







FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

Enhance the resilience and economic empowerment of 250,000 vulnerable people (especially women and youth) in Puntland and Hirshabelle States of Somalia

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ACTIVATING CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS IN SOMALIA



06 February 2025

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that this ESIA Report represents the facts pertaining to the Proposed "ACTIVATING CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS IN SOMALIA (ACALS) PROJECT"

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ON BEHALF OF UNOPS

Table of Contents

LIS	T O	F TAB	LES	v
LIS	T O	F FIGU	JRES	v
AC	RON	NYM A	AND ABBREVIATIONS	v i
ΕX	ECU	TIVE S	SUMMARY	viii
1.	IN	ITROI	DUCTION	1
	1.1	Bacl	ground of the Proposed Project	1
	1.2	Proj	ect Objectives and Components	1
	1.3	Envi	ronmental and Social Risk Categorization	2
	1.4	Tern	ns of Reference for this Overall ESIA	2
	1.5	Purp	pose and Scope of the ESIA	2
	1.6	Proj	ect Schedule, Cost and Financing Arrangements	3
	1.7	Rep	ort Structure	4
2.	PI	ROJEC	T DESCRIPTION	5
	2.1	Proj	ect's Target Area and Population Beneficiaries	5
	2.2	Proj	ect Development Objective	6
	2.3	The	ory of Change	6
	2.4	Proj	ect Components	7
	2.	4.1	Component 1: Community water management and sanitation improved	7
		4.2 f men	Component 2: Improved agricultural productivity, market access and financial incluand women	
		4.3 rengt	Component 3: Community disaster and climate risk management capacities hened	9
	2.	4.4	Component 4: Project and Knowledge Management	9
	2.5	Proj	ect Phases	9
	2.	5.1	Pre-construction Stage	10
	2.	5.2	Construction Stage	10
	2.	5.3	Operation and Maintenance Stage	10
	2.6	Equi	pment and materials	11
	2.7	Was	te streams	11
3.	P	OLICY	LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	12
	3.1	Poli	cy Framework	12
	3.2	Lega	ıl Framework	13
;	3.3	Afric	can Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System	15
	2 /	Incti	tutional Framework	18

3	3.5	International Conventions and Agreements	21
4.	M	IETHODOLOGY	23
4	.1	Key Informant Interviews and Consultations	23
4	.2	Community Consultations	23
4	.3	Desk Review	23
4	.4	Reconnaissance Survey	23
5.	EN	NVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS	24
5	5.1	Environmental Baseline	24
5	5.2	Socio-Economic Baseline	28
6.	ST	TAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	31
7.	Αľ	NALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES	34
8.	IIV	IPACT ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION	35
8	3.1	Introduction	35
8	3.2	Positive Impacts	35
8	3.3	Negative Impacts	35
9.	ΕN	NVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	38
9).1	Introduction	38
9	.2	Institutional and Implementation Arrangements	60
9	.3	Monitoring and Evaluation	61
9	.4	Complaints Feedback Mechanism	61
9	.4	ESMP Summary Budget	66
COI	NCL	USION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	67
REF	ERE	ENCES	68
ANI	NEX	(ES	69
Δ	nne	ex 1: Chance Find Procedures	69
Δ	nne	ex 2: Stakeholder Engagement Records	70
Δ	nne	ex 3: Contractor Management Procedures	84
Δ	nne	ex 4: Security Management Plan	88
Δ	nne	ex 5: Tools Used in the Field	92
Δ	nne	ex 6: Contributors to the ESIA Report	101

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Relevant Policies for the Project	12
Table 2: Relevant Laws and Regulations for the Project	13
Table 3: AfDB's Operational Safeguards to be triggered by the project	16
Table 4: Relevant Laws and Regulations for the Project	18
Table 5: International Conventions and Agreements	21
Table 6: ESMP for the Overall ESIA	38
Table 7 Capacity development and training plan	64
LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure 1: Project Target Areas	5
Figure 2 Map of Somalia with Federal Member States	24
Figure 3 Annual maximum rainfall extremes 1981-2011 Hirshabelle	
Figure 4 Annual maximum rainfall extremes 1981-2010, Puntland	
Figure 5: Workshop held with the Federal Government at Puntland	
Figure 6: Site visit at communities at Balley farmers producer groups	33

ACRONYM AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACALS	Activating Climate-Smart Agricultural Livelihoods in Somalia
ACR	Annual Country Report
AfDB	African Development Bank
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CAW	Climate Action Window
CDI	Combined Drought Index
CFM	Complaints Feedback Mechanism
CITES	Convention on International Trade against Endangered Species
CoC	Code of Conduct
CRM	Complaints Resolution Mechanism
DG	Director General
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EHS	Environment Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENSO	El Niño–Southern Oscillation
ERA	Emergency Relief Assistance
ES	Environment and Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
ETB	Emergency Trauma Bag
EU	European Union
FaaB	Farming as a Business
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FbF	forecast-based financing
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
FPA	Fiduciary Principles Agreement
FSO	Field Security Officer
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education and Communication

IEDs	Improvised Explosive Devices	
IFAK	Individual First Aid Kit	
ILO	International Labour Organization	
IMC	Information Management Center	
IMWSC	Inter-ministerial WASH Steering Committee	
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution	
IOM	International Organization for Migration	
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System	
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau	
LSTs		
	Labor-saving Technologies Mass Cosyelty Incident	
MCI MFIs	Mass Casualty Incident Microfinance Institutions	
MoHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	
MoPIED	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development	
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions	
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations	
NMHSs	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services	
NTP	National Transformation Plan	
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety	
OS	Operational Safeguards	
PCN	Project Concept Note	
PIU	Project Implementation Unit	
PMTs	Project Management Teams	
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment	
PWDA	Puntland Water Development Agency	
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan	
RRTs	Rapid Response Teams	
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	
SH	Sexual Harassment	
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises	
SNA	Somali National Army	
SoDMA	Somalia Disaster Management Agency	
SomRep	Somali Resilience Program	
SPU	Special Police Units	
SSRP	Security Sector Reform Program	
TOR	Terms of Reference	
ToT	Training of Trainers	
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services	
VCA	Value Chain Analysis	
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association	
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	
WFP	World Food Programme	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report offers a comprehensive evaluation of the proposed "Activating Climate-Smart Agricultural Livelihoods in Somalia" (ACALS) project. This initiative, co-led by WFP Somalia and UNOPS with support from AfDB, aims to empower 250,000 vulnerable individuals, particularly women and youth, in Hirshabelle and Puntland states. By addressing climate vulnerabilities, improving water and agricultural infrastructure, and enhancing disaster risk management, the project strives to foster resilience and economic empowerment. In response to Somalia's climate challenges, the WFP Somalia and UNOPS jointly developed and submitted a project proposal that successfully secured a UA 9.45 million grant from the African Development Bank's Climate Action Window (CAW) following the Call-for-Proposals. Key project components include climate-resilient water management, agricultural productivity enhancement, market access improvement, and disaster risk reduction.

Purpose and Need

The project will be implemented in Puntland and Hirshabelle States of Somalia. In Puntland, the project will be implemented in Garowe district, while in Hirshabelle the project activities will be in Beletweyne district. These project sites were chosen taking into consideration areas where AfDB have already ongoing investments to avoid duplication of efforts and layering the activities for this project on gains realized by earlier projects by WFP in the two districts. The project focuses on climate-affected regions in Somalia, specifically targeting two districts: Garowe and Beletweyne in Puntland and Hirshabelle States, respectively. These areas are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as recurrent droughts, floods, and land degradation. Through extensive stakeholder consultations during the project preparation period, ten villages from Garowe and 19 from Beletweyne were selected.

Findings and Recommendations

The project preparation findings validated that the project carried a risk rating of Category 2 which would require preparation and disclosure of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report. The project is likely to present moderate environmental and social risks and impacts, adverse risks and impacts are mainly rooted in the construction of climate-resilient water infrastructure under Component 1. The justification of this risk categorization is since some of the proposed activities will mainly involve construction of water infrastructure such as irrigation canals and boreholes to supply water for crop and livestock production and improve community household sanitation. The ESIA assesses the environmental and social implications of these activities and provides strategies for risk mitigation, ensuring compliance with AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS).

Accordingly, in compliance with the Environmental Protection and Management Act (2024) and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulation (2024) established by the Federal Republic of Somalia under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change has jurisdiction over all activities for which ESIAs are mandatory. Project site-specific ES assessments will be prepared and submitted to the Federal Republic of Somalia for approval and if applicable to the concerned States.

The project targets smallholder farmers already operating on existing fields, and the planned rehabilitation and construction of climate-resilient water infrastructure will primarily be located on community-owned land, implying that the project will not result in involuntary resettlement. The project does not entail involuntary resettlement, and no Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required, thus associated costs are non-existent.

During the project proposal development and the preparation processes for this project, extensive consultations were carried out with wide ranging stakeholders that will contribute to this project including federal government, municipal government, NGOs, development partners, farmers, youth, women, and civil society.

The selection of types of infrastructure as part of project alternatives will be based on the results of the feasibility study, which will be conducted once the Project commences. The ESIA identifies several positive impacts, including access to water for production, improved food security, strengthened livelihoods, and enhanced community capacity for climate adaptation. Potential risks, such as environmental degradation during construction activities, overexploitation of water resources during the operation phase, climate change risks, waste generation, pollution, gender and social related risks such as gender based violence, conflicts, insecurity and sextual exploitation and abuse etc are addressed through robust mitigation measures detailed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The plan emphasizes gender inclusivity, capacity building, and participatory governance as critical components for sustainable project implementation.

Institutional Arrangements

The project builds on existing institutional structures and aims to enhance the relationship between WFP, UNOPS, the Federal Government of Somalia, Federal Member States, and target communities. WFP will serve as the executing agency and will be responsible for the overall management and coordination of the project. This will be done in close consultation with key line ministries at federal and state levels, including the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and others.

The project will be implemented over a period of 3 years (starting July 2025 to 2028) and the project tentatively closing in September 2028. The total amount requested from AfDB through the Climate Action Window is USD 9,428,193.

WFP in conjunction with the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range will design and implement a robust Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability Result Framework that will generate data to facilitate timely decision-making, evidence generation and value for money. Development of an indicator performance tracking plan will facilitate monitoring of the project's performance. Progress will be measured through a combination of Outcome Monitoring, Activity and Output Monitoring, Joint Monitoring, Reviews and Learning and Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM). WFP Somalia has a safe, accessible, and responsive community feedback and response mechanism in place to allow affected communities to raise concerns, grievances, seek information, request for assistance and provide feedback. The CFM operates at the local level, with a 360-degree monitoring and reporting process in place.

AfDB's funding will amplify existing climate adaptation efforts, complementing ongoing initiatives in the target states. The ESIA concludes with actionable recommendations to ensure environmental sustainability, social inclusivity, and alignment with Somalia's National Development Plan and AfDB's strategic goals. For a complete analysis and alignment with operational and environmental objectives, the ESIA has been submitted for AfDB review and clearance. The full disclosure of the ESIA Report will be in accordance with the requirements set forth by the AfDB ISS.

ESMP Summary Budget

Project Activity	Total Cost (USD)	
Hiring environmental and social experts		
Dedicated E&S staff at UNOPS	staff costs	
Dedicated E&S staff at WFP	staff costs	
Hiring of consultants for the preparation of 4 sites specific ES assessments	60,000	
Training and capacity development		
Capacity building of contractors in E&S risk mitigation, including workers (as per capacity building plan above)	10,000	
Training to beneficiaries and affected communities (4 sites)	10,000	
Implementation of Mitigation Measures		
Implementation of E&S mitigation measures costs (contractor budget) (4 sites)	100,000	
Stakeholder Engagement/Consultation and disclosure		
Stakeholder engagement/Consultation sessions in all 4 sites	10,000	
Disclosure campaign (ESIAs)	4,000	
Grievance redress mechanism		
WFP GRM	WFP budget	
Monitoring and documentation of ESIAs implementation		
Verification of implementation of mitigation measures, site visits	20,000	
E&S annual Performance Audit		
Recruitment of a Consultant to carry out E&S Annual Performance Audit of the project	5,000	
TOTAL	219,000	

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Proposed Project

Somalia, despite minimal contributions to global greenhouse gas emissions, faces severe climate crises, including recurrent droughts, floods, and locust infestations, compounded by armed conflict and economic disruptions. The National Development Plan 9 (2020–2024) prioritizes poverty reduction, inclusive growth, and resilience. In alignment, this project focuses on enhancing adaptive capacity, food security, and economic empowerment for vulnerable populations, especially women and youth, by strengthening agricultural livelihoods and promoting climate-smart practices to address the challenges posed by climate change.

Somalia was ranked 182 out of 187 countries on the ND-GAIN Vulnerability score in 2022, facing extreme vulnerability to climate change with over 30 major climate-related shocks since 1990, including 12 droughts and 19 floods. Current challenges in food, nutritional, and water security have worsened due to global supply chain disruptions attributable partly to the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine war. Presently, only 52% of the county's population has access to basic water supply, and freshwater availability has dropped significantly, intensifying conflicts over water resources.

Aligned with Somalia's National Water Resource Strategy, Climate Change Policy, and updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the project emphasizes sustainable land and water use, biodiversity conservation, and community-led climate adaptation. It supports Somalia's commitments to resilience-building and aligns with the African Union Agenda 2063, SDGs, and the African Development Bank's Interim Country Strategy Paper (2022–2024). By addressing climate-sensitive water and rangeland management, and policy development, the project integrates the Bank's goals of inclusive, green growth, gender equity, and resilience, while fostering private sector engagement and sustainable resource use.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) Climate Action Window (CAW) Call for Proposals launched in December 2023 aims to support initiatives addressing climate resilience and adaptation challenges in Africa's most vulnerable regions. It seeks innovative, impactful projects that align with the AfDB's objectives to foster sustainable development, enhance resilience to climate risks, and support communities in adapting to climate change. The call prioritizes scalable solutions in sectors like agriculture, water, energy, and infrastructure, encouraging partnerships among governments, organizations, and stakeholders to drive transformative outcomes and promote environmental sustainability.

In response to Somalia's climate challenges, the WFP Somalia and UNOPS jointly developed and submitted a project proposal that successfully secured a UA 9.45 million grant from the African Development Bank's Climate Action Window (CAW) following the Call-for-Proposals that went out on 4 December 2023. Out of over 3000 applications, the ACALS proposal was selected to further development and project preparation.

1.2 Project Objectives and Components

The overall objective of ACALS is to enhance the resilience and economic empowerment of 250,000 vulnerable people, especially women and youth, in Puntland and Hirshabelle States of Somalia by restoring agricultural systems and promoting climate-adapted infrastructure. The ACALS project is built on three pillars of i) Sustainable resource management; ii) Agricultural value chain development; and iii) Institutional capacity. The project will be implemented through three primary components on:

- 1. Water Resource and Rangeland Management
- 2. Improved Agricultural Production and Market Access
- 3. Improved Resilience of Communities to Disaster and Climate Risk

The project will also have a fourth component focused on Project and Knowledge Management to facilitate strong project management and knowledge dissemination throughout the lifecycle of ACALS.

1.3 Environmental and Social Risk Categorization

The project preparation findings validated that the project carried a risk rating of Category 2 which would require preparation and disclosure of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report. The project category was determined in accordance with WFP Environment Policy (2017) and its Sustainability Framework (2021) and the AFDB Integrated Safeguard System (ISS). The project poses low to moderate environmental and social risks and impacts, adverse risks and impacts are mainly rooted in the construction of climate-resilient water infrastructure under Component 1.

The justification of this categorization is due to the fact that some of the proposed activities will mainly involve construction of water infrastructure such as irrigation canals and boreholes to supply water for crop and livestock production and improve community household sanitation. The activities being proposed under Component 2 (Improved Agricultural Production), Component 3 (Improved Resilience of Communities to Disaster and Climate Risk) and Component 4 (Project and Knowledge Management) are deemed to be of low risk.

The project targets smallholder farmers already operating on existing fields, and the planned rehabilitation and construction of climate-resilient water infrastructure will primarily be located on community-owned land, implying that the project will not result in involuntary resettlement. The project does not entail involuntary resettlement, and no Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required, thus associated costs are non-existent.

1.4 Terms of Reference for this Overall ESIA

The Terms of Reference (TOR) were prepared for this overall ESIA and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project to be implemented in Hirshabelle and Puntland States in compliance with AfDB ISS. **This ESIA report is now submitted to AfDB for review, clearance, and disclosure as part of the process leading to Board approval**. The full disclosure of the ESIA Report will be in accordance with the requirements set forth by the AfDB ISS.

Accordingly, in compliance with the Environmental Protection and Management Act (2024) and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulation (2024) established by the Federal Republic of Somalia under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change has jurisdiction over all activities for which ESIAs are mandatory. Project site-specific ES assessments will be prepared and submitted to the Federal Republic of Somalia for approved and if applicable to the concerned States.

1.5 Purpose and Scope of the ESIA

The ESIA is an instrument to identify and assess the E&S risks and impacts of a proposed project, set of activities or other initiatives, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures. The scope of the environment and social impact assessment shall include but not be limited to the following:

- i. Describe the project background and proposed project activities.
- ii. Describe the existing site proposed for development.

- iii. Describe the significant environmental and social issues of concern through the presentation of baseline data.
- iv. Review the existing policies, legislations and regulations relevant to the project and the institutional framework.
- v. Describe the likely impacts of the development on the described environment including direct, indirect and cumulative impacts, and their relative importance to the design of the proposed development's facilities.
- vi. Propose mitigation action to be taken to minimize predicted adverse impacts.
- vii. Prepare a monitoring plan which should ensure that the mitigation plan is adhered to.
- viii. Describe the alternatives to the project that could be considered such as technology, site etc.
- ix. Conclusions.

1.6 Project Schedule, Cost and Financing Arrangements

The project will be implemented over a period of 3 years (starting July 2025 to 2028) and the project tentatively closing in September 2028. The total amount requested from AfDB through the Climate Action Window is USD 9,428,193. As determined by the bank, this funding will be provided through a grant. WFP and UNOPS will provide co-financing valued at USD 2,1 million, which corresponds to the value of multi-year projects currently being implemented by WFP to address climate change in Hirshabelle and Puntland States.

The project will build on a USD 30 million project funded by KfW (Germany) and jointly implemented by WFP and UNICEF. This project included the construction and rehabilitation of climate-adapted productive assets and the provision of climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene services. WFP has secured USD 2.5 million through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) managed by the World Bank. This project commenced in January 2024 in Hirshabelle State and will build the capacity of smallholder farmer producer groups to adapt to climatic shocks such as drought and floods by constructing and rehabilitating climate-adapted irrigation canals, promoting climate-smart agriculture practices and investing in water harvesting and irrigation systems, to support adaptation to changing weather patterns and improve productivity.

Through a USD 3 million NORAD-funded project, WFP is increasing smallholder farmers' technical and productive capacities in Hirshabelle State to carry out climate-smart agricultural production and effectively access markets. This is through (i) the provision of cash grants to purchase improved agricultural inputs, (ii) training on climate-smart agricultural technologies and practices, and (iii) linkage to markets and support in the creation of climate-adapted productive assets. Through a USD 5.5 million project funded by European Union (EU), WFP is working in Galmudug, Jubaland and Puntland to strengthen smallholder farming, providing upstream value chain enhancement and increased opportunity to invest in agricultural and pastoral livelihood activities through the construction and rehabilitation of water harvesting systems and land rehabilitation.

The AfDB Climate Action Window (CAW) financing will enable WFP and UNOPS to strengthen the climate adaptation impact of ongoing initiatives and strategically tackle Somalia's pressing climate challenges by: a) targeting the same beneficiaries and locations as existing projects in Puntland and Hirshabelle, taking climate activities to scale; (b) expanding the scale and scope of climate-smart agriculture activities; c) introducing a dedicated focus on the natural water resources; c) complementing ongoing support for anticipatory action through providing training on early warning and disaster risk reduction; d) and increasing the scale of institutional and capacity strengthening initiatives for climate risk management.

The Government of Somalia will provide an in-kind contribution through technical support for the project implementation at national, state and local levels. Investment costs are based on reliable estimates founded on ongoing operations and current market value. Sufficient allowance has been made for physical contingencies and price increases during implementation.

1.7 Report Structure

The report has been structured into the following chapters:

Chapter 1: Introduction – This chapter provides project background, key components, objectives, justification, risk classification, project schedule, cost, financing arrangements, purpose and scope of the ESIA and ESIA report structure.

Chapter 2: Project Description – The chapter describes project target areas, population beneficiaries, project components, theory of change, locations, design/components, status, phase, resources, equipment and materials to be used, waste streams.

Chapter 3: Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework – The chapter describes the Somalia's development vision, policy and legal frameworks across all levels. This chapter also outlines the AfDB's environmental and social safeguards as well as international conventions and agreements.

Chapter 4: Methodology – The chapter presents the methods and materials that were utilised in preparing this ESIA report.

Chapter 5: Environmental and Social Baseline Conditions — The chapter describes the existing environmental settings, including physical, biological, and climate change. Also, the chapter demonstrates the socio-economic aspects of the areas where the activities will be implemented.

Chapter 6: Stakeholder Engagement – This chapter describes the process of the public consultations and stakeholder engagement during the preparation of the ESIA study for the proposed project in the target States. Stakeholder feedback was sought through interviews and focus group discussions. Feedback from these consultations has been considered when preparing the ESIA.

Chapter 7: **Analysis of Project Alternatives** – This chapter contains implementation alternatives considered on a case-by-case scenario for the project and provides justification of the chosen implementation.

Chapter 8: Impact Analysis and Mitigation – The chapter summarizes all the potential impacts of the project as assessed and determined while as well as describing the proposed mitigation measures for the identified impacts. This chapter presents mitigation measures to avoid, prevent or reduce adverse environmental and social impacts of the proposed project. It also describes opportunities for enhancement of positive impacts.

Chapter 9: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) — The chapter demonstrates robust plans for all potential impacts, proposed mitigation and enhancement measures, responsible project authorities, grievance redress mechanisms, annual audits, and estimated implementation cost of the ESMP. This chapter describes the institutional capacity needs of different stakeholders that are implementing the environmental and social mitigation measures.

Conclusion and Recommendations – The chapter briefly presents the environmental and social acceptability of the project, considering the impacts and measures identified during the assessment process. Also, the chapter outlines the recommendations to be considered during the implementation of the project.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project's Target Area and Population Beneficiaries

The project will be implemented in Puntland and Hirshabelle States of Somalia. In Puntland, the project will be implemented in Garowe district, while in Hirshabelle the project activities will be in Beletweyne district. These project sites were chosen taking into consideration areas where AfDB have already ongoing investments to avoid duplication of efforts and layering the activities for this project on gains realized by earlier projects by WFP in the two districts.

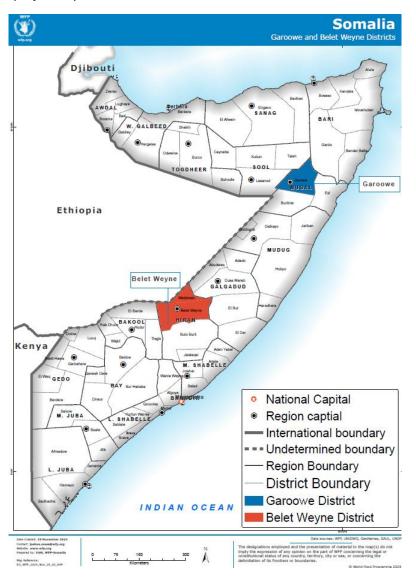


Figure 1: Project Target Areas

The project focuses on climate-affected regions in Somalia, specifically targeting two districts: Garowe and Beletweyne in Puntland and Hirshabelle States, respectively. These areas are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as recurrent droughts, floods, and land degradation. The project aims to support 250,000 people directly and 500,000 indirectly, prioritizing inclusivity across gender and age groups. The direct beneficiaries include climate change-affected smallholder farming households, pastoralists, and other vulnerable non-farming rural households, with a focus on womenheaded households and youth to enhance resilience and improve livelihoods. Indirect beneficiaries

will include broader community members and stakeholders benefiting from improved infrastructure, markets, and climate adaptation initiatives. The project ensures equitable distribution of benefits, engaging 60% men (150,000) and 40% women (100,000), with youth (18–35 years) making up 50% of the total beneficiaries, and 10% (25,000) being elderly individuals (50+ years). This tailored approach addresses the distinct needs of different demographic groups, promoting resilience, equity, and sustainable development. Outcomes include improved agricultural productivity, enhanced market access, better disaster risk reduction capacities, and strengthened livelihoods for all target groups.

Through extensive stakeholder consultations during the project preparation period, ten villages from Garowe and 19 from Beletweyne were selected. Geographical targeting was focused on the overlap between areas of chronic vulnerability and the occurrence of shocks and stressors. The targeting was further refined by layering areas with stronger enabling environments (e.g., government support, community processes, relatively stable areas, etc.), and other comparative advantages (e.g., potential partners, existing programmes, areas with active agricultural/ livestock value chains, Market Accessibility, etc). The project will strike a balance by supporting the agropastoral livelihoods in the riverine areas of Beletweyne and pastoral livelihoods in Garowe districts. Consultations were held with key line ministries from the Federal Government of Somalia, including Ministry of Finance; with local Government in Puntland and Hirshabelle states, community members, including focus group discussions with men, women, and youth, to identify local needs and priorities and ensure alignment with project objectives.

2.2 Project Development Objective

The project aims to build resilience and promote the economic empowerment of 250,000 vulnerable individuals, particularly women and youth, in chronically food and nutrition-insecure communities of hazard-prone areas in Hirshabelle and Puntland states, Somalia. This will be achieved through the restoration of agricultural systems, acceleration of anticipatory action, and the promotion of climate-adapted infrastructure and technologies. The project will achieve its objectives through intervention pathways that specifically address how climatic shocks and hazards impact natural, financial, social, and economic assets. It will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable individuals by using an integrated approach to enhance three key capacities: absorptive, adaptive, and transformative.

The project will be carried out in collaboration with key private sector actors and government line ministries at both federal and state levels. In line with the "do no harm" principle, conflict and protection risk analysis will guide project design and monitoring. Additionally, by supporting sustainable management of water resources and establishing community-level water governance structures, the project aims to ensure sustainable and equitable water availability while reducing resource-based conflicts within communities.

2.3 Theory of Change

The problem is the acute vulnerability of subsistence agro-pastoralist and nomadic pastoralist communities to climate-related shocks, including severe droughts, floods, desert locust infestations, persistent internal insecurity, and dependence on fragile rangelands.

The goal is an agro-pastoral and nomadic pastoral system paradigm shift through an integrated approach that increases climate resilience to adverse climate change impacts; integrates water and natural resource management; promotes ecosystem services and market-based interventions; improves renewable energy access; enhances water safety and sanitation; addresses climate security

issues; supports disaster preparedness and climate risk reduction measures; and engages local women and youth.

The project will focus on improving food, income, and nutritional security for targeted households, and increasing their resilience to climate risks. These objectives will be achieved through three components:

- a. *Community water management and sanitation improved:* Ensuring sustainable water use and management of rangelands to support agriculture and livestock.
- b. *Improved agricultural productivity, market access and financial inclusion:* Enhancing agricultural productivity and connecting farmers to markets to improve economic outcomes.
- c. Community disaster and climate risk management capacities strengthened: Implementing strategies to help communities better withstand and adapt to climate-related challenges.

If the project's integrated resilience-building activities effectively reduce climatic and other risks, then the project's sustainability objectives will be met and there will be several impacts, namely a) enhanced resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable subsistence farming and nomadic pastoral communities in rainfed and riverine areas; b) reduced climate change risks to rural livelihoods; c) increased food and water security; d) enhanced livestock and rangeland productivity; e) women's empowerment through awareness-raising of disaster preparedness and climate risk reduction measures; and f) improved legal and institutional coordination arrangements for climate resilience.

2.4 Project Components

2.4.1 Component 1: Community water management and sanitation improved

This component aims to tackle critical water and sanitation challenges by enhancing climate-sensitive water resource management and improving access to water for both domestic and productive purposes, and sanitation facilities for vulnerable communities, especially women and youth.

Sub-component 1.1: Improving Climate resilient water resource and rangeland management Activities under this sub-component will include (a.) carrying out vulnerability and adaptation assessments for water and rangeland resources to support resource management plans under future climate (b.) construct climate resilient water infrastructure and improve community household sanitation and (c.) training and equipping farmers with inputs and technical assistance for landscape restoration and management, community water catchment protection and river basin management, governance, and sustainable management of water resources.

Sub-component 1.2: Enhancing water safety and sanitation Activities under this sub-component will include (a.) supporting the establishment of water management committees and providing them with technical assistance to effectively manage local water resources; (b.) implementing community water safety strategies that incorporate environmental safety standards; (c.) Training households (men and women) on safe practices for greywater use, as well as water harvesting and storage techniques to enhance water availability and safety; and (d.) construct/rehabilitate public sanitation facilities for climate resilience as well as for positive WASH outcomes.

2.4.2 Component 2: Improved agricultural productivity, market access and financial inclusion of men and women

This component seeks to address essential gaps in agricultural productivity, market access, and financial inclusion and establish a sustainable framework for long-term agricultural growth and economic stability.

Sub-component 2.1: Strengthening Climate-Smart and Regenerative Agricultural Practices

Activities under this subcomponent will enhance climate-smart and regenerative agricultural practices among 30,000 smallholder farmers and include (a.) carrying out vulnerability and adaptation assessments for key agricultural and livestock value chains in the region (b.) training farmers in regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and providing climate-adaptive inputs for fodder and food crop production, (c.) conducting Training of Trainers (ToT) for government extension staff and youth groups on facilitating effective Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and (d.) Selecting and training community agents, including Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and lead farmers, to provide services to farmers and organize animal health treatment campaigns.

Sub-component 2.2: Enhanced Access to Productive and Post-Harvest Assets

Activities under this subcomponent will include (a.) Facilitating the formation and effective operation of 100 gender-balanced farmer groups, (b.) providing training to cooperatives on governance and financial resource management, along with supplying suitable labor-saving technologies (LSTs) for food production, processing, and preparation, (c.) educating farmers on post-harvest handling, storage techniques, and value addition along selected productive value chains, including relevant handling equipment, (d.) constructing community fodder and feed banks to enhance livestock nutrition, and (e.) promoting technologies for feed and fodder conservation, such as silage, hay, and feed blockmaking.

Sub-component 2.3: Increased farmer access to appropriate financial products and services

Activities under this sub-component will include (a.) carrying out a status study on financial inclusion and use the findings to inform the design of the training programme for financial and digital literacy (b.) Implementing a ToT for a cadre of skilled trainers who can deliver digital & financial literacy training for farmer groups (c.) training producer groups in Farming as a Business (FaaB) and on digital & financial literacy (i.e Farm2GO) (d.) promoting innovative digital financial products and services to raise awareness and facilitate easier access to banking services, credit facilities, and savings accounts to help them build assets and manage economic shocks(e.) establishing and supporting Village Savings and Lending (VSL) groups to encourage collective saving and investment practices, and (g.) promoting SMEs competitiveness through a Matching Grants facility.

Sub-component 2.4: Facilitating Farmer-Market linkages

Activities under this sub-component will include (a.) Conducting value chain analysis (VCA) for livestock and staple crops, (b.) providing training to cooperatives and SMEs on business management, and input and output marketing, (c) facilitating market agreements between farmers/cooperatives and buyers (d.) connecting smallholder farmer cooperatives to school feeding programs for consistent market opportunities, (e.) providing farmers with a digital tool/application for accessing the market information system, and (f) developing and disseminating local market information through an online market platform accessible to local farmers.

2.4.3 Component 3: Community disaster and climate risk management capacities strengthened

This component aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate shocks and disasters by enhancing both institutional and community capacities to anticipate, manage, and respond to risks. It will establish effective systems for disaster risk reduction while empowering communities with access to climate information and adaptive tools.

Sub-component 3.1: Enhancing capacities for disaster risk management by government, community-based & local private sector actors

Activities under this sub-component will include (a.) supporting the government to mainstream anticipatory action into national disaster management systems, (b.) supporting the government in setting up forecast-based financing (FbF) systems, (c.) providing technical assistance on the development of a Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan informed by seasonal forecasts, (d.) supporting the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) on the development/improvement of multi-hazard early warning systems, including triggers/thresholds for anticipatory action, and dissemination to the last mile users, and (e.) supporting the Government in advancing policy dialogue to strengthen an inclusive and peaceful environment promoting human dignity, protection, safer access, participation, and safety.

Sub-Component 3.2: Scaling community access to climate information services for disaster risk management.

Under this sub-component, key activities will include (a.) developing and implementing gender-sensitive plans for disaster and climate risk preparedness and reduction, including risk mitigation strategies, (b.) providing digital climate advisory services, (c.) facilitating the provision of weather-based index insurance to farmers, (d.) providing a social safety net to vulnerable households as anticipatory action, and (e.) re-activating and strengthening Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) to conduct a post-disaster needs assessment linked with the contingency plans.

2.4.4 Component 4: Project and Knowledge Management

This component ensures effective implementation, coordination, and learning essential for the project's success. It emphasizes strong governance, monitoring, evaluation, and the establishment of knowledge management systems to drive results and scalability.

Sub-component 4.1 Programme Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation:

Activities include (i) Supporting the overall programme implementation supervision and oversight, (ii) supporting the Project Management Team (PMT) at national and state levels, (iii) supporting programme coordination, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation (M&E) including annual work planning and budgeting, procurement processes, regular reporting, financial management, etc, through enhancing PCU effectiveness by providing specific technical assistance in relevant technical thematic areas, in close collaboration with the relevant ministries; and (iv) developing an integrated digital M&E and knowledge management system with georeferencing capacities.

2.5 Project Phases

The project will be undertaken in three major phases namely: i) pre-construction; ii) construction; and iii) post-construction. This ESIA highlights the required resources, works and measures to be taken during each stage of the project execution.

2.5.1 Pre-construction Stage

i. 3.3.1.1 Access to Land

The project targets smallholder farmers already operating on existing fields, and the planned rehabilitation and construction of climate-resilient water infrastructure, rangeland management and climate smart agricultural practices will primarily be located on community-owned land, implying that the project will not result in involuntary resettlement. The project does not entail involuntary resettlement, and no Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required, thus associated costs are non-existent. Furthermore, there will be a minimal land uptake which is envisaged to be used for project ancillary facilities that will be located in a communal land. However, there will be no land acquisition and displacement associated with the proposed project activities. Site-specific ESIAs will be undertaken before project implementation.

ii. 3.3.1.2 Mobilization

The stakeholders of the project will make sure that the resources will be mobilized, including human, construction material, and equipment. Also, the establishment of a temporary camp site for the borehole drilling crew (about 4 -6 people) and a storage space will enable the stakeholders to successfully implement their components of the project and finalize the works.

2.5.2 Construction Stage

All activities under this stage are supposed to be carried out within the boundaries of the identified project site without disturbing or obstructing the neighbours. Upon the completion of mobilization activities, actual construction of water and sanitation facilities will involve the following:

- Drilling of boreholes and installation of submersible water pumps,
- Rehabilitation and construction of canals for irrigation,
- Construction of sanitation facilities established for hygiene promotion,
- Installation of rising mains using UPVC pipes,
- Rehabilitation and installation of onsite elevated water tank,
- Installation of transmission and distribution water pipe network using UPVC pipes,
- Provision and installation of solar power system (Solar panels, pump, cables, etc).

Note that detailed feasibility studies and site specific ESIAs will be elaborated for the abovementioned project activities before implementation.

2.5.3 Operation and Maintenance Stage

After the rehabilitation works, the Contractor will demobilize the sites. This will involve the removal of temporary structures such as camp sites, signages, and restoration of sites. In terms of sustainability of the sub-project, the farmer groups, after receiving training, will operate the facilities. The operational activities will include:

- Water abstraction and storage,
- Small-scale irrigation systems operation and maintenance,
- Operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities
- Collection and disposal of solid wastes,
- Maintenance of equipment and infrastructure.

2.6 Equipment and materials

Some of the equipment and materials to be used for the rehabilitation and construction of the borehole, irrigation canals and water tank and construction of sanitation facilities on-farm, include but not limited to: drilling rigs, compressors, excavators; roller; dump truck; water pumps; concrete mixer; front end loader; water trucks and; hand-held tools.

In terms of materials, the following materials will be used during the construction stage: Sand, aggregate, and cement; Nails, timber, and steel; Steel valves, fittings and chambers; PVC and steel pipes; and Water, fuel, and paints.

The civil works will not require the establishment of borrow pits or quarries for materials. All construction materials will be obtained, whenever possible, from the local suppliers.

2.7 Waste streams

The construction activities of the project are expected to produce waste and spoil. The following are some of the wastes foreseen during the construction stage: (i) Spoil from land clearing and excavation works — mostly grass, bush, etc; (ii) Construction debris such as nails, bricks, concrete, steel, scrap materials, plastic materials, wood, etc; and (iii) Hazardous waste such as cement residue, oils, gases, paints.

3. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter provides an overview of the key policies, laws, regulatory and institutional frameworks relevant to the environmental and social aspects of the proposed project. It also identifies relevant ministries, agencies, institutions responsible for the implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of the legal requirements specified therein. The ESIA process is guided by a number of key policies, laws, regulatory and institutional frameworks relevant to the environmental and social aspects of the proposed project. The Federal Government of Somalia and the two States at Puntland and Hirshabelle have relevant ministries, agencies, institutions responsible for the implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of the legal requirements.

3.1 Policy Framework

The following policies are relevant to ESIA for the project at federal and state levels in Somalia.

Table 1: Relevant Policies for the Project

Policy	Provisions	Relevance
The National	The overall goal of the policy is to improve	The project activities include
Environmental	and enhance the health and quality of life	rehabilitation and or
Policy, 2019	of the people and to promote sustainable	constructing climate-resilient
	development through sound management	water infrastructure to support
	of the natural resources of the country. The	irrigation scheme for farmers
	policy states a number of provisions related	and WASH/sanitation facilities,
	to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	thus, the preparation findings
	for all the development projects so that the	validated that the project carried
	adverse environmental impacts can be	a risk rating of Category 2 which
	predicted, mitigated or eliminated.	required the preparation and
		disclosure of this ESIA report.
The National	The objective of the policy is to guide	Rehabilitation and or
Climate Change	response measures in addressing the	constructing climate-resilient
Policy, 2020	impacts of climate change. Also, the policy	water infrastructure to support
	promotes and strengthens the	irrigation scheme for farmers are
	implementation of adaptation and disaster	likely to pose risks to water
	risk reduction measures in order to reduce	resources and soils thus the
	vulnerability to climate change.	need for the ESIA. Mitigative
	Investments in climate-resilient water	measures are presented in this
	infrastructure activities are considered and	ESIA report.
The Nietienel	encouraged by the policy.	Under the gradients common and
The National	The overall policy goal is to ensure	Under the projects component
WASH Sector	provision of safe, affordable, equitable,	one, each borehole site, there
Policy, 2018.	quality and sustainable management of	will be an ablution facility and
	water, hygiene and sanitation for all. The	water for household use station.
	policy provides several policy statements	Targeting WASH improved facilities and behaviours.
	and policy measures on both water and	
	sanitation. One key policy, statement, and measures focus on community well-being	Community participation will be emphasized for sustainability of
	through social and environmental	the project.
	considerations.	tile project.
	considerations.	

Policy	Provisions	Relevance
The National Water Resources Strategy, 2021- 2025	It formulates three goals: 1) Establishing a Functional Water Sector Governance Framework, 2) Operationalising Integrated Water Resources Management, and 3) Improving the Provision of Priority Water Services. It notably aims to respond to climate variability and its impacts on water resources management and development. The strategy notes that natural resources are not being sustainably managed with many of these resources being exploited to the point that the extreme levels of degradation are having socio-economic impacts and perpetuating poverty in rural	The project outputs will contribute towards water resource and rangeland management, promotion of climate smart agricultural practices and increased disaster risk management capacity at community level thus, ESIA is required to ensure that these interventions do not present risks and or negative impacts are adequately managed.
The National Gender Policy, 2016 (and the draft 2018)	communities. The policy outlines four priority areas for gender-based interventions: economic empowerment, health, education, and political participation. This policy seeks to promote gender equality and sustainable human development in Somalia by ensuring that equal value is placed on the contributions of women and men as partners in post conflict reconstruction processes and national development. The policy seeks to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination, gender inequalities, promote positive societal beliefs, attitudes and behavioural change pertinent to achieving gender equal etc.	The project is assigned a Category 2 on the Bank's Gender Marker System as the project will improve women's economic empowerment through specific targeting within the project activities. There are critical gender issues e.g. GBV, lack of access, control of critical resources, biased labor division etc hence the need for promotion of gender equality is critical. This ESIA provides mitigation measures to address these potential risks.

3.2 Legal Framework

The following laws and regulations are relevant to ESIA for the project at federal and state levels in Somalia.

Table 2: Relevant Laws and Regulations for the Project

Laws and Regulations	Provisions	Relevance
Constitution of	The key legal instrument for	This project will give priority to the
the Federal	management of environmental affairs	protection, conservation, and
Republic of	in Somalia is the Constitution,	preservation of the environment
Somalia, 2012	especially Article 25 ("Environment"),	against anything that may cause
	Article 43 ("Land"), Article 44 ("Natural	harm to natural biodiversity and the
	Resources") and Article 45	ecosystem. The key project
	("Environment"). Article 25 of the	components will contribute to
	Constitution states that "[every Somali]	sustainable management of water

Laws and	Provisions	Relevance
Regulations	11001310113	Refevance
REGUIATIONS	has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and wellbeing, and to be protected from pollution and harmful materials." The article proceeds to declare that "[every Somali] has the right to have a share of the natural resources of the country, whilst being protected from excessive and damaging exploitation of these natural resources." Article 45 (in Chapter 3 – "Land, Property and Environment") exhorts "all people in Somalia" to "participate in the development, execution, management, conservation and protection of the natural resources and environment." Article 43, on its part, provides guidelines on environmental and social safeguards that can be observed. However, there are no standing environmental and/or social safeguards in terms of legislated and or drafted regulations.	resource and rangeland, promotion of climate smart agricultural practices and increasing capacity towards disaster risk management.
Environmental Protection and Management Act, 2024	ESIAs shall be carried out in accordance with Chapter 11 of this Act. Any organization (public, private, nongovernmental organization) that wishes to carry out a developmental programme or project shall before the commencement of the programme or project, conduct an ESIA in accordance with the Act and the ESIA regulation.	All Category B projects are subject to a simplified ESIA procedure, the application must be accompanied by the project brief, including a description of the project and anticipated impacts. Site-specific ESIA reports shall be prepared and submitted to the Federal and State Governments for approval before commencement of project activities.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulation, 2024	Regulation 12 stipulates that; developing ESIA study report. (1) An ESIA study report prepared under these Regulations shall consider inter alia environmental, social, cultural, economic, legal, safety and health consideration. (2) The content of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study report should minimum comply with the ESIA contents set out in the Third Schedule to these Regulations.	Site-specific ESIA reports shall be prepared and submitted to the Federal and State Governments for approval before commencement of project activities.
The Labour Code, 1972	The labour codes stipulates that all contract of employment must include	This ESIA presents OHS measures such as provision of a safe and clean

Laws and Regulations	Provisions	Relevance
	a) the nature and duration of the contract; b) the hours and place of work; c) the remuneration payable to the worker; and c) the procedure for suspension or termination of contract. In regard to occupational health and safety standards (OHS), the employer is obligated to provide adequate measures for health & safety in protecting staff against work related risks. It further stipulates that workers have the right to submit complaints to the employer who must give the complaints due consideration. Some work is considered dangerous and unhealthy and forbidden for women and youth (defined as 15-18 years of age). This includes the carrying of heavy weight or work at night. The Labor Code further forbids work for children below the age of 12, but allows employment of children between the age of 12-15, yet employment has to be compatible with proper protection, health and the moral of children.	work environment and of well-equipped, constructed and managed workplaces that provide sanitary facilities, water and other basic tools and appliances ensuring workers' health and safety. A complaints feedback mechanism (CFM) will be put in place and no child labour will be tolerated. Prevention and response measures on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH) shall also be put in place.
Somali Penal Code, 1962	It criminalizes rape and other forms of sexual violence as well as forced prostitution. Articles 398-9 provide that 'carnal intercourse' and 'acts of lust committed with violence' are punishable with 5-15 years and 1-5 years of imprisonment, respectively. Abduction for the purpose of lust or marriage is prohibited under Art 401. The Family Code of 1975 sets the minimum age for marriage at 18 for males and females. Females between the age of 16 and 18 can marry with their guardian's consent. Marriage is based on equal rights and duties.	This ESIA presents prevention and response measures on SEA and SH shall be put in place. A CFM will be put in place to register and address complaints of this nature.

3.3 African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System

The AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) is a guiding principle structure to be followed by all Bank borrowers in projects financed by the Bank. The ISS are aimed at fostering development in a socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable manner. The safeguard standards are a tool for identifying

risks, lowering development costs and improving project sustainability, thus benefiting affected communities and helping preserve the environment. The safeguards objectives are as follows:

- Avoid adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected people, while maximizing
 potential development benefits to the extent possible,
- Minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for adverse impacts on the environment and affected people when avoidance is not possible, and
- Help borrowers/clients to strengthen their safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environment and social risks.
- To meet the above-mentioned objectives, the AfDB ensures that projects, activities and initiatives supported through Bank financing comply with the Environmental and Social (E&S) Operational Safeguards (OS).

Table 3: AfDB's Operational Safeguards to be triggered by the project.

E&S Operational Safeguards (OS)	Requirement	Triggered	Relevance and action(s)
OS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment	This overarching safeguard governs the process of determining a project's environmental and social category and the resulting environmental and social assessment requirements.	Yes	The preparation findings validated that the project carried a risk rating of Category 2. This ESIA has therefore been prepared for AfDB's clearance and disclosure.
OS2: Labour and Working Conditions	This safeguard establishes the AfDB's requirements for its borrowers or clients concerning workers' conditions, rights and protection from abuse or exploitation. It also ensures a greater harmonization with most other multilateral development banks. Labour condition, health and safety are very crucial during the construction and operation stages.	Yes	The project shall ensure that all contractors to be engaged on the project register. The project leaders will consider female workers and given opportunities for work and leadership when recruiting employees, no discrimination and no sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEA/SH) will be tolerated at workplace. Thus, the project will ensure no SEA/SH at workplace. Furthermore, the project will ensure health and safety of workers is adequately complied with through training of workers, provision of personal protective equipment (PPE). To proactively prepare, the project should develop Health and Safety Management Plan to ensure compliance to this safeguard.
OS3: Resource Efficiency and	This safeguard covers a wide range of key impacts of pollution, waste, and hazardous materials	Yes	The project ensured that that the design promotes efficient resources utilization and pollution

E&S Operational	Requirement	Triggered	Relevance and action(s)
Safeguards (OS) Pollution Prevention And Management	for which there are agreed international conventions, as well as comprehensive industry-specific and regional standards, including greenhouse gas accounting, that multilateral development banks follow.		prevention techniques. To prevent pollution, the project ensures that the sanitation and hygiene facilities will be provided across all subprojects. To enhance compliance to the OS, the project also developed subordinate waste management plan, and pollution control and prevention plan to enhance that the developed project ESMP to meet the
OS4: Community Health, Safety and Security	This safeguard reorganizes that projects, activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration or intensification of impacts due to a project or activities.	Yes	safeguard standard. To fulfil this safeguard, the project confirmed that the existing and project related activities risks and impact to community health, safety and security have been evaluated and are reported as part of the ESIA/ESMP.
OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.	This safeguard consolidates the policy commitments and requirements set out in the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement and incorporates several refinements designed to improve the operational effectiveness of those requirements.	No	The people ensured by the project in the project areas will not be physically displaced. This will be achieved by utilizing unoccupied public and/ or communal land spaces such as riverbanks for construction of shallow wells. For instance, where customary land is required, only land will be utilized. To that effect, the project will not need to develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), since there is no land acquisition, displacement and resettlement.
OS6: Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.	This safeguard aims to conserve biological diversity and promote the sustainable use of natural resources. It also translates the commitments in the Bank's policy on integrated water resources management into operational requirements.	Yes	Site-specific ESIAs will be undertaken to assess impacts on project biodiversity and ecosystems etc. However, this ESIA ESMP outlines mitigation measures to be implemented to ensure that the project activities do not have severe impact on biodiversity and ecosystems. The

E&S Operational Safeguards (OS)	Requirement	Triggered	Relevance and action(s)
			project proposes to rehabilitate and or construct water resources.
OS7: Vulnerable Groups	This safeguard recognizes that the situation of vulnerability groups varies from region to region and from country to country. The national and regional contexts and the different historical and cultural backgrounds will be considered as part of the environmental and social assessment of the project.	No	To comply this safeguard, the project has however, ensured that vulnerable groups were identified and consulted and these form part of the project beneficiaries within the targeted areas.
OS8: Cultural Heritage	This safeguard recognizes that cultural heritage is an inherent and essential part of self-identification, and it provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and tradition.	No	To observe this safeguard, the project guaranteed that there will be no cultural sites that will be adversely affected by the works of the project. The proposed project areas are already being utilised for agricultural activities by the communities.
OS9: Financial Intermediaries	This is not triggered by the project.	No	n/a
OS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	AfDB acknowledges, in its quest to meet its primary objective of assisting African countries to attain economic development and social progress, that the right to effective participation in decision-making is essential for the development of inclusive and just societies.	Yes	The preparation findings validated that the project carried a risk rating of Category 2. This ESIA has therefore been prepared (in consultation with various stakeholders at national, state and community level) for AfDB's clearance and disclosure.

3.4 Institutional Framework

Table 4 below presents the institutional framework related to the project.

Table 4: Relevant Laws and Regulations for the Project

Institution	Mandate
Ministry of Livestock,	The Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR) is a government
Forestry and Range	body in Somalia tasked with the sustainable development,
(Borrower Team Lead)	management and conversation of the country's livestock, forestry, and

Institution	Mandate
	range resources. These resources are pivotal to Somalia's economy, food security, and environmental sustainability. The ministry's mandate includes promoting policies and practices that ensure the responsible utilization of natural resources while supporting livelihoods and enhancing resilience to environmental challenges.
Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) is responsible for overseeing water resource management and service provision at both federal and state levels. Its main functions focus on ensuring that all citizens have access to adequate water services. Also, determines and develop sub-policies, laws and from time-to-time review policies and legislations. Key functions of the Ministry include sector coordination and integration, cross-sectoral planning, evaluation of water supply programmes and mobilization resources to fund for water projects. Additionally, the Ministry is tasked with the protection and sustainable management of surface and groundwater resources, including dry and seasonal rivers, to ensure their long-term availability and quality
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) is responsible for all agricultural and irrigation development programs across Somalia at federal and state levels. Its mission is to improve the livelihood of Somali citizens by ensuring food security through the creation of an enabling environment and sustainable agricultural resources management.
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) is committed to safeguarding Somalia's environment and promoting sustainable development. Its mission is to maintain environmental integrity and protect natural resources through a robust regulatory framework for the benefit of present and future generations The Ministry is responsible for coordinating, administering and supervising the Environment and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and Audit processes for high risk and transboundary projects. Federal Member States Ministry of Environment shall co-ordinate, administer and supervise ESIA and audit process at the State level. The Lead Agency shall co-operate with the Authority in the Environment and Social Impact Assessment process (Federal and State levels).
Ministry of Finance	The Ministry is the central authority of the Federal Government of Somalia charged with the responsibilities devising and administering economic and financial policies of the country. The key role of the Ministry lies with efficient allocation of resources; better management of public expenditure; enhanced mobilization of both domestic and international resources; greater performance in public investments and strengthening of public enterprises productive capacity; open and simple foreign exchange policies and regulation, and prudent fiscal and monetary policies. The Ministry is tasked with enhancing the performance of public investments, strengthening the productivity of public enterprises, and implementing prudent fiscal and monetary policies. Additionally, it

Institution	Mandate
	oversees the regulation of foreign exchange policies to ensure simplicity and transparency. In pursuit of its mission, the Ministry holds a broad mandate encompassing economic planning, budgeting, and debt management, all aimed at fostering sustainable economic growth and financial stability in Somalia.
Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) exists to formulate and supervise the implementation of policies that enhance the mobilization of life-saving humanitarian assistance and coordinate the delivery of the assistance to the people who need it the most. As the central coordinating body for humanitarian operations and disaster management, the Ministry plays a pivotal role in disaster risk reduction, disaster recovery, resilience building, and the effective coordination of humanitarian aid. It serves as the government agency dedicated to addressing both immediate humanitarian crises and fostering long-term disaster preparedness and resilience. in disaster risk reduction, disaster recovery, resilience building, and the effective coordination of humanitarian aid. It serves as the government agency dedicated to addressing both immediate humanitarian crises and fostering long-term disaster preparedness and resilience.
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	The Ministry is mandated to provide policy direction and guidance on all labor administration and vocational training matters. The Ministry is also mandated to protect and develop the labor force to contribute to the socio-economic development of Somalia Federal Government.
The Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED)	The Ministry is the government institution responsible for informing the country's socio-economic vision and turning it into practical policy actions in order to support macroeconomic stability and sustainable growth. The development objective of the Water for Agro-Pastoral Productivity and Resilience Project for Somalia is to develop water and agricultural services among agro-pastoralist communities in dryland areas of Somalia.
The Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA)	SoDMA is the Somali Federal Government organisation in charge of responding to disasters. Durable & Resilience Programs Department has a responsibility of Resilience and Durable Solutions for IDPs in Providing technical leadership in Disaster Resilience for vulnerable communities those in risk to affect by natural (Climate shocks) and man-made shocks, rebuild sustainable livelihoods, Food Security, Water, Protection, camp coordination and camp management and Finding a lasting Durable Solutions for Internal Displaced Persons.
The Puntland Information Management Center (IMC)	IMC is a pioneering institution established in late 2019 to serve as a centre for the collecting, processing, analysis, and dissemination of vital data related to land and water resources in Puntland, Somalia. Founded with a mission to enhance sustainable development, the IMC plays a crucial role in promoting evidence-based decision-making, fostering resilience, and supporting environmental conservation efforts within Puntland.

Institution	Mandate
Puntland Water Development Agency (PWDA)	PWDA is responsible to contribute to Puntland's economic prosperity and social upliftment through sustainable water resources development, supply and management to meet the growing demands of the population. We are Mandated! We have been constitutionally established by the Puntland Presidential Decree No Lr-39 on July 3rd, 2019. Also is mandated to develop, update and monitor the implementation of the water policy, and all water legislation and strategies; While preparing and coordinating all water sector
	management activities including ground and surface water, provisioning water resources management and utilization.
Ministry of Rural Development and Resilience, Hirshabelle State of Somalia	HirShabelle State of Somalia is establishing a core multi sectorial Project Implementation Unit (PIU) coordinated by the Ministry of Planning. The role of the PIU is to support the management, coordination, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

3.5 International Conventions and Agreements

There are several international conventions and agreements that have been signed or ratified by the Federal Republic of Somalia, which are relevant to the project. These conventions and agreements are aimed at reducing and/or eradicating environmental degradation while enhancing the sustainable use of natural resources through climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

Table 5: International Conventions and Agreements

Conventions and Agreements	Year Ratified/ adopted	Mandate	
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992	2009	The project will likely involve clearing of vegetation covers, mainly grass and shrubs. Mitigation measures must be implemented to minimize cutting of grasses and shrubs around the sub-project sites.	
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, 2002	2002		
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 2003	2016	The project proponent will take effective measures to prevent land degradation and adopt measures for the conservation, management, and development underground and surface water resources to sustain both human health and natural resources.	
Convention on International Trade against Endangered Species (CITES), 1986	1986	The project will abide by the fundamental principles of this convention and relevant national regulations that do not allow trade in specimens of species in project locations. Any endangered species in the project areas must be protected from collection and hunting for trading purposes.	
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992	2009	Improving the water supply situation may increase their resilience to the adverse effects of climate change.	

Conventions and Agreements	Year Ratified/ adopted	Mandate
Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985	2001	All hazardous wastes generated during construction of water supply system project will have to be handled and disposed of within the target areas.
Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation on Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal, 2000	2010	All imports of chemicals and other additives must comply with national legislation and the applicable international conventions and agreements.
Stockholm Convention on Protection of Ozone Layer, 2004	2010	The project will take measures to avoid using chemicals or harmful substances to the environment, particularly air.
The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (1948) No. 87	2014	The project will uphold the rights of the project workers to organize their own association or representatives to present their complaints in workplace.
Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (ILO No. 29), 1930	1960	The project will comply and execute the international labour laws as well as nation labour code to protect the rights and dignity of all workers. For instance, this will include provision of contracts for all hired workers, timely salary/wages payment, provision of personal protective equipment, and setting up grievance handling mechanisms to enable workers channel their concerns, complaints, etc.
Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989	2015	The project will safeguard and protect the rights of children. During community consultations, children's participation and voice will be considered.
African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention) 2009	2019	The project will support the primary responsibility for providing protection of and humanitarian assistance to IDPs and vulnerable host community within their camps and/or villages without discrimination of any kind.

4. METHODOLOGY

This assessment was aimed in identifying the baseline bio-physical and socio-economic conditions in the project areas, possible interactions with the proposed project activities, and in addition proposes their mitigation and enhancement measures. Additional methods will be utilised during the undertaking of the site-specific ESIAs. To achieve that, the following methods were used:

4.1 Key Informant Interviews and Consultations

During the preparation process for this project, extensive consultations were carried out with wide ranging stakeholders that will contribute to this project including federal government, state government, International and local NGOs development partners, farmers, youth, women, and civil society. These were mainly Microsoft TEAMS Meeting at Federal Government level at Mogadishu (04th November to 15th November 2024) and in-person meetings with Puntland State Government 11th November 2024 and with the Hirshabelle State Government on 3rd of December 2024.

4.2 Community Consultations

Community consultation with various stakeholders was conducted to get their inputs on issues pertinent to the project. The consultations aimed at highlighting project activities and soliciting their feedback and concerns about the project. The stakeholders were identified according to the level at which they were operating, their interest in the project, their influence, and how they could be impacted by project components. The details of the consultation meetings are outlined in Chapter 6.

Focus group discussions (FGDs) were held with communities at Balley farmers producer group in Puntland State on 11th November 2024. These discussions were an integral part of designing a new project, providing valuable insights into the community's primary needs Separate FGDs guides were prepared and administrated separately for women and men to ensure inclusive and gender-sensitive engagement Annex 5 presents these tools.

4.3 Desk Review

To gain a clear insight on baseline parameters and project characterization, various planning, policies and regulatory documents and reports commissioned by the federal and state level authorities were analysed. Also, AfDB's Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards were among the documents reviewed.

4.4 Reconnaissance Survey

A reconnaissance survey was conducted at Balley farmer's producer groups on 11th November 2024. This was a scoping visit to one of the project areas. The survey was aimed at gaining an in-depth understanding of land use patterns, existing structures, nature and types of impacts that are likely to happen in the project areas. The field visits helped in understanding the boundaries of the study areas, evaluating extra data sets, and engaging key project stakeholders in consultations where applicable. An E&S tool was developed and utilized during the field observation and community interviews. Details of this tool can be found in Annex 5

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

5.1 Environmental Baseline

Geography: Somalia is Africa's easternmost country, and is bordered by Kenya to the south, Ethiopia to the west, Djibouti to the north-west, the Gulf of Aden to the north, and the Indian Ocean to the east. It has a land area of 637,540 km², and a coastline of 3,300 km, the longest of any African country, 1,300 km of which is on the Gulf of Aden and the other 2,000 km on the Indian Ocean. The country stretches for almost 1,550 km from north to south between latitudes 12°00′N and 1°37′S, and 1,095 km from west to east between longitudes 41000′ and 51021′E¹.

Hirshabelle is a Federal Member State in south-central Somalia that borders Galmudug State to the north and Southwest State, Benadir Region to the south, Ethiopia to the west and the Indian Ocean to the east. Jowhar is the capital of Hirshabelle State. And of the Middle Shabelle Region. The State consists of Middle Shabelle and Hiran Regions. Beledweyne is the capital of the Hiran Region.

Puntland is a Federal Member State located in the northeastern part of Somalia. Its State capital in Garowe in the Nugal Region. It borders Somaliland to the west, the Gulf of Aden in the north, the Indian Ocean in the east, the central Galmudug region in the south and Ethiopia in the southwest.

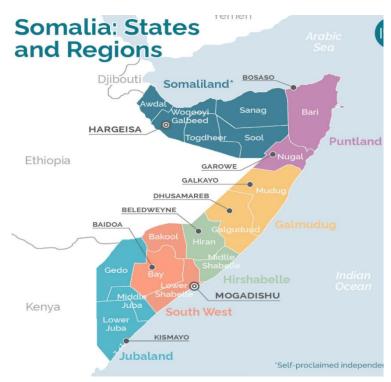


Figure 2 Map of Somalia with Federal Member States

<u>Climate</u>: Somalia is a large, relatively flat country, with an arid or semi-arid climate and prone to severe droughts and floods. It's twelve million or so people mostly support themselves through nomadic pastoralism and agriculture. Somalia has a warm desert climate in the north and a semi-arid climate in the south. The country is characterized by four seasons: between the two monsoons, there are irregular rain and hot and humid periods. From April to June, there is the main rainy season, Gu. This

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¹ UNEP, State of Environment in Somalia, 2005.

is followed by the dry Xagaa season (from July to September?) before the Deyr provides further rainfalls from October to December, with approximately 500 mm rainfall annually in the northern highlands, 50-150mm along coast, and 300-500 mm in the southwest. The annual cycle is completed as the dry Jilaal season stretches from December to March. The climate in the Horn of Africa is affected by the Indian Ocean's variable sea-surface temperatures and the El Niño—Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle². Different ENSO phases have diverse impacts during seasons and across different parts of the Horn³.

Hirshabelle State has a tropical climate, with little seasonal variations. It experiences low annual rainfall (20mm) and has four seasons: Gu' and Deyr are rainy, while Haga and Jilal are dry. The main river is the Shabelle, which can nearly dry up if there is a shortage of rain in Ethiopia. That can cause loss of crops and pasture, and water shortage. On the other hand, heavy rains in Ethiopia can cause flooding in Hirshabelle, riverbank breakages and loss of wealth and lives.⁴

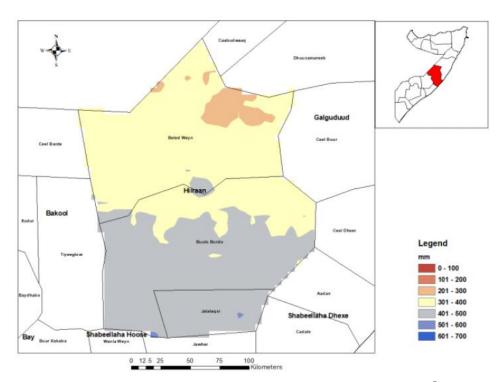


Figure 3 Annual maximum rainfall extremes 1981-2011 Hirshabelle⁵

Puntland has a warm climate with average daily temperatures between 27 to 37 C. Rainfall is sparse. It has four seasons: Jilal from January to March, which is harsh and dry; Gu from April to June as the main rainy season; Xagaa from July to September as the dry season, and Deyr from October to December, which contains shorter and less rain.

²Williams, A. P. and Funk, C., 'A westward extension of the warm pool leads to a westward extension of the Walker circulation, drying eastern Africa', *Climate Dynamics*, vol. 37, no. 11–12, Dec. 2011, pp. 2417–35.

³Anyah, R. O. and Semazzi, F. H. M., 'Climate variability over the Greater Horn of Africa based on NCAR AGCM ensemble', *Theoretical and Applied Climatology*, vol. 86, no. 1–4, Sep. 2006, pp. 39–62.

⁴ Federal Republic of Somalia and Hirshabelle State of Somalia, Hirshabelle Report, Health and Demographic Survey, 2021, p.2

⁵ IGAD, Report on historical climate baseline statistics for Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug and Hirshabelle, Vol.4, p. 11

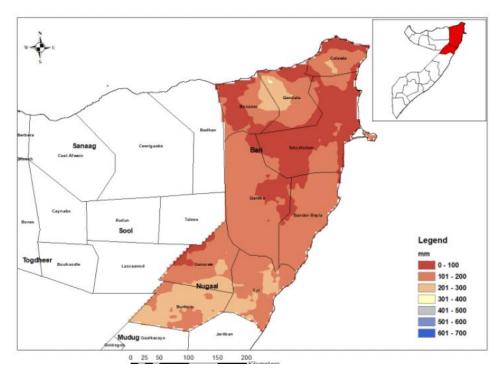


Figure 4 Annual maximum rainfall extremes 1981-2010, Puntland⁶

<u>Climate Change</u>: Climate is the primary determinant for Somali life. Over half of the populations are pastoralists where the timing and amount of rainfall are crucial factors determining the adequacy of grazing and the prospects of prosperity. Unfortunately, Somalia has been highly susceptible to the effects of climate change and extreme weather conditions, such as periods of extended drought, flash floods, erratic rainfall, disruption to the monsoon seasons, strong winds, cyclones, sandstorms and dust storms⁷. Recognizing the impact of climate risks on the country's future, in December 2009, Somalia became a signatory to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In 2013, it formulated its National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change; in 2015, it became one of 165 countries that submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) action plan ahead of the Paris Summit, outlining proposed programs and interventions that would contribute to emissions reductions and the adaptation of its agricultural systems for improved climate resilience. Together, the National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change and the INDC provide a road map to inform and guide technical and financial contributions from all stakeholders⁸.

In Hirshabelle, climate change affects agriculture, pastoralism and natural resources. Particularly vulnerable are the region of the Shabelle River basin due to floods, droughts and shifting rainfall patterns. This threatens food security and local livelihoods. The increase in temperatures puts stress on water resources and agricultural systems, further challenging communities relying on farming or pastoralism.

In Puntland, climate change is characterized by changes in rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts, and rising temperatures. This significantly impacts livelihoods, such as pastoralism and fishing. Together

⁶ IGAD, Report on historical climate baseline statistics for Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug and Hirshabelle, Vol.4, p. 11

⁷Ministry of National Resources, *National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA)* (Federal Republic of Somalia: Mogadishu), Apr. 2013, p. 14.

Somalia Country Economic Memorandum; Rebuilding Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture in Somalia, 2018

with overgrazing and deforestation, the change of climate conditions reduces the availability of grazing land for pastoral communities.

<u>Biodiversity and Protected Areas</u>: Only 0.8 percent of the Somalis area is under some form of protection. A National Conservation Strategy used to exist but is now extremely low on the territories' agenda. Somalia is part of Conservation International's Horn of Africa Hotspot which has over 60 endemic genera and over 2,750 endemic species. Somalia is a part of Somalia-Masai steppe geographic region of plant endemism (savannas and shrub lands) and has 24 important bird areas. Generally, fauna has been depleted due to hunting and culling to protect livestock. Invasive species (e.g. Prosopis spp. and the Indian House crow, Corvus splendens) have widespread effects on local fauna and flora and important to address, although Prosopis could be used to substitute endemic trees for charcoal production.

Hirshabelle has key natural and ecological areas, such as the Shabelle River Basin, grasslands and savannahs, seasonal wetlands and forested areas and bushlands. However, there are no formally designated parks or reserves.

Puntland also has limited formal conservation frameworks, but it has some key habitats, such as the Bari Mountains, the coastal and marine areas, the Nugal Valley, and wetlands and seasonal rivers. Some conservation efforts have started around the Cal Madow mountains and the marine areas.

<u>Hydrology:</u> In Hirshabelle, hydrology is formed around the Shabelle River, the seasonal rainfall and the reliance on groundwater and surface water resources. The Shabelle River is one of the biggest in Somalia, it is the lifeline of the State, and is used for irrigation, drinking water, fishing, agricultural activities, especially in Jowhar and Beledweyne. During prolonged droughts the river can dry up, while during heavy rains in Ethiopia the River can cause flooding.

Groundwater resources are accessed through shallow wells and boreholes, particularly in rural areas/ However, over-extraction, pollution and salinity intrusion lower the quality of the water. During the rainy season, seasonal rivers and wadis form, providing temporary surface water recharging groundwater. Intense rains can lead to flooding. The Shabelle River's floodplains and wetlands are vital for water storage and biodiversity. They provide grasslands for pastoralists and support agricultural activities. Barkads are small water reservoirs to store rainwater. They are used next to small dams that catch and store rainwater.

Hydrology in Puntland⁹ is determined by its arid areas. It has limited rainfall, and populations rely on seasonal water sources. The scarcity of water is a persistent challenge that impacts agriculture, livestock and human settlement. Puntland has seasonal rivers 'toggas' instead of permanent rivers. These seasonal rivers flow temporarily during the rainy seasons. A toga dharoor is a major seasonal river that is important for local agriculture; and a toga wadiya is another key waterway with significantly seasonal flow. These rivers recharge groundwater and provide seasonal surface water.

Groundwater constitutes the main water supply in Puntland, usually through wells or boreholes. There are shallow aquifers near coastal areas, and deeper ones in inland regions. Over-extraction and salinity intrusion in coastal areas are challenges for water supply. During the rainy seasons, populations collect rainwater, which is stored in surface reservoirs. Puntland further consists of several dry riverbeds that fill up during the rains. These then replenish groundwater supplies. However, overextraction of groundwater has been leading to the decline of water tables.

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⁹ See also: SWALIM, Hydrological Survey and Assessment of selected areas in Somaliland and Puntland, Nairobi 2013.

5.2 Socio-Economic Baseline

<u>Population and Demography:</u> Hirshabelle State has a population of 1.03 million people, 19 percent of which live in urban areas, 37 percent in rural areas and 34 percent live a nomadic lifestyle. Hirshabelle hosts Internally Displaced People (IDPs), which make up ca. 10 percent of the population. The population of Hirshabelle is ca. 45 percent male and 55 percent female. ¹⁰

The estimated population of Puntland is 4,334,633. 51 percent of the population lives in urban areas, 23 percent in rural areas, and 26 percent are nomadic. 49 percent of Puntland's population are female, and 51 percent are male.¹¹

<u>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</u>: Access to safe water is challenging in general in Somalia, access to basic water supply lies at 83 per cent in the urban areas and 28 percent in rural areas. 61 percent of the population has access to basic sanitation facilities in urban areas and 20 percent in rural areas. According to a UNICEF report, the key challenges are weak water supply management models, high operational management costs and technical limitations. There is further a lack of a harmonized legal and policy framework and policies in place, where they are in place, there are inconsistencies with their implementation.¹²

Continued droughts have had negative impact on the water sector, and conflicts have weakened the water supply and sanitation services. WASH facilities have been destroyed as a result of conflict, and there is a lack of sufficient WASH facilities for the large number of IDPs. Furthermore, the population pressure causes over-pumping of ground water, and the wearing out of equipment.¹³

Puntland faces unique challenges in regard to WASH, given its lack of permanent and reliable surface water sources and the poor quality of groundwater. Communities often have limited knowledge of appropriate WASH practices, including handwashing, latrine use and water handling. There is a high level of open defecation in rural and IDP areas and poor hygiene practices with a high risk for water borne diseases.¹⁴

Populations in Hirshabelle also have limited access to clean water, as they rely on water sources such as rivers, ponds, and unprotected wells, which bear risks of waterborne diseases. Especially the seasonal flooding can contaminate these water sources. In addition, conflict and displacement disrupts WASH services and access to facilities.

<u>Livelihoods</u>: Livelihoods in Somalia are dominated primarily by livestock, as well as by crop production, both of which are important for subsistence and cash income. A drought or flooding are therefore significant shocks for large portions of the population.

In Hirshabelle, agriculture and livestock farming are the cornerstones of the economy. They are the primary source of income. Hirshabelle has diverse natural resources, including fishery, agriculture and livestock. However, these livelihoods depend increasingly on the availability of water and land. Flooding and droughts can disrupt these livelihoods, as well as conflict and displacement. Agriculture is key in the State, due to the fertile land along the Shabelle River. Crops planted include maize,

¹⁰ Federal Republic of Somalia and Hirshabelle State of Somalia, Hirshabelle Report, Health and Demographic Survey, 2021, p.2

¹¹ SHDS, Puntland Report 2020. Somali Health and Demographic Survey.

¹² UNICEF Somalia Country Office, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Profile, February 2020, p.2, accessed at: https://www.unicef.org/somalia/media/1251/file/Somalia-wash-profile-February-2020.pdf

¹³ Ditto n 2

² Ditto, p. 2

¹⁴ UNICEF, WASH BAT Implementation in Somalia – Puntland, Workshop Report, 2019, p.6.

sorghum and sesame, as well as cash crops such as bananas, sugarcane, mangoes and citrus. For these activities traditional and small-scale irrigation systems are used. Livestock rearing includes goats, sheep, cattle and camels. Nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralism is practiced as well as agropastoralism. However, recurring droughts reduce the grazing land and the availability of water. Fishing is an option for those communities that live in proximity to the coast. In urban areas small-scale trade and services contribute to livelihoods.

In Puntland, livestock, fishing and small-scale agriculture are the key livelihoods. Puntland's economy is thereby driven by livestock products, such as meat, milk, hides, as well as the export of live animals through Bossasso port. Fishing activities include the catching of tuna, lobster and shark, mainly for local consumption. The port of Bossasso is an important point for trade and commerce. Trading goods include livestock, frankincense and fish. Agriculture is limited in Puntland to small-scale production of maize, sorghum and vegetables. Scarcity of land and water do not allow larger scale agricultural activities.

<u>Labor and Employment</u>: In the labor sector, 47 percent of the population in South Central Somalia is unemployed. Among youth the rate is even higher with 54 per cent.¹⁵ The main employment is in the agricultural sector, where 72 percent of employees worked in 2019; followed by 6 percent in the industrial sector, and 21 percent in the service industry.¹⁶

The labor force participation in Puntland consists of 22.9 percent of the population, with 33.6 men and 14.8 women. Ca. 23 percent of the rural as well as of the urban areas are participants of the labor force.¹⁷

Land: Land conflicts in Somalia have risen to be one of the key issues of instability at the inter and intra community level. This is partly due to a complex situation of land tenure. While the Agricultural Land Law of 1975 abolished private ownership, the current situation is very unclear. Only a few locals registered their land at the time, and the civil war further impacted the situation negatively. Customary land tenure has therefore taken the center stage in ordering land ownership and usage. It is focused on clan relations and on pastoral land use rather than norms of individual ownership. The Provisional Constitution defines land as public property. The government has created means to transfer some land into private ownership by granting ownership for urban and agricultural land. Formal legal frameworks now exist alongside customary land management.

<u>Security and Conflict</u>: There is ongoing conflict at different levels in Somalia. Some insecurity stems from clan competition, which goes back into history and historical movements and power distribution. Often it is combined with localized competition over resources, for example over land or water sources. Such insecurity and conflict can be due to continued local tension between different communities, competition over sources of power, such as governmental positions, as well as competition over aid resources brought down to the state or district level.

¹⁵ FGS, Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education, Education Sector Strategic Plan 2018-2020, p.13

¹⁶ Statista, Somalia: Distribution of Employment in by economic sector from 2009 – 2019, accessed at: https://www.statista.com/statistics/863133/employment-by-economic-sector-in-somalia/

nttps://www.statista.com/statistics/805155/employment-by-economic-sector-in-somai

¹⁷ Puntland Statistics Department, 2019 Labor Force Survey.

¹⁸ IGAD, Somalia. Land Governance Country Profile, Assessment of Land Governance Framework, Training & Research Land Governance Institutions, accessed at: https://land.igad.int/index.php/countries/39-countries/somalia/40-somalia-profile?showall=1

The social impacts and potential aggravation of resource-related conflicts is well documented in a range of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist assessments carried out in the Somali region¹⁹. Access to water and pasture is a fundamental source of both conflict and co-operation between clans and civil authorities throughout the Somali region. Extensive trans-boundary movements of livestock and limited access to the combination of water and pasture is one of the primary drivers of conflict across the Horn of Africa and within Somalia. Long and well documented records of conflict and cooperation over access to water and pasture in pastoralism domain exists²⁰. Following decades of low investment in Puntland, water points with adequate surrounding pasture are especially scarce, claimed by clans, fiercely guarded and intrinsically linked to resource conflict.

The Islamist group Al-Shabaab still controls areas in South Central Somalia, providing harsh treatment, forced recruitment vis-à-vis the local populations. It infiltrates other areas and conducts deadly attacks on citizens. Most importantly, Al Shabaab has introduced a harsh tax system in its areas of control and beyond. It has also started to expand on other administrative functions, such as the provision of justice. Given the weakness of the formal justice system, people have been flogging to Al Shabaab courts, where swift justice and the execution of judgments is guaranteed. Al Shabaab remains a key source of violence, attacking government facilities, personnel, security forces, and members of international organizations.

Conflict and insecurity in Hirshabelle are underpinned by clan-based tensions, including rivalry between the Harti, Hawiye and Dir, who have sometimes clashed over the control of the territory, especially along the fertile riverbanks of the Shabelle River. Further conflict and tensions derive from political power struggles and governance disputes. Al Shabaab has been active in Hirshabelle, particularly in the rural areas. Al Shabaab has at time exerted control over areas of Hirshabelle. Government and civilians have been victims of terrorist attacks.

In Puntland, clan-based tensions involve some of the main clans, such as Darod, and sub-clans as the Maeerten and Ogaden. Political power struggles and leadership rivalries have caused political instability at times. Al Shabaab has also been active in Puntland, targeting government and security forces. However, Al Shabaab's territorial control in Puntland is less pronounced.

<u>Gender Equality</u>: Affecting all areas in Somalia, insecurity for women is still the number one issue that prevents gender equality and women's empowerment from being a feasible objective. Women continue to suffer disproportionally from clan-fights and extremist interventions. Formal security forces have proven to be weak in their willingness to protect women, and the justice apparatus has failed survivors of conflict-related SGBV²², as well as the many survivors of domestic violence and FGM. Protracted conflict and fragility have increased fundamentalist religious interpretations, including the acceptance of pharaonic-type FGM by a younger generation.²³

¹⁹ I. M. Lewis, 1961, A Pastoral Democracy; I.M. Lewis, 1998, Understanding Somalia; DflD Somalia: Drivers of Conflict, 2005; N. Gomes, Access to water for pastoral resources management, 2006.

²⁰ See, for example, Lewis 1961; DFID 2005, Gomes 2006; *Natural Resources & conflict management- the case of Land, Economic Commission for Africa Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa, SRO-EA, 2012.*

²¹ Security Council, S2019/858, p.3.

²² Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. Beijing +20 Review. Somalia Country Report 2014, p. 14.

²³ See, for example, NAFIS Network/MOLSA, Assessment of the Prevalence, Perception and Attitude of Female

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

During the project proposal development and the preparation processes for this project, extensive consultations were carried out with wide ranging stakeholders that will contribute to this project including federal government, municipal government, NGOs, development partners, farmers, youth, women, and civil society. Consultation sessions were conducted with the following stakeholders:

- Ministry of Finance, Federal Government of Somalia
- Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, Federal Government of Somalia
- Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Federal Government of Somalia
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Federal Government of Somalia
- Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Federal Government of Somalia
- The Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SODMA)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Puntland State of Somalia
- Ministry of Livestock, Puntland State of Somalia
- Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation, Puntland State
 of Somalia
- Ministry of Climate Change, Puntland State of Somalia
- Ministry of Energy Minerals and Water, Puntland State of Somalia
- Ministry of Planning, Hirshabelle State of Somalia
- Ministry of Water, Hirshabelle State of Somalia
- Ministry of Rural Development, Hirshabelle State of Somalia
- Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Hirshabelle State of Somalia
- Ministry of Livestock, Hirshabelle State of Somalia
- Ministry of Environment, Hirshabelle State of Somalia
- Resilience Program (SomRep) Consortium- Action Against Hunger, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, CARE, Cooperatione Internationale (COOPI), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Oxfam, World Vision and Shaqodoon.
- United Nations Environment and Water Task Force WFP, FAO, UNICEF, IOM, UNEP, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOPS.
- Delegation of the European Union in Mogadishu
- Embassy of Sweden for Somalia
- KfW Bank

Meeting minutes are presented under Annex 2 and some of the raised issues are summarized below:

- The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources ensures that ESS considerations are integral to all
 projects and recommended that feasibility assessments are done. There is need to clearly
 define the role of each institution.
- Training and support in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) are ongoing, promoting sustainable farming methods that improve productivity and environmental resilience.
- SOMREP conducts comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), adopting a
 holistic approach by consulting with communities, village elders, and the Ministry of
 Environment to ensure projects are environmentally sustainable and socially responsible. This
 includes selecting construction sites that do not harm local ecosystems or communities. They
 have a focal point from the MOECC at Puntland and they get their clearance at state level.
- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change recently enacted environmental legislation i.e. the Environmental Protection and Management Act (2024) and the ESIA Regulations (2024). Following the endorsement of the above-mentioned legislations, the Ministry informed all developers and proponents of developmental programmes and projects in the

- country to comply with the said Act and Regulation in general and the ESIA requirements to provide assurance to various stakeholders.
- Stakeholders discussed the importance of incorporating a risk matrix in the project's ESS, covering risks such as natural hazards and flooding, as well as rangeland management challenges. Identifying and mitigating these risks will help manage the movement of pastoral communities seeking water access. There was also interest in exploring environmental and livestock insurance as a financial safety net for these communities, which could offer security against climate shocks and improve resilience.
- The area is generally arid with total annual rainfall less than 500mm. The area last received some rain 8 months ago and when it came there was a flash flood.
- The major climatic shock is flash floods and when it happens, gullies are widened, and soil erosion is also a major concern.
- Changing weather patterns, with expected rains failing to arrive, are causing water scarcity and crop loss. The community highlights the mantra "no water, no life."
- In times of severe drought, livestock must be moved, but if relocation is not possible, livestock mortality is expected.
- Pesticides are used but only when necessary as they are deemed to be expensive.
- Water abstraction levels need to be metered to mitigate over-abstraction and pump testing should be done as part of borehole drilling.
- The method of irrigation needs to consider soil type and avoid water losses.
- Community members mentioned a preference for fruit and vegetable seeds, including onions, papaya, and beans. They said the quality of the seeds is not good and for onions they are struggling for example, particularly due to the changes in climate.
- The community expects flooding and rain in the current and following month, impacting crop cycles. They also expressed the increasing unpredictability of rain patterns because typically, it should have rained by now (November).
- Pests are an ongoing concern, requiring substantial expenditure on pesticides.
- Farms lack sanitation facilities, raising hygiene and health concerns.
- Radio and in-person visits are preferred for receiving information, as reading materials are not
 effective due to literacy levels. Knowledge on water-efficient farming techniques and postharvest handling would be beneficial.
- Women actively engage in land preparation, bush clearing, and harvesting. Heavy construction tasks are generally performed by men, though there is community recognition that all work is valuable regardless of gender.
- Women participate in a Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA), which is a mix approached where men also participate and other VSLA only managed by women.
- Women feel their voices are respected in financial decisions, including investments in farm equipment such as spare parts for tractors or the need to buy tools for the farm.
- Addressing water scarcity is a priority, with suggestions for gabion structures to divert water and improved water catchment systems.
- Increased training, better communication channels, and awareness-raising pm climate activities tailored specifically for women were suggested to empower and involve them more effectively in project outcomes.
- WFP re-affirmed that its staff based at the field and area offices have received ESS training this
 year and they are able to implement, monitor and report on the safeguards especially the
 social safeguards (gender equality, protection and human rights, conflict sensitivity and
 security, health and safety and accountability to affected populations which also takes care of
 GRM). WFP also have a complaints feedback mechanism at the field level.

- WFP's approach aligns with the global Gender Policy, enhancing safety by engaging both men and women and mapping GBV service providers for accessible psychosocial support for beneficiaries.
- Stakeholders discussed the importance of incorporating a risk matrix in the project's ESS, covering risks such as natural hazards and flooding, as well as rangeland management challenges.

Figures 5 presents some pictorial evidence of some in person meetings held.





Figure 5: Workshop held with the Federal Government at Puntland







Figure 6: Site visit at communities at Balley farmers producer groups

Stakeholder consultations will be undertaken during the undertaking of the site-specific ESIAs for the water infrastructure. These will build on the previous and on-going stakeholder consultations held during the project preparation and appraisal process and as part of this ESIA process for this project, extensive consultations will be carried out with wide ranging stakeholders that will contribute to this project including federal government, state government, NGOs, development partners, farmers/community.

7. ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The concrete selection of types of infrastructure will be based on the results of the feasibility study, which will be conducted once the Project commences. The feasibility study will explore different options for project activities. These will be laid out in site-specific ESIAs.

However, for the purpose of this ESIA, the following options have been analyzed in order to meet the Project's objectives.

The Project considered irrigation options for Puntland with a view to restore agricultural systems in Puntland. Given the scarcity of surface water in Puntland, it is likely that the Project will focus on the construction of boreholes in the State rather than making use of surface water options.

With the same objective in mind, in Hirshabelle, however, more surface water is available. Both groundwater and surface water may be considered here for the construction of irrigation facilities and the promotion of agricultural systems. It is therefore likely that irrigation canals will be the focus of interventions in Hirshabelle. This may include the Shabelle River which is a perennial river that originates in the highlands of Ethiopia and flows through the Hirshabelle State. Options to augment water resources may therefore typically include irrigation canals. Irrigation canals, however, have considerably more to consider. Canals in semi-arid/ arid areas are generally lined and distance will determine such installations as: long weirs; spillways; bridges; over-chutes; animal escapes: night storage dam requirements and pumpstations. In addition, the water source and abstraction method for delivery into the main canal should be established.

The method of field irrigation also influences the whole system design basis (furrow/ drip/ pivot/ drag etc). Scale and operation of a scheme will need to be confirmed to decide on this option. This will take place during the feasibility studies, which will also consider costs of different options.

8. IMPACT ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

The project activities will bring overwhelmingly positive results. This will be achieved through a combination of intervention pathways that directly address the specific ways in which natural, financial, social, and economic assets are impacted by climatic shocks and hazards. The project will build the resilience of vulnerable people at multiple levels (i.e., individual, household, community, national, and ecosystem) through an integrated approach to improving three interconnected and mutually reinforcing capacities: absorptive, adaptive, and transformative. Activities will support the sustainable management of water resources and create water governance structures at the community level to increase the sustainable and equitable availability of water, while reducing community-rooted resource conflict.

8.2 Positive Impacts

The following positive impacts are anticipated.

- The primary direct impact of the project is usually increased crop output through yield and area increases. Yield increases because of additional plant water availability and the linear relationship between transpiration and yield.
- Access to water for production makes control of the quantity and timing of water availability
 more precise, supporting crop establishment, growth, and yield. It can make crop production
 possible in places where rainfall and soil moisture are insufficient or intensify production
 through second and sometimes third cropping's. Water availability through irrigation reduces
 the risk of crop failure. This in turn increases the expected return on complementary
 investments, such as seeds and fertilizer, further increasing yields and incentives for
 investment.
- While improved agricultural activities directly contributes to increased yield (i.e., land productivity), it also increases the productivity of other complementary inputs.
- Increased output provides additional food for subsistence producers.
- Beyond direct production, consumption, and income effects, improved agricultural activities
 affects poverty through indirect mechanisms, including increased labor demand, particularly
 during harvest periods, nutrition and health change, and economywide multiplier effects.
- Improved agricultural activities contributes to the availability of energy and protein and can increase incomes or purchasing power to support diet diversity. Small-scale irrigation in Africa is associated with increased vegetable production with direct benefits on nutritional status, particularly for women and children.
- Wealth generated by improved agricultural activities may spur investment in health care, such
 as through purchasing bed nets or increasing food expenditures and nutrition levels. Irrigation
 development may increase the availability of clean drinking water and improve sanitation.

8.3 Negative Impacts

Several potential negative impacts were identified in this project as discussed under this section. Environmental risks and impacts mainly occur during construction and the operational phases. The bulk of impacts will manifest during activities to be carried out under component 1, which involves the construction of irrigation infrastructure including boreholes and potentially irrigation canals, as well as the construction or rehabilitation of WASH facilities.

The environmental risks during the construction phase include typical risks and impacts, such as loss of forest in the riverine areas in the Shabelle River basin where irrigation infrastructure may be constructed close to forest areas. Generally, all infrastructure construction may lead to disturbances of flora and fauna. Irrigation infrastructure may further cause the exacerbation of existing erosion problems especially along water courses, as well as potential groundwater depletion in areas with existing water scarcity; result in changes in deposition or erosion or changes which modify the channel of a river stream; cause substantial flooding, erosion or siltation; change the amount of surface water in a water body; or result in lowered water table. All construction activities may generate waste, which may be illegally disposed of by workers. Construction activities also have the potential to cause air pollution and soil and water contamination. To mitigate these risks and impacts, the below Generic ESMP makes suggestions for mitigation measures. However, a subproject-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment will be prepared for each site where public works will be conducted. The ESIAs will assess the site-specific risks and impacts and will lay out concrete mitigation measures.

During the construction phase, all construction or rehabilitation activities bear Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS) risks for project workers. These are related to the handling of construction equipment or the potential lack of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the implementation of the works. A lack of understanding of these OHS risks and the respective mitigation measures can lead to incidents and accidents. Natural hazards can impact workers' safety during construction, for example where flooding occurs or where there is a drought. Furthermore, workers and community members can be impacted by air pollution during construction, as well as noise and vibration linked to machinery. The Generic ESMP lists mitigation measures specific to the OHS risks related to the types of works.

Other risks related to construction include the failure to comply with labor standards on the side of the contractor implementing the works. This can include risks of child or forced labor, discrimination among the work force, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) among workers and between workers and community members. UNOPS will implement a workers' GRM for this purpose to receive potential reports on violations of labor conditions. For the prevention of SEA/SH UNOPS will ensure that awareness sessions are provided to community members as well as workers, and that all workers sign a Code of Conduct (CoC) that prohibits any SEA/SH. The construction/rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure, especially latrines, include operational risks, such as that faecal matter may lead to underground water contamination, that pit latrines can serve as breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes, which are disease vectors, as well as attract common pests due to the dirty environment. The construction of boreholes may lead to water quality issues during the operational phase. The sub project specific ESIAs will take up the general mitigation measures listed in the Generic ESMP to mitigate these risks and impacts.

Social risks during the construction phase include a potential bias and corruption in the selection of the end beneficiaries, for example in the selection of the sites of the facilities. This can also lead to conflict among communities. Stakeholder engagement and the roll-out of WFP's Complaints Resolution Mechanism (CRM) will ensure that community members are well informed about selection processes and that they can file complaints or provide feedback on the project.

Social risks and impacts during the operational phase include the exclusion and discrimination of vulnerable groups from accessing WASH facilities or water sources. WASH facilities may also cause GBV risks if latrines are not lockable and well-lit at night. A lack of community ownership of the WASH or water/irrigation facilities can hamper operations and maintenance during the operational phase and can make the facilities non-operable. UNOPS will provide the necessary community awareness and training on relevant issues during decommissioning. It will assist in the set-up of community structures that can guarantee the sustainability of the facilities. There is a small risk of land-related

issues, where boreholes, irrigation canals or WASH infrastructure is planned on land that is claimed to be private. The Project will not undertake any involuntary resettlement activities. Subprojects with the risk of involuntary land issues will be screened out. Voluntary land donations, however, will be acceptable.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

9.1 Introduction

Table 6 below presents an ESMP with measures to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with project activities. To minimize adverse impacts of the project, the ESIA team developed an ESMP that demonstrates various potential impacts, appropriate mitigation measures, period of impact management, responsibilities, resources required and estimated costs are proposed.

Table 6: ESMP for the Overall ESIA

Note: The Deadline for the completion of the measure is based on source of impact's start-end logic (colon 4)

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
Planni	ing Phase						
OS1	Inadequate risk and impact identification, assessment, mitigation and monitoring/ supervision including subproject ESIA implementation and construction processes across multiple sites	Screen each subproject prior to implementation Ensure rigorous monitoring of rehabilitation and construction through field visits and spot checks	Prior to design phase and until completion of sub-project	Travel costs: 30,000	% of subprojects that have been screened % of sub-project visited per month	WFP and UNOPS	WFP
OS1	Inadequate capacity to assess risks and impacts	Screen each subproject prior to implementation Prepare all relevant E&S instruments to mitigate	Prior to commencement of construction	Preparation of 4 site-specific ESIA: 60,000 Capacity Building	% of subprojects that have been risk screened # of additional E&S instruments prepared	Implementation: UNOPS	Monitoring: WFP

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
		risks and impacts (e.g. ESIA) Raise awareness of E&S risks among all implementers and contractors UNOPS E&S staff to support implementation		sessions: 4,000			
OS1	Downstream E&S risks emanating from TA and training	Include all relevant E&S provisions into every Procurement process, and in every contract	Until end of procurement process	Staff time	% of TOR or procurement documents contain all relevant provisions on E&S	Implementation: UNOPS/WFP	Monitoring: WFP
OS1	Permanent impacts on private land and structures along the river	Avoid involuntary resettlement through identification of alternatives Accept Voluntary Land Donations (VLD) where applicable	Prior to commencement of construction	Staff time	# of VLD processes that have been implemented appropriately	Implementer: UNOPS	Monitoring: WFP
OS3	Risk of loss of forest in riverine areas (Shabelle river) resulting in more loss of dwindling habitat for endemic and migratory species and contribution to climate change	Conserve riverine forests where possible at subproject level (including revegetation in ESIA) Screen out subprojects with impacts on riverine forests	Prior to completion of works	Costs of revegetation: 5,000	# of sites with revegetation conducted # of sub-projects likely to impact riverine forest	Implementation: UNOPS	Monitoring: WFP

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
OS4	Exclusion/discrimination of vulnerable groups from accessing WASH facilities, including for persons with disabilities	Consider siting and design of WASH facilities to ensure accessibility for all users.	Prior to completion of design	Staff time	# of designs with appropriate siting of facility	Implementer: UNOPS	Monitoring: WFP
OS4	Increased community safety and GBV risks if the latrines are not gender-sensitive, especially for women, such as lack of functional locks and night-time lighting.	Define GBV requirements and expectations included in the contractual obligations as well as reenforce CoCs that address GBV in the project locations. Ensure regular consultation with women and key stakeholders including vulnerable groups, persons with disability to facilitate safe access to WASH facilities. Ensure well-lit, safe and separate WASH facilities for males and females. Put in place lockable WASH facilities to guarantee privacy and safety for the users. Develop and deliver information, education, and communication	During construction and handover	Costs of community awareness: 10,000 Workers' training: 4,000 Cost of WASH facilities included in construction costs	# of contracts with obligations included # of stakeholder consultations # of sites that are well-lit % of WASH facilities that are lockable # of IEC materials # of training sessions for staff # of training sessions for communities	Implementer: UNOPS	Monitoring: WFP

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
		materials in Somali language and understandable manner	of the measure				
		for stakeholders to indicate that the project and/area is a GBV/SEA/SH					
		Train all project staff and					
		workers and integrate understanding of the CoC, GBV, SEA/SH as well as accountability and response framework					
		including the referral processes, responsibilities and reporting in other trainings.					
		Sensitize communities on SEA/SH, services available, GRM including reporting channels.					
		Longer-term education on WASH facilities					
OS4	Lack of community ownership hampers operation and	Ensure community management of the infrastructure prior to	Prior to handover	Community awareness (see above)	# of community sessions held	Implementer: UNOPS	Monitoring: WFP
	maintenance of water infrastructure and its long-term viability	construction through community awareness sessions and agreements					

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
		on a management structure					
Consti	ruction Phase						
OS2	Loss of trees and crops and private land	Avoid impacts on trees and crops	During construction	Staff time	# of sites with complaints about impacts on trees and crops # of trees removed	Implementer: UNOPS	Monitoring: WFP
OS3	Cumulative impact of the civil works at various locations and on already degraded and sensitive ecosystems	Implement site-specific ESIA designed to avoid impacts Ensure re-vegetation after completion of construction	Prior to construction By end of construction	Costs of revegetation (see above)	# of sub-project sites with appropriate E&S instruments developed and implemented # of subproject sites that have been re- vegetated after construction	Implementer: UNOPS	Monitoring: WFP
OS3	Exacerbation of existing erosion problems especially along water courses	Avoid exacerbation of existing erosion problems through appropriate design of infrastructure Vegetate area where feasible	By end of design phase	Revegetation costs, see above	# of designs that avoid exacerbation of existing erosion # of vegetation exercises conducted	Implementation: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS/WFP
OS3	Loss of fauna and flora	Minimize unnecessary vegetation clearance Where vegetation/trees cut down, plant replacement of the same species, and ensure that non-native vegetation are	By end of construction	Revegetation costs see above Sensitization costs	# of trees cut and planted # of grievances recorded -Record of sensitization workshops	Implementation: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
		not introduced into the ecosystem					
		Sensitize workers about flora and fauna conservation					
		Discourage fauna killings and set penalties for killing them					
	Disturbance of flora and fauna (terrestrial and aquatic) during construction of piped water schemes	Implement measures to protect against disturbance of flora and fauna as part of the subproject ESIA	Throughout implementation	Included in the project cost	# of subproject ESIAs with measures included	Implementation: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS
OS3	Irrigation water with high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) may lead to salinization of the soils. Acceptable limit is 1,500 ppm.	Conduct analysis of irrigation water to ensure water with TDS above 1,500ppm is not used for irrigation.	Prior to start of construction	Costs of Analysis: 2,000	# of water quality tests done	Implementation: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS
OS3	Potential groundwater depletion due to increase in ground water withdrawals	Ensure water balance is determined which will guide on the amount of water to be abstracted, and subsequently eradicating uncontrolled water abstraction by the relevant authorities such as the local council.	During operational phase	To be included in operational costs	Water resources assessment reports per site and pump test reports per drilled well.	Implementation: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for	Cost in USD	Key performance	Implementation	Monitoring/oversight
			the completion		indicator	responsibility	
			of the measure				
		Include as part of the					
		subproject ESIA					
OS4	Generation of waste	Implement Waste	During			Implementer:	Monitoring: WFP
	and its illegal disposal	Management Plan as part	implementation	Costs of	# of waste bins at the	UNOPS	
		of the subproject ESIA	of ESIA	workers'	sites		
				training, see			
		Educate workers about	Prior to	above	# of waste		
		proper waste collection,	construction	Ctft-	management plans		
		storage and disposal	works and as	Costs of waste bins: 2,000	implemented		
		Implement the waste	daily toolbox		Volume of total waste		
		management plan for each	talks		generated and		
		waste stream and			disposed on approved		
		implementation of the	During		sites		
		waste hierarchy	construction				
					-% of waste collected		
		Disposal of project-					
		generated waste at					
		municipal approved sites					
		only					
		The contractor shall					
		ensure the provision of					
		waste bins at the project					
		sites to handle waste					
		generated.					
		Efficient use of					
		construction materials to					
		avoid and minimize waste					
		production and purchase					
		of the right quantities to					

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
		avoid waste as much as possible. Ensure waste is recycled/reused before opting to dispose Use of durable, long-lasting materials that shall not need to be replaced often. Ensure waste is collected and disposed in accordance with Somalia Government regulations.					
	Risk of air pollution	High level maintenance of the vehicles to reduce the vibrations Installing suitable mufflers on engine exhausts and compressor components Equipment casing Suitable wet suppression techniques need to be utilized in all exposed areas	During construction works	Costs of mufflers: 1,000 Equipment casing: 2,000	% of vehicles that are timely maintained % of vehicles with mufflers installed # of community consultations around planning	Implementer: contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
			of the measure				
		All unnecessary traffic must be strictly limited on site speed controls are to be enforced Monitor exhaust emissions to ambient air, waste pollutant releases to land and water.					
OS4	Soil and water contamination leading to degradation of water bodies caused by discharge of waste	Untreated waste effluents from the construction sites shall not be released into drinking water sources, cultivation fields, irrigation channels or critical habitats. Adopt and implement GRM	Throughout construction works		# of GRM channels available # of incidents of water contamination based on regular testing	Implementer: contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS
OS4	Faecal matter may lead to underground water contamination if the water table is high or in the case of latrines, when there is an overflow due to heavy rains. Contamination of water may lead to outbreak of diseases e.g. cholera, dysentery, typhoid, diarrhea etc.	Ensure proper sitting of septic tanks and pit latrines in accordance with the MOH guidelines for sitting and construction of pit latrines, including incorporation of roofing and ventilation pipes. Promotion of appropriate latrine design (i.e., above ground, not pit latrines) in areas of high-water table. (done)	During design phase	Staff time Costs of latrines are included in construction costs	# of sites in which appropriate sludge treatment technologies are used	Implementer: contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
			of the measure		illulcator	responsibility	
		Assess horizontal and vertical distance between latrines and drinking water source. Ensure good sitting of latrines so as to not pollute groundwater.					
OS4	Water quality issues from boreholes	Precede borehole drilling with proper assessment on location and sustainable yield potential of water in the area. Ensure continuous monitoring of groundwater quantity.	During design phase During construction and operation	Staff time	# of site with proper assessment of location # of monitoring events of groundwater quantity through installed meters	Implementer: UNOPS	Monitoring: WFP
OS5	General OHS risks	The equipment used in the works should be routinely serviced to ensure proper and safe equipment functionality. Use of safety signage "MEN/WOMEN AT WORK" to warn contractor workers and visitors to worksites. Provision of adequate signage and risk	During construction works	Costs of signage: 500 Workers training costs, see above Cost of PPE: 2,000 Costs of drinking water: 1,000	Availability of accident logs # of first Aid Kits % of workers using appropriate PPE # of training conducted # of separate toilets for women and men	Implementer: UNOPS	Monitoring: WFP

communication to workers and communities. Electrical works should be performed by trained and qualified experts. Ensure that electrical equipment is properly connected before switching on sockets. Safety induction for workers during induction process Ongoing OHS training for workers and specialized OHS training for workers and specialized OHS training for workers with specific risks OHS Officer should be on site to implement OHS requirements Proper PPE provided for Electrical works should be performed workers and communities. Cost of workers toilets 2,000 Availability of drinking water # of safety induction sessions Workers' sanitary facilities are available % of bids with adequate OHS provisions listed # of OHS incidents timely reported, Root Cause Analysis (RCA) developed, Corrective Action Plan (CAP) identified and implemented # of registered cases of incidents are closed.	Key performance Implementation Monitoring/ove indicator responsibility	, ,	Cost in USD	Deadline for the completion	Measures	Impacts	Code
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l l workers	incidents are closed.	of incidents are closed.					
					workers		
Communicate and							
implement workers' GRM					implement workers' GRM		
Implement ESIA including OHS							

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
		Contractor bid and contract to include various OHS requirements in the BoQ					
		Report significant OHS incidents					
		Select legitimate and reliable contractors through screening OHS records					
		Address OHS risks with non-compliance remedies in procurement documents.					
		Proper and effective Contractor OHS plan to be in place that meets applicable Somalia requirements					
		The contractor shall always provide the workers with the required PPE and enforce their use while at the work sites.					
		Provide clean drinking water to workers					

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
OS5	OHS risks from handling construction equipment	Train workers appropriately on OHS risks, hazards and safe handling of equipment and procedures. Recruit qualified and licensed drivers and machine operators	During construction phase	Workers' training costs, see above	# of safety incidents % of drivers with appropriate qualifications and licenses	Implementation: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS
OS5	Safety risks for workers through Inadequate PPE for workers	Provide appropriate PPE Continuous reminders to use PPE, use of signage and continuous supervision of availability and use of PPE Communicate and implement workers' GRM	Throughout construction	Costs of PPE: 2000 Costs of signage (see above)	# of safety incidents # of workers grievances filed % of workers with appropriate PPE	Implementation: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS
OS5	Risk of lack of understanding of OHS risks and impacts and of mitigation measures may lead to accidents and health impacts	Assess capacity of construction company on OHS Train workers on EHS/OHS through toolbox talks	Prior and at commencement of construction	Workers training costs, see above	% of construction companies whose capacity has been assessed. # of toolbox talks conducted # of trainings provided	Implementation: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS
OS5	Risk of failure to comply with labor standards, including working hours	Establish and operationalize workers' GRM	Throughout construction works	Staff time	# of workers grievances filed	Implementer: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
	and timely payment of compensation	Introduce transparent procedures for hiring and advertise job opportunities widely The employment of project workers will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship. Contractually require the contractor to preferentially recruit unskilled labor from the local communities and nearby areas with priority given to hiring of qualified members of project affected households, female community members, local residents and IDPs. Ensure fair terms and employment conditions consistent with national Labor Code in contracts.		Workers training costs, see above	# of available GRM for workers Labor registry with breakdown information of project workers (age, gender, contact info, etc.) # of reported cases of disputes by workers Review of employment contracts		

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
OS5	Risk of child labor and forced labor	Develop and operationalize grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) for project workers to promptly address their workplace grievance. Relevant trainings provided to workers, such as induction and daily toolbox talks outlining expected conduct and local community values, customs and traditions. Comply with the minimum age set for all types of work (in compliance with national laws and OS) and document age of workers upon hiring Verify age of workers with communities where required Conduct a track record search of the contractors at the bidding process (documents related to workers' rights violations, etc.)	Prior to commencement of construction and during construction	Community awareness on child labor costs, see above	# of workers violations (child, forced labor) # of existence/maintenance of a labor registry % of workers with age verification # of awareness campaigns at community level	Implementer: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
		Raise awareness of communities to not engage in child labor					
OS5	Risk of SEA/SH violations among project workers and vis- à-vis community members	Provide awareness session for workers Every worker to sign Code of Conduct (CoC) Provide training on CoC for workers Clarification of GBV requirements in bidding document (including requirements for CoCs, training of workers, and how GBV related costs will be covered in the contract); bid evaluation to include consideration for GBV response proposal. Arrange enough and suitable toilet and washing facilities, separate from men and women workers.	Throughout construction works	Community awareness costs, see above Costs of separate toilets: 3,000	% of workers that signed CoCs # of training on CoC for workers % of female workers engaged in each subproject % of workers that have signed the CoC # of GBV/SEA/SH cases reported to the GM(disagregated by survivors age and sex, type of incident reported)	Implementer: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS
OS5	Risks from natural hazards (flooding and lack of water due to	Prepare community health and safety program as part of the subproject ESIA	Throughout design and	Costs of community health and	# of community health and safety programs prepared	Implementer: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for	Cost in USD	Key performance	Implementation	Monitoring/oversight
			the completion of the measure		indicator	responsibility	
	droughts) during		construction	safety			
	construction for	Develop and implement a	phase	program,	# of Programs of floods		
	workers and community	program of flood	priase	2,000	awareness for		
	members	awareness for adjacent		,	community members		
		community members as		Community	prepared and		
	Occupational and	part of the subproject ESIA		awareness on	implemented		
	community health and			flood			
	safety risks from	Truck water during times		awareness	% of facilities have		
	working next to water	of drought		costs, see	sufficient water		
	especially in the wet			above			
	season	Ensure that relevant work			available during times		
		sites are protected from		Trucking of	of drought		
		flooding during		water 2,000			
		construction			% of facilities have a		
					response plan for		
		Prepare and adopt			flooding		
		subproject specific					
		Disaster risk Assessment			# of Emergency		
		and Emergency			Preparedness Plans		
		Preparedness Plan and			prepared		
		Response Procedures,					
		(Risk Assessment to					
		include consideration of					
		climate change effects on					
		future rainfall,					
		quantitative analysis of					
		flooding scenarios and					
		other relevant GIIP.					
		Findings and					
		recommendations to be					
		included into the site					
		management and					

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
OS5	Risk of air pollution through dust and	implementation procedures, design considerations, community early warning. Suppress dust during construction by water	Throughout construction	Costs of water: 500	% of vehicles that have been recently	Implementer: Contractor	Monitoring: UNOPS
	emissions from machinery and vehicles	spraying and dampening where necessary Suitable wet suppression techniques need to be utilized in all exposed areas All unnecessary traffic must be strictly limited on site speed controls are to be enforced Monitor exhaust emissions to ambient air, waste pollutant releases to land and water. Practice good general housekeeping at the work site sweep off the drilledout materials Provide fit to work PPEs		Workers PPE, see above Tarpaulin costs: 2,000	maintained % of vehicles with mufflers installed # of community consultations around planning		
		(dust masks) for all workers involved in the construction/rehabilitation					

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
OS5	Risk of noise and	Implement speed limit for the heavy machinery Cover trucks carrying soil, sand and stone with tarpaulin sheets to dust spreading High level maintenance of	Throughout	Equipment	# of vehicles with	Implementer:	Monitoring: UNOPS
033	vibration linked to machinery	the vehicles to reduce the vibrations Selecting equipment with lower sound power levels Installing suitable silencers/mufflers on engine exhausts and compressor components Equipment casing Planning activities in consultation with local communities so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are planned during periods of the day that will result in least disturbance.	construction	costs, see above Community awareness and planning costs, see above	recent maintenance record # of equipment with lower sound power levels # of equipment cased # of community planning sessions conducted	Contractor	World and S

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
OS5	Bias and corruption in the selection of beneficiaries Community conflicts over beneficiary	Transparency and communication/public disclosure of beneficiary selection criteria Communicate and implement GRM Transparency and communication/public	Throughout Project implementation Throughout Project	Community awareness costs, see above GRM costs, see above Community awareness	# of communication events implemented # of GRM cases filed and processed within appropriate time frame # of communication events implemented	Implementer: UNOPS/WFP Monitoring: WFP Implementer: UNOPS/WFP	
	selection	disclosure of beneficiary selection criteria Communicate and implement GRM	implementation	costs, see above GRM costs, see above	# of GRM cases filed and processed within appropriate time frame	Monitoring: WFP	
OS5	Risk of damage to other infrastructure such as water supply pipes, sanitation pipes, irrigation infrastructure, and footpath/access routes	Adopt and implement subproject ESIA Where damage has been done, ensure that it is fixed Adopt and implement GRM	Throughout construction and operations	GRM costs	# of contractors that have adopted the ESIA # of grievances solved in a satisfactory manner	Implementation: Contractor Monitoring: UNOPS	
Opera	tional Phase						
OS4	Shallow water table is commonly contaminated with coliforms, faecal coliforms, fluorides, and nitrate. These contaminants can cause moderate to high	All open wells must have a parapet wall. Preferably cover the well with an appropriate roofing structure to avoid contaminants in the well for this reason, and to minimize instances of	Throughout operational phase	Maintenance and repair costs of wells facilities Community awareness on hygiene practices	# of wells with parapet wall # of community guidance sessions	Implementer: UNOPS	Monitoring: WFP

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for the completion of the measure	Cost in USD	Key performance indicator	Implementation responsibility	Monitoring/oversight
	significance health impacts on the communities. Health impacts on communities through contamination of open wells (with coliforms, fecal coliforms, fluorides, and nitrate)	people/animals falling into the well The method of drawing water from open wells should not be labor intensive. Community groups to receive guidance on hygiene practices in and around the water point to avoid potential contamination of the water sources.		sessions cost, see above Training to the communities on the maintenance of wells.			
OS4	Pit latrines can be breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes, which are disease vectors Attraction of common pests/disease vectors due to dirty environments, including rats, cockroaches, flies	Ensure proper maintenance of sanitation facilities including cleaning and hygiene training. Provide hand washing facilities and water in all the sanitation infrastructures. Ensure and provide training on cleaning of toilet for communities. Use biopesticides to manage pests.	During handover	Community awareness on maintenance of sanitation facilities costs, see above	# of checklists developed and used to indicate status of WASH facilities # of hand washing facilities provided # of checklists developed and utilized to record hygiene status of toilets # of trainings on cleaning toilets	Implementer: UNOPS	Monitoring: WFP

Code	Impacts	Measures	Deadline for	Cost in USD	Key performance	Implementation	Monitoring/oversight
			the completion		indicator	responsibility	
			of the measure				
OS5	Lack of adequate	Prior to bidding process,	During project	Staff time	# of sites with	Implementation:	
	budgets for O&M	ensure availability of	preparation		appropriate O&M	UNOPS	
		appropriate O&M budget			budget		
						Monitoring: WFP	
					# of sites with O&M		
					budget identified prior		
					to construction /		
					rehabilitation		
	SUB TOTAL COST FOR ESMP:			214,000 USD			
	Consultant to perform E&	kS Annual Performance Audit		5,000 USD			
	TOTAL COST FOR ESMP			219,000 USD			

9.2 Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The project builds on existing institutional structures and aims to enhance the relationship between WFP, UNOPS, the Federal Government of Somalia, Federal Member States, and target communities. WFP will serve as the executing agency and will be responsible for the overall management and coordination of the project. This will be done in close consultation with key line ministries at federal and state levels, including the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and others.

WFP and UNOPS will lead the implementation of the project components. The project will capitalize on UNOPS' expertise in infrastructure development, demonstrated through a variety of past and ongoing projects across rural and urban Somalia. UNOPS will be responsible for the construction of fodder banks, sanitation facilities, and water resources based on its impressive record in infrastructure development and project management, training on governance, and sustainable management of natural and water resources. UNOPS in Somalia has experience in implementing projects funded by international financial institutions and is currently supporting, among other projects, the construction of urban roads through the World Bank's Somalia Urban Resilience Project (SURP II) and undertaking project management for the World Bank's Somalia Crisis Recovery Project.

WFP will be responsible for all other activities, including strengthening market linkages for farmers and enhancing climate-smart and regenerative agricultural practices. At the district level, the local authorities, WFP, UNOPS, and local NGO partners will ensure coordination with clan elders and communities to identify priorities, and to plan and operationalize the project within the target locations. The implementation of the project will be carried out in close coordination with key private sector entities, local and international NGOs, government line ministries, UN agencies, local partners, universities, and research institutions. To foster private sector engagement, the project will leverage the Chamber of Commerce, facilitating multistakeholder forums.

The WFP, as the Implementing Agency for the Project, will be responsible for the implementation of the Project and will be fully accountable for the project funds and financial reporting of all the project's financial transactions. In line with the FPA, the project will comply with WFP regulations, rules, policies and procedures for financial management including audit and control frameworks. In this regard, the WFP will maintain sound financial management systems and arrangements to ensure that funds are used for the purposes intended, with due attention to considerations of economy, efficiency and value for money. WFP will monitor the utilization of the Project funds by ensuring its tracking through their accounting system, the WINGS.

The procurement for this operation will be managed in accordance with paragraph 5.3(e) of the Bank's Procurement Policy for Bank Group-Funded Operations, dated October 2015. The provision allows the Bank to appoint a UN organization, such as the World Food Programme (WFP), to function as the Bankfinanced Project's implementation agent in situations requiring Emergency Relief Assistance (ERA) and Fragile or Conflict-Affected Situations. Under such cases, the Bank adopts the procurement procedures and eligibility criteria of the applicable UN Agency, and enterprises and individuals from all nations may be permitted to offer goods, works, and consulting services. Specifically, procurement will be carried out using the Third Party (WFP) PMPs using the relevant WFP Standard or Model Solicitation Documents as agreed during Appraisal.

In January 2018, the Bank and WFP signed a Fiduciary Principles Agreement (FPA), which establishes the framework for their relationship. The FPA, among other things, requires the Bank to depend on the WFP's assurance of the soundness of its fiduciary, accountability, and oversight system. As a result, funds disbursed will be received, administered, managed, expended, reported on, and audited in

accordance with the WFP's regulations, rules, procedures, and administrative practices, including those relating to direct and indirect costs (including indirect program support costs) and interest, and will be documented using the Tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement template annexed to the FPA. Thus, this Agreement will serve as the foundation for the Project's implementation.

9.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

WFP in conjunction with the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range will design and implement a robust Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability Result Framework that will generate data to facilitate timely decision-making, evidence generation and value for money. Development of an indicator performance tracking plan will facilitate monitoring of the project's performance. Progress will be measured through a combination of Outcome Monitoring, Activity and Output Monitoring, Joint Monitoring, Reviews and Learning and Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM).

The project will undertake both quantitative household surveys and qualitative focus group discussions to measure and track the proposed food system's outcomes. A baseline assessment will be conducted before the project's start, and annual follow-up as well as one endline survey will be undertaken to measure progress based on the proposed outcome indicators in the results measurement framework.

WFP field and third-party monitoring staff will conduct monthly process monitoring of the activity implementation sites to assess the quality and effectiveness of activity implementation against the agreed workplan.

The project technical and management teams will on a quarterly basis visit project sites to get firsthand beneficiary feedback, assess the quality of implementation, and provide any required technical and management support.

Mid-and-end-term project reviews will be undertaken. The project will adopt an adaptive learning approach, ensuring that the best practices and lessons learned are well captured and integrated into implementation as the project progresses. The project will focus on sector-wide learning and evidence generation and will be instrumental in supporting the dissemination and replication of good practices.

9.4 Complaints Feedback Mechanism

Overview

WFP Somalia has a safe, accessible, and responsive community feedback and response mechanism in place to allow affected communities to raise concerns, grievances, seek information, request for assistance and provide feedback. The CFM operates at the local level, with a 360-degree monitoring and reporting process in place. A dedicated call centre is in place to enable safe and confidential reporting of incidents and enables registration of complaints through a dedicated hotline, email and cases from field monitoring and it is accessible nationwide.

Complaints and Feedback Reception

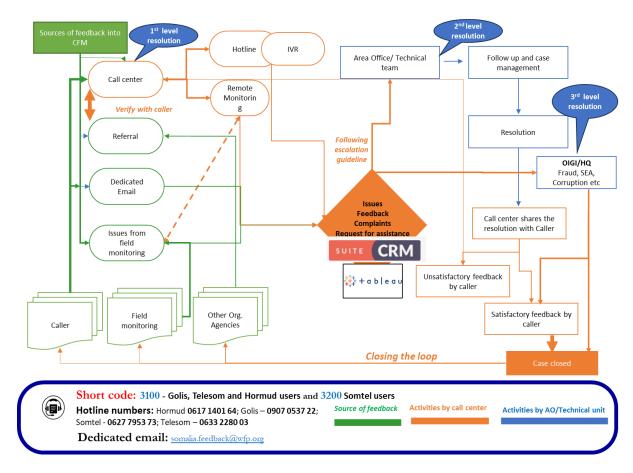
Complaints and feedback are received by the WFP Call Centre (CC) located in Garowe, Puntland Area Office covering the entire Somali operation. The CC operates from Sunday to Thursday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., with a one-hour lunch break. Outside working hours, callers can leave voice messages through the IVR system, which the CC staff will listen to and respond adequately. The channels through which complaints and feedback are submitted include:

1. **Toll-Free Helpline**: People can directly reach the call centre through short code numbers 3100 (for Golis, Telesom, and Hormud) and 3200 (for Somtel users).

- 2. **Email**: Feedback and complaints can also be submitted through the dedicated email channel at <u>Somalia.feedback@wfp.org</u>
- 3. **Field Monitoring**: Feedback is collected during process monitoring activities conducted by field monitoring teams.

Framework of WFP CFM

Somalia CFM framework has different units involved from receiving a case to management of the case and closure. The framework below goes through 7 different milestones, such as: (i) receiving a case, (ii) processing, (iii) follow-up, (iv) resolution, (v) feedback loop, (vi) case closure and closing the loop (vii) data utilization. In these different segments, the CFM system uses different platforms to efficiently manage a case.



Complaints Processing and Resolution

Complaints/cases received by call centre staff are usually escalated to the concerned functional unit, or partners for resolution and feedback shared back with the complainants. The calls are recorded on an online digital platform called SUITECRM, where are cases are logged and are shared with concerned staff. This online platform/SUITECRM is also linked to Tableau for visualization.

Escalation guideline outlines the process of case resolution by the appropriate management authority and relevant technical units, or focal points based on the risk-level of the complaints and its priority. For example, high priority/risk cases (defined as those involving sensitive matters, such as protection issues, allegations of misconduct, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and fraud) are escalated by the call centre staff within 24 hours and resolved and closed within one week's time.

Roles and responsibilities

The CFM Case Management Process involves a wide range of stakeholders to ensure efficient resolution of complaints and adherence to established protocols. In addition to Call Centre staff and CFM management, the process includes WFP staff from Area and Field Offices, functional units at the Country Office, the Regional Bureau in Nairobi (RBN), and the Office of the Inspector General and Investigations (OIGI). Cooperating partners also play a critical role in receiving complaints, taking appropriate action, and providing feedback through email or the case management system. Other Area Office and Country Office staff are involved in case follow-up and fact-finding to ensure thorough investigation and resolution of issues.

The CFM Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) clearly define the responsibilities of the individuals and teams involved in the SOCO case management process. Access to the CFM case management system software is strictly limited to assigned cases to maintain focus and efficiency. This controlled access ensures that all parties involved are directly responsible for resolving and closing the loop on their respective cases.

To uphold the highest standards of data privacy, the case management process adheres to WFP's Data Privacy Policy. This ensures that sensitive information is protected and handled in compliance with organizational and international data protection standards, safeguarding the confidentiality of complainants and maintaining trust in the CFM system. This comprehensive approach ensures accountability, transparency, and efficiency in addressing and resolving complaints.

CFM working/ (CFM-WG)

26. A CFM working group is combined of Programmes, Sub-offices, Supply Chain, Finance, Resilience, Refugee, CBT, IT, VAM, PMLE, Donor relations/Reporting to guide and have an oversight of CFM performance. However, in general the CFM-WG will perform following activities to guide and support the CFM team.

- Participate in the monthly meeting to analyse incoming complaints according to its nature and priority.
- Making appropriate recommendations on how and who to follow up on the complaints.
- Interact, if necessary, with relevant entities within WFP, partners, and government to follow up on complaints; and
- Provide inputs on CFM system.
- Committee to review the key actions and trends and responsible parties by each month.

Communicating and sensitization on CFM

Sensitization strategy defines the plan for awareness creation for the people we serve and communities about WFP programmes and the WFP CFM. Sensitization is carried out systematically by all parties involved in WFP project implementation (CPs as well as WFP staff at country office, area office & field office levels), and it is part of the WFP Somalia Country Office Community Engagement Strategy. Sensitization is done by way of disseminating Information Education Communication (IEC) materials including posters at food distribution sites, during registration and enrolment stage (SCOPE card), sending bulk SMS, and by making announcements through radio and other media. These sensitization materials inform beneficiaries and other project stakeholders about the beneficiary rights and their entitlements, about the WFP hotline numbers (long numbers and short codes as well as the IVR), and on how to report observed fraudulent conduct, possible corruption, abuse of power, sexual harassment or exploitation, discrimination or any other issues putting beneficiaries or WFP programmes at risk.

The helpline numbers, short codes and email address should be displayed on all WFP ration card/SCOPE card and to be visible in every distribution point poster.

WFP CFM information is made available to the community and people we serve through:

- Engaging cooperating partners, CP FLA including CPs helpdesks
- Distribution point management information sharing
- Poster and banner
- Radio messaging & Campaigns
- Sending bulk SMS
- Auto messaging from all hotlines (long phone numbers and IVR short codes)
- Support CFM in development and roll-out of sensitization campaign and on-going activities.
- Plan and participate in the community-outreach activities at site level.

9.4 Capacity Assessments and Capacity Building Plan

UNOPS will assess the capacity of its contractors to implement the relevant ESIA measures. These capacity assessments can only be conducted once the contractors have been recruited. Once the capacity assessment has been conducted, the below listed training will be implemented for the workers. As part of this project, WFP will contribute to capacity building through the following training activities:

- Train farmers in landscape restoration and management
- Train communities on water catchment protection and river basin management
- Train communities in governance and sustainable management of water resources
- Train households on safe use of greywater
- Train households on water harvesting and storage
- Train farmers in regenerative & climate-smart good agricultural practices through farmer field schools (FFS)
- Educate pastoralists on increasing land size for fodder production
- Train farmers on post-harvest handling & storage
- Train government extension staff on facilitating FFS
- Implement training of farmers through FFS
- Select & train community agents- Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and lead farmers to deliver services to farmers
- Train cooperatives on group governance and financial resource management
- Train producer groups in Farming as a Business (FaaB)
- Conduct campaigns to raise awareness of digital & financial literacy
- Train men & women on digital & financial literacy
- Support the formation & training of Village Savings and Lending (VSLs) groups

Table 7 Capacity development and training plan

Objectives	Issues for engagement	Method of engagement	Stakeholders /target population and area	Responsible entity	Time frame	Budget in USD
E&S risk management measures as listed in the site-specific ESIAs	E&S,	Training	PIU staff, staff that will be responsible	E&S Specialist	At commence	Staff time

Objectives	Issues for engagement	Method of engagement	Stakeholders /target population and area	Responsible entity	Time frame	Budget in USD
			for implementin g, monitoring, and reporting E&S performance.		ment of activities	
Relevant E&S measures (protection of biodiversity, land clearing and erosion control, traffic management, labor sources and methods of recruitment of workers, worker accommodation, noise and dust control, and others).	E&S, review planned activities and schedules, review E&S requirement s (among others), review the roles of the various parties in implementing and monitoring mitigation measures, and agree on project-specific induction and training content	Training including kick-off meeting (prior to early work activities)	Contractor	E&S Specialists	Prior to commence ment of sub-projects	E&S Specialists staff time Meeting costs
Project's E&S risks, on the tasks that will be performed, the CoC, and general E&S provisions that are applicable for all workers (e.g. worker GRM and Project GRM and how to access them).		Training	Workers	Contractor E&S Specialist	Prior to commence ment of sub-projects	E&S Specialists staff time Meeting costs
Community Health and Safety and OHS	OHS	Toolbox talks	Workers	Contractor E&S Specialists	Prior to commence ment of	E&S Specialists staff time

Objectives	Issues for engagement	Method of engagement	Stakeholders /target population and area	Responsible entity	Time frame	Budget in USD
					sub- projects	Meeting costs
Safe use and sustainable management of the availed infrastructure	Handing over of completed infrastruct ure:	Awareness training	Beneficiaries	E&S Specialist	Prior to hand-over of infrastruct ure	E&S Specialists staff time Meeting costs

9.5 ESMP Summary Budget

Project Activity	Total Cost (USD)
Hiring environmental and social experts	
Dedicated E&S staff at UNOPS	staff costs
Dedicated E&S staff at WFP	staff costs
Hiring of consultants for the preparation of detailed ES assessment of 4 sites	60,000
Training and capacity development	
Capacity building of contractors in E&S risk mitigation, including workers (as per capacity building plan above)	10,000
Training to beneficiaries and affected communities (4 sites)	10,000
Implementation of Mitigation Measures	
Implementation of E&S mitigation measures costs (contractor budget) (4 sites)	100,000
Stakeholders Engagement/Consultation and disclosure	
Consultation sessions in all 4 sites	10,000
Disclosure campaign (ESIAs)	4,000
Grievance redress mechanism	
WFP GRM	WFP budget
Monitoring and documentation of ESIAs implementation	
Verification of implementation of mitigation measures, site visits	20,000
Annual E&S performance Audit	
Conducting E&S performance audit (annually)	5,000
TOTAL	219,000

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This overall ESIA assessed the environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed project in Somalia. The proposed project will enhance the resilience and economic empowerment of 250,000 vulnerable people (especially women and youth) in Puntland and Hirshabelle States of Somalia. The results of the study have shown that the project activities from the design and construction stages will have minimum adverse impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment provided that the recommended mitigation measures in this report are successfully implemented.

The ESIA study shows that the project will have few and limited adverse impacts combined with significant social and health benefits. The findings of this assessment support the construction of the proposed water supply and sanitation facilities on the provision that all the mitigation and enhancement measures identified in the study are fully implemented.

This sub-section discusses recommendations, based on the findings for federal, state and community level consultations. These include but not limited to the following:

- Prioritize the establishment of Project Management Teams (PMTs) for coordination and implementation of the project.
- Ensure the compliance of environmental and social requirements of the AfDB during the implementation of the project.
- Hire qualified experts for environmental and social safeguards during the implementation of the project.
- Make sure that environmental and social requirements (i.e. backfilling, PPE items, soil and water erosion control, etc) are well embedded in bidding documents and contracts.
- Support the institutional capacity development towards sustainable natural resources management.
- Continue stakeholder consultation and participation throughout the project lifetime.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Chance Find Procedures

This procedure was developed to protect cultural heritage from the impacts of project activities and support its preservation, to address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development, to promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage. To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the cultural heritage).

This procedure is included as a standard provision in the implementation of Public Works contracts to ensure the protection of cultural heritage (Archaeological and Historical Sites). All implementers / contractors will be required to observe this procedure as documented hereafter.

Excavation in sites of known archaeological interest should be avoided. Where this is unavoidable, prior discussions must be held with WFP and UNOPS in order to undertake pre-construction excavation or assign an archaeologist to log discoveries as construction proceeds. Where historical remains, antiquity or any other object of cultural or archaeological importance are unexpectedly discovered during construction in an area not previously known for its archaeological interest, the following procedures should be applied:

- Stop construction activities;
- Delineate the discovered site area;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In case of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a full-time guard should be present until the responsible authority takes over;
- Notify the responsible foreman/archaeologist, who in turn should notify UNOPS and local authorities (within less than 24 hours);
- The significance and importance of the findings will be assessed according to various criteria relevant to cultural heritage including aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- Decision on how to handle the finding will be reached based on the above assessment and could include changes in the project layout (in case of finding an irrevocable remain of cultural or archaeological importance), conservation, preservation, restoration or salvage;
- Implementation of the decision concerning the management of the finding;
- Construction work can resume only when permission is given from the respective authorities, UNOPS, WFP and the AfDB after the decision concerning the safeguard of the heritage is fully executed;
- In case of delay incurred in direct relation to archaeological findings not stipulated in the
 contract (and affecting the overall schedule of works), the contractor may apply for an
 extension of time. However, the contractor will not be entitled for any kind of compensation
 or claim other than what is directly related to the execution of the archaeological findings
 works and protections.

Annex 2: Stakeholder Engagement Records

Meeting with Ministry of L Date: 4 November 2024	ivestock, Forestry and Range
Participants	Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range: DG Omar, Feysal Ali, Abdulkadir AfDB: Jeff Kwesiga, Evans Kituyu, Desma Tunya, Margaret Kamau, Augusta Umutoni WFP: Andreia Fausto, Authur Masuka, Tawanda Mashonganyika, Tafadzwa Chiposi UNOPS: Francesca
Key takeaways	 Alignment with Government Priorities: The Bank emphasised the importance of aligning the project and its activities with government priorities, ensuring they meet climate adaptation objectives. There is a focus on complementing ongoing development projects to avoid duplication, enhance linkages, and address specific needs of women and youth, with the government encouraged to highlight key challenges in these areas. Potential Expansion of Target Areas: Feisal raised the possibility of expanding project coverage to additional states due to extensive needs, a point echoed by the DG, particularly for capacity building in disaster risk management under component three, with a focus on regions like Jubaland and Southwest State. Jeff suggested that maximising impact might be best achieved by strengthening existing initiatives, although expansion could be considered in specific areas where success is deemed feasible, requiring a balanced approach. Confirmation of Project Alignment: The government confirmed the project's alignment with national priorities, noting its focus on resource management, investment in agricultural value chains, local value addition, market access, and agropastoral activities. The project's objectives also align with the forthcoming National Transformation Plan (NTP), underscoring the importance of strategic targeting to maximise effectiveness. Value Chain Prioritisation: Jeff inquired about the most important value chains and their connection to the NTP. The government identified sheep and goat value chains as priorities while also highlighting efforts to create market linkages for cattle and camel. Fodder production is also seen as critical. Challenges in Poultry Value Chain Development: The government noted limited success in the poultry value chain due to a lack of inspection facilities and infrastructure for feed quality. Development of inspection and feed quality facilities would be instrumental in making poultry a more viabl
Action points and next steps	 Explore opportunities for co-financing with other partners eg Germany, EU. COP 29 there will be launch of another call for proposals focused on technical assistance. NB For activities related to capacity building.
Meeting with Ministry of F Date: 4 November 2024	inance
Participants	Ministry of Finance: Suad Egal Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range: Feysal Ali AfDB: Bubaccar Sankareh, Jeff Kwesiga, Desma Tunya

	WFP: Andreia Fausto, Authur Masuka, Tawanda Mashonganyika, Tafadzwa Chiposi UNOPS: Veneline, Ronel
Key takeaways	 The Ministry found the ppt to be very informative. Suad i) inquired about the role of UNOPS and WFP; ii) inquired about the role of the other ministries – MOLFR versus SODMA and MOEWR; (iii) what will be the role of the Min of Environment and Climate Change. Jeff clarified that the lead implementing agency is WFP and UNOPS will serve as the implementing partner of WFP. Executing agency is the Federal Government of Somalia through the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range. Suad indicated her approval for the project and looks forward to the input from the technical line ministries. The Bank highlighted the need to take into account the operating context – ensuring that all activities can be implemented within the stipulated time and within the context of somalia. need for clear communication and visibility for the project reflecting that the bank is the financier of the project. Comms and visibility are key. There is a need for proper sequencing of activities. Lessons learnt that activities need to be sequenced to avoid disbursement delays. Implementation arrangements and implementation plan to be developed as part of the technical annexes.
Action points and nex steps	 Develop working agreement to facilitate engagement between WFP and UNOPS NB. We need to ensure that what we put in the project we are able to properly track and report on. Ensuring to capture the adaptation components and the key metrics of success. Engage with donors to leverage achievements from other projets and gauge potential for co-financing.
Meeting with Ministry Date: 5 November 202	of Energy and Water Resources
Participants	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources: Director Ahmed Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range: Feysal Ali AfDB: Jeff Kwesiga, Evans, WFP: Andreia Fausto, Tawanda Mashonganyika, Tafadzwa Chiposi UNOPS: Veneline, Ronel, Francesca Panciera
Key takeaways	Comparative Advantage and Key Focus Areas: The Director expressed his gratitude to WFP and the AfDB for developing this strategy, which he believes is of critical importance to the country.

Deep Groundwater Exploration: In partnership with external consultants, the ministry conducts deep grounds assessments. This includes analysing groundwater levels across several boreholes and evaluating sustainable conservation practices. Consultants also evaluate the potential of deeper groundwater sources, which can be instituted in long-term resilience planning. This can be shared with the bank and WFP/UNOPs. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS): The ministry ensures that ESS considerations are integral to all projections.	ole water
Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS): The ministry ensures that ESS considerations are integral to all projections.	
the support of the AfDB team and ESS specialists, including gender and risk analysis experts, thorough assessn conducted to address community dynamics, inter-clan conflicts, and climate vulnerabilities. The published ESS guidelines for the previous AfDB and WB serve as valuable resources not only for borehole projects but also for community and environmental assessments. He also recommended that feasibility assessments are done in	nents are tools and
Targeted Feasibility Studies and Water Quality Assessments: A significant number of feasibility studies had conducted, especially in riverine areas, to support sustainable water conservation and borehole drilling. These include specific physical surveys, laboratory testing for hydrogeological and bacteriological parameters, and groundwater assessments in targeted locations rather than nationwide. Based on these assessments, companied tailored recommendations regarding hydrogeological conditions and water quality standards.	e studies d precise
Coordination with Federal, State, and Local Authorities: Effective coordination is maintained with federal authorities, as well as local communities, especially during site selection and project implementation phases companies undergo a competitive selection process and must be registered with the ministry, ensuring that competitive experienced firms are engaged in borehole drilling. This multi-level engagement is essential for securing local authorities:	s. Drilling only well-
Climate and Gender Vulnerability Assessments: Assessments for proposed project sites include climate risk and gender-focused vulnerability evaluations. These assessments are designed to address climate-related challenges swater access and conservation, supporting climate adaptation initiatives and tailoring interventions to enhance against climate vulnerabilities	pecific to
Action points and next steps The Ministry will share some feasibility documents available specifically for Puntland and Hirshabelle, and more currently available water infrastructure in the two States.	apping of
Meeting with Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Date: 5 November 2024	
Participants Ministry of Energy and Water Resources: Director Ahmed AfDB: Jeff Kwesiga, Augusta Marie, Margaret Kamau	

	UNOPS: Veneline, Ronel, Francesca Panciera			
	The meeting focused on the CALS Appraisal Mission with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in Somalia. Key points included the project's objectives to build resilience and economic empowerment for 250,000 vulnerable people through climate-smart agricultural practices, water resource management, and disaster risk reduction. The project, funded by the African Development Bank, aims to allocate \$9.4 million, with specific components including water infrastructure, regenerative agriculture, post-harvest loss reduction, and financial inclusion. The Ministry of Environment emphasized the importance of aligning with Somalia's National Adaptation Plan and requested further input on the projects.			
Action points and next	Andreia to share with the team the Somalia National Development Plan.			
steps	Director Hafsa to please share activities to be carried out under the GCF.			
	WFP to reshare with them now the project concept note.			
Meeting with Ministry of A Date: 5 November 2024	Agriculture and Irrigation			
Participants Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation: Professor Yusuf AfDB: Jeff Kwesiga, Augusta Marie, Margaret Kamau, Evans Kituyi, Salome Zuriel WFP: Andreia Fausto, Tawanda Mashonganyika, Tafadzwa Chiposi UNOPS: Veneline, Ronel, Milaim				
	 Cereals: Three cereal crops, namely Maize, sorghum and rice are considered strategic crops in the National Transition Plan. These three grains are the staple foods for 18-20 million Somali people both as a source of nutrition and income. These three crops dominate a major part of Somali diet and supplies a major proportion of energy and nutrient needs of the population. The production and productivity of staple cereal crops are being threatened by drought, pests or nutrient-poor soils, lack of farm input (e.g. fertilisers, pesticides), poor agronomical practices, water resources management and irrigation infrastructure in disrepair. Lack of mechanization, farm machineries and innovative technologies including climate smart practices in Somalia are major challenges. Lack of investment (private & public) in the cereal production caused hunger, malnutrition and poverty to rise dramatically in Somalia. Maiz. Maiz is very important cereal crop grown throughout Somalia but mainly in the riverine area, irrigated and areas with relatively high level of precipitation (mostly south of the country). Maiz production and processing has huge local market demand. Non-grain parts of maize are also very important fodder for livestock especially in riverine and urban areas. MoAl recommends maize to be a prime crop considered in this project in Hirshabelle as part of the main agriculture value chain. Sorghum. Another cereal crop grown mainly in the drier area of the country. Sorghum (leaves and stalk) is also an important source of animal fodder, especially in the rain-fed, semi-arid regions of the country (e.g. southwest state and Northwest region in Somaliland state). Sorghum was noted as a crop requiring particular focus, especially in Hirshabelle and Puntland, to support local food security. The Ministry also emphasized the need for research and extension to improve yield, develop varieties resistant to pests, diseases and draught tolerant. Research and 			

- extension services are currently very weak throughout the country.
- 4. Rice. Staple cereal with high consumption demand (local and regional markets) grown in Jowhar area of Hirshabelle. The demand far exceeds the local production.
- 5. **Oil Crops:** Sesame. Sesame is main oil seed crop, used for both local consumption and increasingly as export commodity to world markets (Turkey, Arab States).
- 6. **Sunflower** is strategic oil crop aimed to replace imported vegetable oils in Somalia. Somalia imported \$261 million in palm oil alone in the year 2022, making Somalia the 44th largest importer of this type of cooking in the world. The main suppliers being Malaysia, Indonesia, Oman, and Kenya. There is a huge market (local and international) opportunities for oil crops production and processing in Somalia.
- 7. **Banana Value Chain:** The banana value chain is highlighted as a critical area for development, offering significant economic potential and hard currency earner for the country.
- 8. **Banana (Musa spp.)** in Somalia offers both subsistence-based banana growing systems to international markets. Re-establishing the production, infrastructure (e.g. irrigation), processing, transportation and market access of Somali banana need a significant investment beyond the scope of this project.
- 9. Legumes: Cowpea is recognized for its high protein value, making it an essential crop for selection in resilience-building initiatives. Neglected Crops: Cowpea, although valuable, has received limited attention and could benefit from increased focus, particularly in terms of local adaptation, suitability, climate chang and as low-cost crop. This could also be important to include youth and women as well as nutrition-sensitive agriculture that has become a new trend in agriculture and a very important crossroad between agriculture and human health. This project can easily provide that. The added advantages of focusing on cowpea as a target crop are the application of minimum tillage and low labour cost, enriches the poor soil as it fixes Nitrogen from air, low amount of water required and is also nutritive-rich fodder crop. I strongly recommend cowpea to be included in this project as it fits the bill in every aspect of the project components from water resource management angle to increased production in agriculture, women and youth aspect of the project.
- 10. **Regional Focus: Hirshabelle,** Puntland were emphasized as key localities for these projects, with lessons learned from Kobcyie in Puntland and Galmudug. Both Puntland and Galmudug States are primarily pastoral communities, they have a huge enthusiasm and hope in agriculture. They should both be identified area of strategic importance and that should be taken into account in this project.
- 11. Crop Selection for Hirshabelle: Maize has been selected as the strategic crop for Hirshabelle due to available infrastructure, high consumption by women, and its utility as fodder for livestock. The Ministry of Livestock raised the point that animals export to Gulf states preferred animal fed with grass; however, the Bank also highlighted that a current AfDB is currently having a fodder production that this project can be expanded.
- 12. **Cowpea as a Resilient Crop:** Cowpea, indigenous to Somalia and requiring minimal water, is a significant choice for the second value chain. Located along a "cowpea belt" stretching from Galguduud to Mudug. Cowpea is an important legume with 22% protein content, making it suitable for nutrition-sensitive agriculture, particularly for

	school feeding programmes and nutrition for pregnant and breastfeeding women. Kobciye 1 has been successful
	in Galmudug state and Puntland.
	13. Puntland Crop Potential: Given Puntland's arid conditions, if water availability allows cash crops like watermelons
	could be viable options. This presents an opportunity for economic diversification within the region, and we should
	be able to leverage the ongoing projects lessons learned.
	14. Sector Allocation and Infrastructure Focus : Currently, 12% of the overall funding is allocated to agriculture. Other
	sectors, including infrastructure, finance, political stability/governance attract the bulk of funding provided by the
	AfDB. The federal Government of Somalia has clearly informed the bank to prioritise agriculture and the productive
	sector in general (crop, livestock and fisheries) that contribute more than 70% of Somalia's GDP and more 75% of
	employment to the Somalis. AfDB country strategy paper and bank policy should reflect the Somali government
	agenda for agricultural investment as number one priority.
	15. Gender Inclusion: Considerations were raised on which crop value chains could best support women's involvement
	and enhance their roles within the agricultural sector. Maiz, sesame, cowpea and cash crops are the main value
	chains were women and youth operate as farmers, traders, market vendors and small family-owned processing
	machines/plants.
	16. Fodder Production and Agropastoralism (Component 2): Fodder production holds significant potential, especially
	for agro-pastoralist farmers. Expanding and improving fodder seed system, varieties selection, fodder production,
	processing, storage would benefit livestock-reliant communities, and integrating this within existing farming
	processing, storage would belief it ivestock-reliant communities, and integrating this within existing farming practices could support resilience and food security goals of Somalia. The potential for certain crops to serve as
	sources of feed and fodder for livestock was identified as an area for further discussion. Fodder subsector in
	Somalia needs far more attention, discussions and professionalism than it currently attracts. There are also
	mandate, skills and technological gaps in Somalia's fodders sub-sector.
	17. Building Resilience: Capacity-building is essential across all three project components, including strengthening
	early warning systems and establishing contingency measures, such as seed provision following emergencies.
Meeting with SOMRED Consor	tium (ACR, OXFAM, World Vision, ADRA, COOPI, DRC, etc)
Date: 6 November 2024	tium (Acit, Oxi Ain, World Vision, Abita, coor i, bitc, ctc)
Participants	AfDB: Jeff Kwesiga, Augusta Marie, Salome Zuriel, Evans Kituyi,
	WFP : Andreia Fausto, Tawanda Mashonganyika, Tafadzwa Chiposi, Authur Masuka
	UNOPS: Veneline, Ronel, Milaim, Francesca Panciera
	1. Strengthening Early Warning Systems: A total of 161 early warning committees have been strengthened, each
	equipped with pre-planned response actions tailored to specific livelihoods, enhancing community resilience to
	climate shocks.
	2. Formation and Maturity of Farmer Groups: Fifty-seven farmer groups have been established, progressing to
	become mature associations of common interest. These groups serve as essential platforms for shared learning
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- and resource pooling, supporting sustainable agricultural practices. However, she mentioned Garowe needs more support. Cooperatives are not yet as mature in Garowe as they are in the South of the country.
- 3. **Training in Fodder Production and Market Linkages**: Farmer groups have received training on fodder production value chains and have been connected to relevant markets, improving income opportunities and resilience in agricultural communities, but more needs to be done. There was a question about climate risk fooder was used.
- 4. Multi-Use Water Infrastructure: Initiatives around multi-use water infrastructure, including for farmers and rangeland, are underway to support climate change adaptation. These projects aim to provide water access for multiple purposes, reinforcing both agriculture and livestock livelihoods. For each infrastructure they form a water management committee and for maintenance, that water management committee they need to give a little bit of a fee and that they use for operation and use.
- 5. **Empowering Communities in Climate Adaptation**: Community empowerment efforts include site visits, dashboard training, and disaster risk reduction skills among government officers, equipping local stakeholders to respond effectively to climate risks- this worked very well for them, and they advise the project to use this approach.
- 6. **Crowdfunding for Infrastructure Development**: Crowdfunding initiatives are being explored as a means to finance essential infrastructure, supporting local adaptation projects and community development.
- 7. **Women's Economic Empowerment through VSLAs**: Strengthening Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) has been a key strategy for promoting women's economic empowerment, providing women with financial resources and decision-making opportunities. A question was asked around nutrition and the sustainability of the same. They mentioned they use kitchen gardening and the nutrition family- as the women usually determines what is going to be in the house. VSLAs has also the social value, not only the economic part of it.
- 8. **Promotion of Good Agricultural Practices**: Training and support in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) are ongoing, promoting sustainable farming methods that improve productivity and environmental resilience. However, it is still a huge gap. A question on package was raised, which value chain do you focus for women.
- 9. **Climate adaptive varieties** are also distributed and appropriated to the context and training manuals. Different value chains need different value chains: onions, tomatoes. Women will be at the market component of the value chain. She mentioned milk value chain and other crash crops and cold storage equipment as well. Watermelons, green chillies and tomatoes and were able to negotiate for the watermelons
- 10. **Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)**: SOMREP conducts comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), adopting a holistic approach by consulting with communities, village elders, and the Ministry of Environment to ensure projects are environmentally sustainable and socially responsible. This includes selecting construction sites that do not harm local ecosystems or communities. They have a focal point from the MOECC at Puntland and they get their clearance at state level.
- 11. Women's Economic Empowerment and Access to Land: There was a question on the impact of women's economic empowerment initiatives, particularly regarding access to land. Key points included inquiries about the percentage of women who are heads of farmer organizations and whether mechanization efforts have been introduced to ease

- labour burdens and improve productivity. Insights into how mechanization affects both men and women differently were also sought. She referred that we
- 12. **Transition from Humanitarian Support to Asset Building**: A phased approach was discussed, where after initial farming support, efforts would shift over a five-year or 10-year period toward building beneficiaries' assets and strengthening their capacity for economic development. This includes the formation of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), enabling community members to save and borrow from one another. This nine-month programme aims to lay a foundation for economic self-reliance.
- 13. **Graduating to Business Grants and Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)**: Beyond the initial VSLA phase, there is potential to inject business grants, enabling beneficiaries to progress to a level where they can access MFIs. This approach is intended to provide sustained support over approximately 10 years, layering various interventions to help communities reach economic independence.
- 14. **Focus on Less Developed Areas**: Regions such as Jowhar, which are now becoming more accessible and liberated by Al Shabbab, they are now being prioritized for increased allocation of resources to foster economic resilience and empowerment among local communities.
- 15. Working as a Consortium with Partners: The importance of institutional collaboration was highlighted, with organizations like OXFAM and other partners working in key government. This approach allows for a more cohesive and comprehensive strategy for implementing economic empowerment and resilience-building interventions across target areas. Throughout the presentation, the bank, UNOPs and WFP identified areas of opportunity, such as the VSLA integration, climate insurance and the DRM component that ACALS could be benefit from making them an excellent partners to work on the group, especially for Puntland state, which should be reflected in the implementation arrangements of the project.

Meeting with Environment Social and Safeguards

Date:	7	Nov	em	ber	2024
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Participan	AfDB: Jeff Kwesiga, Augusta Marie WFP: Andreia Fausto, Pius Kahangirwe UNOPS: Milaim Reshani, Francesca Panciera, Tanja Chopra	
	1. E&S regulations in Somalia: The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change recently enacted envi legislation i.e. the Environmental Protection and Management Act (2024) and the ESIA Regulation Following the endorsement of the above-mentioned legislations, the Ministry informed all devel proponents of developmental programmes and projects in the country to comply with the sai Regulation in general and the ESIA requirements to provide assurance to various stakeholders. The State and the Hirshabelle Administration also have environmental legislations that govern the ESIA including the Environmental Policy (2014), Environmental Management Act (2016) and ESIA Regulations (2016). WFP and UNOPS complying with the AfDB safeguards would still be following it safeguards. WFP and UNOPS will establish during the field mission next week with Puntland States.	Ins (2024). Illopers and do Act and e Puntland IA process A Act and s own E&S

Hirshabelle Administration if its mandatory to submit the ESIA reports for their approval in addition to the submission to the Federal Government/ Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. UNOPS and WFP were concerned about the ESIA process being undertaken before the project approval by the Bank, which is normally not the practice however, AfDB clarified that this project went through a new process under the CAW, so it came to the Bank as a PCN from outside of the Bank. UNOPS and WFP committed to see through the agreed processes.

- 2. **Discussions about the categorization of ACALS:** All parties agreed that the project is classified as Category 2. Based on the risk screening conducted by WFP, the project presents Moderate Risks specifically activities under Component 1 while Components 2 and 3 are anticipated to present Low to negligible Risks. It was agreed that an overall ESIA would be prepared that contains all the 3 project components for the appraisal stage and site-specific ESIA reports would be prepared after project approval before project implementation. After signing off the UN-to-UN Agreement, UNOPS will engage its consultants to undertake the E&S impact studies and prepare ESIA reports. ESIA reports would then be submitted to AfDB for clearance and thereafter to the Federal Government for Approval.
- 3. **Applicable E&S instruments to ACALS and their readiness:** WFP will develop together with UNOPS a Matrix of Action showcasing the development of ESIA processes (TOR preparations, stakeholder engagements, GRM etc) up to ESIA Disclosure and share it with AfDB for review. UNOPS is well versed with World Bank safeguards and has prepared several ESIA reports and ESMPs but needed more guidance about what to expect from AfDB. AfDB to share a sample of the ESIA report with UNOPS for benchmarking purposes.
- 4. Capacity of WFP/UNOPS to implement E&S measures (past experiences and planning for ACALS): WFP designated Pius Kahangirwe as the lead safeguards expert and UNOPS hired permanent E&S staff and a team of consultants on retainer basis ready to undertake the ESIA studies and support the implementation, monitoring and reporting processes. WFP re-affirmed that its staff based at the field and area offices have received ESS training this year and they are able to implement, monitor and report on the safeguards especially the social safeguards (gender equality, protection and human rights, conflict sensitivity and security, health and safety and accountability to affected populations which also takes care of GRM). WFP also have a complaints feedback mechanism uu to the field level however, the ESIA reports will present its own GRM to be followed during implementation in reference to both UN agencies internal mechanisms specifically on information sharing for SEA/SH that follow a separate investigation mechanism.

Involvement of institutions in charge of ES enforcement during the implementation of ACALS: Its was agreed that most of the mechanisms in place have already been discussed based on the above points. AfDB then emphasized the need to have dedicated E&S specialists to oversee the project implementation. Furthermore, this project being Category 2, a quarterly implementation report and an annual E&S performance audit report are expected by AfDB. The E&S annual audit should be carried out by an independent audit team and not UNOPS or WFP.

Meeting with Gendo Date: 7 November 2	
Participants	AfDB: Jeff Kwesiga, Salome Zuriel, Margaret Kamau, WFP: Andreia Fausto, Faith Wachira, Syad Dagane, Authur Masuka
	UNOPS: Francesca Panciera, Danila Faias; Ronel Bekker
	 Gender Integration and Quotas: The project includes gender as a cross-cutting component, with specific quo for women in various activities. Salome stressed the need for a comprehensive Gender Action Plan to address a remaining gaps.
	 Gender Mainstreaming and Training Initiatives: To ensure effective gender integration, Andreia highlighted t training on gender has been conducted for cooperating partners, government bodies, and local communities. The include gender analysis initiatives like WEIA, targeting at least 30% of households for women and yo engagement. Faith and Andreia will share relevant gender analyses and studies (e.g., women-focused value ch analysis) to support these efforts.
	 Protection and GBV Safeguards: Protection risk assessments are consistently conducted, and GBV messaging been incorporated to inform communities on reporting mechanisms. WFP's approach aligns with the global Gen Policy, enhancing safety by engaging both men and women and mapping GBV service providers for access psychosocial support for beneficiaries.
	 Women-Centric Value Chains: Women are highly involved in value chains, particularly in small ruminants (go and sheep), dairy processing (milk, butter), fresh fruit and vegetable gardens, and off-farm activities like ho production. There is a strong focus on identifying value chains conducive to women's roles in agricultural and farm activities.
	 Value Addition and Financial Inclusion: WFP is conducting value chain studies, financial inclusion research, a digital financial inclusion assessments, focusing on gender-responsive skills for women. Jeff suggested expand value addition for crops like chickpeas, cash crops, and dairy products, exploring cold chain solutions and sa market access.
	 Gender Disaggregated Data and Contextual Targets: Salome recommended reviewing project activities to ens gender-disaggregated data and adjusting figures based on the realities in each target region. These figures sho be contextually relevant and reflect on-the-ground conditions.
	 Engagement with Women's Organisations: WFP has conducted comprehensive mapping of womenorganisations across the region and Somalia, aiming to formalise engagements to support sustainability. Work closely with these organisations is seen as key to achieving long-term impact. Results Framework Adjustments:
	 Output C.1.3: Ensure inclusion of women in training of trainers; disaggregate data by gender. Output C.2.1: Explore gender responsiveness in value chain analyses, particularly for livestock. Terms of references will be shared for input.

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	 Output C.2.5: Include targeted numbers of women in access-to-market linkages.
	 Outputs C.2.2 & C.2.3: Consider including specific numbers of women targeted, depending on feasibility.
	 Output C.2.7: Ensure that messages reach women by tailoring communication methods and adjusting dissemination channels to reach diverse groups.
	Output D.1.3: Track the number of institutions engaged in climate risk management.
	GBV in Risk Mitigation: GBV should be explicitly included in risk mitigation measures, ensuring robust safeguards for women involved in project activities.
	 Setting Realistic Targets: Review and refine targets to ensure they are feasible within the local context, enhancing
	the project's effectiveness and sustainability.
Participants	Meeting with Environment and Water Task Force (FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP, Resident Coordinator Office
	Date: 7 November 2024
	AfDB: Jeff Kwesiga, Augusta Marie, Margaret Kamau,
	WFP: Andreia Fausto, Michele KIERMEIER
	UNOPS: Francesca Panciera
	 Coordination and Alignment with Other Projects: Coordination is essential in the Hirshabelle region, especially for flood prevention, water management, and regional planning across Middle and Lower Shabelle. With significant overlap in efforts such as FAO's \$17M agroforestry initiatives and UNDP's regional water management (GAFA) programs, open communication and coordination will help avoid duplication and maximise impact. FAO, GCF, and UNICEF are engaging in complementary activities, and synergies with WFP and UNOPS could enhance the effectiveness of these interventions. Water Management and Climate Adaptation: Effective regional water management strategies are critical, particularly in partnership with agencies like SWALIM and IOM, which provide country-wide forecasts. There is potential to expand automatic sensing in boreholes to gain a clearer picture of groundwater conditions. Additionally, early warning systems and forecast-based financing could be strengthened in Hirshabelle and Puntland, enabling quicker responses to weather forecasts, ultimately helping farmers adapt to climate risks. Agricultural and Livelihood Support through Value Chains: Stakeholders identified strategic crop selections, like cowpea, chickpea, corn, and watermelon, which serve both as sources of food security (high in protein and micronutrients for children) and income generation. Coordinating with the JRP to align these choices with nutrition goals and access to cash crops is essential. The potential of climate-smart crop varieties was highlighted, as well as the need to ensure these varieties are readily available and sustainably integrated into local agricultural markets. Leveraging Synergies with Prototyping and Climate-Smart Approaches: UNICEF's prototyping work could benefit from shared learning with WFP and FAO. The Great Green Wall initiative and climate adaptation funds through the Climate Action Window that WFP is doing in the Sahel will create opportunities to integrate

	 other data-gathering efforts can contribute to an enhanced early warning capacity. Additionally, cost-effective communication methods like SMS and radio broadcasting can extend outreach to pastoral communities, tailoring forecasts into actionable insights. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) and Risk Management: Stakeholders discussed the importance of incorporating a risk matrix in the project's ESS, covering risks such as natural hazards and flooding, as well as rangeland management challenges. Identifying and mitigating these risks will help manage the movement of pastoral communities seeking water access. There was also interest in exploring environmental and livestock insurance as a financial safety net for these communities, which could offer security against climate shocks and improve resilience. Focus on Women, Youth, and Vulnerable Communities: Emphasis was placed on prioritising activities that directly support women and youth, with government guidance on addressing key challenges faced by these groups. Sustainable economic empowerment for women and youth within value chains can foster resilience, and attention 			
Meeting on Financial Manag	to inclusive practices is essential for long-term success.			
Date: 7 November 2024				
Participants	AfDB: Jeff Kwesiga, Evans, David Mutuku, WFP: Andreia Fausto, Tafadzwa Chiposi, Kithinji Marangu, Ornella Kenne, Phenix, Salahuddin Dalhatu, Ammrabdalla Hamdok			
	UNOPS: Francesca Panciera, Veneline, Ronel, Milaim, Francesca Panciera			
Key takeaways	 Clarification of WFP's Role as Main Recipient: It was confirmed that WFP will act as the main recipient of funds from the Bank, ensuring clarity in financial responsibility and accountability for project implementation. Separate Bank Account: Discussions included the need for a separate bank account for managing the funds. WFP will review and confirm if this arrangement was previously accepted to streamline financial oversight. In WFP's experience, there is no need to open separate bank accounts as WFP have a track system to register grant relevants. 			
	 Robust Financial Mechanisms: The Bank acknowledged WFP's strong financial management mechanisms, which ensure effective oversight and transparency. This capability meets the Bank's requirements for fund management. 			
	4. Audit Requirements: The Bank requested an audit process to be implemented, ensuring compliance with financial regulations and providing an additional layer of accountability. Further details on audit protocols will be coordinated. WFP informed and indicated that WFP has a single source audit process, even an audit report as part of the wider programme it dont think it would cover the project specifically. WFP requested David to send the required information in writing so WFP can officially reply.			

Meeting with Sweden Date: 8 November 2024	
Participants:	AfDB: Jeff Kwesiga; Evans Kituyi UNOPS: Francesca Panciera WFP: Tafadzwa Chiposi; Altan Butt; Andreia Fausto Embassy of Sweden: Cecilia Kleimert
Key takeaways	Inquiry about UNOPS' water sanitation and infrastructure in the target areas: (Puntland and Hirshabelle State). UNOPS indicated they have only road and drainage infrastructure in these areas at the moment.
	Sweden's resilience portfolio: Sweden's current resilience strategy has been ongoing since 2018. This was meant to end in 2022, but it has been extended for now, pending the finalisation and approval of the new strategy. Consequently, they are currently funding only shorter-term projects with smaller resilience actors eg SOMREP and BRICS.
	Sweden's resilience portfolio in Somalia focuses on partnering with actors who are present and active on the ground. They have a project with SOMREP and BRICS and are also funding FAO's BRIMS project, which is linked to the JOSP canal irrigation project. They also fund UNDP capacity building on disaster risk reduction and water management.
	Jeff asked about Sweden-funded the capacity building activities related to climate adaptation or mitigation. Each of the projects being implemented includes components of capacity building at Federal Member State and district level. This includes activities such as policy development and training or joint monitoring missions. Andreia spoke about some of the lessons learned from the SRSF project – including the important role played by the
	Government. Cecilia complemented this by adding other lessons learnt from the SRSF project: the importance of involving women in leadership roles in the cooperatives. Where cooperatives already existed, it was critical to strengthen/build on these to support sustainability. They liked the One UN approach, with WFP and FAO working together, with a focus on complementary activities. The close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture was also critical. Based on the success of the project, the Embassy decided to highlight it as one of the Embassy's key achievements, showing how food security
	increased in the target areas in 2023, despite ongoing drought. NB Sweden plans to travel to Beletweyne for a follow up mission later this year to assess the project results. Evans asked about the use of climate information by the different value chain actors – how does this work? What is the role of the different actors and partners. Cecilia asked a few project related questions: how much will we involve the ministries of agriculture and livestock? How do we plan to coordinate with FAO and other development actors? How and when will we choose implementation partners? Will the farmer groups be the same? will the VSLA groups to be supported be the same as well?

Annex 3: Contractor Management Procedures

UNOPS will use its direct control over contractors to ensure that E&S requirements are met by contractors. To achieve this commitment, UNOPS needs to include in subcontracts the requirement to comply with all the E&S obligations that are appropriate for the works being subcontracted and consistent with the implementing entity's and the contractor's E&S management programs.

<u>Understanding Implementation Responsibilities</u>: The roles of UNOPS and contractors in meeting E&S requirements are intertwined and must be worked out at the subproject level. In some cases, such as stakeholder engagement, both UNOPS and contractors will have certain obligations and limits and will need to coordinate their efforts. In others, such as monitoring, each party will monitor E&S performance, but at different frequencies and levels of detail. In all cases, WFP remains ultimately responsible to the AfDB for ensuring E&S requirements are met, with the responsibilities of the contractor defined in the contract. The design standards and requirements of subprojects (and operation standards) will also be set out in the terms of reference of the contract.

<u>Contractor Oversight</u>: UNOPS will monitor contractors and their E&S performance and ensure the contractor monitors its own and all subcontractors' E&S performance throughout construction, including mobilization, the main construction phase, and decommissioning. Clear responsibilities and reporting lines are essential to avoid duplication of effort or, conversely, gaps in monitoring. If operations are carried out under contract, or some work is performed by contractors, UNOPS and the contractor will monitor E&S performance during operations as well. All contractors engaged on the project operate in a manner consistent with the requirements of the ESIA, including the specific requirements set out in the site-specific ESIAs.

UNOPS should require contractors to report on an agreed frequency their E&S performance and metrics (which shall include relevant information and data from subcontractors, as applicable). Timely reporting of E&S performance and results enables the client to identify opportunities for improvement, prevent poor performance issues, and assist contractors if remedial action is to be taken.

<u>E&S Performance Meetings</u>: Regular meetings are essential to ensure contractor performance is satisfactory and that project specifications are being met. UNOPS may share performance monitoring results at weekly meetings with all contractors to effectively drive improved performance by introducing a competitive element. The authority of monitoring staff who control contractor performance also needs to be clarified and understood by contractors (for example, who gives instructions to stop work or proceed but with modifying the approach, scope, equipment, and so forth).

UNOPS should ensure that contractors employ qualified E&S personnel to oversee E&S performance, and that contractor staffing and resources are commensurate with the magnitude and timing of work and potential E&S risks. UNOPS should also approve documentation, including for training programs, to ensure all staff are aware of E&S commitments and their part in meeting them.

Review and Approval of Contractor Site-Specific E&S plans: UNOPS is responsible for its contractors, meeting all of the project's E&S requirements, it is essential for UNOPS to review and approve project E&S management plans and procedures. These might include such plans as working within boundaries (footprint management), protection of biodiversity, land clearing and erosion control, traffic management, labor sources and methods of recruitment of workers, worker accommodation, noise and dust control, and possibly others. Where an ESIA has not been approved, no works will commence in the area.

<u>Kickoff Meeting</u>: Prior to early work activities, UNOPS should hold a kickoff meeting with each of the contractors as well as local community members, prior to arriving at the site. Timing of mobilization based on logistical issues, resources, and so forth should be considered in the planning. UNOPS and contractor project managers and subcontractors should participate in these meetings. The purpose is to review planned activities and schedules, review E&S requirements (among others), review the roles of the various parties in implementing and monitoring mitigation measures, and agree on project-specific induction and training content. These meetings should include a discussion about control of access to the site, and how to best coordinate the security management system and E&S activities at both the base camp (accommodation site) and any remote construction sites. Both client and contractor E&S representatives should be present to reiterate all E&S commitments and establish initial compliance points and coordination requirements during site establishment.

<u>E&S Induction and Training</u>: A general E&S site induction should be mandatory for all workers, with specialized technical E&S training delivered to staff. The degree of training should be based on the project's E&S risks, on the tasks that will be performed, the CoC, and on the general E&S provisions that are applicable for all personnel, including contractors and subcontractors. All workers should be made aware of the worker GRM and Project GRM and how to access them. Additional training may be needed for staff that will be responsible for implementing, monitoring, and reporting E&S performance. Once the general E&S induction is defined, a series of specific trainings may be required in order to ensure that the requirements, controls, and mitigation measures are well communicated and understood.

<u>UNOPS Monitoring of Activities</u>: The monitoring of contractor E&S performance by UNOPS must be practiced throughout construction, from mobilization through demobilization. This should involve both visits to work locations and reviews of records kept by the contractor and of reports submitted by the contractor, as well as the implementing community awareness training. The frequency of site visits should be commensurate with the magnitude of the E&S risks of the activities being carried out and permanence of potential impacts that could result from ongoing activities. Monitoring may be conducted by UNOPS E&S staff.

UNOPS E&S officers should review one or more recent inspection reports and the contractor's previous month's E&S progress report prior to visiting the site to monitor the contactor's E&S performance. They should do the same before participating in meetings where the contractor's E&S performance is to be discussed. UNOPS will review contractor reports and follow up as needed to ensure timely resolution of issues of noncompliance with E&S requirements. This may include additional visits to the contractor's site or offices, further communications with contractor's E&S personnel, issuance of notices of deficiency or warnings to the contractor, and other actions as needed.

At any stage of construction or other work, if the contractor has not taken appropriate action to achieve compliance with E&S requirements after repeated notices of violation and warnings of noncompliance, and significant E&S impacts are occurring or imminent, UNOPS should order the contractor to stop work until E&S performance is brought under control and up to acceptable standards.

<u>Contractor Monitoring and Reporting</u>: UNOPS should require contractors to monitor and keep records on E&S performance in accordance with the E&S management plans. This may include monitoring of E&S matters, scheduled and unscheduled inspections to work locations, observations made during routine activities, desk reviews, drills, and any other monitoring protocols implemented by the contractor to ensure E&S compliance.

Responsibilities for monitoring need to be clear between the client and contractor, and results (if client and contractor are both collecting data) must be comparable, for example, collected using the same methodologies, analyzed at the same labs, and using similar equipment, and so forth.

UNOPS should require contractors to report on E&S performance on at least a monthly basis throughout the construction phase, including mobilization, construction, and decommissioning. It can be part of the overall engineering progress report or a stand-alone E&S report. The table below shows the E&S parameters considered in the reporting of E&S performance.

Parameters to consider for E&S reporting by the contractor at least on a monthly basis.

Item	Parameter	Description
1	Safety:	hours worked, recordable incidents and corresponding Root
		Cause Analysis (lost time incidents, medical treatment cases),
		first aid cases, high potential near misses, and remedial and
		preventive activities required (for example, revised job safety
		analysis, new or different equipment, skills training, and so
		forth).
2	Environmental	environmental incidents and high potential near misses and how
	incidents and near	they have been addressed, what is outstanding, and lessons
	misses:	learned.
3	Major works:	those undertaken and completed, progress against project
		schedule, and key work fronts (work areas).
4	E&S staffing:	new hires and departures, and listing of current staff and titles.
5	E&S requirements:	noncompliance incidents with permits and national law (legal
		noncompliance), project commitments, or other E&S
	FOC insurations and	requirements.
6	E&S inspections and	by contractor, engineer, or others, including authorities—to
	audits:	include date, inspector or auditor name,
		sites visited and records reviewed, major findings, and actions taken.
7	Workers:	number of workers, indication of origin (expatriate, local,
,	WOIKEIS.	nonlocal nationals), gender, and skill level
		(unskilled, skilled, supervisory, professional, management).
8	Training on E&S issues:	including dates, number of trainees, and topics
9	Footprint	details of any work outside boundaries or major off-site impacts
	management:	caused by ongoing construction—to include date, location,
		impacts, and actions taken.
10	External stakeholder	highlights, including formal and informal meetings, and
	engagement:	information disclosure and dissemination—to include a
		breakdown of women and men consulted and themes coming
		from various stakeholder groups, including vulnerable groups
		(e.g., disabled, elderly, etc.).
11	Details of any security	details of risks the contractor may be exposed to while
	risks:	performing its work—the threats may come from third parties
		external to the project or from inappropriate conduct from
		security forces employed either by the client or public security
		forces.
12	Worker grievances:	details including occurrence date, grievance, and date
		submitted; actions taken and dates; resolution (if any) and date;
		and follow-up yet to be taken—grievances listed should include

unresolved at the time of that report. 13 grievance and date submitted, action(s) taken and date(s), External stakeholder resolution (if any) and date, and follow-up yet to be taken grievances: grievances listed should include those received since the preceding report and those that were unresolved at the time of that report. Grievance data should be gender-disaggregated. Particular sensitivity may be needed around SEA or GBV issues raised. 14 Major E&S changes: to E&S management, or E&S practices 15 actions taken in response to previous notices of deficiency or Deficiency and performance observations regarding E&S performance and/or plans for management: actions to be taken—these should continue to be reported until the client determines the issue is resolved satisfactorily. 16 Sustainable Involvement of communities in the implementation of the project management of Reinforce the capacity of communities in safe use and sustainable availed infrastructure management of availed infrastructure.

those received since the preceding report and those that were

Annex 4: Security Management Plan

The Hiran region remains a critical area of concern regarding security, with ongoing challenges that directly impact the feasibility and safety of development and humanitarian initiatives. Below is an overview of the current security dynamics:

1. Al-Shabaab Activity and Threat

Al-Shabaab continues to present a significant threat in Hiran, leveraging its strategic location to maintain control over rural areas and key supply routes. The group has intensified its activities, including attacks on government forces, ambushes on supply convoys, and the extortion of local communities through so-called "taxation." These actions undermine local governance and restrict the safe movement of goods and people.

While the Somali National Army (SNA), supported by local clan militias (Macawisley) and international partners, has made some progress in reclaiming territory, these gains remain fragile. Al-Shabaab has demonstrated resilience by adapting its tactics, such as planting improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and carrying out targeted assassinations, resulting in a persistently volatile environment, particularly in rural areas outside major towns like Beledweyne.

2. Local clan dynamics

Hiran's security situation is further complicated by inter-clan conflicts over resources, land, and political influence. These disputes often escalate into violence, diverting attention from the fight against Al-Shabaab and weakening the cohesion of local militias collaborating with the SNA. While clan militias such as the Macawisley have been instrumental in countering Al-Shabaab, their independent operations and prioritization of clan interests undermine broader security efforts and create challenges for coordinating development projects.

3. Displacement and humanitarian concerns

The security instability in Hiran has resulted in significant displacement of civilians. Many have fled their homes due to Al-Shabaab violence or clan disputes, seeking refuge in urban centres like Beledweyne or in overcrowded camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs). These populations are particularly vulnerable, with limited access to food, clean water, and healthcare. Humanitarian organizations have faced difficulties delivering aid to affected areas due to security risks, including roadside ambushes and IED attacks.

4. Urban security in Beledweyne

Beledweyne, the regional capital, has seen relative stability compared to rural areas but remains susceptible to targeted attacks by Al-Shabaab. Recent bombings and attempted infiltrations highlight the group's ability to carry out operations even in relatively secure areas. Security in Beledweyne is heavily reliant on the presence of SNA forces and local militias, but logistical challenges and resource constraints limit their effectiveness.

5. Opportunities for stability

Despite the challenges, there are opportunities for improving security and stability in Hiran. The collaboration between the SNA, Macawisley militias, and international partners has shown some

success in disrupting Al-Shabaab operations. Expanding these partnerships while addressing clan rivalries could enhance security and create a more conducive environment for development projects.

Recommendations and guidance:

- 1. **Security risk mitigation**: Emphasize the need for robust security protocols, including coordination with local security forces and community leaders, to ensure the safety of staff and beneficiaries.
- 2. **Engagement with local communities**: Work closely with local clans and civil society organizations to build trust and reduce the risk of interference by Al-Shabaab or other actors.
- 3. **Integrated humanitarian and security approach**: Highlight the importance of combining humanitarian assistance with capacity-building for local governance and security forces to address immediate needs while fostering long-term stability.

Security Situation Assessment in Nugaal Region

The Nugaal region, situated in Puntland, Somalia, has seen improvements in its overall security status, with the risk level reduced from High to Medium following the implementation of mitigation measures. Below is a detailed assessment of the region's security dynamics, based on updated analyses by UNDSS and recent incident reports:

1. General Threat Assessment

Security Level: Substantial (Level 4)
 Armed Conflict: Substantial
 Terrorism: Substantial

Crime: SubstantialCivil Unrest: LowHazards: Low

While Puntland continues to face security challenges due to clan dynamics, the presence of militias, and political tensions, the government's ongoing security sector reforms have brought moderate improvements. However, coordination among various security actors remains a challenge, impacting the overall effectiveness of law enforcement.

2. Political and Clan Dynamics

The political landscape in Nugaal is influenced by its proximity to key conflict zones, such as Sool and Sanaag, and tensions between Puntland and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS). Disputes over constitutional reforms, electoral processes, and resource allocation have led to strained relations, occasionally escalating into armed confrontations.

Clan rivalries and the presence of armed militias further complicate the region's stability. Despite these challenges, traditional elders play a critical role in resolving conflicts, mitigating the risk of escalation.

3. Security Forces and Reforms

Puntland's security forces, including the Darwish, Police, and Maritime Forces, face limitations due to clan loyalties and operational inefficiencies. However, recent reforms, such as biometric registration, enhanced training, and increased salaries for security personnel, have improved discipline and performance. Special Police Units (SPUs) play a vital role in providing security for UN missions and facilities. These units are supported by an agreement between the Ministry of Security (MOS) and the United Nations, ensuring dedicated resources for protection and escorts.

4. Humanitarian and Development Concerns

The security situation has led to restricted access to certain areas, impacting the delivery of humanitarian aid and development projects. Enhanced coordination with local authorities and traditional elders is crucial for safe and effective project implementation.

5. Security Protocols and Mitigation Measures

To ensure the safety of personnel and operations, the following measures are implemented:

• Movement Restrictions:

- All movement outside UN facilities is restricted to daylight hours, with no movement permitted between 1800 hrs and 0600 hrs.
- All road movements are conducted in convoys with armoured vehicles (B6 or higher) and SPU escorts.

• Facility Security:

- UN premises are equipped with perimeter protection, including 3m-high walls with razor wire, reinforced with HESCO barriers.
- Access control procedures are established for all facilities, including visitor registration and searches.
- Safe rooms are available in all UN compounds to accommodate personnel during emergencies for up to 72 hours.

• Personal Safety Equipment:

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including bulletproof vests and helmets, is mandatory for missions in high-risk areas.
- First Aid Kits (IFAK) and Emergency Trauma Bags (ETB) are available at all premises and during missions.

Medical Evacuation Arrangements:

 A Level I Hospital is established at Garowe International Hotel (GIH) for medical emergencies. This facility is equipped with PEP protocols, ambulances, and trained medical staff.

• Communication Systems:

 All personnel are issued VHF radios and mobile satellite phones for communication during missions.

• Security Escorts:

 SPU teams provide armed escorts for missions in Zones 2 and 3, ensuring adequate security for personnel and equipment.

6. Recommendations:

- Strengthen coordination with traditional elders to mitigate clan-related conflicts and enhance access to remote areas.
- Continue collaboration with SPUs and other local security forces to ensure safe project implementation.
- Maintain strict adherence to established security protocols to minimize risks to personnel and operations.

Annex 5: Tools Used in the Field

Focus Group Discussion Guide for Women's Groups in the ACALS Project - 11 November 2024

Objective: To gather insights from women's groups on their challenges, needs, and perspectives regarding climate-smart agriculture, livelihood resilience, and community participation in the ACALS project.

1. Introduction (10 minutes)

- Welcome participants and introduce facilitators.
- Explain the purpose of the FGD: to understand women's roles, challenges, and potential contributions to climate-smart agriculture and resilient livelihoods.
- Ensure confidentiality and encourage open, honest feedback.

2. Current Livelihoods and Agricultural Practices (15 minutes)

Questions:

- 1. Can you describe the main income-generating activities in your community?
- 2. What role does agriculture play in your daily lives and income generation?
- 3. What challenges do you currently face in farming or other livelihood activities?
- 4. What kind of crops you are producing mostly and what irrigation system and water source you use for watering them?
- 5. How far is the water from the farms?
- 6. Do you also keep any livestock and what is the main food you use for feeding them?
- 7. Where do you keep the food for your domestic animals?
- 8. Do you have any sanitation facility near the farms?

Probes:

- 1. Access to resources (seeds, tools, water).
- 2. Types of crops grown and livestock raised.
- 3. How is climate impacting your agricultural practices?

3. Understanding Climate Change and Resilience (20 minutes)

Questions:

- What changes have you observed in the weather over the past few years?
- How do these changes affect your farming and other livelihood activities?
- o What strategies are you currently using to adapt to these changes?
- o Have you received any information through radio/government about climate?

Probes:

- o Coping mechanisms during droughts, floods, or other hazards.
- o Existing knowledge or training on climate-smart practices.

4. Barriers to Participation in Climate-smart Agriculture (20 minutes)

• Questions:

- o What prevents you from adopting new agricultural practices?
- o Do you have access to information or training about climate-smart agriculture?
- o Are there financial or social constraints that make it difficult to try new methods?

Probes:

- o Understanding of climate-smart techniques.
- o Community and family support for engaging in new practices.
- o Access to loans or financial support for agricultural inputs.

5. Financial and Market Access (15 minutes)

• Questions:

- Do you have access to financial services (e.g., loans, savings groups)?
- How do you take your products to market, and what challenges do you face?
- o What support would help you improve your income from agriculture?

• Probes:

- o Awareness of and involvement in cooperative or savings groups.
- o Challenges in reaching buyers or stable markets.
- o Interest in or barriers to using digital platforms or services for marketing.

6. Community Networks and Leadership (20 minutes)

• Questions:

- Are there existing community networks or groups that help you with agricultural or livelihood activities?
- o Do you feel that women have a strong voice in decision-making in your community?
- o How could community networks be strengthened to support women better?
- Are you a member of any Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) or similar savings group?
- How much have you and the group members managed to save so far?
- Does the VSLA have a formal structure (e.g., elected leaders, meeting schedules, or rules)?

Probes:

- The frequency of savings contributions.
- Benefits and challenges of being part of a VSLA.
- o How savings are utilized (personal needs, business, emergencies).
- o Interest in leadership roles or training for advocacy.
- Support or opposition from local leaders or other community members.

7. Feedback on Potential Project Support (15 minutes)

Questions:

- What support do you think would be most helpful from the ACALS project?
- How could the project help you overcome the challenges we discussed?
- Do you have any suggestions for the project to ensure it meets the needs of women in your community?

Probes:

- Specific requests for resources, training, or information.
- Interest in participating in pilot programs or training.
- o Ways the project could increase community involvement and ownership.

8. Closing (5 minutes)

- 1. Do you have any final suggestions or concerns that the project should address to support men in climate-smart agriculture and sustainable livelihoods?
- 2. Would you be open to participating in future discussions to help shape the project's direction?
- Summarize key points from the discussion.
- Thank the participants for their time and contributions.
- Share any next steps or follow-up actions planned as a result of the FGD.

Focus Group Discussion Guide for Men's Groups in the ACALS Project - 11 November 2024

1. Introduction and Objectives (10 minutes)

- **Objective**: To explore men's perceptions, challenges, and opportunities related to climatesmart agriculture and community resilience within the ACALS project framework.
- **Facilitator's Note**: Emphasize the importance of open sharing and that all responses are confidential. Encourage discussion on community priorities and climate adaptation needs.

2. Warm-up and Community Engagement (10 minutes)

Questions:

- 1. How has your community been affected by recent climate-related challenges (e.g., droughts, floods)?
- 2. What are the main sources of livelihood for men in your community?
- 3. In your opinion, how well does the community come together to address common challenges?
- 4. Do you have other current projects? Have you/your community benefited from other projects recently? Please elaborate.

3. Agricultural Practices and Climate-smart Approaches (25 minutes)

Questions:

- 1. What are the common agricultural practices currently used in your community?
- 2. Have you heard of climate-smart agriculture? If so, what do you know about it?
- 3. What challenges do you face in adapting to new agricultural techniques or technologies?
- 4. What support would make it easier to adopt climate-smart practices?
- 5. What kind of crops you are producing mostly and what irrigation system system and water source you use for watering them?
- 6. What are your main sources of income?
- 7. Which agricultural activities or products provide the most reliable income?
- 8. Are there specific value chains (e.g., dairy, poultry, vegetables) you prefer or would like to engage in more actively?
- 9. How far is the water from the farms?
- 10. Do you also keep any livestock and what is the main food you use for feeding them?
- 11. Where do you keep the food for your domestic animals?
- 12. Do you have any sanitation facility near the farms?

Probes:

- 1. Access to resources (seeds, tools, water).
- 2. Seasonal variations in income.
- 3. Preference for certain crops or livestock products.

4. Market and Financial Systems (20 minutes)

Questions:

- 1. How accessible are markets and financial services (like loans or savings groups) to men in your community?
- 2. Do you feel there are sufficient opportunities to sell your produce at fair prices?
- 3. What barriers, if any, do you face in accessing finance for agricultural activities?

5. Community Leadership and Capacity Building (15 minutes)

Questions:

1. How strong is the leadership within your community in driving agricultural or livelihood initiatives?

- 2. Are there any local groups or networks that support men in agriculture or other income-generating activities?
- 3. What kind of training or capacity building would benefit men in the community to improve livelihoods and resilience?
- 4. Have you received in the past Gu season any climate related SMS or local radio messages related to climate?
- 5. Would you prefer to receive information ahead floods/ droughts occur or you would prefer to receive assistance after the shock?

6. Project Engagement and Sustainability (10 minutes)

Questions:

- 1. What would encourage you in your community to engage with the ACALS project actively?
- 2. How can the project ensure that the community continues to benefit from the support after it ends?
- 3. Are there any challenges that you foresee in sustaining project outcomes?

7. Feedback on Potential Project Support (15 minutes)

Questions:

- o What support do you think would be most helpful from the ACALS project?
- o How could the project help you overcome the challenges we discussed?
- o Do you have any suggestions for the project to ensure it meets the needs of women in your community?

• Probes:

- o Specific requests for resources, training, or information.
- o Interest in participating in pilot programs or training.
- o Ways the project could increase community involvement and ownership.

8. Closing and Feedback (5minutes)

• Questions:

1. Do you have any final suggestions or concerns that the project should address to support men in climate-smart agriculture and sustainable livelihoods?

- 2. Would you be open to participating in future discussions to help shape the project's direction?
- Summarize key points from the discussion.
- Thank the participants for their time and contributions.
- Share any next steps or follow-up actions planned as a result of the FGD.

E&S RISK SCREENING / FIELD APPRAISAL

	CHANCE EDGRA	CONANAENITS
	CHANGE FROM THE PRESENT	COMMENTS
WILL THE PROPOSED PROJECT IMPACTS ON:	SITUATION (Y/N)	
	511 67111611 (1711)	
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT		
Geology, soils and Water		
Destroy cover or modify any geologic or physical feature		
Increase wind or water erosion of soils either on or as		
runoff of from the site		
Result in changes in deposition or erosion or changes		
which modify the channel of a river stream or the bed of		
any bay, inlet or lake		
Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Water Quality		
Result in changes in deposition or erosion or changes		
which may modify the channel of a river or stream or the		
bed of ant bay, inlet or lake		
Substantially degrade water quality		
Contaminate public water supply		
Substantially degrade or deplete groundwater		
Cause leakage or seepage of contaminants into		
groundwater or soil		
Cause substantial flooding, erosion or siltation		
Result in changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns or		
the rate and amount of runoff		
Alter the course of flow of flood waters		
Change the amount of surface water in any water body		
Discharge into surface waters, or result in any alteration of		
surface water quality		
Alter the direction of or rate of groundwater flow		

WILL THE PROPOSED PROJECT IMPACTS ON:	CHANGE FROM THE PRESENT SITUATION (Y/N)	COMMENTS
Cause change in the quantity of groundwater either through direct addition or withdrawals		
Substantially reduce the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies		
Expose people or property to water related hazards such as flooding		
Interfere with other proposed facilities that would be located in flood-prone areas		
Enhance impact of the proposed facilities that would increase off-site flood hazard, erosion or sedimentation		
Result in lowered water table, resulting in land subsidence with damage to infrastructure		
Lower water levels and decreased groundwater discharge.		
Cause over-exploitation of the water resource.		
Cause lowering of water table, resulting in sinkhole or and reduced flow and habitat for ecosystems		
Result in water table fluctuation and change in aquifer capacity		
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES		
Substantially diminish or reduce habitat for fish, wildlife or plants		
Change the diversity of species or number of any species of plants or animals		
Cause reduction in acreage of any agricultural crop		
Increase the rate of any natural resource		
Adversely affect significant riparian lands, wetlands, marshes or other wildlife habitats		
VISUAL AND AESTHETIC QUALITY		
Have a substantial, demonstrable negative aesthetic effect		
Significantly alter the existing natural view sheds, including changes in natural terrain		
LANDUSE		
Conflict with adopted environmental plans and goals of community where located		

WILL THE PROPOSED PROJECT IMPACTS ON:	CHANGE FROM THE PRESENT SITUATION (Y/N)	COMMENTS
Convert prime agricultural land to non-agricultural use or impair the productivity of prime agricultural land		
Conflict with existing land use polices		
Result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area		
POPULATION, HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT		
Attract people to the project area and expose them to hazards found in the area		
Result in employment of children		
TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC		
Generate substantial additional vehicular movement		
Alter present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods		
AIR QUALITY		
Violate ambient air quality standards		
Result in substantial air emissions or deterioration of ambient air e.g. suspended dust		
Create objectionable odours		
NOISE		
Increase substantially the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas		
Expose people to severe noise levels		
Generate noise that would conflict with local noise standards		
Introduce land uses that substantially increase noise levels in the areas		
UTILITIES		
Breach published national or local standards relating to solid waste control		
Cause a significant increase in the consumption of potable water		
Require substantial expansion of water supply treatment and distribution capacity		
Require substantial wastewater disposal		

WILL THE PROPOSED PROJECT IMPACTS ON:	CHANGE FROM THE PRESENT SITUATION (Y/N)	COMMENTS
Produce solid waste in excess of available landfill capacity		
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY		
Attract people to a location that and expose them to hazards found there		
Create risk of explosion or release of hazardous substances (including but not limited to oil, pesticides, chemicals or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions		
Expose people to potential health hazards		
Result in unsafe conditions for employees, residents or surrounding neighborhoods		
CULTURAL		
Disturb or destroy an archaeological resource which has recognized importance in pre-history		
Disturb or destroy an archaeological resource which can provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable or archaeological research questions		
Disturb or destroy any human remains		
Disturb, alter or destroy a site that is currently used for religious, ceremonial or other sacred purposes		
Disturb, alter or destroy a site that is important in preserving unique ethnic cultural values		
GENERAL		
Substantially degrade the quality of the environment		
Achieve short-term environmental goals to the disadvantage of long-term environmental foals		
Cause possible cumulative environmental effects that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable when viewed in connection with: Past projects, Current projects, and Probable future projects		
Cause substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly		

Annex 6: Contributors to the ESIA Report

Name	Title	Organization
Dr. Tanja CHOPRA	Environment and Social Safeguards Advisor	UNOPS
Solomon Gebremedhin	Senior Project Manager	UNOPS
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Tawanda MASHONGANYIKA	Agriculture Specialist	WFP Somalia
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Ihab SERAGELDINE	Deputy Head of Security	WFP Somalia
Gaetano PAFETTA	Security Officer – Puntland	WFP Somalia
Abdifatah MUSE	M&E Officer (Coordination & Capability Development)	WFP Somalia
Marian JAMA	Programme Policy Officer / CFM	WFP Somalia