction

The overall objective of environmental and social monitoring is to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented and that they are effective. The activities and indicators that have been recommended for monitoring are presented in the ESMP. Environmental monitoring will be carried out to ensure that all construction activities comply and adhere to environmental provisions and standard specifications so that all mitigation measures are implemented.

Monitoring should be undertaken at several levels. Firstly, the contractor at worksites should undertake it during pre-construction, construction, under the direction and guidance of the supervision consultant who is responsible for reporting the monitoring to the implementing agencies. It is not the contractor's responsibility to monitor compensation/Relocation issues. It is recommended that the contractor employ local full time qualified environmental inspectors for the duration of the contract. The following aspects will be subject to monitoring:

- Vegetation maintenance around Livestock Market sites,
- Works safety elements, including a log of accidents
- Number of prosecuted cases of livestock trespasses to the neighboring areas;
- Number of pan equipment vandalism and or illegal drawing points;
- Public safety;
- Improved vegetation cover;
- Safety of equipment and property;
- Capacity building and skills improvement of LMAs

Environmental monitoring is also an essential component of project implementation. It facilitates and ensures the follow-up of the implementation of the proposed mitigation measure, as they are required. It helps to anticipate possible environmental hazards and/or detect unpredicted impacts over time. Monitoring includes:

- Visual observations;
- Selection of environmental parameters at specific locations;
- Sampling and regular testing of these parameters.

Periodic ongoing monitoring will be required during the life of the Livestock Market and the level can be determined once the Livestock Market is operational.

6.4.2 Internal Monitoring

It is the responsibility of the proponent and community members to conduct regular internal monitoring of the project to verify the results of the contractor and to audit the direct implementation of environmental mitigation measures contained in the ESMP and construction contract clauses for the project.

The objective of internal monitoring and audit will be:

- To find out any significant environmental hazards and their existing control systems in force.
- Meeting the legal requirements as stipulated in the Environmental Management & Coordination Act.

The responsibility for mitigation monitoring during the operation phase will lie with the Management Committee. Environmental monitoring of the following parameters is recommended as a minimum for the project.

6.4.3 External Monitoring

Annual Environmental Audits to be conducted in line with NEMA requirements Proponent provide NEMA with reports on environmental compliance during implementation as part of their annual progress reports and annual environmental auditing reports. Depending on the implementation status of environmentally sensitive project activities, NEMA will perform annual environmental reviews in which environmental concerns raised by the project will be reviewed alongside project implementation.

Table 4. Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Activity	Time Frame	The role of Beneficiary Community project management Committee, CPCU, NEMA, etc. in the monitoring of ESMP	Mechanism of Monitoring ESMP implementation and frequency of monitoring
Internal monitoring	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Khorof Harar community members - The local authority (Chief) - KSCAP CESSCO - Livestock Marketing Association 	Inspection, observation and examination
Extremal monitoring	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CESSCO and - Department of veterinary officials - The CPCU 	Checkups, inspection
Environmental Audit	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NEMA experts, NEMA director and environment county office 	Inspection and observation
Joint project evaluation	Mid-year, Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CESSCO and - Department of veterinary and livestock production officials 	Examination and inspection
Reporting	Monthly, Quarterly, Mid-year, Annual reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KSCAP CESSCO - Community members - Livestock Marketing Association - Veterinary staff 	Examination and observation
Inter-agency coordination meetings	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KSCAP CESSCO - Community members - Livestock Marketing Association - Veterinary staff 	Scrutiny of documentation, examination
Security meeting	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local administration - KSCAP CESSCO - Community members - Livestock Marketing Association - Veterinary and livestock production staff 	Checkups and examinations

CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, the proposed project's objective is to construct the Khorof Harar livestock market to increase the incomes of producers and traders. The EIA of the proposed site has established some anticipated negative environmental and social impacts that shall be minimized through the suggested mitigation measures in the ESMMoP. It is recommended that for the sustainability of the project during the operational phase LMAs be formed and capacity built (training and learning visits) to oversee the day to day operations of the livestock market to be constructed.

Other positive impacts shall include the creation of employment; improved livestock market and marketing

Before implementation of the project, environmental and social impact assessment has been undertaken to fulfil the legal requirements, obtain background biophysical information of the site, assess and predict the potential environmental and social impacts and associated mitigation measures during the project cycle, suggestions of possible alterations to the proposed design based on the assessment findings were made, public and stakeholder consultation and participation was undertaken, an environmental and social management plan (ESMP) and monitoring plan were developed. The project has been guided by World Bank safeguards regulations and EMCA 1999 (*amended 2015*). During the ESIA various stakeholders including VMGs were consulted, and their views incorporated in the report.

7.2 Recommendations




- Consult all relevant service providers and authorities (i.e. County Administrators, NEMA, amongst others) to harmonize the projects infrastructural and socio-economic developments with existing facilities.
- It is recommended that during the project cycle the proponent and contractor shall adhere to ESMP to minimize risks and delays that may occur. This shall also reduce the cost of the project in the long run. The proponent, contractor and the community shall also adhere to WB safeguard regulations and EMCA regulations in the implementation of the project. It is also recommended that the positive impacts that emanate from such activities shall be enhanced as much as possible.
- This project is recommendable for approval by WB and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for issuance of an ESIA license subject to annual environmental audits after operating for one year. It is recommended that an Environmental Audit (EA) be undertaken annually.

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




ANNEXES

○ Annex 1: List of Participants

PARTICIPANT LIST

Activity: Public Participation and Stakeholder Consultation Date: 17/05/2021

S/NO	NAME	P/NO/ID/NO	GENGER	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.	SIGN
1.	Farah Mohamed Hussein	21859733	M	Postmaster/Ann	0735072008	
2.	Abadi Hussein Saman	20136151	M	LMA-member	0710350623	
3.	Mohamed Mahat Khalif	25713040	M	Community member	0705743170	
4.	Khalim Jibril Mohamed		M	"	0725478304	
5.	Kheir Birk Mohamed	921	F	"		
6.	Halima Noor Mohamed	0041065	F	LMA, member	0725084781	
7.	Abdi Elmi Ab		M	"		
8.	Dirige Bulle Bare	11782127	M	farmer		
9.	Muhamad Abdi Hussein	10116158	M	farmer	0725065224	





PARTICIPANT LIST

Activity: Public Participation and Stakeholder Consultation Date: 17/05/2021

S/NO	NAME	P/NO/ID/NO	GENGER	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.	SIGN
1	M. N. MOHAMMED	11224277	M	Peace Committee	0707897141	
2	ABDULLAH ABDI ALI	20532922	M	"	0718229210	
3	FARAH USMAN MUHAMMAD	25731003	M	CM	0724607735	
4	ALI MOHAMMED MUHAMMAD	22782784	M	farmer	0723368129	
5	ABDIRAHMAN IBRAHIM IBRAHIM	34331918	M	farmer	0722299475	
6	OSMAN MUHAMMAD FARAH	34331909	M	"	0724716924	
7	MUHAMMAD ABDI ALI	20450049	M	"	0722202807	
8.	Abdullahi M. Shariif	1036605	M	Teacher	0728709428	
9.	Mohamed J. Jellal Ahmed	24372257	M	farmer	0729554414	



PARTICIPANTS LIST

ACTIVITY Public Participation and Stakeholder Consultation DATE 17/5/2021

S/NO	NAME	P/NO/ID NO.	GENDER	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NO.	SIGN
	Antar Bikaar Ibrahim	0042626	M	farmer		
	Katima Ibrahim Ahan	0041570	F	farmer	0724809888	
	Mahat Khalid Mohamed	25904126	M	farmer	0910350619	
	Mohamed A. Abille	0036043	M	S/CHIEF	073434410	



Khorof-haran

PARTICIPANTS LIST

ACTIVITY Public Participation & Stakeholder Consultations for the Proposed Construction of Khorof-haran Modern Livestock Market DATE 17/5/2021

S/NO	NAME	P/NO/ID NO.	GENDER	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NO.	SIGN
	Deinaba Abdullahi Am	2310297	F	LMA member	07253209621	
	Kamila Ahmed Omar	20559588	F	"	0726310114	
	Malyun Mohamed	11782154	F	Community member	0799541630	MALYUN
	Halina Ismail	21443793	F	"	0711752095	
	Isha Abdi Yusuf	11782106	F	"	0744821124	
	Hindiya Ahmed	24070703	F	"	0723446730	HINDIA
	Bishau Harat	22990801	M	"	072084812	
	Abdi Bach Hassan	24072480	M	"	0709270890	
	Dakan Bishau	22495322	F	"	077805280	
	Rukia Binyo Issack	4585713	F	"	0725041570	RUKIA
	Asli Sabdan	23448821	F	"	07244267	



Khorof-harar



PARTICIPANTS LIST

ACTIVITY: Public Participation & Stakeholder Consultations for the proposed construction of Khorof-harar Modern Livestock market - DATE: 17/1/2021

S/NO	NAME	P/NO/ID NO.	GENDER	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NO.	SIGN
	Muslima Bukow Moid.	25902589	F	Community member	-	
	Daara Ibrahim Hassan	485637	F	"	0729777862	
	Maryam Issack	488553	F	"	0704603686	
	Habiba Ahmed Osman	20537834	F	"	0725202406	
	Robay Hassan	127500636	F	"	0725996119	
	Fatuma Jelle	20932919	F	"	072643784	
	Habiba Hussein	2995006	F	"	0724043460	
	Danaboo Harun Asali	0056851	F	"	0705742572	
	Abdullahi Abdi	21353970	M	"	07257177744	
	Amiin Jelle Hussein	25789863	M	"	0712935045	
	Bashir Sheikh H.	25697564	M	"	-	

○ **Annex 2: Minute's consultations/ meetings**

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MINUTES FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF MODERN LIVESTOCK MARKET AT KHOROF- HARAR TOWN.

Minutes of The Public Participation Meeting Held On 17/05/2021 At Khorof-Harar Public Baraza in Khorof-Harar Ward, Wajir East Constituency-Wajir County.

The list of participants is attached

Agenda

1. Opening Remarks.
2. Arising Issues
3. A.O.B

MINUTE 1 17/05/2021: Preliminary

The area chief called the meeting to order at 9.30 and invited Mr. Abdi Hussein to lead the community in a word of prayer. This was followed by self-introductions by the members present. The chief then gave a brief history of the proposed market. He stated that the market was first proposed for construction by the community in 2014 by the then Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (KLMC). However due to lack of funds they pulled out. In 2018, Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) carried out Participatory Integrated Community Development (PICD) training in Khorof-Harar. The community identified the construction of the Livestock Market as one of the main development priorities in their ward. In the same year, a spatial town planning was conducted by the County Government of Wajir through the department of Lands and physical planning. During this exercise the community allocated a portion of land of about 15 acres primarily for the construction of the market. He reiterated that the community is willing and more than ready to well come the project since it has delayed for so long.

Response from Mr. Abdullahi Noor

He welcomed the team of experts together with representatives from technical departments and Khorof-harar residents to the meeting. He emphasized the importance of public consultations on ESIA process and asked residents to be free and air all their concerns on the proposed project in order to be captured in the ESIA report. He explained to the team that even though khorof-harar is big center, it lacks livestock market infrastructure. Accordingly, members of the community take their livestock all the way to Wajir town which is 130kms away for sell. Others take their herds especially camels to Burhaje in Mandera county which is 80kms from from khorofharar town. He noted some people at times are roped of their sales as they come back from Burhaje town. He underlined the community are pledging their support for the project as it will solve the insecurity challenges encountered by the residents on their way from Burhaje and will also reduce distances covered when taking animals to Wajir for sale.

County Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance Officer (CESSCO) – KCSAP Wajir.

Mr. Muhumed (CESSCO – Wajir) took participants through an overview and organizational structure of the project from the national, county and community perspective. He emphasized that the objective of the project is to increase agricultural productivity, built resilience in the wake of climate change challenges and reduce greenhouse gases emissions. He noted that preparation of Summary Project Report was recommended following ESS screening done in April, 2021. He pointed out that designs and drawings for the proposed market are on-going and their inputs during this meeting will go a long way in enriching the report. He also informed the members present that the market will have the following basic structures. Loading ramp, holding pens, offices, water troughs and a fence.

ADDRESS FROM LEAD EXPERT, MR. ELIJAH LWEVO

The ESIA expert gave a brief overview of the whole evolution of environmental concerns and law that led to the present situation. He explained that in an ESIA process, a public consultation was necessary, acknowledging that the public meeting was an important stage as is a requirement in the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999 revised in 2015. He also stated that the purpose of the meeting was to create awareness of the proposed construction of the Khorof-harar modern livestock market, to obtain views/ concerns of the stakeholders, and to clarify issues that are not clear about the project. The consultant also gave a breakdown of the procedures involved in capturing the views, presentation of the report and the follow up to the resolutions thus formulated to the time when a decision is made by the authority (NEMA).

MINUTE 2 17/05/2021: Arising Issues

The lead expert invited the members to give their views regarding the project as they wished, and the following concerns were raised:

Positive impacts

The community applauded the project construction, with each of them giving a go-ahead of the Project. Some of the reasons for the project appraisal were as follows: -

- i. Job creation for the community: the community felt that the project development would create a short-term job during the construction and implementation process, hence improving the means of livelihood of the people employed.
- ii. The market would serve as a social interaction place for people of difference background thus promoting peace and reconciliation with people from Khorof-Harar, Mandera and Somalia. The social interaction would also enable Khorof residents learn about different types of breeds thereby helping them improve on their local livestock breeds.

- iii. The market will act as the revenue collection for the community and the county government. This is through imposing a tax on the livestock sold and during vaccination. There would also be indirect revenue collection from other outsiders who will be selling foodstuffs and clothing.
- iv. The construction of the market will significantly reduce distances trekked when taking livestock to Wajir and Burhaje towns for sell.
- v. The insecurity incidence encountered by the locals along the way to the markets will be a history of the past once the market is established.


Negative Impacts


The following are the few negative impacts raised by the community due to the proposed construction of the livestock sale yard.

- i. There will be loss of vegetation during the construction of the market especially indigenous trees. This can be mitigated by allowing minimal bush clearing.
- ii. There might be spread of transboundary livestock diseases since there will be minimal control of livestock movement from one county to another as well as from Somalia to khorof-harar since the town shares boarders with Somalia. This can be remedied by equipping the screening lab in khorofharar and deploying veterinary officers in the area so as to do regular checks and screening.
- iii. Generation of wastes. Like any other market, the dumping of waste materials is common during a busy market day. The new market should, therefore, have litter bins and a proper place /space where the county government would collect them for disposal.
- iv. Conflicts. Conflicts can arise over leadership and employment of jobs. This can be mitigated by constituting project management committee who will intern establish by-laws to deal with conflicts.
- v. Accidents during construction. The contractor should provide adequate PPEs with proper clothing such as gloves, reflectors etc to mitigate against these accidents.
- vi. Spread of HIV/Aids and COVID19: The project area might experience an influx of construction workers from other areas. This will directly affect the normal social set up of communities living in the project area thereby possible decay of morality. Proper sensitisation and public awareness should be encouraged to mitigate these effects. Mandatory provision and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shall be required for all project personnel including workers and visitors to reduce spread of Covid 19.

MINUTE 5 17/05/2021: AOB

There was no dissenting view from the members in attendance. By a show of hands, the community confirmed their acceptance of the project. There being no other business for discussion the meeting was adjourned at 11.45am with prayer from the one of the locals.

Minutes prepared by: Muktar Esmi Sign: 

Minutes confirmed by: Abdullahi Ni shekh Sign: 

○ **Annex 3: Sample Questionnaires**

Public participation questionnaire: Environmental impact assessment study for the (title of the project)
Khorof-Haran Modern Livestock Market

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Environmental impact assessment consultants would like to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment study for the proposed project.

The environmental impact assessment/audit regulations (2013) require that all the project listed in the second schedule of the environmental management and coordination act 1999 must undertake an EIA and submit the report to the national management authority (NEMA). As an important part of this exercise, consultations are held with the members of the immediate community, interested and affected parties, in order to obtain their views regarding the proposed project.

We therefore kindly request you to provide us with your views/comments on this project. Your contribution will highly be appreciated.

1. Details of the respondent

Name of the respondent Abdullahi N. Sheikh
Occupation Businessman
Address/phone no. (if any) 0728707428

2. Do you support the implementation of this project? Yes No (tick one)

Do you have any reason for your answer above? Please state
To minimize the trekking of livestock to other centres for market, to save time and resource

3. Please state any positive/negative environmental and social impacts that you anticipate during construction and operational phase of this project.

a) Anticipated **positive impacts** during **construction of project**

- 1) Get market for our livestock
- 2) To reduce time and resource
- 3) Minimize security of our livestock

Anticipated **negative impacts** during the **construction phase**

- Cutting of trees
- Inflow of diseases of animals

What would you propose as measures to mitigate the above negative impacts?

- Install the Department Livestock department to Assess animal diseases

b) Anticipated positive impacts during operation of the project

Income to the Centre as the Business will flourish.

Anticipated negative impacts during

operation of the project

- Job creation
- Business Increase
- Revenue Collection

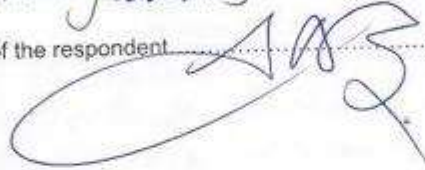
What would you propose as measures to mitigate the above negative impacts?

- Afforestation
- creation a committee to solve any conflict

4. Give any relevant additional comments

- Give the locals to Construct the market
- Livestock Dept. must be at Khwaf.
- Have to Control & vaccinate Animal Dealers from Neighbouring centres

Signature of the respondent



Public participation questionnaire: Environmental impact assessment study for the (title of the project)

KHAROF HARAF MODERN LIVESTOCK MARKET.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Environmental impact assessment consultants would like to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment study for the proposed project.

The environmental impact assessment/audit regulations (2013) require that all the project listed in the second schedule of the environmental management and coordination act 1999 must undertake on EIA and submit the report in the national management authority (NEMA). As an important part of this exercise, consultations are held with the members of the immediate community, interested and affected parties, in order to obtain their views regarding the proposed project.

We therefore kindly, request you to provide us with your views/comments on this project. Your contribution will highly be appreciated.

1. Details of the respondent

Name of the respondent

HALIMA NOOR MUTHMED

Occupation

HOUSEWIFE

Address/phone no. (If any)

0726684987

2. Do you support the implementation of this project? Yes No (tick one)

Do you have any reason for your answer above? Please state

Local bussiness will improve as mothers will get opportunity to sell food and clothes to traders

3. Please state any positive/negative environmental and social impacts that you anticipate during construction and operational phase of this project.

a) Anticipated **positive impacts** during **construction of project**

- Locals will be employed as Casuals
- bussiness will improve as people will get opportunity to sell raw materials

Anticipated **negative impacts** during the **construction phase**

- Conflicts can arise interms of job opportunities
- Loss of Vegetation

What would you propose as measures to mitigate the above negative impacts?

Local Project management Committee to settle
disputes assisted by local administration
- Revegetation after construction works

b) Anticipated positive impacts during operation of the project

Milkers will get somewhere to sell their
food stuff during market days as market
stalls will be constructed

Anticipated negative impacts during
operation of the project

- Spread of livestock and human disease

What would you propose as measures to mitigate the above negative impacts?

- Community sensitization
- Regular screening of animals

4. Give any relevant additional comments

We highly welcome the project

Signature of the respondent

HALIM

Public participation questionnaire: Environmental impact assessment study for the (title of the project)

Khoroof-Harar Modern Livestock Market:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Environmental impact assessment consultants would like to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment study for the proposed project.

The environmental impact assessment/audit regulations (2013) require that all the project listed in the second schedule of the environmental management and coordination act 1999 must undertake on EIA and submit the report in the national management authority (NEMA). As an important part of this exercise, consultations are held with the members of the immediate community, interested and affected parties, in order to obtain their views regarding the proposed project.

We therefore kindly, request you to provide us with your views/comments on this project. Your contribution will highly be appreciated.

1. Details of the respondent

Name of the respondent.....

Hussien O Adiloma
Town Administrator

Occupation

Address/phone no. (If any).....

0722836006

2. Do you support the implementation of this project? Yes No (tick one)

Do you have any reason for your answer above? Please state

Livestock Market will improve animal (livestock) value at Khoroofharar town & its surroundings. Reduces human effort in moving livestock to Harar Market

3. Please state any positive/negative environmental and social impacts that you anticipate during construction and operational phase of this project.

a) Anticipated positive impacts during construction of project

Jobs will be hired as laborers, production of local materials i.e. sand, Hardcore etc. thus improves capital of residence.

Anticipated negative impacts during the construction phase

- Degradation of vegetation cover.
- Waste material

What would you propose as measures to mitigate the above negative impacts?

- Educate project implementers, community members, on importance of conserving environment.
- Planting of more trees on project implementation stage.

b) Anticipated positive impacts during operation of the project

- Increased
- Improved market prices.
- Improve local capital.

Anticipated negative impacts during operation of the project

- Diseases of animals
- Conflicts
- Reduced vegetation cover.

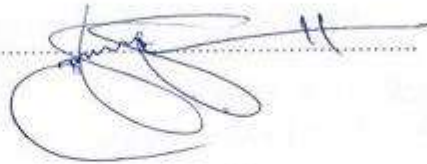
What would you propose as measures to mitigate the above negative impacts?

- Constant treatment of animals.
- Community capacity builds.

4. Give any relevant additional comments

Risk of fire some indigenous trees during implementation stage so during operational will be Native trees.

Signature of the respondent.....



Public participation questionnaire: Environmental impact assessment study for the (title of the project)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Environmental impact assessment consultants would like to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment study for the proposed project.

The environmental impact assessment/audit regulations (2013) require that all the project listed in the second schedule of the environmental management and coordination act 1999 must undertake an EIA and submit the report in the national management authority (NEMA). As an important part of this exercise, consultations are held with the members of the immediate community, interested and affected parties, in order to obtain their views regarding the proposed project.

We therefore kindly request you to provide us with your views/comments on this project. Your contribution will highly be appreciated.

1. Details of the respondent

Name of the respondent..... M. N. MOHAMMED

Occupation..... Peace elder

Address/phone no. (If any)..... 0707897141 babatunwa@gmail.com

2. Do you support the implementation of this project? Yes No (tick one)

Do you have any reason for your answer above? Please state

- It will economically improve the status of the town
- Job creation
- Small business like food kiosks for women will come up

3. Please state any positive/negative environmental and social impacts that you anticipate during construction and operational phase of this project.

a) Anticipated positive impacts during construction of project

- our people travel long distance for their market but with availability of the market, we can buy some

Anticipated negative impacts during the construction phase

- Once the market is established, livestock from all corners will come, hence animal disease
- Destruction of trees

What would you propose as **measures to mitigate** the above **negative impacts**?

- To operationalize the existing Laboratory for testing disease.
- Disease Control Measures to be done by the County Govt.

b) Anticipated **positive impacts** during **operation of the project**

- Economic boosts.
- Social status of the people to improve.
- Money circulation to increase.

Anticipated **negative impacts** during

operation of the project

- animal disease

What would you propose as measures to mitigate the above **negative impacts**?

- County government to speed up disease surveillance exercises
- Vaccination of livestock.





4. Give any relevant additional comments

Please award the contract to locals from Kericho who are qualified.

Signature of the respondent



○ **Annex 4. 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 (KCSAP)
Name of Investment:	KHOROJ-HARAR MODERN LIVESTOCK MARKET
Project Location:	KHOROJ-HARAR TOWN IN WASHIR KHOROJ-HARAR WARD, WASHIR EAST SUB-COUNTY
GPS Coordinates:	Latitude: 2.2056 Longitude: 40.7431
Estimated cost of the investment:	KSH: 16,746,750/-
Source of Funding:	I.D.A/W.C.G
Financial Year:	2021/2022

1

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

1. We the residents/users of the investment area (specify) Khoroj-harar discussed and agreed that, Khoroj-harar town Shall be site of the proposed Khoroj-Harar modern livestock Market and that:
2. We all are aware of the Kenya, Climate Smart Project and this proposed sub-project at Khoroj-harar town
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 on particular individuals using the land will be addressed by the community, and no alternative 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 concerning the investment and that we would strive to peacefully co-exist and resolve any conflict arising 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 and will 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 individual and its ownership is not contested.

We have been designated by the community of (Khoro-fharar)

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

S/NO.	NAME	VILLAGE/LOCATION	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE
1.	HALIMA NOOR MUHAMMAD	Khoro-fharar	0041065	HALI
2.	Kheira Birik Mohamed	Khoro-fharar	9572153	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Mohamad Noor Mohamed	Khoro-fharar	11224273	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Barrow Khalif Doh	Khoro-fharar	0039385	BARROW
5.	Abdullahi N. Sheekh	Khoro-fharar	0036105	<i>[Signature]</i>

Witnessed on this 17th Day of MAY in the Year 2021 by:

1. Area Chief

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	MOHAMED A. ABDILLE	0036045	<i>[Signature]</i> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> SNR CHIEF KHOROF - HARAR - LOCATION MOHAMED A. ABDILLE </div>

2. Town Administrator

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	HUSSEIN O. MALABE	24709625	<i>[Signature]</i> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> WAJIR COUNTY GOVERNMENT TOWN ADMINISTRATOR KHOROF - HARAR P. O. Box 613-70200, WAJIR Date: <u>17/5/21</u> By: <u>A.S.</u> </div>

3. Community Land Registrar

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1			

4. County Government (Physical Planning Department)

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	E. N. MUCHEU	21844692	

5. Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project , Coordinator

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	ABDINOOR I. MUSA	21921762	

6. County Ministry Relevant to the project e.g. Water/Livestock Production etc.

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	OTIEND BENARD ^ OUMA	20971863	

○ **Annex 5: Screening checklist Layout**

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECK LIST

ESM Sub-projects Screening Checklist

(Sub-projects screening process by benefitting communities/Agencies)

Section A: Background information

Name of County: WASIR

Name of CPCU /Researcher: WASIR CPCU

Sub-project location: KHORO-F-HARAR

Name of CBO/Institution: / Postal Address: /

Contact Person: / Cell phone: /

Sub-project name: KHORO-F-HARAR MODERN LIVESTOCK MARKET

Estimated cost (Kshs.): 16,746,750 k

Approximate size of land area available for the sub-project: 15 acres

Objectives of the sub project

To enhance market access for the livestock
producers and traders in the ward and neighboring
communities

Activities/enterprises undertaken: Community mobilization & sensitization, site identification
formation of Project Management Committee, design and drawing
of the project

How was the sub-project chosen?

The community members prioritized the project
during the PICD process -

Expected sub project duration: 1 year

Section B: Environmental Issues

Will the sub-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 sub-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 sub-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 sub-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

.....
.....
..... N/A

6. Training

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

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.

N/A

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? -----

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?	✓	

awareness

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 sub-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'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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?

Please prepare a Project Summary Report for the Project.

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 ESIA's, 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: *Abdullahi N. Sheikh*

Position / Community: *Peace Committee Member*

Date: *2/14/2021*

Field Appraisal Officer (CDE): *Dr. Mohamed Hashim Ali*

Signature: *M. Hashim*

Date: *26/4/2021*



○ **Annex 6: Pictures during SC and PP**

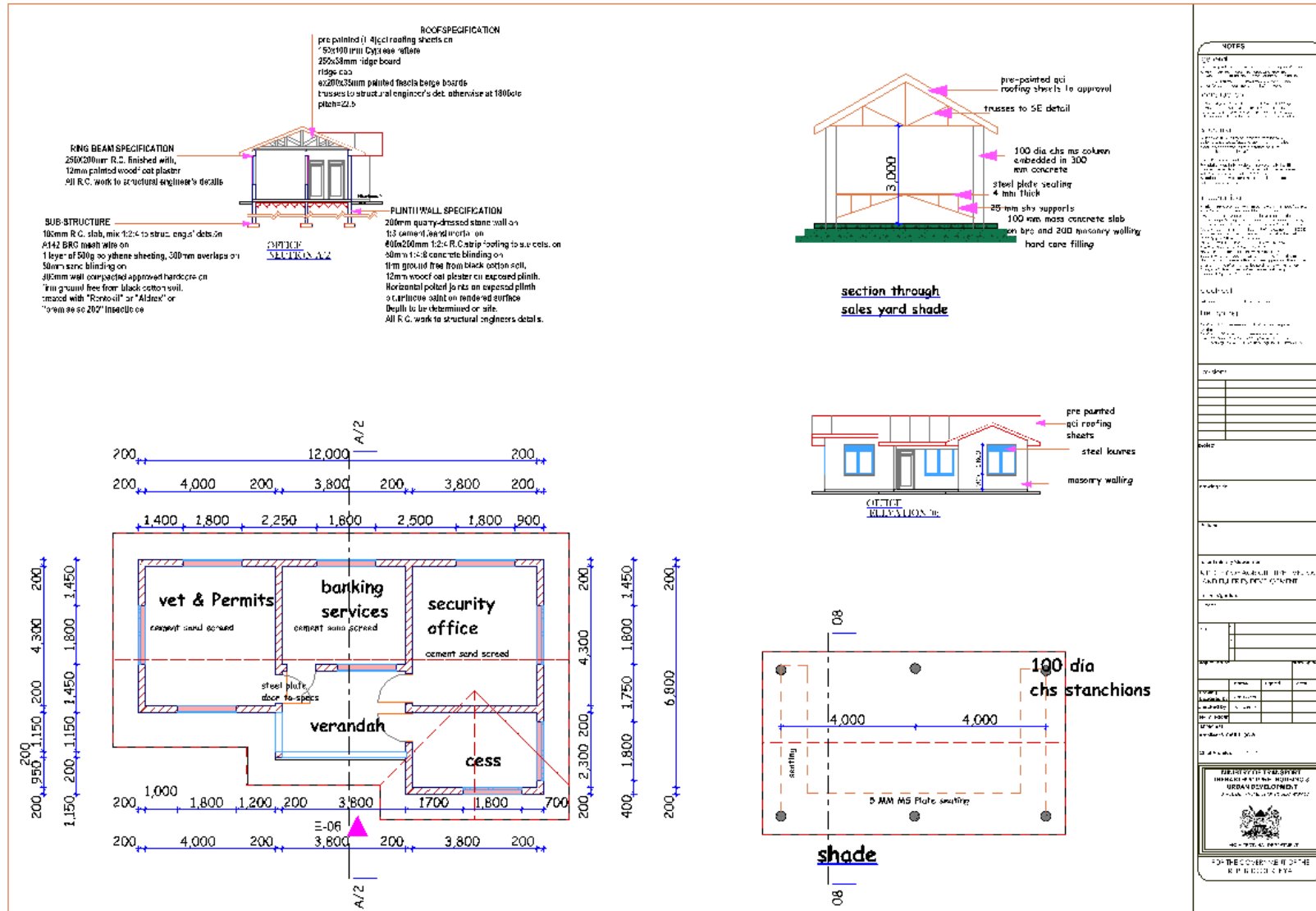


○ **Annex 7. Summary Bill of Quantities (BoQ)**
 PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF LIVESTOCK MARKET AT KHOROF HARAR

GRAND SUMMARY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TENDERERS AMOUNT Kshs	OFFICIAL USE ONLY Kshs
A	Preliminaries from Page P/17	850,000.00	
B	Perimeter Fencing from Page PF/1	3,292,500.00	
C	Holding Pens from Page HP/1	2,806,000.00	
D	Loading Ramp from Page LR/1	1,195,200.00	
E	Office Block from Page OB/13	3,243,205.00	
F	Inspection Room from Page IR/8	386,340.00	
G	Market Stalls from Page MS/12	3,638,590.00	
H	Shade from Page SH/6	1,099,000.00	
I	Toilets from Page T/10	885,400.00	
J	Water Troughs & Water Supply from Page WS/9	1,479,800.00	
K	Provisional Sums	850,000.00	
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION	19,726,035.00	-

Annex 8. Architectural Designs and Lay Out



NOTES	
1.	Refer to the main contract documents for general conditions of contract and specifications.
2.	Work to be done in accordance with the approved drawings and specifications.
3.	Materials to be used shall be of the best quality and shall conform to the relevant standards.
4.	Workmanship shall be of the highest standard and shall be in accordance with the relevant standards.
5.	The contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary permits and approvals.
6.	The contractor shall be responsible for the safety of the work and for the protection of the site.
7.	The contractor shall be responsible for the disposal of all waste materials.
8.	The contractor shall be responsible for the completion of the work within the specified time.
9.	The contractor shall be responsible for the maintenance of the work until it is accepted.
10.	The contractor shall be responsible for the payment of all bills of materials and invoices.
11.	The contractor shall be responsible for the payment of all taxes and duties.
12.	The contractor shall be responsible for the payment of all other charges.
13.	The contractor shall be responsible for the payment of all other expenses.
14.	The contractor shall be responsible for the payment of all other costs.
15.	The contractor shall be responsible for the payment of all other charges.
16.	The contractor shall be responsible for the payment of all other expenses.
17.	The contractor shall be responsible for the payment of all other costs.
18.	The contractor shall be responsible for the payment of all other charges.
19.	The contractor shall be responsible for the payment of all other expenses.
20.	The contractor shall be responsible for the payment of all other costs.

Annex 9: Copy of the Practicing License for the Lead Experts

FORM 7

(r.15(2))



**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/13657

Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/18145

M/S **Elijah Lwevo**
(individual or firm) of address

P.O. Box 321 - 70200, Wajir

is licensed to practice in the

capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) **Lead Expert**
registration number **6521**

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

Issued Date: **1/5/2021**

Expiry Date: **12/31/2021**


Signature.....
(Seal)

**Director General
The National Environment Management
Authority**

