



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
AND THE MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, AND RANGE**

**SOMALIA FOOD SYSTEMS RESILIENCE PROJECT PHASE 3
(P177816)**

FINAL

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)**

7TH JUNE 2023

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDD	Community Driven Development
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CIG	Common Interest Groups
CIM	Capacity Injection Manual
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DG	Director General
ESIRT	Environmental and Social Incident Reporting Tool
EHSG	Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework

ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCV	Fragility, Conflict & Violence
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Circumcision
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FLID	Farmer Led Irrigation Development
FPOs	Farmer Producer Organizations
GIIP	Global International Industry Practice
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GBVP	Gender-based Violence Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IA	Implementing Agency
IDA	International Development Association
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IPMP	Integrated Pest Management Plan
ITCZ	Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone

LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LMP	Labor Management Plan
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MDA	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MoPIED	Ministry of Planning, Investments and Economic Development
MoECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MOEWR	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NDC	National Determined Contribution
NDP	National Development Plan
NEWC	National Environmental and Water Councils
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PCU	National Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PET	Annual Potential Evapo-Transpiration
OHS	Occupation Health and Safety
OP	Operational Policy
PDO	Project Development Objective
PRMN	Protection Return Monitoring Network
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSAWEN	Puntland State Authority Water Energy and Natural Resources
PWDA	Puntland Water Development Authority
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RVI	Rift Valley Institute
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
S-FSRP	Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment

SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SMP	Security Management Plan
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
SRA	Security Risk Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nation High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nation Children Emergency Fund
UNOCHA	United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
VDC	Village Development Committee
WBG	World Bank Group
WET	Web Automation Testing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) as one of a set of instruments required to address and manage environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts associated with the Somali Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP3 P177816). The project, to be financed by the World Bank, will be implemented by FGS through the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoA&I), in close collaboration with Ministry of Livestock, Forestry, and Range (MoLFR) and relevant technical ministries at federal, state level, local government, and community levels. The project will expand interventions in all the five federal member states of Puntland, Galmudug and Southwest State to Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Somaliland.

Project Description

2. The Project Development Objective (PDO) for S-FSRP will be *‘to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in targeted project areas of Somalia’*. Progress toward the PDO will be measured using five PDO indicators and intermediate indicators. All relevant indicators will be disaggregated by gender (men and women) and age (youth and adult).

3. **Somalia FSRP will support investments across 5 Is- Infrastructure, Institutional Capacity, Innovation, Inclusion, and Integration to comprehensively address food systems resilience.**

4. The project has four components: **Component 1: Agriculture and Livestock public goods and services for food security:** This component is focused on strengthening the foundation for resilient production capacity and productivity in agriculture and livestock sector by rejuvenating Somalia’s Agri-livestock research institutions and seed systems and building capacity for improved extension and advisory service delivery to small-holders at scale. **Component 2: Sustainable landscapes for resilient food systems:** This component will be implemented in close coordination with other ongoing Bank-funded projects aimed at strengthening the availability of water and improvement of rangelands management for resilient agriculture and livestock production. **Component 3: Regional and domestic markets for food security:** This component will build on the agriculture productivity and farmer institutions development investments made under components 1 and 2 to strengthen the orientation of the production systems to domestic and regional markets, with appropriate investments in food safety and value addition. **Component 4: Institutions, policies, and knowledge for regional food security:** This component will focus on establishing an enabling policy and institutional framework at sub-national, national, and regional level capable of supporting food systems resilience for Somalia. **Component 5: Project coordination and knowledge management:** This component will ensure effective implementation and coordination of the project at all levels.

Project Beneficiaries

5. The project will directly benefit an estimated 350,000 small farmers, agro-pastoralists, and nomadic pastoralists, of which at least 30 percent will be female.

Objectives and Rationale of ESMF

The objective of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is to assess and mitigate potential negative environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts of the project in line with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Achieve compliance to the project’s environmental and social commitments and comply with World Bank Environmental and Social Framework and EHS guidelines in order to ensure sound environmental, health, safety and social management. The ESMF also provides principles and specific process to ensure that disadvantaged, minority and vulnerable individuals or groups have access to the project’s benefits.

6. The ESMF clarifies appropriate E&S management policies, processes, and mitigation principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects, which are to be prepared during project implementation by the respective PCUs in the Member States and private sector companies participating in the Somali Food Systems Resilience Project. It also, provides a list of conditions upon which sub-projects and activities should be excluded from investment (Section 5.3 in the main report). The FGS PCU and FMS PCUs will apply this ESMF during implementation of the project. Where appropriate, Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and other ESS instruments for moderate risks and full-scale ESIA for substantial risks will be prepared during project implementation following guidelines in the ESMF through the risk assessment procedures and monitoring protocols.

Environmental and Social Baseline

7. Somalia's climate is typically hot and semi-arid and arid. Average annual rainfall is about 250 mm. Annual Potential Evapotranspiration (PET) is high, exceeding 2,000 mm in the northern basins. The mean annual temperatures are projected to increase by around 3°C across all areas of Somalia by the end of the century. Precipitation projections indicate an extreme precipitation and frequent low precipitation leading to increased droughts and floods. Somalia is a water scarce country. The country has only two permanent rivers, the Juba and the Shabelle, both of which begin in the Ethiopian highlands and flow southwards. Majority of the population depend on groundwater resources (especially berkads, hand-dug shallow wells, springs, and boreholes) for domestic water supply, livestock, and small-scale irrigation. However, many of these water sources are unprotected, poorly managed and are prone to pollution causing water borne diseases.. Many households, usually women and girls, walk long distances to access water, increasing their exposure to risks of gender-based violence (GBV).

8. Somalia has an exceptionally rich assembly of species. The percentage of endemic species of its flora and fauna are very high.. Generally, fauna has been depleted due to hunting and culling to protect livestock. Invasive species have widespread effects on local fauna and flora.

9. The livestock population is currently estimated at 38,901,930. In 2013, the contribution of livestock to the Somalia economy stood at 8.152 billion USD. The sector employs 70% of the population and makes up 85% of foreign export earnings and equivalent of 60% of Agriculture contribution to GDP and over 95 % of the total agricultural sector greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In 2020, Pesticides was the 60th most imported product in Somalia. Somalia is the 179th largest exporter of Pesticides in the world. This situation in Somalia has led to lack of awareness of the proper use of pesticides, lack of plant quarantine, and pesticide regulations and this encouraged import of international banned synthetic chemicals to Somalia. Although signed and ratified the two Conventions of Stockholm and Rotterdam, the country is not in full compliance. Majority of farm workers apply pesticides without protective gear, use empty containers of pesticides as utensils, agro-dealers sell pesticide products together with food items in same places, also ignore consideration of the right pesticides dosages, timeliness, and direction of the wind. The project will refocus on safe use of chemicals in pesticide sector, thus prepared and annexed to this ESMF an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) guideline The accidents and incidents data related to Occupational Health and Safety are not available for FGS, but the % is assumed high. However, this is a key area to capture data and manage workplace accidents and incidents including for use of pesticides, and others. The Project will report incidents within 48 hours and develop and a corrective action plan within 10 days, as obliged to in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), following procedures of WB Environmental and Social Incident Reporting Tool (ESIRT).

10. There is significant conflict at different levels in Somalia associated with clan competition and jostling over resources. The situation is further compounded by the Islamist group AlShabaab which controls some areas. This poses significant security risks for the population, and project activities. Clannism has been a source of conflict, but clan elders help conflict mediation and clan-based customary laws used for negotiated settlement and clan-based blood-payment serve as a deterrent to armed violence. The country has extremely high gender inequality, maternal

mortality, rape, female genital mutilation, and child marriage rates, and violence against women and girls is common. Many women and girls face conflict at water points and the risk of physical or sexual assault.

Positive Impacts

11. The project will have several potential benefits including improved food security and safety through environmental and social compliance, improved average farm household incomes, community institutions will be strengthened, the project will boost social and child protection, community infrastructural development will be improved, increased employment for the youth, food safety and enhanced capacity building to all government ministries and departments working on the project. Positive environmental outcomes include resilient and productive food system and water and soil moisture conservation investments. Projects investments, particularly under Component 2 Environmental restoration approaches integrated with climate change mitigation and adaptation measures are expected to contribute towards positive environmental benefits including addressing vulnerabilities to floods and droughts and enhancing the benefits from the sustainable management of upstream catchments, promotion of rangelands restoration, contributing to land degradation neutrality (LDN), and introduction of appropriate practices for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) (thus reinforcing national climate mitigation measures to increase forest cover and SLM). Component 2 will also invest in efforts to restore ecosystems and mitigate, as well as adapt to, climate change. This will not only improve livelihoods and contribute to poverty reduction, but also help to mitigate the effects of Somalia's variable climate, by increasing much needed water harvesting opportunities. It will further strengthen the capacity of the different government and community institutions to develop and implement environmental activities and regulations.

Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

12. The environmental and social risks of the Project are both rated Substantial. The use of Community Driven Development (CDD) approaches will help mitigate risks, by promoting community buy-in, conflict mitigation and sustainability. While the proposed individual works may be small in terms of footprint and with limited impact; overall, the project will have impacts and risks that may lead to water diversions, impact riverbeds, and floodplain, limit access, or decrease water throughput to users downstream, water pan safety risks, exposure to natural disasters, and potential biodiversity impacts; and including issues on cultural heritage. Potential activities around development of multiple water sources, activities around food security and livelihoods development around water points through provision of small-scale irrigation activities and water lifting via solar units may present environmental risks around disposal and improper management of batteries; the project's small scale irrigation activities may use pesticides that potentially generate waste, and cause pollution and can cause erosion and excessive water consumption. Potential risks also present around water resources including impacts due to ground water extraction (including on surface waters, e.g., groundwater fed rivers), excessive use of water and energy, increased Green House Gas (GHGs) emissions, conflicts and impacts on other water users, and potential impacts from use of water extracted in terms of contamination (e.g., discharge of wastewater from community systems, discharges, and waste from livestock, impacts from irrigation).

Table A: Summary E&S Risks and Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Project components	PP			Mitigation & monitoring measures
		PC	C	O	
Biophysical Environment					
Impact on Biodiversity and Vegetation Cover	1,2,3	√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the project in a manner that will enhance or sustain biodiversity. • Careful and suitable site selection for setting up of all subcomponent infrastructures. • Locate borrow pits outside of important biodiversity areas. • Do not undertake construction activities at night, including use of lights, to avoid disturbance to nocturnal fauna from increased noise and vibration. • Avoid accidental machinery and vehicle collisions with wildlife. Vehicle operation shall be restricted to daylight hours to minimize the risk of vehicle collisions with wildlife. • Signs shall be installed to identify wildlife crossing point to vehicle traffic. • Avoid introduction of invasive species and pests. • Non-invasive local plant species shall only be used for re-vegetation and biological mitigation measures to be used as parts of integrated watershed management program subcomponent. • Avoid sensitive ecosystems, and check no sensitive fauna and flora species are found within and around the construction area. • Ensure proper demarcation of working area and avoid spillover effects to the neighboring areas. • All rubbish and waste materials within the project area (including the project footprint, the working width, borrow pits, stockpiling areas and contractor facility area), quarry sites shall be cleared of all rubbish and waste material in accordance with the project's waste management principles. • The physical landscape of the project area shall be restored by clearing the area of debris, filling holes with recycled material, and re-vegetating. • Sensitize beneficiaries to co-exist with nature, i.e., bird species, other fauna and flora.
Noise and Vibration	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities producing excessive noise levels shall be restricted to the daytime and working hours, and equipment producing high levels of noise shall be avoided or screened when working within close proximity to any sensitive noise receptors in compliance with national standards or EHS guidelines standards for ambient noise, whichever are more stringent. • Installing portable barriers and fencing off the construction site. • Switching off equipment and vehicles when not in use to avoid noise emissions. • Monitor noise and vibration levels during construction on a weekly basis, and safeguard against standard thresholds.
Ai Pollution	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control and suppression measures including regular application of water on or near construction sites, settlement areas to reduce dust generation and practicing traffic speed limit. • Regularly spray or sprinkle water on or near construction sites and settlement areas especially in windy and dry weather to reduce dust generation, when necessary. • Avoid open burning of debris, cut vegetation (trees, undergrowth) or construction waste materials.

Impacts	Project components	PP			Mitigation & monitoring measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure regular maintenance of vehicles, machinery and equipment used at project site and • Practicing traffic speed limit. • Monitor levels of dust and gaseous emissions during construction on a weekly basis, and safeguard against standard thresholds.
Soil Erosion	1,2	√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project infrastructure design shall ensure that provision is made for suitable and adequate drainage facilities. • Construction activities shall be concentrated as much as possible in the dry season to reduce the environmental damage and soil erosion. • Safe disposal of cart away soil and minimize soil excavation; rehabilitation of areas where soil, excavation done. • Excavated areas and temporary access roads not suitable for future maintenance activities shall be rehabilitated and reinstated after completion of the works. • Monitor levels of key pollutants that could contaminate the soil during construction on a monthly basis, and safeguard against standard thresholds.
Water Pollution	2		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate provision for treatment and disposal of sanitary and other liquid waste in such a way as will not result in any form of pollution of water resources. • Take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillages and leakage. • Do not wash vehicles into wetlands, lakes, streams or rivers, etc. • Vehicle maintenance and servicing shall be done only on purpose-built impervious concrete platforms with oil and grease traps. • Ensure adequate provision of toilets with temporary septic facilities and collection tanks camp sites. • Monitor levels of key water pollutants that could reach water sources during construction on a monthly basis, and safeguard against standard thresholds.
Risk of Groundwater Table and Water Logging	2		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementing good irrigation water management practices, closely matching irrigation demands and supply can reduce seepage and increase irrigation efficiency thereby reducing the groundwater recharge. The provision of proper drainage will alleviate the problem locally but may create problems if the disposal water is of a poor quality. Apart from measures to improve irrigation water management, other options to reduce seepage are to line canals in highly permeable areas and to design the irrigation infrastructure to reduce wastage. • Monitor levels of key water pollutants that could reach water sources during construction on a monthly basis, and safeguard against standard thresholds.
Fertilizers and Pesticides	2		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and properly implement IPMPs. • Select pesticide application technique and operating procedures to avoid contamination of water bodies. • Develop and implement procedure for notification of potentially affected farmers and adequately select and apply pesticides and monitor the weather when applying pesticides and avoid very hot or windy days. • All empty pesticide containers must be collected from farmers and safely disposed in the proper place and never be reused. • Follow label directions when using pesticides.

Impacts	Project components	PP			Mitigation & monitoring measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear adequate personal protective equipment when applying pesticides or nearby application zones of pesticides. • Ensure that all equipment is in good condition and properly calibrated to apply the correct dosage. • Use only approved pesticides with prescribed doses. • Adequate disposal of obsolete pesticides. • Control of the periods of pesticide application. • Promoting the use of organic manure and other conservation agriculture practices. • Observance of recommendations for the use of fertilizers and pesticides bio control. • Awareness creation and training on the use of agrochemical inputs. For the detail about pesticide use and management refer to the FSRP –IPMP.
Overuse of Pesticides	2		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use PPE while farm workers apply pesticides. • Sensitize agro-dealers to refrain from selling pesticide products together with food items in same places. • Refocus on safe use of chemicals to ensure efficiency in production while ensuring environmental sustainability. I
Low flow regime	2		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum demands from both existing and potential future users need to be clearly identified and assessed in relation to current and future low flows. • Undertake assessment of minimum environmental flow and water needs. Once minimum flow is determined, monitoring should be undertaken to ensure it is not exceeded on a regular basis. • Integrating low flow release strategies into water site operation or management plans.
GHGs	1,2,3		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize, for example opening of new land for agricultural activities, which is associated with increased CO2 in the atmosphere. • Control deforestation through sensitizing beneficiaries. • Improved livestock production systems other than changes in total animal numbers. • Use appropriate TIMPs to minimize soil degradation. • Encourage forest and other vegetative regrowth for it takes CO2 out of the atmosphere.
Improper Waste disposal	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handle all waste in a way that protects the environment and complies with applicable standards and regulations. • Proper waste segregation and store properly with no impacts to be generated from the storage area. • Provide solid waste handling facilities such as separate waste bins for biodegradable and non -degradable wastes until waste generated is disposed at authorized dumping sites. • Maximize the re-use of all excavated materials in the construction works. • Disposal of surplus material (spoil) only at designated sites approved by the responsible local authority and only by approved methods. • No spoil shall be disposed of in wetlands, near watercourses and other important habits. • All wastes shall be properly disposed of in accordance with the national legislative requirements. • The contractor should erect warning signs against littering and dumping sites within the construction site. • Excavated topsoil shall be used as backfill by the contractor.

Impacts	Project components	PP			Mitigation & monitoring measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement general waste management hierarchy avoid, minimize, re-use ,recycle and dispose properly wastes). • The contractor shall develop a waste management plan in line with the national policies, standards and guidelines as well as international standards, including World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines.
E-waste	1,2,3	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The e-waste guidelines provide a framework for identification, collection, sorting, recycling, and disposing of electrical and electronic waste (e-waste) Somalia Environment Management Authority will guide on this.
Charcoal burning	1,2		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued sensitization of the rural community to reduce use of charcoal for domestic cooking. • Sensitize communities and the government to reduce charcoal export-share. • Adopt clean energy for sustainable livelihoods. • Help build capacity of law enforcers to reduce the effects of charcoal making and use and develop the right charcoal policy. • Work with other like-minded organizations that are working against charcoal use. • Promotion of fuel-efficient stoves that would reduce demand for charcoal.
Socioeconomic Environment					
Gender inequality	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize all beneficiaries on gender equality. • Project labor Management Procedures should be adopted to ensure gender-gap is narrowed. • Avoid discrimination of any form. • Encourage women to be members of the project CIGs and FPOs.
Exclusion from project	1,2,3	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt affirmative action for these ethnic minorities. • Use the project SEP to engage them. • Ensure inclusion to project benefits.
Clan-based conflicts	1,2,3	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusion and participation for all people. • Adopt Project SEP for guidelines on community consultation and participation. • Introduce the GM so that thorny issues are discovered early and addressed before escalation.
GBV/SEAH	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to sensitize the community on the importance of avoiding GBV issues/cases. • Contractor workers to sign code of conduct that stipulates how not to get involved in any of the GBV risks. • The procurement office includes these E&S clauses in the contractors' bids.
Child labor and sexual abuse	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFSRP has prepared an LMP, ESMF, that addresses these child risks. • Project to sensitize the community on the importance of child protection. • Contractor workers to sign code of conduct that stipulates how not to get involved in any of the risks. • The procurement office to include these E&S clauses in the contractors' bids.
OHS	1,2,3		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure installation of required safety facilities (chemical fume hood, fume cupboard, emergency eyewash stations; safety shower, etc.) as necessary recommended by Manufacturer Safety Data Sheet of all chemicals and materials used.

Impacts	Project components	PP			Mitigation & monitoring measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure contractor workers are capacity build. • Each contractor's site introduces and maintains an Accident Incident Register. • Procure First Aid Kit and firefighting equipment. • Use appropriate personal protective equipment (such as safety goggles, respirator, safety boots and shoes, chemical-resistant gloves and apron, face masks as necessary and make first aid kits available. • Provide appropriate warning signs for staff and public. • Conduct awareness trainings including PPE usage for the safety of laboratory staff. • Establish EHS standards and procedures according to WBG's EHSGs, and ensure that the developed guidelines and standards are properly implemented. • Capacity building for all actors.
Incidents and accidents	1,2,3		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train all contractors on OHS • Ensure contractor workers are capacity build. • Each contractor's site introduces and maintains an Accident Incident Register. • Procure First Aid Kit. • Each contractor procures and issues PPEs to all workers.
Community health and safety	1,2,3		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize contractors' workers to avoid risks of labor misconduct; related sexual exploitation and abuse. Sensitize all stakeholders to avoid risks of insecurity. • Prepare and implement emergency preparedness and response plan in case of significant incident/accident and/or chemical spills or other health and safety related incidents.
Communicable and water-borne diseases	1,2,3		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly fluctuating water levels/Periodic reservoir fluctuation, • Preventing or removing aquatic vegetation • Design and operation of reservoirs/ ponds/ irrigation canals/ other water harvesting structures to decrease habitat for vector. • Identify and manage COVID-19 related risks that include application of the World Bank's ESF Safeguards Interim Note, Construction Civil Works COVID, and as well compliance towards the government and other relevant international COVID 19 protocols/measures.
Traffic	1,2,3		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a traffic management plan detailing traffic control procedures, train personnel on traffic management procedures, travel speed limits and related control measures. • Make every reasonable effort to minimize road safety hazards and inconvenience to other road users, resulting from the passage of his haulage vehicles, and shall impose and enforce compliance with company speed limits. • Drivers shall be trained at the start of the project, about road safety and due diligence to ensure safety of other road users. • Limit maximum speed to 50 km/hr on access roads and 30km/hr in the work areas, installations, workshops, offices, camps, etc..

Impacts	Project components	PP			Mitigation & monitoring measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidents or accidents that involve project vehicles must be immediately reported. • Conduct sensitization programmer to obey the traffic management rule and keep everyone safe on site. • Don't allow unauthorized person to drive Project vehicles'. • No unauthorized passengers shall be carried on project vehicles.
Vulnerability	1,2,3	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S-FSRP has prepared this ESMF that will address common vulnerabilities under ESS1. Site-specific vulnerabilities will also be analyzed and mitigated in other instruments, such as ESIA's, ESMP's, and GBV/ SEAH plans. • The project has also prepared a SEP that will guide stakeholder consultation to ensure inclusion for all. • A social assessment will also be undertaken in the first 6 months of project effectiveness.
Forced eviction and displacement	1,2,3	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support livestock with feeds, hay, and fodder. • Ensure inclusion for all in project benefits. • Application of ESS5.
Conflicts/ security	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization. • Avoid all forms of discrimination. • Ensure inclusion and participation for all people. • Adopt Project SEP for guidelines on community consultation and participation. • Introduce the GM so that thorny issues are discovered early and addressed before escalation.
Land acquisition			√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To mitigate any potential negative social impacts related to land, MoAI through NPCU should work closely with relevant stakeholders to ensure implementation of the following: • Preparation of sub-project specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)/ Abbreviated RAPs, as necessary, based on the Project's RPF, according to ESS5 requirements. • Project affected people shall be consulted and be involved in decision-making at different stages of the program. • Compensation for properties and land replacement shall be implemented as per pertinent land acquisition laws and WB ESS5. • Compensation shall be paid prior to the start of the construction works.
Drought	1,2		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avail water sources for both human and livestock. • Support livestock with feeds, hay, and fodder. • Capacity build the community to identify land for which eviction is not eminent. • S-FSRP has prepared a SMP and will employ a Security Expert who will assist project beneficiaries avoid such risks.
Cultural, Historical and Archaeological Importance sites	1,2,3	√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen and identify known heritage sites in consultation with local communities and relevant institutions. • Avoid locations where the project would displace, alter or render inaccessible important cultural heritage sites including historical sites/monuments, graves, churches and mosques etc.. • A chance finds procedure shall always be in place, even where sites are identified, in case anything unexpected is found.

Impacts	Project components	PP			Mitigation & monitoring measures
		PC	C	O	
Conflict and Security Risks	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing access control system - secure and monitor entrance and outlet points of the workplace, proper badge and visitor card system • Work closely with the national information network security agency and local security offices • Conduct regular training on clashes and conflicts resolution within work environment security awareness programs for project staff

PC: Pre-construction phase, C: Construction, O: Operation

13. **Implementation of ESMF and Budget:** The ESMF is to be prepared during project implementation by the respective PCUs in the Member States and private sector companies participating in the SFSRP. The NPCU and other Project Coordinating Units (PCUs) at the state level will use and refer to this ESMF during implementation of the project. Where appropriate, ESMPs for moderate risks and ESIA for substantial risks will be prepared during project implementation following guidelines in the ESMF. It remains the responsibility of the E&S specialists of PCUs to ensure that the necessary mitigation plans are developed, implemented, and adhered to by the project beneficiaries.

14. The total estimated amount needed to cover all the work to be carried out under the ESMF preparation and implementation for the sub-projects is US\$ 800,000 for 5 years, which primarily covers cost of studying E&S impacts, screening, field surveying, consultations, communication, and instrument preparation. It doesn't include cost of E&S mitigation and monitoring measures. The key indicative aspects that would require a cost budget include training and capacity building for the project PIU (MoAI). Despite the potential risks that have been identified in this ESMF, the project activities are expected to have positive impacts and positive developmental and social outcomes related to economic resilience of pastoralists and vulnerable households.

15. There is a need for targeted capacity building and training on ESS implementation and monitoring at the FGS, FMS, District, and community levels (VDCs), to include the private sector. Capacity building activities include, but not limited to, Train of Trainers, screening and prioritizing projects, implementation of E&S instruments, LMPs, RAPs, IPMPs, GBV AP, ESIA, ESMPs, as well as GM establishment and operationalization. Other specialized programs could also include quality assurance on value chains (e.g., Milk and Meat production), see Ch8/Table 9 in the body report.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

16. The climate in Somalia is mainly arid to semi-arid, with an average annual daytime temperature of 27°C. It is hot and dry in the interior and on the Gulf of Aden, but cooler on the Indian Ocean coast and inland on the river floodplains. The mean annual precipitation is 282 mm, with 50 mm along the northern coast, 500 mm in the northern highlands, 150 mm in the interior plateau and 350-500 mm in the southwest. Somalia has one of the highest inter-annual variations of rainfall of any mainland African state, and it is this variability that has the most pervasive influence on pastoral and agropastoral production systems. Rainfall distribution is bimodal. The rainy seasons being the Gu (April to June), which has most rains and the Deyr (October to November). The dry seasons are the Jilal (December to March) and the Hagee (July to September). The country is regularly subjected to drought, occurring moderately every 3-4 years and severely every 7-9 years.

17. Somalia is vulnerable to several natural hazards, including drought and floods, and is projected to be at even greater risk in the future due to climate change. The climate is mainly arid to semi-arid, and Somalia has one of the highest inter-annual variations of rainfall in Africa. It is this variability that influences pastoral and agropastoral production systems. Notably, elders, pastoralists and agropastoralist communities surveyed in 2013 expressed that predicting seasons has become harder.¹ The country is prone to recurring droughts, having experienced 14 since the 1960s, at least one every four years, which have caused severe food insecurity. Historical trends show droughts occurring regularly at intervals of two or three years in the deyr season and eight or 10 years in consecutive deyr and gu seasons, not only extending seasonal hardships, but also contributing to land degradation, which severely reduces agricultural production. Flood hazard risks are particularly high in areas in the South West of the country, where a large proportion of the land is cropped, whereas parts of the southwest, middle and north west of the country are estimated to be the most drought-prone.² River flood hazards are high in Gedo, Jubba Hoose, Jubba Dhexe, Shabelle Hoose, Hiran, Shabelle Dhexe, and Mudug; urban flood hazards are high in Gedo, Hiran, and Mudug.³ Most coastal districts of Somalia have a high hazard level for coastal flooding. In addition, the three northernmost districts of Bari face high hazard levels with respect to landslides, and extreme heat (resulting in heat stress with prolonged exposure) is a high hazard level in many parts of the country.

18. Agriculture (including livestock) is the backbone of the Somali economy, contributing over 90% of the country's total exports, 60% of its GDP and employing over 80% of its population. Though Somalia was close to feeding its own population in the early 1980s, the collapse of the state and consequent loss of infrastructure and institutions led to a drastic drop in productivity. Somalia's agriculture is severely underdeveloped due to a lack of government support, recurrent droughts, and poor technical skills. According to a 2017 World Bank report, Somalia will be highly dependent on food imports and foreign aid for the foreseeable future. Somalia does not maintain national food reserves, nor does it have an import policy to regulate food prices as a form of public protection, which leaves its poor (80% of the total population) exposed to food security risks when hit by the volatility of global food prices.

19. The economy of Somalia is largely natural resources dependent, with agriculture, livestock and fisheries contributing over 70 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). Somalia encompasses large areas suitable for

¹ Eklöw, K. and Krampe, F. (2019) Climate-related security risks and peacebuilding in Somalia, SIPRI Policy Paper 53, October 2019 https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2019-10/sipripp53_2.pdf [accessed 1 March 2022]

² <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/somalia/vulnerability>

³ 'High' hazard level means that potentially damaging and life-threatening river floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years.

<https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/226-somalia/FL> [accessed 1 March 2022]

livestock grazing, browsing, and fodder production; fertile alluvial soils for staple cereals, oil seeds, legumes, and horticulture crops; forests that provide prized gums and resins, as well as charcoal for cooking. The agriculture and livestock sectors are dependent on water of sufficient quantity, quality, and affordability. Many rural Somalis earn their living from agriculture (notably animal husbandry and crop farming). However, water scarcity has led to widespread crop devastation as well as livestock and human deaths.

20. Water insecurity in Somalia is growing and continues to impact the lives of millions, inhibiting economic and human development. Shocks from droughts and flooding coupled with land degradation in Somalia have contributed to poverty, displacement, biodiversity loss, and conflict. Areas without alternative, decentralized sources of water are likelier to be classified as being food insecure when compared to those with groundwater resources. Expansion in recent decades of private enclosures on traditionally open communal rangelands, especially along livestock migration routes, increasingly jeopardizes the mobility of pastoralist communities, thereby weakening their capacity to cope with adverse climate conditions. Existing tensions and conflict risks are amplified during extended dry periods - the frequency and intensity of which have increased in recent decades—when pastoralist livelihoods become particularly precarious.

21. There are several environmental challenges affecting the rural economy that directly impact the urban economy. Over one quarter of Somalia's territory is considered degraded, with forest and soil degradation and deforestation having taken place for decades and posing a major threat to rural livelihoods. Impacts of drought to livelihoods in the rural areas are also significant and multidimensional pastoralists lose their livestock, their main source of wealth; farmers and agro-pastoralists lose their harvest, their main source of food. In a country where agriculture and pastoralism are the backbones of the economy, land degradation and the associated loss of production has a negative impact on income sources for the most vulnerable communities and negatively impacts on the country's overall carbon stocks, food security and livelihoods.

22. The World Bank, in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation(MoAI in collaboration with other ministries , is preparing Somali Food Systems Resilience Project(S-FSRP) targeting rural communities in Somalia. The proposed project is building on the progress made under Barwaaqo and Biyoole projects which are under implementation seeking to address the climatic shocks faced by Somali communities to reduce risks associated and the impact of these shocks on livelihoods; through investing not only in water, agriculture, livestock, and environmental services but also in the institutions that manage them so that the whole is greater than the sum of the parts.

23. The proposed project, which seeks to scale up activities support investments across 5 Is- Infrastructure, Institutional Capacity, Innovation, Inclusion, and Integration to comprehensively address food systems resilience will support investments in building resilient food systems in Somalia, through four primary investment pathways; i) rejuvenating Somalia's agri-livestock research institutions, seed systems, extension services, and develop community institutions that can anchor adaptation of climate smart agri-livestock practices, ii) strengthening the availability of water and improved rangelands management for resilient agriculture and livestock production, iii) strengthening the integration of the production systems to domestic and regional markets, with appropriate investments in food safety and value addition, and iv) establishing an enabling policy and institutional framework at sub-national, national and regional level capable of supporting food systems resilience for Somalia. To support these investment pathways, SFSRP comprises of five technical components in addition to the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).

1.2 Project Description – PDO and Components

Project Development Objective (PDO)

24. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is ‘to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in targeted project areas of Somalia’. Progress toward the PDO will be measured using five PDO indicators and intermediate indicators. All relevant indicators will be disaggregated by gender (men and women) and age (youth and adult).

The Project Components

25. Component 1: Agriculture and Livestock public goods and services for food security: This component is focused on strengthening the foundation for resilient production capacity and productivity in agriculture and livestock sector by rejuvenating Somalia’s agri-livestock research institutions and seed systems and building capacity for improved extension and advisory service delivery to small-holders at scale.

Component 1.1: Re-building Agri-Livestock Research, Extension and Seed Systems

26. This sub-component will support key agriculture and livestock research institutions at FGS and FMS level for development of climate smart inputs and technologies most suited to Somali food systems. Under agriculture, the project will support investments in two flagship research institutions, one each focusing on rainfed and irrigated areas. Additionally, at least 1 satellite center in each participating FMS will be supported. Investments will be identified through comprehensive technical assessment and shall include support for upgradation of research infrastructure, development of testing and certification capacity, and technical trainings and capacity building. To support research capacity and breed improvement in livestock, it is proposed to establish a National Livestock Research Institutions (NALRI) and National Genetic and Artificial Insemination Center. Conditional scholarships for technical education including doctorates, MSCs, Diplomas, Training and exposure visits will be awarded each year, as well.

27. The sub-components will support investments to strengthen extension infrastructure including updating of soil maps and soil testing systems, early warning systems for floods and livestock related events, upgradation of weather information systems, and market information Systems. The sub-component will support expansion of EDMUs and disease monitoring facilities at FGS and FMS level, and strengthen the National Referral Veterinary Lab. This will include both strengthening public veterinary services (key investments identified through the OIE assessment/ SCRP) and providing mass vaccination campaigns to safeguard against Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and strengthen cross-border animal health surveillance systems.

28. Strengthening seed systems, this sub-component will build national capacity for introduction, testing and large-scale delivery of drought tolerant and high yielding food and forage crops varieties, by utilizing regional institutional capacity and experience in developing climate resilient varieties and support partnerships with leading CGIAR institutions, and NALRIs in MPA participant countries. Under the sub-component, large scale field adaptation trials will be supported for identified varieties and seed farmer groups will be developed and linked with agro-dealers. Additionally, new or existing seed certification facilities will be strengthened to ensure input quality. Somali Agriculture Regulatory and Inspection Services will be supported to build on investments of SCRP to strengthen seed systems. The sub-component will also support wide-spread distribution of household level kitchen garden seed kits.

Component 1.2: Community Engagement and Technology Transfer

29. This sub-component will support the development of a robust community institution network and community-based extension system for technology transfer through mobilization of farmers, agro-pastoralists, and pastoralists into common interest groups (CIGs) as platforms for collective capacity building, with high emphasis on inclusion of women and youth smallholder farmers. CIGs will be intensively trained and supported to identify

key challenges within their value chains and community based micro-project investments will be made to support adoption of CSA technology packages including improved inputs, demonstration of sustainable agriculture systems.

30. Secondly, the sub-component will support large scale adoption of the Farmer Field School (FFS) and Agro-pastoralists Field Schools (APFS) approach. The project will support a hybrid extension approach wherein lead farmers or community-based facilitators who will be trained in facilitating FFS locally. The extension officers of the respective ministries will provide backstopping support to facilitate their FFSs or (A)PFSs through phone and (bi-) monthly visits. The project will place a strong emphasis on improving the gender mix of extension service providers at the local level and development of gender sensitive extension content and delivery mechanisms, including women focused specific TIMPs module around nutrition sensitive agriculture. Finally, the sub-component will also reserve support for asset restoration post climate shocks for farmers and pastoralists including small scale animal restocking, support for seasonal inputs, and community-based assets.

Component 1.3: Digital Farmer Solutions and Data Systems

31. This sub-component will support investments in development of an updated national farmers and pastoralist database for policy making in agriculture and livestock. Additionally, this sub-component will support expansion of the livestock identification and traceability system initiated under DRIVE project. Building on Components 1.1 and 1.2, Component 1.3 will support investment in building a national digital climate advisory system (DCAS) to support real time advisory and early warning systems for registered farmers. The project will also incubate a Disruptive Agriculture Technology (DAT) platform by mapping various emerging digital solutions in Somali Agriculture and Livestock sector and supporting these solutions to scale their operations by linking with the national farmer registry and DCAS. Leveraging the regional experience of similar DAT ecosystems in Kenya and Ethiopia, the project will support incubation and knowledge partnerships with these platforms. Furthermore, the TIMPs content developed under C 1.2 will be suitably adapted for delivery through digital channels.

32. The DCAS will also be linked to regional advisory and surveillance platforms to ensure real time information sharing and coordination for proactive response to pest and disease outbreaks, climate shocks, and regional and global price trends, with more focus on women farmers. In addition, DAT solutions will support provision of digital financial services, including bundled credit and insurance services, ultimately de-risking production for small-farmers and pastoralists.

33. Component 2: Sustainable landscapes for resilient food systems. This component will be implemented in close coordination with other ongoing Bank-funded projects aimed at strengthening the availability of water and improvement of rangelands management for resilient agriculture and livestock production.

Component 2.1: Strengthening water availability for agriculture and livestock

34. This sub-component will focus on improving water availability for agriculture and livestock. In riverine areas, the sub-component will support rehabilitation of barrages, water gates, and canals. In rainfed areas, the project will focus on leveraging ongoing water point investments in Biyoole and Horn of Africa Groundwater project and support irrigation solutions for bringing water to Ag fields from water points while also making need based additional investments in water harvesting and water catchment structures. In improved irrigation zones, the project will support farmer led fodder production through solar energy solutions, spate irrigation, and contour bunding and terracing. Across all project areas, the sub-component will strengthen operations and maintenance of multi-use water points by building capacity of Water use associations. Renewable energy solutions for pumping will be utilized as a climate smart and cost optimization option.

35. In addition, the project will introduce ways of reducing evaporation losses from open reservoirs by growing various plant laid over and supported by structure made from metal wires or plant poles and/or using corrugated iron sheets. In this regard, an optimal solution or set of solutions will be explored.

36. Shallow wells and canalized irrigation are dominant along riverine areas, thus spate irrigation could be considered for most flatlands of Somalia receiving flash floods. For areas receiving relatively high rainfall, i.e., Shabelle and Juba valleys, Hargeisa and Borama, and Upper Shabelle where rainwater harvesting structures will be supported while in low rainfall areas, borehole developments (combined with water quality improvement actions) will be supported. Determination of site-specific water infrastructure typologies shall be identified through community and CIGs participatory appraisal processes, along with supporting other community institutions to assess, develop, manage, and access improved water resources.

Component 2.2: Strengthening rangeland management for agriculture and livestock

37. Large scale afforestation drive and re-seeding of pastures will be anchored under this component with greater focus on fast growing, nutritive grasses and new age forage varieties identified and validated under Component-1. CIGs and other community institutions will be engaged to improve the capacity of communities (including women and youth). Reforestation and afforestation will include TA for reseeded of pasturelands, planting of drought-resistant and fast-growing grasses and legumes, as well as using of micro-catchments to enhance water filtration and various flood control technologies.

38. The sub-component will support introduction of sustainable rangeland-based livelihoods including green charcoal production, and sustainable tapping practices for gum and frankincense. The project will support expanded use of the invasive *Prosopis juliflora* tree (mesquite or, in Somali, garaanwa), including for charcoal and commercial livestock feed.. It will also support suitable pathways for rangeland rehabilitation including opportunities for resting pastureland/deferred (delayed) grazing and spatial/temporal distribution of water points (location/quantity) to avoid overgrazing. For protecting the health, productivity and sustainability of frankincense, myrrh, and gum arabic production in Puntland and Somaliland, the FSRP will support promotion and enforcement of sustainable tapping methods, new private investments in processing for value addition, and quality standards that are important for the export market.

39. The sub-component will support rangeland compatible water management and fodder production. This includes community driven enforcement of rotational grazing, distribution of fodder seeds and development of food production groups and enterprises, increase fodder and feed productivity and reducing production costs through capacity building, aggregation, increasing storage capacity and processing capacity, and achieving economies of scale. Investments will include technologies of upgraded long-term storage for feed and fodder to mitigate drought risks for livestock. Community based fodder storage structures will be established in high production clusters to minimize losses associated with poor harvesting and storage practices.

40. Component 3: Regional and domestic markets for food security. Building on components 1 and 2, this component will include the following:

Component 3.1: Developing market facing institutions.

41. CIGs mobilized under the project will be linked to existing Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) which are to be assessed for business performance, inclusiveness, and techno-managerial capacity. Doing so, the project will provide collective grants to FPOs to support operational expansion and inclusion of more small-farmers and pastoralists, to incubate agri-business and value addition activities, and to support digitization of FPO operations. The ultimate objective would be to develop community-based POs that can anchor a range of services for member small-farmers, generate new jobs within value chains, and are able to leverage sustainable formal finance based on business performance. The sub-component will support livestock POs investments in value addition including promotion of chilled and frozen meat export, milk processing including pasteurization, yogurt, cheese, and long shelf-life milk, and investment under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in hatcheries and chicken feed meat.

42. To catalyze sustainable long-term finance from private sector and financial institutions, the project will provide small scale seed capital and matching grants to POs, as well as capital investment support to build their capacity for value addition, marketing, and branding. Key value chains to be supported will be identified based on assessments to identify opportunities for value creation, market, improvement of farmer capacity and productivity, and inclusion of women and small-scale producers. In addition to POs, this sub-component will support (under PPP) selecting value chain enterprises that exhibit the potential to significantly impact the quality of production and market linkage services for small-farmers and/or are leading innovators within their value chains in supporting farmer extension, market linkages and resilience building.

Component 3.2: Market Infrastructure and Enterprise Development

43. This sub-component will support systemic investments in improving food safety, traceability, and value addition. The One Health approach to investments in market infrastructure will be adopted, which may include investments into cold chain infrastructure for livestock produce, grading, sorting, and processing facilities for crop produce, and improved storage infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses and aflatoxin contamination. In addition, the subcomponent will support rehabilitation of selected prewar trunk and rural feeder roads having strategic importance to address critical transportation bottlenecks for improved input/output market.

44. The project will support wide scale capacity building of value chain stakeholders in complying with the sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS), involving farmer groups, agro-processors, and exporter. Support will also include improvement of animal health certification for inbounds at borders and out-bounds at four export ports. Strategic cold chain investments will also be supported for perishable commodities such as milk, and meat. For agriculture produce, support (at the PO level) will include aggregation, grading, and sorting, as well as testing and validating low energy cooling solutions for horticulture produce. Finally, this sub-component will also identify and support high impact investments in market support infrastructure such as feeder roads for market access, holding grounds with associated services (including veterinary and feed) for live animal trade, and PPP based investments in common processing facilities.

45. Infrastructure investments at market level may include feeder road construction and rehabilitation, common testing facilities, warehousing facilities, and cold chain storage with more focus on creating job opportunities. Considering the primacy of livestock in exports, and building on C-1.2, the project will support the establishment of a national livestock identification, registration, and traceability system, that can later be also expanded to all livestock products. Building on the export potential of key crops such as Banana and Sesame, the sub-component will support PPP investments in select high growth clusters, with more focus on inclusion of small and women farmers.

Component 3.3: De-risking production through credit and savings.

46. This sub-component will build the capacity of small farmers and pastoralists to leverage formal finance. Group level revolving funds will be provided through a matching grant mechanism, catalyzing regular savings at the community level, and will focus on provision of resources for member farmers to adopt TIMPs. It will also support intensive financial literacy training for project beneficiaries and to the extent possible, financial transactions at CIGs and above will be digitized to develop credible performance metrics for small farmers and pastoralists. The project will select and support FPOs to enable advance collective purchase of key climate smart inputs and services.

47. Component 4: Institutions, policies, and knowledge for regional food security: This component will focus on establishing an enabling policy and institutional framework at sub-national, national and regional level capable of supporting food systems resilience for Somalia.

Component 4.1: Enabling policy and capacity building for resilient agriculture

48. This sub-component will focus on intensive capacity building of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation at FGS and corresponding line ministries at the FMS level, and will support sponsored Doctorates, Master, Diplomas, Short courses, and exposure visits. To plug capacity gaps, C-4.1 will support a comprehensive capacity assessment and undertake needful investments in areas of infrastructure upgradation, staff training, onboarding of new technical specialists.

49. The sub-component will support a national agriculture policy assessment to analyse and identify policy gaps and subsequent technical assistance to formulate new or updated policies and accompanying action plans for roll out, including the National Agriculture and Livestock data policy, policies around seed systems, One Health investments, Food Safety and standards, and land tenure. Support in this regard may include formulating new legislations governing rangeland use and tenure, legislations around animal health and welfare, adoption of key acts including meat inspection act and pesticide act, and unified animal health certification for livestock export. Crucial investments will also include building regional knowledge sharing partnerships with institutions of regional prominence, such as CGIAR institutions, Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), Agriculture Transformation Agency (ATA), Prominent agriculture and livestock trade organizations, and other knowledge networks..

50.

51. Component 5: Project coordination and knowledge management: Investments under this component will ensure effective implementation and coordination of the project at all levels.

Component 5.1: Project Implementation and Coordination

52. This sub-component will support all full-time staff costs, support for office infrastructure, operations, and coordination. And will also support for FMS level PCUs including dedicated staffs and consultants to support project implementation. Additionally, the sub-component may provide support for onboarding of third-party implementing agencies to support project implementation and build FMS capacity for long term sustainability

Component 5.2: Monitoring and Evaluation

53. This sub-component will support investments towards the establishment of a full-fledged Management Information System (MIS) with requisite data collection and analysis systems and digital dashboards for decision support at all levels of implementation. The sub-component will also provide investment support for onboarding of competent technical agency to conduct impact evaluation of the project, and technical assistance and capacity building of project staffs and stakeholders for data driven decision making and performance management.

1.3 The Project Area

54. The project will be implemented in the following Six (6) federal member states of Somalia: Jubbaland, South-West, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, and Somaliland, with each participating FMS expected to sign a subsidiary agreement (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Within each state, the project will be implemented in 6-8 selected districts, to be identified on the basis of several inclusion and exclusion criteria. The exclusion criteria include 1) Districts that are inaccessible due to high levels of insecurity; 2) Districts that have large swathes of contested lands leading to significant challenges in complying with requirements of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and 3) Districts having large investment projects like SFSRP. 4) Districts with a high presence of vulnerable and marginalized communities are to be prioritized, 5) Districts wherein existing investments of complementary nature are ongoing are to be prioritized. For example, Districts with existing water point investments under the and Barwaaqo projects as well as those under Horn of Africa groundwater project may be prioritized to support complementing investments in agriculture and livestock support areas, 6) Districts

where investments may lead to spillover effect or regional impact will be prioritized. This may include districts that have major market or urban consumption centers critical to successful downstream value chain impact.



Figure 1: The FGS and FMS

55. The Somalia FSRP is envisaged to be the flagship World Bank-investment in the agriculture and livestock sector in Somalia, with a clear focus on food systems resilience and institutional capacity building at various levels within the government. A highly inclusive and participatory approach has been undertaken to agree on critical issues including, i) states and districts to be prioritized for support, ii) value chains to be prioritized, iii) key institutions to be supported at national and state level, iv) various projects to be integrated and coordinated with, and v) Implementation arrangements including utilization of third-party agencies in select areas.

56. Gender is a key factor determining the current and future of resource use and management in Somalia and given much attention in project implementation. The project aims to contribute to women’s and girls’ socioeconomic empowerment by reducing gender gaps in the agricultural and livestock sector where women play important roles but have limited access to extension, training, inputs, information, credit as well as little voice in decision making, and few opportunities for income generation given their heavy domestic responsibilities, particularly for water collection. Project activities to reduce the gender gaps include female facilitators who will ensure that women have a voice in decision making. A quota of minimum 30 percent female leadership of Village Development Committee (VDC) will be established. Selected Female VDC Project beneficiaries will be trained to enhance their capacity for active participation in VDCs.

1.4 Project Beneficiaries

57. The project will directly benefit an estimated 350,000 small farmers, agro-pastoralists, and nomadic pastoralists, of which at least 30 percent will be female (Table 1 below). In addition, the project will support value chain stakeholders including women-owned agri-business enterprise, financial services providers, Disruptive Agriculture Technology organizations, and agriculture research and extension institutions. Additionally, the project will support investments for building inclusive POs, and infrastructure investments to upgrade value chains. Integration of ICT and digital agriculture solutions is an essential cross-cutting element in the project. The project

will build the capacity of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, and stakeholder ministries and institutions at federal and state level to implement resilience focused policies. This in turn is expected to have a longer-term impact nationally on all farmers and agro-pastoralists accessing services from the public sector.

Table 1: Distribution of beneficiaries across Member States

Project Beneficiaries	Somaliland	Puntland	Galmudug	Southwest	Hirshabelle	Jubaland	Total
	50 000	90 000	70 000	70 000	35 000	35 000	350 000

CHAPTER 2 - PREPARATION OF PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

2.1. Purpose and Scope of the ESMF

58. This document presents the ESMF for the proposed Somali Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP). This ESMF is a management tool to assist in managing potential adverse E&S impacts associated with activities of the project. The implementing agencies of the Project (incl. the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range at the FGS and FMS levels) and the NPCU will follow this ESMF to ensure the E&S risks and impacts are fully assessed and mitigation measures are in place prior to the implementation of the relevant and proposed community Project activities. The ESMF identifies the steps for detailed screening and assessment for the project's potential E&S risks, and for preparing, and approving the required management plans for avoiding, and where avoidance is not possible, reducing, mitigating, and managing these potential adverse impacts (See Annex I for E&S screening checklist).

2.2. 2.2 Objectives of ESMF

59. The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines, and procedures to assess the E&S risks and impacts of the proposed project. The ESMF only applies to those activities that will be financed, either directly or indirectly, by Somali Food Systems Resilience Project, and not to any other activities. The ESMF will also guide through the preparation of full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for sites identified with significant E&S risks, as well as the preparation of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), where applicable (Templates in Annexes II and III). Specifically, this ESMF covers the following aspects:

- a Achieve compliance to the project's environmental and social commitments and comply with World Bank Environmental and Social Framework and EHS guidelines in order to ensure sound environmental, health, safety and social management.
- b Ensure compliance with international and National legal and regulatory ESHS requirements and management systems applicable to activities under this project.
- c Identify World Bank Environmental and Social Standards applicable to the project as guided by the S-FSRP Environmental and Social Summary Review done during project concept stage.
- d Assess the potential risks and impacts that may occur
- e Propose measures and plans to avoid, reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse risks and impacts.
- f Make provisions for estimating and budgeting the costs of such measures.
- g Provide information on the agency or agencies responsible for addressing project risks and impacts, including on its capacity to manage environmental and social risks and impacts.
- h Include adequate information on the general area/locations in which subprojects are expected to be sited, including any potential environmental and social vulnerabilities of the area.
- i Provide the project implementers with an E&S screening process and risk management procedures that will enable them to identify, assess and mitigate potential E&S impacts of subproject

activities, including through the preparation of a site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and/or ESMP where applicable.

- j Identify relevant laws, policies, regulations that may be applicable and that the project activities scheduled for implementation are compliant with as well as the World Bank Environmental and Social Frameworks and standards; and
- k Provide for how stakeholders will be engaged and consulted, how information will be disclosed and how project related grievances will be received and addressed.

2.3. ESMF Rationale

60. The ESMF clarifies appropriate E&S management policies, processes, and mitigation principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects, which are to be prepared during project implementation by the respective PCUs in the Member States and private sector companies participating in the Somali Food Systems Resilience Project. The NPCU and other Project Coordinating Units (PCUs) at the state level will use and refer to this ESMF during implementation of the project. Where appropriate, ESMPs for moderate risks and ESIA for substantial risks will be prepared during project implementation following guidelines in the ESMF. It remains the responsibility of the E&S specialists of PCUs to ensure that the necessary mitigation plans are developed, implemented, and adhered to by the project beneficiaries.

2.4. ESMF Development Methodology and Consultations

61. The ESMF was prepared through information generated through extensive literature review and stakeholder discussions. The main reference documents included World Bank ESF and ESS good practice documents and guidelines and Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for the Somali Food Systems Resilience Project which is annexed to the overall project PAD, ESMFs of similar projects implemented in Somalia and the region, relevant national legislation, policies, and guidelines, international covenants and treaties, WB ESSs and their relevancy to the project (Table 3), among others. Consultation with key stakeholders in the application and implementation of the ESMF for the Project was conducted on the 21st of June and 7th July 2022. The aim was to provide input to the ESMF broad content areas of E&S baseline information, social and environmental risks and how to mitigate it, legal and policy environment, stakeholders' engagement mechanisms, and handling of project related grievances. The participants during the consultation were representatives of relevant organizations in the water sector PAPs, beneficiaries, and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups at the FMS and FGS levels. The participants provided input and suggestions on improving the ESMF. The main suggestions and how they will be addressed are enumerated in Annexes VII. The ESMF will be disclosed in country not later than effectiveness date and will be implemented throughout the project life cycle. (chapter 7).

3.1. CHAPTER 3 - POLICY, LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS Introduction

62. This section describes the existing policy, legislative, administrative, and institutional frameworks that will be important for consideration in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Somali Food Systems Resilience Project and ESF documents. It is instructive to note that the general policy and legislative environment in Somalia is nascent and some of the existing policies are outdated due to protracted conflict since 1991. It was only after 2012 that the state formation process started. Most of the federal Project beneficiaries' states are still in its embryonic state with limited capacity to legislate. It is for this reason that one of the project components will focus on investment in institutional capacity including policy development. Where national policies and legislations is nonexistent, World Bank ESS and other relevant International Agreements and Covenants will guide the implementation of the project.

3.2. Federal Government Laws, Policies, Regulations, and Institutional Frameworks.

63. There are federal laws, policies, administrative and institutional frameworks that are relevant to the Somali Food Systems Resilience Project generally and for ESMF.

The Federal Government of Somalia Provisional Constitution, 2012

64. The overarching legal document is the Provisional Federal Constitution, which was adopted on August 1, 2012. There are several provisions that are relevant for this project as summarized below.

- i. **Article 11 (1 & 4) Equality:** All citizens, regardless of sex, religion, social or economic status, political opinion, clan, disability, occupation, birth or dialect shall have equal rights and duties before the law. It also provides that all State programs, such as laws, or political and administrative actions that are designed to achieve full equality for individuals or groups who are disadvantaged, or who have suffered from discrimination in the past, shall be deemed to be not discriminatory.
- ii. **Article 14 Slavery, Servitude and Forced Labor:** stipulates that a person may not be subjected to slavery, servitude, trafficking, or forced labor for any purpose.
- iii. **Article 15 Liberty and security of person:** prohibits Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) as it amounts to torture.
- iv. **Article 24 Labor relations:** Every person has the right to fair labor relations; right to strike; form, join and participate in trade unions; and right to engage in collective bargaining on labor-related issues. All workers, particularly women, have a special right of protection from sexual abuse, segregation, and discrimination in the workplace. All labor laws and practices shall comply with gender equality in the workplace.
- v. **Article 25 Environment:** states that every Somali has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and wellbeing, and to be protected from pollution and harmful materials. Every Somali has a right to have a share of the natural resources of the country, whilst being protected from excessive and damaging exploitation of natural resources.
- vi. **Article 26 (section 1 and 2) Property:** states that a) every person has the right to own, use, enjoy, sell and transfer property, b) the state may compulsorily acquire property only if doing so in the public interest, c) any person whose property has been acquired in the public interest has the right to just compensation from the State as agreed by the parties or decided by a court.
- vii. **Article 27 (1 & 5) Economic and social rights-** right to clean portable water. Women, aged and disabled and minorities who have suffered discrimination to be supported to realize their full potential.
- viii. **Article 43 Land:** land is recognized as primary resource and the basis of the people's livelihood;
b) land shall be held, used and managed in an equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable manner; c)

the FGS shall develop a national land policy, which shall be subject to constant review, d) no permit may be granted regarding the permanent use of any portion of the land, sea or air of the territory of the Federal Republic of Somalia, e) the FGS, in consultation with the FMS and other stakeholders, shall regulate land policy, and land control and use measures.

- ix. **Article 44 Natural resources:** Allocation to be negotiated by FGS and FMS in accordance with the Constitution.
- x. **Article 45 Environment:** states that the Government shall give priority to the protection, conservation, and preservation of the environment against anything that may cause harm to natural biodiversity and the ecosystem. Furthermore, all people have a duty to safeguard and enhance the environment and participate in the development, execution, management, conservation and protection of the natural resources and the environment. The FGS and the governments of the FMS affected by environmental damage shall take urgent measures to clean up hazardous waste dumped on the land or in the waters of the FGS; take necessary measures to reverse desertification, deforestation, and environmental degradation, and to conserve the environment and prevent activities that damage water and the natural resources and the environment of the nation, among other measures.
- xi. **Article 115 Civil service:** outlines civil service values and protection of their rights.

Acts of Parliament/Regulations

The Labor Code of 1972

65. Some provisions of the labor code are relevant to the World Bank's ESS2:
- i. It stipulates that all contracts of employment must include 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. Furthermore, all contracts must be submitted to the competent labor inspector for pre-approval.
 - ii. In regard to OHS, the employer is obligated to provide adequate measures for health and safety for protecting staff against related risks, including the provisions of a safe and clean 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.
 - iii. The Code further stipulates that workers have the right to submit complaints and the employer must give the complaints due consideration. Remuneration must be adequate in view of the quality and quantity of the work delivered, and must be non-discriminatory with regards to age, gender, and other aspects. Maximum number of working hours per week are 8 hours per day and 6 days per week.
 - iv. Some work is considered dangerous and unhealthy and forbidden for women and youth (defined as 15-18 years of age). This includes carrying heavy weights or working at night.
 - v. The Labor Code further forbids work for children below the age of 15 but allows employment of children between the age of 12-15 on the condition that the work is compatible with proper protection, health and the moral of children and in case where it is necessitated by special local conditions and technical requirements of the work. The Labor code also forbids the employment of young persons below the age of 16 in work done on flying scaffolds or portable ladders in connection with construction activities.
 - vi. The Code also recognizes freedom of association. Employers are prohibited from engaging in any kind of discrimination or restriction of the right of freedom of association. Workers are allowed to join trade unions.

- vii. The Labor Code stipulates the right to equal pay for women for the same work as men and paid maternity leave. Women are entitled to 14 weeks of maternity leave at half pay.

The Somali Penal Code of 1962

66. The Code 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. Abduction for the purpose of lust or marriage is prohibited under Art 401.

The Urban Land Distribution Law of 1973

67. The legislation stated that all urban land was public property (Article 7) and ownership by Somali nationals was permanent, while foreign nationals were required to renew leases every 50 to 99 years (Article 15). Land for permanent development, referred to as water paninyaale land, was to be authorized by the Ministry of Public works. However, after amendments made December 17, 1980, authority over all land in the city was transferred to the Mogadishu municipality. ‘Registers, documents and maps relating to land for permanent use in Benadir Region, which was previously managed by the Ministry of Public Works’ (Article 19).

The Agricultural Land Law (1975)

68. The law transferred all land from traditional authorities to the government. Individuals desiring land were to register their holdings within a 6-months period. The law does not recognize customary land holdings.

Family Code of 1975

69. The law states that the minimum age for marriage is 18 years 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. A husband can divorce by repudiation (talaq). The mother retains custody of the children after separation, but she loses custody if she remarries.

Policies

National Water Resource Strategy (2021 – 2025)

70. The proposed project aligns with the NWRS Strategic Goals that provides the basis for future water sector developments thus:

Goal 1: Establishing a Functional Water Sector Governance Framework - Provides the strategic approach and actions towards strengthening water sector governance.

Goal 2: Operationalizing Integrated Water Resources Management - Provides the strategic approach and actions towards improved and integrated water resource management as a basis for ensuring sustainable water resource development and the provision of sanitation services; and

Goal 3: Improving the Provision of Priority Water Services – Provides the strategic approach and actions to guide the development of water resources to realize improvements in the various services. During the assessment phase of the strategy development, many issues and challenges were identified. These were collated into clusters, resulting in twenty sub-strategies that will collectively realize the three Goals.

National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA) 2013

71. In 2013, Somalia developed NAPA. The NAPA has helped the Government and development partners address climate risks and increase the resilience of the economy and livelihoods of the nation. Droughts, floods, extreme high temperatures and strong winds were identified as the major climate related hazards experienced in Somalia. However, floods and droughts represent the most severe climate risks and are a priority in the NAPA. The water sector was identified as the one of the most vulnerable sectors to climate change. The proposed project is thus in line with the needs identified in the NAPA for adaptation activities.

Somalia National Gender Policy (2016)

72. Includes strategies to eradicate harmful traditional practices such as FGM/C and child marriage and to improve services for the management of GBV cases.

National Climate Change Policy, 2020

73. This environment and climate change policy brief aims at briefly presenting key environmental sustainability challenges and opportunities in Somalia, their linkages to poverty reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals.

National Environmental Policy (2020)

74. The National Environmental Policy was approved by Cabinet, on February 13, 2020, the stated goal of environmental policy is to improve the health and quality of life of the Somali people.

Institutional Framework

Institutional capacity for environmental management and other relevant sectors

The Somali federal government has introduced changes in the institutional set-up dealing with environmental and climate change issues in the country. A Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) has been formed within the Office of the Prime Minister. The DECC is mandated to draft the national environmental policies, regulations and legislations including establishing of the Environmental Quality Standards, Sectoral Environmental Assessments (SEAs), Environment Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Environmental Audits (EAs), among others. The process of drafting the ESIA Regulation, together with the Environmental and Social Audit, is underway through the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

The Ministry is mandated to provide policy direction and guidance on all labor administration and vocational training matters. It is also mandated to protect and develop the labor force to contribute to the socio-economic development of the Somalia Federal Government. The Ministry is in the process of developing relevant laws and policies most of which are in draft form. Ministry of Women and Human Rights

75. The ministry is responsible for promotion of rights of women, children, and people with disabilities. It is mandated to develop relevant policies and programs to protect women, children and persons with disabilities and put in place measures to address GBV/SEAH. The PCU will coordinate with the ministry to develop appropriate GBV/SEAH Prevention and Response Plans for this project.

3.3. Federal Member States laws, policies, strategies, regulations, and institutional frameworks

76. The legislative and policy environment in Federal Project beneficiaries States is still weak except for Puntland which is ahead. The following are key laws, policies, strategies, plans, regulations, and institutional frameworks that will guide the implementation of the project and management of E&S risks and impacts (see Table 2).

Puntland

77. The state of Puntland has an Environmental Policy which was produced in 2014 and framework documents for ESIA guidelines and regulations is in place. Puntland ESIA operationalizes a technical team, known as the "Environmental Impact Assessment Unit" at the Ministry, headed by a Director of ESIA and comprising a team of qualified and with specialized training in EIA whose functions are : (a) receive, process and safeguard all documents related to ESIA that are submitted to the Ministry; (b) review and recommend to Director General; and (c) recommend to the Ministry that a proposed major project be objected to commence or continue due to the unacceptable environmental impacts of the potential or existing project. Other existing policies, laws, and regulations in Puntland State relevant to environmental management include the following:

- i. Puntland Environmental Management Act (2017)
- ii. Environmental Policy (2014) approved by the Cabinet and Parliament.
- iii. Puntland Rangeland Management Policy 2nd Edition (2016-2025).
- iv. Puntland Waste Management Policy (2016).
- v. ESIA Act and Regulation (2016) approved by Cabinet and Parliament.
- vi. Puntland Climate Change Strategy (2016); and
- vii. Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategic Plan (2016-2020).

Somaliland

78. For Somaliland, the institutions at National, Regional and District Levels responsible for the implementation and monitoring environmental compliance are shown below and include:

- i. The Minister, in consultation with the Parliamentary Environment committee and civil society organizations working in the environment shall establish Environmental Watch Councils at National level (NEWCs).
- ii. The Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD) in Somaliland in consultation with Regional Authorities, the civil society at the regional level and communities, shall establish the Regional Watch Councils (REWC).
- iii. The MoERD in consultation with the Local Government Councils/ District Governor, local Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and the community shall establish the District Environment and Environment Watch Council (DEWC).
- iv. The Project beneficiaries of the Council shall come from both genders and should be Somaliland citizens in good standing in the community and are environmentally conscientious. The council shall serve five-year terms at a time and can be re-appointed.

79. The environmental licensing process in Somaliland is regulated by the Ministries. The key principles are:

- i. The MOERD (Somaliland) or any person authorized by him/her may grant any of the licenses enumerated. Every license shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified therein.
- ii. The Minister or any person authorized by him/her may at any time cancel or suspend any license granted by or on behalf of the Minister, the holder of which has been on reasonable grounds suspected by the Minister or such other authorized person, to have infringed any of the conditions upon or subject to which

said license has been granted and may at any time vary the conditions of any such license. iii. Any person aggrieved by any order under this Article may appeal to the Minister of MOERD for Somaliland whose decision shall be final.

80. Somaliland National Environmental Management Act: the general principles of environmental management are to ensure all people living in the country the fundamental right to an environment adequate for their health and wellbeing, enjoying appropriate natural resource management in dealing with land degradation and reclaiming /reversing the lost ecosystems. So as promote equitable access to environmental resources and consider the functional integrity of ecological systems to ensure the sustainability of the systems and to prevent harmful effects.

81. Somaliland's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP). The overall aim of the Somaliland's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) is to enhance the resilience and improve adaptive capacity of the country as whole, and the vulnerable communities and the ecosystems on which they depend, to the adverse effects of climate change, whilst equally, pursuing a path of economic growth that uses natural resources in a sustainable manner. This policy is intended to guide the development policies and operations of those concerned with development matters in Somaliland, including government institutions, non-governmental international and local organizations, with the intention of enhancing coping and recovery mechanisms of the Somaliland citizens to the risks of climate change.

82. Somaliland National Gender Policy: The overall objective of the National Gender Policy is to facilitate the mainstreaming of the needs and concerns of women and men, girls and boys in all areas for sustainable and equitable development and poverty eradication. Policy refers to guiding principles to a course of action arrived at by decision-makers to address a particular issue or issues. The following are the 9 priority areas, (i) Poverty Reduction and Economic Empowerment (livelihoods), (ii) Education and Training, (iii) Health and Reproductive Health, (iv) Nutrition Security, (v) Water Resources And Supply, (vi) Employment, (vii) Political Participation And Decision-Making; (viii) Democratic Governance And Human Rights and (ix) Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). The ultimate objective of this sector is to ensure that opportunities for education and training for all citizens, male as well as female, are guaranteed so that they may develop their individual potentials to the optimum and that they may be able to play a more meaningful role as productive and upright citizens.

83. Somaliland National Environment Policy (NEP) provides a framework for the sustainable management of the territory's environment and natural resources. The policy seeks to ensure that the territory's natural resource assets retain their integrity to support the needs of the current and future generations. This policy, developed in 2015 by the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, addresses the nexus between poverty alleviation, food security and national development objectives. The policy emphasizes the need to establish new prospects for the improvement to the standard of living, which enable people to become self -sufficient and realize their own potential without damaging the environment. The policy seeks to catalyze the implementation of sustainable environmental, social and economic development initiatives for equitable benefits sharing. The policy advocates for community participation, information dissemination, environmental education and awareness raising and gender equality in order to fully harness the Somaliland's "latent capacity" in this regard.

84. The guiding principles of the NEP state that "EIAs [are] necessary to ensure that public and private sector development options are environmentally sound and sustainable and that any environmental consequences are recognized early and taken into account in project design, and implementation." The project activates proposed in SESRP is expected to incorporate EIA as an essential tool in aid of development programs and projects.

85. The environmental licensing process in Somaliland is relatively straightforward. The Ministry of Environment and Rural Development control the licensing procedures.

- i. The Ministry of Environment and Rural Development has the power to grant any of the licenses sought. ii. Every license shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified therein during the issuance stage.
- iii. The minister (or any person authorized by him or her) may at any time cancel or suspend any license granted by or on behalf of the minister:
- iv. Grounds for cancellation include suspicions of infringement of any of the conditions upon which said license has been granted,
- v. The minister may, at any time, also vary the conditions of any such license.
- vi. Any person aggrieved by any order under this clause may appeal to the minister whose decision shall be final.

86. Land Use Planning Guideline for Somaliland: The Government of Somaliland recognizes the importance of land use planning. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) mentions integrated land use planning as one of the tools to promote sustainable agricultural resource use and management and LUP is listed as one of the short-term interventions (MoA, 2007). The same Ministry, in its Draft National Agriculture Policy (MoA, 2008), also advocates village land use planning as a tool for implementing policies for better land use and management and a basis for agricultural extension services. The Ministry of Pastoral Development and Environment (MoPD&E) in its Strategic Plan 2008-2010 recognizes that land is a primary natural resource that requires wise usage for sustainable development, and land use planning based on accurate and reliable data. And both MoA and MoPD&E in their Somaliland land tenure policy (2008) give local authorities and district governments the authority to undertake land use planning and enforcement of approved development plans in collaboration with representatives from the respective line ministries.

87. Presently, due to the socio-political situation of the country, land resources are mostly used and managed by individual land users, without much consideration for the welfare and future of the wider population. However, the current Government has identified Land Use Planning as a tool that could guide the implementation of policies, programs and projects based on a sound technical framework towards sustainable natural resources management. Land Use Planning is a tool that is successfully used by many countries in the world for natural resources management and the improvement of livelihoods.

Southwest State

88. SouthWest State has a Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MoE&T), which manages environmental related issues. The MoE&T has developed and passed ESIA regulations, which are meant to govern environmental matters, including licensing of landfills, waste pits and medical waste incinerators, in addition to oversight over environmental governance.

Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Jubaland

89. All these States have Ministries of Environment, which manage environmental issues. The State Ministries of Environment are to be consulted before any infrastructure activities are implemented in their respective state with potential E&S risks and impacts. The institutional arrangement for the E&S safeguards related matters

including the approval process are yet to be established or agreed upon. The States and municipalities have offices responsible for land adjudication matters. The project will rely on the existing national E&S legal frameworks and World Bank ESS.

Table 2: Summary of Federal and Member States’ Laws, Policies, and Regulatory Frameworks

No.	Articles/sections	Legal and policy framework provisions
Federal Government of Somalia		
1.	Federal Government of Somalia Provisional Constitution of 2012: Article 26 (1,2): Property	<p>Every person has the right to own, use, enjoy, sell, and transfer property.</p> <p>The state may compulsorily acquire property only if doing so is in the public interest. Any person whose property has been acquired in the name of the public interest has the right to just compensation from the State as agreed by the parties or decided by a court.</p>
2.	Article 43: Land	<p>The land is Somalia’s primary resource and the basis of the people's livelihood. The land shall be held, used, and managed equitably, efficient, productive, and sustainable.</p> <p>The Federal Government shall develop a national land policy, which shall be subject to constant review. That policy shall ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equity in land allocation and the use of its resources. The guarantee of land ownership and registration. That land is utilized without causing harm to the land. That any land and property dispute is resolved promptly and satisfactorily for all. That the amount of land that a person or a company can own is specified. That the land and property market is regulated in a manner that prevents violations of the rights of small landowners; and That the Federal Member States may formulate land policies at their level. <p>No permit may be granted regarding the permanent use of any portion of the land, sea, or air of the territory of the Federal Republic of Somalia. The Federal Parliament shall enact a law regulating the size, timeline, and conditions of land use permits.</p> <p>The Federal Government shall regulate land policy and land control and use measures in consultation with the Federal Member States and other stakeholders.</p>
3.	Article 32. Right of Access to Information	<p>Every person has the right to access information held by the state.</p> <p>Every person has the right to access any information held by another person, which is required for the exercise or protection of any other just right.</p> <p>Federal Parliament shall enact a law to ensure the right of access to information. This provision is relevant for matters of stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.</p>
4.	Article 33. Just Administrative Decisions	<p>Every person has the right to administrative decisions that are lawful, reasonable, and conducted in a procedurally fair manner.</p> <p>This provision is relevant for fair administration concerning involuntary resettlement.</p>

No.	Articles/sections	Legal and policy framework provisions
5.	The Agricultural Land Law of 1975 ⁴	<p>Individuals desiring access to land were forced to register their holdings within six months of the law's passage.</p> <p>Landholders are permitted to register limited amounts of land as state leaseholds or concessions, with usufruct rights for up to fifty years, with the possibility of renewal.</p> <p>One concession can be obtained per individual/family for up to 30 hectares of irrigated land, 60 hectares of rain-fed land, and 100 hectares of banana plantations.</p> <p>The government can revoke a concession that exceeds size restrictions, is used for non-agricultural purposes, is not used productively, is unnecessarily fragmented, is transferred, or is not farmed for two successive years.</p> <p>The law does not recognize the customary rules and procedures of the indigenous institutions that still govern access to land, and weak legal enforcement results in disparities between statutory tenure and actual land use and allocation.</p>
Puntland		
1.	Article 96 -Protection of the Environment.	<p>Deforestation, erosion of (sea, air, and land) and the environmental pollution of the sea, air, and land charcoal exportation, trading of plants and firewood are prohibited.</p> <p>(4) The Constitution shall prohibit the urbanization of unsuitable lands.</p>
2.	Law No. 7- Laws of district councils of Puntland State of Somalia	As per the law, the districts generated taxes on land allocations, building, and rehabilitation permits.
Somaliland		
1.	Both Sharia law and customary law (<i>xeer</i>) contribute significantly to land governance, particularly in rural areas where the government's capacity to implement legislation is low.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sharia law is recognized in Article 5 of the Somaliland Constitution as the primary source of law but is mostly applied in domestic matters and issues of inheritance. Furthermore, Sharia law recognizes the applicability of state laws in matters of public interest and accommodates collective land rights and user rights. 2. The Constitution includes specific clauses on land – Article 43,44 on natural resources, and 45 on environment, which have since been supplemented by new laws. Consequently, there are, currently, a multitude of laws on land use and management with ambiguous and contradicting provisions, giving overlapping and competing mandates to different government institutions. Many of these laws envisage further regulations and decrees that have yet to be developed, thus limiting their implementation. 3. The fact that some previous laws have not been explicitly repealed also creates contradictions. Furthermore, because there is no clear demarcation between agricultural, pastoral and urban land, the domains of different ministries and state agencies overlap, creating further land management problems.

4 The law officially transferred control of all Somali land from traditional authorities to the Government of Somalia Democratic Republic.

No.	Articles/sections	Legal and policy framework provisions
2.	Somaliland does not have a single authoritative body empowered to manage and administer land across the country and across all classifications of land. What is currently in place is a multitude of ministries and institutions with mandates to lead on various land related issues.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Agriculture manages agricultural land while the Ministry of Rural Development and Environment oversees the management of pastoral lands in conjunction with the Ministries of Water, Mineral Resources and Livestock. 2. The Ministry of Rural Development and Environment is also tasked with the conservation of the environment. 3. The District and Regional Representatives of the Ministry of Public Works are responsible for urban land distribution, while the Ministry of Interior and the district courts are responsible for law enforcement and adjudication, respectively. 4. The conflicting roles and interests of line ministries constrain effective land management. 5. The lack of a clear institutional framework for land administration and management in Somaliland is a serious impediment to the country's development and is undermining sustainable land use. The existing fragmented and sometimes conflicting authorities need to be replaced by a single authority on land matters, that is a Ministry of Lands or a National Land Commission.
Galmudug, Southwest, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland		
These states have no additional or enforced land legislation		

Institutional Frameworks

90. Ministries responsible for the land at FGS and FMS have mandates to lead on various land-related matters, including policy and legislation development, land use planning, and land administration. However, most processes are at the embryonic stage, with Puntland ahead of the lot among the target FMSs. Districts in Puntland and other FMS's collect taxes on land and approve and provide building permits. Some have registries with basic land records to help in taxation.

3.4. The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework and Standards

91. The World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing sets out the Bank's requirements regarding projects it supports through Investment Project Financing. The Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) has ten (10) Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing (Table 3). The Bank believes that applying these standards will support Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and sustainably increase prosperity for the benefit of the environment and their citizens. Applicable ESS for the S-FSRP project is 8 out of 10.

Table 3: World Bank ESF – Applicable ESS

No	ESS	Relevance	Applicability
1	ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant	<p>The client will conduct environmental and social assessment of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that projects are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable. The environmental and social assessment will be proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project. It will inform the design of the project, and be used to identify mitigation measures and actions and to improve decision making under components 1 and 2 (https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards).</p> <p>Under this ESS1, it is also good practice to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment. • Assessing and Managing the Risks and Impacts of the Use of Security Personnel. • Gender. • Labor • Security issues in project FMS • Non-Discrimination and Disability • Non-Discrimination: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) /GBV/SEAH/P • Road Safety • Third Party Monitoring • Targeting/Inclusivity <p>Cultural resources/chance Finds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability and minority communities
2	ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions is also relevant in the project activities.	Relevant	<p>This ESS2 recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Borrowers can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions especially components 1, 2, 3, and 5. ESS 10 is also applicable (https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards). The S-FSRP will apply this standard in component 1, 2, 3 and 5.</p>

No	ESS	Relevance	Applicability
3	ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management.	Relevant	It recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, Subcounty, and global levels. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life cycle especially subcomponent 2.2 promotion of climate smart crop and livestock subsystems and also component 1 (https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards). Component 2 may be relevant to some extent in case of sensitive ecosystems, pollution in the markets under component 3 including e waste and component 1.
4	ESS4: Community Health and Safety	Relevant	Addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of Borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with attention to people who, because of their circumstances, may be vulnerable mainly component 1, 2, and 3 (https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards).
5	ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Relevant	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented. (https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards). S-FSRP is to operate in a landscape where land volatility/conflicts is high and therefore, investment of public goods and services will be well defined in the way the S-FSRP will be operationalized through due diligence in documentation. Components 1, 2 and 3 will be relevant and this ESS will be applicable.

No	ESS	Relevance	Applicability
6	ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevant	Recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development and it recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats, including forests, and the biodiversity they support. ESS6 also addresses sustainable management of primary production and harvesting of living natural resources and recognizes the need to consider the livelihood of project-affected parties including Indigenous Peoples, whose access to, or use of, biodiversity or living natural resources may be affected by a project in implementation of subcomponent 2.2, the large scale reforestation efforts, issues of GHGs as a result of livestock populations, build up of CO ₂ , and alien and evasive species out reforestation efforts (https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards). Component 2 mainly and 3 to some extent due to the digital and e-waste issues.
7	ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved	Not applicable	-
8	ESS8: Cultural Heritage	Relevant	Recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. ESS8 sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life-cycle component 1 especially if ground spraying is targeting places of traditional worship and subcomponent 2.3 in the assessment studies and ESS 10 will also be applicable (https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards). Components 2 and 3 are key and the chance Finds procedure will be applicable as
9	ESS 9	Not relevant	-
10	ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement	Relevant	recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the

No	ESS	Relevance	Applicability
	and Information Disclosure		environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation especially targeting for subcomponents 2.3, 2.2 and 2.1 (https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards).

92. Eight of the Bank’s ESSs are deemed applicable (Table 3). Compliance with these ESSs is required to, among others, to avoid, minimize, and mitigate the adverse effects of projects it is financing and to assure that the Project is eligible for World Bank support. To ensure total compliance with the World Bank ESS, the following documents have been prepared:

- i. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), including Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) Prevention and Response Plan;
- ii. Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP);
- iii. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF);
- iv. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP);
- v. Labor Management Procedures (LMP); and
- vi. Security Management Framework.

93. During implementation, subproject instruments will be developed and implemented including full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) should E&S impacts deemed significant, and site-specific ESMP (including social summary report), as well as Security Management Plan (SMP).

World Bank Group EHS Guidelines

94. WBG has guidelines for Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) that projects it finances are expected to comply with. The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are acceptable to the WBG, and that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology. The guidelines contain information on many crosscutting areas, potentially covering all sectors including environment (waste management, ambient air quality, noise, and water pollution); occupational health and safety; community health and safety; construction and decommissioning; among others. The relevant EHS guidelines are applicable to subprojects to be implemented under the Biyoole project. The information on the EHS can be found on this website.

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/our+approach/risk+management/ehsguidelines

3.5. Gaps between Federal Laws and Policies and World Bank ESF/ESSs

95. This section compares the different laws and policies of the FGS and FMSs, with the World Bank’s ESSs that are found relevant to the Project. Specifically addressed are consultation requirements, eligibility for compensation, valuation method, grievance redress mechanism, disclosure of information and the timing of compensation payments (See Table 4). For the S-FSRP3 project, the Bank's ESSs will take precedence over any of these other laws.

Table 4: Comparative Gap Analysis of Somali Laws/Policies and World Bank ESF/ESS⁵

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
ESS1 (“Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts”)				
EIA instruments	Range of instruments to satisfy the Bank include EIAs, regional or sectoral EAs, EMPs, etc.	Instruments for environmental assessment have not been delineated adequately at the FGS level, and are absent in the FMS.	EIAs not incorporated into Federal laws, and are weakly captured at State level in only Puntland (and Somaliland) Missing in all the other FMS.	ESMF to guide the borrower because ESS1 will prevail in the project.
Environmental impact screening	Screening procedures developed for projects involving sub-projects, as is likely to be the case in the Somalia education project.	There are no clear procedures for screening under the statutes of Somalia.	Screening procedures are absent in all the FMS save for Puntland and to some extent Somaliland.	ESMF to guide the borrower because ESS1 will prevail in the project.
Social impact screening	Screening procedures developed for projects involving sub-projects, as is likely to be the case in the Somalia education project.	There are no clear procedures for screening under the statutes of Somalia.	Screening procedures are absent in all the FMS.	ESMF to guide the borrower because ESS1 will prevail in the project.
Public consultations	The Bank requires the Borrower to initiate consultations with project-affected persons and other interested parties	Procedures for public consultations not explicitly stated.	Procedures for public consultations not explicitly stated.	The project SEP to guide the borrower because ESS10 will prevail in the project.
Monitoring of environmental and social data	Bank requires regular monitoring of environmental and social	There are no procedures provided in regulations in the country on the conduct of monitoring activities in the	There are no procedures provided in regulations in the country on the conduct of monitoring	ESMF to guide the borrower because ESS1 will prevail in the project.

⁵ FGS PCU will ensure proper sharing of this Gap Analysis with FMS PIUs for adoption and further application

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
	safeguards data to evaluate the success of mitigation and to foster corrective measures at the earliest possible juncture.	collection of environmental and social data.	activities in the collection of environmental and social data.	
Institutional arrangements	Requirement by the Bank for specific description of institutional arrangements and implementation schedule for monitoring and mitigation measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoAI as the project implementing partner. • Directorate of the Environment and Climate Change in the Office of the Prime Minister, to be responsible for oversight of environmental matters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoAI has capacity for technical implementation of project interventions but will require Safeguards support. • Directorate of the Environment in the Office of the Prime Minister may be responsible for coordinating institutional responses under this ESMF, but the institutional information is not available and its remit is unknown, as is the technical capacities. 	Respective NPCU and FMS PCUs to work with the respective ministries and agencies responsible for management of environmental and social matters for development projects as the focal points for administration of this ESMF.
ESS2 (“Labour and Working Conditions”)				

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
Management of different types of project workers	The Bank puts emphasis on the identification and characterization of different types of workers (project workers, direct workers, contracted workers, community workers, primary supply workers) to manage different types of labour risks.	Labour Code of Somalia (Law Number 65, adopted in 1972) is the specific labour law governing all aspects of labour and working conditions, which covers the contract of employment, terms and condition, remuneration, and OHS, trade unions and labour authorities. The provisions of the Labour Code apply to all employers and employees in all project municipalities. The Labour Code is applicable to all project workers of the Somalia education project.	The Labour Code is broadly consistent with the ESS2, while there is a significant gap in the enforcement aspect of the legislation. More details are presented in the LMP.	ESMF and the Labour Management Procedures (LMP) to guide the borrower because ESS2 will prevail in the project.
Labour standards	Several provisions made under ESS2 to safeguard the workers, promote safety at work and ensure that they have a viable means of communicating grievances and receiving redress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 24(5) stipulates that all workers, particularly women, have a special right of protection from sexual abuse, segregation and discrimination in the work place. • The Puntland Sexual Offences Act 2016 prohibits sexual harassment. • Article 14 prohibits Human trafficking: A person may not be subjected to slavery, servitude, trafficking or force labour offences. • Every labour law shall comply with gender equality. • Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia Article 14 stipulates that a person may not be subjected to slavery, 	<p>The new labour code, amending the code from 1972, has not been passed yet.</p> <p>The implementation of the existing articles in practice may not be very strong.</p>	<p>The Project will not allow any forced and child labour. It will hold all contractors liable to the implementation of the LMP and that ESS2 prevails in the project.</p> <p>The PIU will have overall responsibility to monitor the implementation of the LMP and thus ESS2.</p> <p>The Project will fully comply with WB ESS 2.</p>

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
		<p>servitude, trafficking, or forced labour for any purpose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Labour Code of 1972 stipulates that all contracts of employment must include: (a) the nature and duration of the contract; (b) the hours and place of work; (c) the remuneration payable to the worker; and (d) the procedure for suspension or termination of contract. Furthermore, all contracts must be submitted to the competent labour inspector for pre-approval. 		
ESS3 (“Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management”)				
Pollution prevention and management	This ESS requires the Borrower to undertake a health and safety risk assessment of any existing pollution which may affect communities, workers and the environment, especially in the school environment which will be the main arena for project implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no known national construction standards. No known national statutes in support of periodic environmental audits. No national pollution standards known at the time of developing this ESMF. 	There are no supporting legislative frameworks for pollution prevention and management.	ESMF to guide the borrower on pollution prevention and management and that ESS3 will prevail in the project.

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
Management of hazardous wastes	<p>The Bank requires the Borrower to undertake specific measures to manage both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. Specific emphasis is given in this ESS with respect to transportation and disposal, obtain chain of custody documentation to the final destination. Approved disposal sites are required for this ESS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known national legislation or policies on management of hazardous wastes. • Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia - Article 25 of the Constitution states that every Somali has the right to an environment that is not harmful to them, and to be protected from pollution and harmful materials. • Every Somali has a right to have a share of the natural resources of the country, whilst being protected from excessive and water panaging exploitation of natural resources. • Article 45 states that the Government shall give priority to the protection, conservation, and preservation of the environment against anything that may cause harm to natural biodiversity and the ecosystem. • All people have a duty to safeguards and enhance the environment and participate in the development, execution, management, conservation and protection of the natural resources and the environment. 	There are no approved hazardous waste disposal sites in Somalia.	ESMF to guide the borrower on the management of both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes including the fact that ESS3 prevails in the project..
ESS4 (“Community Health and Safety”)				

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
Health of community members	The ESS anticipates that the project will put measures in place to anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life-cycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances. Further, it provides for the avoidance or minimization of community exposure to project-related traffic and road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Somali Penal Code of 1962. The Code criminalizes rape and other forms of sexual violence as well as forced prostitution. • Articles 398-9 provide that ‘carnal intercourse’ and ‘acts of lust omitted with violence’ are punishable with 5-15 years and 1-5 years of imprisonment. Abduction for the purpose of lust or marriage is prohibited under Art 401. • Article 39(i) makes abuse of power in the commission of a crime an aggravating circumstance and Article 33 provides that when a superior officer orders the commission of an offence both the perpetrator and his superior will be liable. 	<p>The Somali Penal Code of 1962 fails to protect survivors and prosecute perpetrators for GBV/SEAH/SEA crimes.</p> <p>The crimes under Articles 398-9 are too narrowly defined to satisfy international law standards of protection from sexual and GBV/SEAH.</p> <p>Furthermore, in practice however it has been documented that women complaining about a rape may find themselves trapped by the Article 426 prohibition against adultery that makes no exception for the case of rape. In practice provisions under Art 39(i) offer little more than theoretical protection.</p>	The LMP, SEP and the GBV Protection and Response Plan developed for this project will guide the reduction of harm to communities affected by the project including ESS2, ESS10, ESS4, and ESS1.

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
Security personnel	<p>ESS4 states that when the Borrower retains security personnel to safeguard workers and property, it will assess the risks posed by these security arrangements to those within and outside the project sites.</p> <p>The Borrower will not sanction any use of force by direct or contracted workers in providing security except when used for preventive and defensive purposes in proportion to the nature and extent of the threat.</p>	<p>District police will likely provide security services in the implementation of the Somalia education project. The civil servants in Somalia are governed by Provisional Constitutions and Civil Service Law (Law Number 11). However, there are no security protocols guiding their deployment, and there is possibility of violence meted out on civilians or workers or even the possibility of rent-seeking.</p>	<p>While the security protocols guiding the deployment and use of force are broadly unknown, the project will coordinate with the law enforcement authorities in each municipality to manage associated risks.</p>	<p>The project to be guided by the ESMF and relevant provisions of ESS4 on the deployment of security personnel to construction sites where security risks are deemed 'high'.</p> <p>The project will also develop and implement a Security Management Plan (SMP).</p>
ESS5 (“Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement”)				
Physical and economic displacement	<p>ESS5 covers the involuntary taking of land, resulting in loss of shelter or loss of assets: a hierarchy has been provided that seeks to minimize losses to affected persons. It forbids forced evictions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia, Article 26 states that every person has the right to own, use, enjoy, sell and transfer property 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.⁶ Formal legal frameworks now exist alongside customary land management. 	<p>There is a lack of detailed legislation governing land use and ownership. Evictions are reported to be commonplace in Somalia.</p> <p>There are no functional national or state policies guiding involuntary resettlement of persons that may be affected by the project. More details are provided in the RPF.</p>	<p>RPF to guide the borrower and ESS5 because it prevails in the project.</p>

⁶ 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>

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State may compulsorily acquire property only if doing so is in the public interest. Any person whose property has been acquired in the name of the public interest has the right to just compensation from the State as agreed by the parties or decided by a court. Compensation is provided only for occupants of temporary structures. Affected persons are to be settled in suitable land and their eviction and settlement costs be paid for by the local government. Provisional Constitution of Somalia (Article 43) calls for consultation between the Mayor and the Planning Committee prior to the expropriation of private land. 		
ESS6 (“Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources”)				
Biodiversity restoration	In accordance with the mitigation hierarchy provided in ESS1 and with the requirements of this ESS, Borrower is required to ensure that biodiversity expertise is utilized to develop and implement a Biodiversity Management Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somalia has developed National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which calls for action to be taken to manage the 40+ identified biodiversity hotspots. 	However, no draft management plan is provided in Somalia’s NBSAP.	The project to be guided by the ESMF and relevant provisions of ESS6 on biodiversity restoration where the project interfaces with biodiversity and other environmentally sensitive areas.
ESS8 (“Cultural Heritage”)				
Management of risks on tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including	This ESS requires the Borrower to manage risks on tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including	No information is available at hand on how the FGS intends to manage cultural heritage.	There are no explicit laws or regulations known to be delineating sites as places of cultural importance.	ESMF to guide the Borrower and ESS8.

Scope	Bank Standard	Government of Somalia policies, regulations	Gaps identified	Gap-filling measures
legal protection to cultural heritage sites	identification of the presence of all listed legally protected cultural heritage areas affected by the project.			
ESS10 (“Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure”)				
Meaningful engagement of stakeholders in the project activities from planning to implementation levels	The World Bank anticipates that the project will establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties. Further, the project will promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life-cycle on issues that could potentially affect them. The project affected persons should be provided with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.	Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia: Article 32 stipulated that every person has the right of access to information held by the State. The Federal Parliament shall enact a law to ensure the right of access to information.	The law on the right of access to information currently only exists as a draft	The Project will implement stakeholder consultations throughout the lifetime of the project, as per the SEP and ESS10. The NPCU will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address concerns from project affected persons.

3.6. Applicable International Conventions and Agreements

96. There are several international treaties, agreements and conventions that have been signed or ratified by Somalia, which are relevant for the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project. These conventions and agreements are aimed at halting environmental degradation and improving the sustainable use of natural resources, climate change adaptation and mitigation, labor management, among others. Among the relevant conventions that Somalia is a signatory are the:

- i. African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources adopted in 2003 and entered into force on 2016.
- ii. The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) 1996;
- iii. Agreement for the Establishment of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Agency. The Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia has signed the Treaty and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) to work together towards helping the country better prepare, plan and respond to extreme weather events and natural disasters.
- iv. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- v. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.
- vi. Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden Environment.
- vii. Protocol concerning regional cooperation in Combating Pollution by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency; viii. Somalia ratified both the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Convention on Biodiversity in 2009;
- viii. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 – 2030);
- ix. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2010;
- x. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in 2010;
- xi. African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention) 2009; xiii. In February 2021 Somalia's ratified Convention 190 and six other International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions, to improve labor standards, and will promote gender equality at the workplace and will prohibit sexual and gender-based violence which is adversely affecting women and girls. The Convention will also assist unions in their campaigns for the introduction of a sexual offences bill in the federal parliament;
- xii. Convention 144 on tripartite consultation will promote better industrial relations and improve stakeholder relations with government, employers, and trade unions;
- xiii. Further, Conventions 187 and 155 on health and safety and protect workers' rights and will help to end unsafe working conditions and improve workers well-being; and
- xiv. Conventions 97 on migration for employment, Convention 143 on migrant workers and Convention 181 on private employment agencies seek to address the abuse and exploitation faced by Somali migrant workers abroad. by providing legal protection.

CHAPTER 4 – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

97. This chapter provides a broad overview of the biophysical and social-economic baseline of Somalia. It is not clear at the time of developing this ESMF as to the specific locations of the proposed project interventions, especially for components 1, 2 and 3 which is a community driven development (CDD) component. However, all the sites will be in selected project areas of Somalia. Current environmental and socio-economic conditions will provide, in many cases, a basis for predicting impacts of the subprojects.

4.1. Environmental Baseline

Somalia's location and size

98. Somalia is Africa's easternmost country, has a land area of 637,540 km², and occupies the tip of a region commonly referred to as the Greater Horn of Africa that also includes Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti. It is bordered by Kenya to the Southwest, Ethiopia to the North and Northwest, Djibouti to the North West, and Gulf of Eden to North. Somalia has the longest coastline in Africa of over 3,333 km, which ranges from the Gulf of Aden in the north to the Indian Ocean in the east and south. The country stretches for almost 1,550 km from north to south between latitudes 120 N and 10S, and 1,095 km from west to east between longitudes 410 and 510 E.

Climate and Physical Environment

99. Somalia's terrain consists mainly of arid and semi-arid plateaus, plains, and highlands. Most of the country is flat, rising in the southern and central regions to a few hundred meters above sea level near the Ethiopian border. Somalia's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) make up more than 80 percent of the country's landmass and are characteristically prone to extreme weather conditions including high mean surface temperatures, periods of extended drought, highly erratic rainfall and strong winds (UNDP/ICPAC, 2013).

100. The Northern region of Somalia has the Gulf of Eden and ends at Cape Gardafui. The Southern part of the country hosts two permanent rivers (Juba and Shabelle) which support the country's agricultural areas, and supplies water to the largest city, Mogadishu, in addition to approximately 40 percent of the total population - loosely estimated to be about 10 million (World Bank 2013).

101. Approximately 50 percent of Somalia's land area can be considered permanent pastureland (UNEP, 2010), while 13 percent is suitable for cultivation. Much of the country is arid and semi-desert making it relatively unproductive for agriculture, with nomadic pastoralism a prevailing livelihood among rural communities. Vegetation is dry deciduous bushland and thicket, comprised largely of *Acacia* and *Commiphora* species. Closed forest cover occupies only about 2.4 percent of the country. However, when the *Juniperus* forests and evergreen tracts in the mountains in the north are included, the total forest coverage amounts to around 14 percent (90,000 km²) of the land. The mist forests of the Golis Mountains in the north of the country are important centers of biological diversity and species endemism (UNDP, 2010).

102. Tropical floodplain forest that once existed along the Shabelle River has been cleared for smallholder agriculture, including sugar and banana plantations. Important native forest exports include frankincense, myrrh, gum Arabic and yicib nuts. In 1985 Somalia was the world's largest source of incense and produced over 2,000 tons. Despite its harsh physical environment, Somalia is home to some 3,028 species of higher plants, of which 17 are known to be threatened. Somalia is considered a center of floral endemism and of the known species, 700 (17 per cent) are endemic. Overgrazing and charcoal production have had a profound impact on species composition, ground cover and the structure of vegetation (UNDP, 2010).

103. With the longest coastline in Africa (3025 km) a few well developed reefs exist directly off the Somalia coast. Most prominent is the Bajuni reef, a 125 km long coral reef chain of several small islands, islets and rocks. The southern Somali coast, with that of Kenya and Tanzania, also forms part of the Somali current large marine ecosystem, encompassing 700,000 km², and extending 800 km between Dar es Salaam and Ras Hafun. Abundant biomass develops here and the ocean shelf has a wide variety of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass meadows, beaches and estuaries (UNDP/ICPAC, 2013).

104. All the five proposed project States share similar characteristics, climate-wise with minimal variations. There is generally warm and arid climate across most parts of the five States, though precipitation and the wind can be highly variable in places at certain times of the year (on account of proximity to the equator). the Somali climate is typically hot and semiarid to arid, with two annual rainy seasons (*Gu*, which spans from April to June, and *Deyr*, which takes place from October to November).

105. Annual Potential Evapotranspiration (PET) is high, exceeding 2,000 mm in the northern basins and can be as high as 3,000 mm in the Gulf of Aden. Over the dry period, the vegetation is sustained mainly through the shallow aquifers found along the dry riverbeds (*tog* or *wadis*) across the country. Fertile flood plains and continuous recharge from the Juba and Shabelle Rivers, both originating from Ethiopian highlands, also provide sustained development growth along the riverine areas.

106. The country has an average annual rainfall of about 250 mm. There are variations in spatial distributions of rainfall, with about 500 mm recorded annually in the northern highlands and between 300 and 500 mm in the southern regions. The coastal plains register only between 50 and 150 mm. A few small areas along the coastal strip of Somalia are classified as sub-humid. Rainfall in Somalia has great spatial and temporal variability. Seasonal rainfall is dominated by the north and south movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), delineated into four seasons:

- i. ***Jiilaal***: dry season is from December to March. The north-east monsoon is in dominance and conditions are generally dry and hot. The northern parts of the country experience some cool and dry air during this season while the central and southern parts experience very hot conditions.
- ii. ***Gu***: rainy season is from April to June. Relatively wet and hot conditions prevail, with *Gu* considered as the major rainy season in the country. The southern regions receive more rains than the north. Occasionally the *Gu* season extends into June or July because of the Haggai rains, which are produced by the onset of moist onshore winds.
- iii. ***Xagga***: dry season is from July to September. The South-west monsoon dominates, bringing relatively cool conditions, with showers along the coast but dry inland.
- iv. ***Deyr***: rainy season is from October to November. The rainfall received at this time is less than that of the *Gu* rainy season.

Water Resources and Access

107. Somalia is a generally dry and arid country, with poor rainfall. Therefore, the unavailability of water is one of the most pressing problems in the country. The country has only two permanent rivers, the Jubba and the Shabelle, both of which begin in the Ethiopian highlands and flow southwards. Much of the catchments of the two main rivers (estimated to be more than 65%) also lie outside the country, in the Ethiopian highlands. It has nine major water basins namely: The Gulf of Aden, Darror, Tug Der/Nugal, Ogaden, Shabelle, Juba, Lag Dera, Lag Badana, and the Central Coastal Basin. The Juba and Shabelle rivers are very important in Somalia and have been described as the breadbasket of Somalia (Jama & Mourad, 2019). These two rivers are transboundary in nature with approximately 90 percent of Juba and Shabelle rivers originating from Ethiopia, and some from Kenya making them vulnerable to upstream water demands (FAO, SWALIM, 2020). Somalia's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) has identified water resources as one of the most vulnerable sectors to climate change.

108. Due to the scarcity of significant surface water resources, the country's population, especially in the northern regions of the country (Puntland and Somaliland), to a large degree depends on ground water resources (especially berkads, hand-dug shallow wells, springs, and boreholes) for domestic water supply, livestock and small-scale irrigation. However, many of these water sources are unprotected, poorly managed and are prone to pollution, such as microbiological contamination, for instance, the hand-dug shallow wells, which are most water resources in Somalia. A 2012 FAO-SWALIM study noted that out of 1,037 water sources in Somalia at that time, 595 (or 57%) were hand-dug shallow wells. They are typically located within settlements where the water quality is often polluted due to nearby latrines placed up gradient of the water sources. It is important to note too that many ground water sources in the country have salinity levels above 2,000 μ S/cm, which is above the required standard for drinking water (Global Spatial Data Infrastructure Association, 2018).

109. Due to the shortage of reliable water sources, water prices in Somalia are one of the highest in Africa (up to \$10 per cubic meter), making it difficult for the most poor and vulnerable households to access safe water. Water scarcity has also led to high mortality rates amongst livestock and failed crop production, essential elements of household survival in Somalia. Many households, usually women and girls, walk long distances to access water, increasing their exposure to risks of sexual and gender-based violence. As a result, only slightly more than 26 percent of Somalis have access to safe drinking water. The situation is especially dire in the southern areas of the country, where only two in every ten people have access to clean drinking water (FAO, 2018). The African Development Bank estimates the population with access to sanitation at only 24 percent (one of the lowest proportions in the world). Waterborne diseases are common and typically severe in the country. UNICEF identifies waterborne diseases as being responsible for the deaths of nearly a quarter of all children under five. Unavailability of water and attendant health problems are also strongly correlated with child malnutrition, leading to both wasting and stunting. Coupled with droughts (and the periodic flooding episodes), this contributes to higher mortality levels.

Soil and Water Conservation

110. The conservation of water and soil can go a long way to increase the resilience of the rural economy in drylands by restoring and conserving soil organic carbon (SOC) and harvesting rainwater. Opportunities exist to enhance rural communities' access to water across Somalia's drylands by deploying low-cost, small-scale water harvesting and storage technologies. Stone bunds, terraces, and half-moons reduce runoff and erosion, promote infiltration, reduce evaporation losses, contribute towards restoring soil carbon sequestration capacity, and increase water storage in the soil. Water harvesting and storage in drylands can also be increased through sand water pans, subsurface water pans, and infiltration galleries. All these technologies contribute to improve the adaptive capacity of drylands by helping sustain vegetation biomass during drought periods (Ryan and Elsner, 2016). Increased water availability supported by improved vegetation biomass and soil management means better potential to support agricultural activities and food production, and thus increased resilience to climate change and other risks, as well as increasing soil carbon stocks. Increasing water catchment in the drylands has the potential to protect water from high evapotranspiration while supplying water for domestic, livestock and agricultural consumption.

Biodiversity and Protected Areas

111. Only 0.8 percent of the Somalis area is under some form of protection (2000). 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 are important to address, although *Prosopis* could be used to substitute endemic trees for charcoal production (FGS NAPA 2013, p.14).

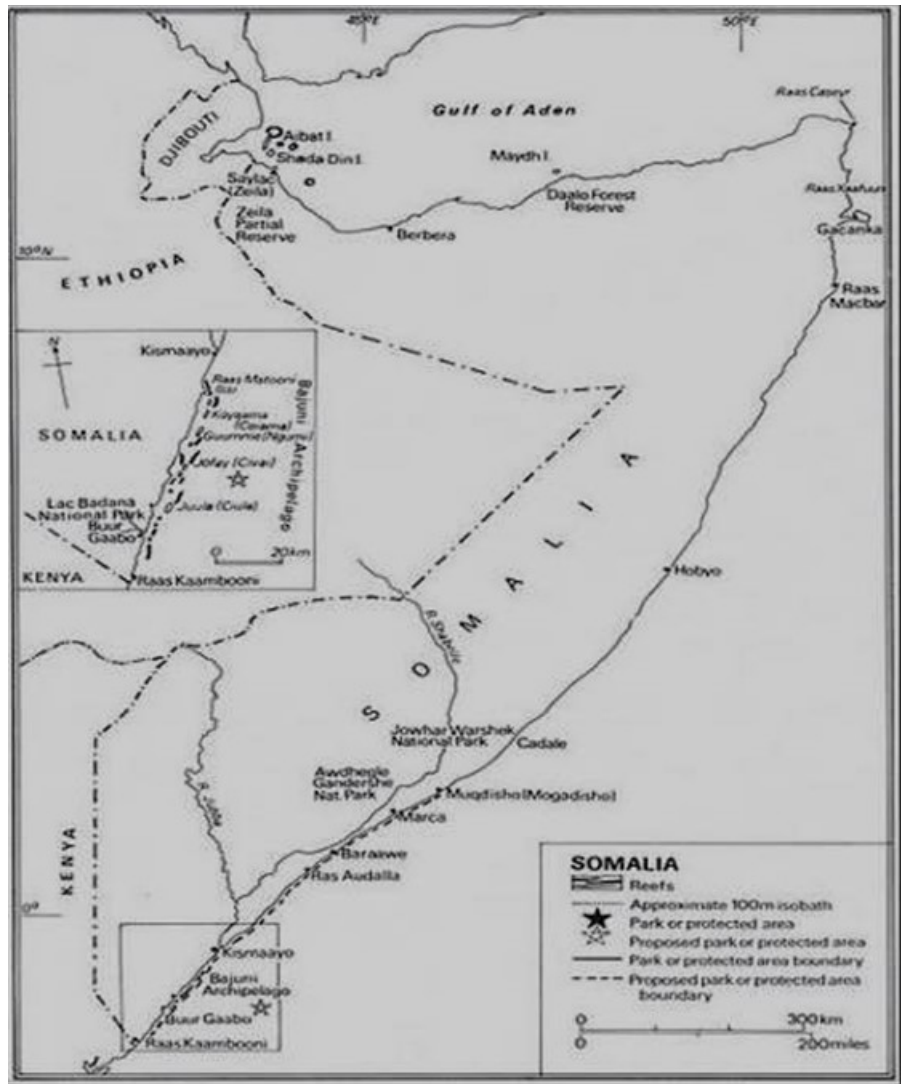


Figure 2: Map showing Somalia's ecological parks, coral reefs and protected areas

112. Given the richness of its biodiversity and the large number of endemic species, Somalia is part of two biodiversity hotspots. The first is the Horn of Africa biodiversity hotspot which includes the central and northern parts of Somalia. The second hotspot, more relevant to the current report, is the East African Coastal Forest Biodiversity Hotspot. The coastal forests of southern Somalia form the northern tip of the East African Coastal Forest Biodiversity Hotspot, one of the 35 global biodiversity hotspots recognized by Conservation International. This biodiversity hotspot, which extends from southern Somalia to northern Mozambique, hosts 1750 endemic plant species. The dryland forests and savannas of this biodiversity hotspot host the entire world population of the Hirola or Hunter's Hartebeest (*Beatragus hunteri*). The Hirola is an endemic antelope species, which is the only remaining representative of the once more widespread and species rich genus of *Beatragus*.

113. There are risks of losing the unique flora and fauna due to overexploitation, overgrazing and loss of the natural habitats. A decade of lawlessness and recurrent civil war have deepened inequalities and forced the local people to overexploit the natural environment and biodiversity indiscriminately for their survival. They have engaged in activities such as deforestation and overgrazing.⁷

Ecosystems

114. Somalia's environmental complement, especially the vegetation resources, offers contrasting experiences, and this is due to the spatial and temporal precipitation distributions. There are four main eco-regions in Somalia, whose distribution is determined by the spatial and temporal distribution of the two annual rainfall seasons:

- i. The dominant xeric grasslands and shrub-lands (accounting for 74 % of the country's landmass);
- ii. Somali montane xeric woodlands (14 %);
- iii. East African mangroves (11 %), and coastal forest mosaic (11 %); and
- iv. Farms in the south-central region, urban centers and other settlements account for the remaining 1% of dry landmass.

115. *Forests and Woodlands:* The vegetation in Somalia is predominantly dry deciduous bushland and thicket dominated by species of *Acacia* and *Commiphora*, with semi-desert grasslands and deciduous shrub land in the north and along much of the coast. Forest growth in general is limited due to poor soil and low rainfall. Closed forest cover occupies only about 2.4 per cent of the country (IUCN, 1992) but, if the juniperus forests and evergreen tracts in the mountains in the north are included, the total forest coverage would probably amount to around 14 per cent (90,000 km²) of the land.

116. *Land Degradation:* Over the past two decades, land degradation, deforestation and desertification have rapidly accelerated; the Lower Juba area was estimated to have lost 50 per cent of its forest cover between 1993 and 2014. Even with current temperatures, the flora in Somalia is strained to such an extent that it is often unable to rehabilitate itself.⁸

Current and Projected Climate Change and Variability

117. Current climate variability for Somalia is that amount of rainfall received across varies dramatically in time and space, from drought periods to erratic periods of intense downpours and flooding. The prominent observation from analysis of weather station rainfall data, across all regions and seasons in Somalia, is a high inter-annual and inter-seasonal variation. Rainfall is shown to vary between the range of 57 mm and 660 mm at one weather station in central Somalia during a 20-year observation period (UNDP/ICPAC, 2013).

118. Since the 1960s, Somalia has experienced at least one major climate extreme event in each decade (Balint et al 2011). Major floods that have been experienced since 1960 include 1961, 1977, 1981, 1997, 1998, 2005, 2006 and 2009. Major drought events were experienced in 1969, 1976, 1984, 1987, 1999, 2001, 2004 and 2010. In the past decade (2001 to 2010), the country has been alternating from drought to floods within the years (FAO

⁷ <http://apps.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/WP16174.pdf>

⁸ Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 'The Juba and Shabelle rivers and their importance to Somalia', 2016.

SWALIM, 2012). The observed pattern (IPCC 2007, 2012) shows increasing variability in rainfall for Somalia suggesting an increase in the frequency and severity of future droughts and flash flood events. Figure 3 shows mean temperature and rains between 1991- 2020.

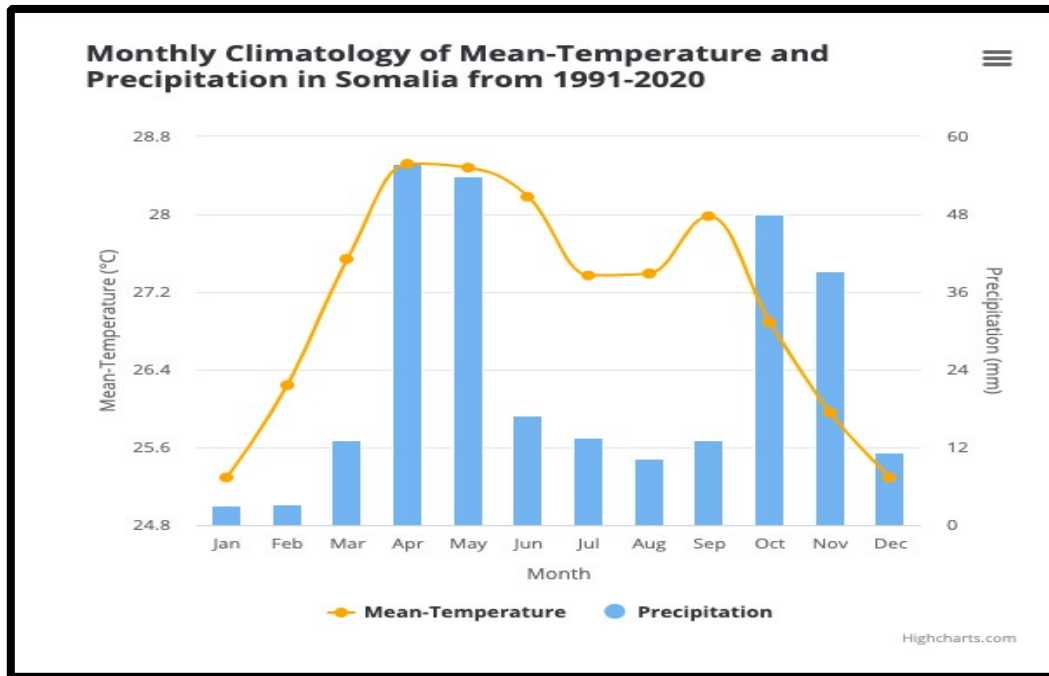


Figure 3: Monthly Climatology of mean temperature and precipitation in Somalia from 1991-2020

Source: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/somalia>

119. Somalia is vulnerable to several natural hazards, including drought and floods, and is projected to be at even greater risk in the future due to climate change. The climate is mainly arid to semi-arid, and Somalia has one of the highest inter-annual variations of rainfall in Africa. It is this variability that influences pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems. Notably, elder, pastoralist and agropastoralist communities surveyed in 2013 expressed that predicting seasons has become harder (Eklöw, K. and Krampe, F. 2019). The country is prone to recurring droughts, having experienced 14 since the 1960s, at least one every four years, which have caused severe food insecurity. Historical trends show droughts occurring regularly at intervals of two or three years in the deyr season and eight or 10 years in consecutive deyr and gu seasons, not only extending seasonal hardships, but also contributing to land degradation, which severely reduces agricultural production. Flood hazard risks are particularly high in areas in the South West of the country, where a large proportion of the land is cropped, whereas parts of the southwest, middle and north west of the country are estimated to be the most drought-prone (Climate Portal).⁹ River flood hazards are high in Gedo, Jubba Hoose, Jubba Dhexe, Shabelle Hoose, Hiran, Shabelle Dhexe, and Mudug; urban flood hazards are high in Gedo, Hiran, and Mudug.¹⁰ Most coastal districts of Somalia have a high hazard level for coastal flooding. In addition, the three northernmost districts of Bari face high hazard levels with respect to landslides, and extreme heat (resulting in heat stress with prolonged exposure) is a high hazard level in many

⁹ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/somalia/vulnerability>

¹⁰ 'High' hazard level means that potentially damaging and life-threatening river floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years. <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/226-somalia/FL> [accessed 1 March 2022]

parts of the country. Between 2000 and 2015 the total degraded land represented 26 percent of the total land area of Somalia.¹¹ In addition, deforestation from charcoal production, compounded with more erratic flash floods, cause major loss of life and standing crops.¹⁰ There is an alarming trend in Somalia's vulnerability to natural disasters. From 1934 to 2000 there were 32 disasters in 84 years, while from 2000 to 2017 there were 17 disasters in 17 years.

120. The fourth IPCC assessment report (IPCC, 2007) and the latest fifth IPCC (IPCC, 2014) show changes in extreme temperatures across the Greater Horn of Africa region have been observed over the last 50 years. An analysis of global data from 1901-2005 shows temperatures have increased 1.0°C in a century. Projections for Somalia are that the mean annual temperatures are projected to increase by around 3°C across all areas of Somalia by the end of the century. Precipitation projections indicate a general increase in annual rainfall by the end of the century with increase in variability, extreme precipitation and frequent low precipitation leading to increased droughts.

Pastoralism

121. Pastoralism is the extensive production of livestock in rangeland environments. It takes many forms, but its principal defining features are livestock mobility and the communal management of natural resources. These are regulated by sophisticated governance systems within pastoral societies¹². The primary policy challenge is how to protect and promote mobility and support the customary institutions which underpin pastoralism in a society which is otherwise pastoral against others who are tending to sedentary and tending towards more individualized modes of organization and production.

Climate Change Impacts in the Water Sector

122. Climate change will affect water sector in many ways. Seasonal variability will affect supply and demand, and planning. It will present operational challenges when planning for the water resources including during emergencies and disasters. High temperatures result to loss through evapotranspiration. Increase in demographics will also increase demand which results into resource-based conflict which is already rampant in Somalia. Increase in extreme events, such as heavy rains/floods and prolonged drought will have significant impacts on infrastructure and endanger life and property through direct physical effects and potentially through water quality issues. Drought will result to reduced productivity and livelihoods and food security.

Hydrology

123. Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) are characterized by low and erratic rainfall, periodic droughts, irregular agricultural productivity, and high-water scarcity. The hydrology of ASALs influences water security, environmental sustainability and agricultural production and availability of aqua life and energy resources. The influences are pronounced in the tropical environments where land degradation threatens the livelihoods of poor communities, minority communities, and the vulnerable groups.

4.2. Socio-economic Baseline

124. According to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the UN Population Estimation Survey, Somalia's current population is projected to be around 16 million. The population is predominantly young with 75% of it estimated to be under the age of 30, and almost 50% under the age of 15. Somalia is also rapidly urbanizing

¹¹ UNCCD (2020). National voluntary LDN Targets Somalia. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/2020-10/Somalia_LDN%20Country%20Commitments.pdf (accessed 13.1.22) ¹⁰ <https://worldbankgroup.sharepoint.com/sites/Climate/Pages/CountryBriefs/Somalia.aspx>

¹² WISP, 2008: Policies that Work for Pastoral Environments

and, according to the 2017-2018 Somalia High Frequency Survey, 40% of the population reside in urban areas, while nomadic pastoralists make up 2%, and agro-pastoralist communities, 23% of the population.

Displacement

125. Somalia has more than 2.6 million internally displaced persons who continue to face serious risks of marginalization, forced eviction and exclusion. Drought conditions, conflict and other climatic shocks are contributing to already pronounced rates of acute and protracted displacement. Protracted conflict and frequent natural disasters have also contributed to sustained poverty. About 69% per cent of Somalis live below the poverty line; most of the population, especially the youth, are unemployed.

126. Clans and clannism determine one's origin, social standing and access to territory, property, and to a large extent, power at the societal, economic, and state levels. Clannism has been a source of conflict, but clan elders help conflict mediation and clan-based customary laws used for negotiated settlement and clan-based blood-payment serve as a deterrent to armed violence. The most famous is the clan-based power-sharing model of the 4.5 formula that gives equal quota to the four "major" clans, and a half-point to a cluster of "minority" clans/groups.

Minority Groups

127. Minority groups exist (ethnic minorities such as Bantu, Bajuni, Benadiri, RerXamar, Bravanese; or occupational groups such as Midgan/Gaboye, Tumul, Yibir, Galgala) that are estimated to represent up to 1/3 of the Somalia population. They are generally excluded from political participation, have limited access to justice, are denied multiple rights and are disproportionately affected by natural hazards and conflicts. S-FSRP will put emphasis on inclusivity and participation of these minority communities in the shared equity, leadership, and other project economic benefits; sometimes employing principles of affirmative action.

Gender Inequality

128. In Federal Republic of Somalia, men tend to have better access to economic and education facilities thus better social and economic outcomes than women but surprisingly not translated in the life expectancy (Males 54 years; Females 59.2 years). Women have less access to resources, social and economic opportunities such as asset ownership, education, and employment, etc (USAID, 2012). Gender inequality is exacerbated by the intersectionality with other axes including poverty, class, stratum, race, female genital mutilation, child marriage, maternal mortality rates, lack of access to fundamental tools for success, such as education, health care, credit, ethnicity, religion belief, physical disability, marriage status, age, sexual orientation, social identity and so on. Women with multiple disadvantages are even more marginalized in the development process. According to the World Development Report, gender equality matters not only in its own right, but it is also a form of "smart economics" as it enhances economic efficiency (World Bank, 2011). Somalia FSRP investment initiatives may have differential effects on men and women due to gender differences arising from the different gender roles and responsibilities; but the project management will be expected to minimize this differential through strategies and mechanisms that bridge the gap (sensitization, capacity building, excursions, exhibitions, discussions, and reviews). Information on gender dynamics and use/application is critical for sustainable development, and therefore, it is critical for this project to mainstream gender aspects in all the project investments including membership which should be by gender (women, men, and youth).

Child Labor

129. In relation to child labor and trafficking, in Somali culture, girls and boys are expected to take part in household chores from around the age of five years, especially in rural areas. The distribution of such tasks is highly gendered and the burden skewed towards girls. The Project will strive to bridge this gap through sensitization and capacity building.

Conflicts/Security

130. Land conflicts in Somalia have risen to be one of the key issues of instability due partly to a complex situation of land tenure and overlapping claims. The Provisional Constitution defines land as public property meaning formal legal frameworks now exist alongside customary land management. Due to insecure land tenure arrangements in IDP settlements, it is often difficult for IDPs to secure their land rights, with large numbers of IDPs evicted from both public and private land, making them more vulnerable.

131. The conflict is essentially one for control over power and resources, notably land as mentioned above, where clan identity has been manipulated overtime for political and economic ends. Over time the conflict has become increasingly influenced by both regional rivalries and international politics. This scenario has given birth to inclusivity concerns in governance processes implying that all people including the poor, physically challenged persons, women, ethnic and religious minorities, minority communities and the indigenous peoples, and other disadvantaged groups, have their rights of participation in development activities curtailed. This project will make efforts have the right to participate meaningfully in governance processes restored through inclusivity and fair targeting and thus, influence decisions that affect this set of the society. Somalia FSRP has developed a SMP and will implement this Security Management Plan (SMP) to ensure that the project activities are implemented in a safe environment and also the activities do not trigger insecurity to the community, including their health and safety, and also in matters relating to GBV and SEA/SH; and that the project personnel are not exposed to potential security risks in the course of their work.

Vulnerability and Social Inclusion

132. Some minority and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups otherwise known as the 0.5 groups, such as the Aweer/Boni and Eyle, and Bantu/Jareer groups, exist. Under ESS1 the project will give special consideration to these vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. In addition to the three, other groups on economic and social vulnerabilities will also be considered including -

- i. Internally Displaced Persons;
- ii. Those who live in remote rural areas or areas characterized by violence that are bereft of social services and amenities;
- iii. Nomadic pastoralist communities;
- iv. People Living with Disabilities;
- v. Widows and female heads of households; and
- vi. Youth.

133. The inclusion plan in the SEP outlines how the project will include these groups in consultations throughout the project lifecycle in order that they can input into the design, and not be excluded from project benefits.

134. Inclusive community consultations and management structures are critical to the achievement of the inclusion plan. The primary objectives will be to:

- i. Understand the operational structures in the respective communities;
- ii. Seek their input/feedback to avoid or minimize the potential adverse impacts associated with the planned interventions;
- iii. Identify culturally appropriate impact mitigation measures; and
- iv. Assess and adopt economic opportunities, which the PCU could promote to complement the measures required to mitigate the adverse impacts.

135. Although the selection of the areas for subprojects need to be based on technical considerations and need, given that there are likely to be many potential areas, equity and inclusivity will be considered in the subproject selection criteria as outlined in the PAD and the POM, especially as areas with IDPs or minority groups (0.5 groups) may otherwise be overlooked due to clannism and elite capture.

Stakeholders Engagement

136. Open and transparent engagement among Project stakeholders improves environmental and social sustainability, acceptance, and makes a significant contribution to successful achievement of the project development objective (PDO). Somalia FSRP SEP has been prepared to handle issues of stakeholder engagement.

Information Disclosure

137. Information to be disclosed to participants will include (i) the purpose and nature/type of the activities to be implemented, (ii) when the activity will be executed (day, and target hours), (iii) duration of proposed activity, (iv) intensity of the activity, and (v) potential risks and impacts of the activity to local communities, targets and non-targets including fauna and flora, ecosystems, and mitigation measures. Also, disclosure of information will include how stakeholders will participate by developing meeting schedules, venues, and procedure for receiving and addressing grievances. For the vulnerable groups' and the minority communities' information will be made available to the affected vulnerable groups and the minority communities in an appropriate form, language, and manner. Information will be disclosed through public consultation and made available in TV, radio, email, phone, brochures, leaflets, or booklets, using Somali language, Arabic, and English language. Summaries of the Stakeholders Engagement Plan will be made available in hard copies and in Federal language at Federal, Federal Member States (FMS), District and Village level where Village Development Committees will be located. Electronic versions will be available on the official website of MoA&I, the MoLF&R, and the World Bank External website.

S-FSRP Targeting Mechanism

138. Targeting is a process that spans the life of aid operation, not just the initial phases of identifying beneficiaries; finding the right balance between inclusion, and exclusion errors, opportunity costs, and project costs is a complex task. S-FSRP will establish basic principles to guide decision-making in a range of emergency situations, drawing on the decades of experience in Somalia and its partners in targeting including FAO and ICRC and the WFP during emergency interventions (Targeting in Emergencies | World Food Programme, n.d.). Targeting, or identifying food insecure communities, vulnerable groups, poor communities, and the minority communities; and reaching households and individuals with assistance, will be the central element of all S-FSRP interventions to avoid discrimination.

Labor Issues

139. Environment and Social Standard 2 (ESS2) of the World Bank recognize the importance of employment creation and income generation in pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. The Project will promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy conditions.

Labor and Working Conditions

140. The main objective of Labor and Working Conditions (LWC) is to promote sound workers management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in a project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions. The specific objectives are as follows: i) To promote safety and health at work, ii) To promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of project workers, iii) To protect project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children (of working age, in accordance with ESS 2) and migrant workers, contracted workers, community workers and primary supply workers as appropriate, iv) To prevent the use of all forms of forced labor and child labour, v) To support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national law, and vi) To provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns. The project has prepared Labor Management Procedures manual (LMP).

Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation /Abuse Harassment (GBV/SEAH)

141. In recent years, for example, 2020 has been a year that witnessed an increase in incidents of gender-based violence against women and girls due to the restrictions imposed by the Government due to the COVID-19 pandemic in addition to the persistent communal conflicts, armed conflicts, and natural disasters including droughts and floods. Isolation, loss of livelihoods due to closure of business, disruptions in school calendars, and limitations of movement are associated with an increase in sexual violence, intimate partner violence and female genital mutilation among children, adolescent girls and women. The project has also prepared a GBV/SEAH Plan.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

142. The implementation of the Project activities will involve interaction with the community hence it is important to promote broader stakeholder engagement to enhance transparency and accountability. The project will continue to strengthen and upgrade the grievance redress mechanism established for the S-FSRP and will work through the appropriate institutional structures for Project management at Federal, State, District, and Village levels. A mechanism will be put in place to specify the way in which community workers can raise their grievances. Detailed mechanism is shown in S-FSRP GRM Manual.

Demographics

143. According to the 2014 Government of Somalia and the UN Population Estimation Survey, Somalia's population in 2014 was 12.3 million. The population is predominantly young with 75 percent of it estimated to be under the age of 30, and almost 50 percent under the age of 15. Somalia is also rapidly urbanizing and, according to the 2017-2018 Somalia High Frequency Survey, 40 percent of the population resides in urban areas, including Mogadishu with 10 percent, while nomadic pastoralists make up 26 percent and agro-pastoralist communities' 23 percent of the population. In 2014, it was estimated that 9 percent of Somalia's population had been displaced by conflict and natural disaster and resided in IDP settlements. Population growth over the past 20 years is estimated to have fallen from 3.4 percent to 2.9 percent, reflecting a decrease in fertility rates in this period from 7.7 births per woman to 6.7. The current population is projected to be around 16 million.

144. Youth: According to UNFPA, 38 percent of Somalia's population is 15-35 years old. The majority of young people live in the urban areas, 46 percent of all 15-29-year-olds live in a city, followed by 25 percent that live as nomads. Only 49 percent of male youth is literate, compared to 41 percent of female youth. About 69 percent of current youth are not enrolled in school. About 3 in 10 youth are unemployed (UNFPA 2016). Irregular migration of youth populations in search of resources of livelihoods, particularly from rural to urban areas may compound existing challenges linked to youth vulnerability and unemployment. A joint study by the World Bank and the United Nations on youth and attitudes to peace showed that for youth peace is not just about ending violence but

includes strong and accountable institutions providing services and opportunities for all. For many respondents there was also a clear link between violence, including domestic violence, at the local level and national level conflict. Peacebuilding efforts, therefore, must start at home and at the community level (WB/UN 2018).

Somalia’s Economy and Poverty Levels

145. The Somali economy is largely natural resource-based with the livestock and crop production sectors still accounting for the bulk of GDP. Other sectors include telecommunication, transport, and construction. Traditional pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods that underpin these production systems are shaped by geographic and climatic conditions. While the populations in the Northern and Central regions are mainly pastoral due to arid and semi-arid conditions, the communities in the Southern regions are agricultural or agro-pastoral due to higher rainfall and substantial water resources from two rivers, the Juba and the Shebelle, which cut through a large part of the territory with fertile land. Nevertheless, there have been substantial socio-economic changes and a mix of different livelihood strategies can now be found within the same region.

146. According to the latest World Bank economic updates, Somalia’s economy is rebounding from the “triple shock” of drought, floods and locusts experienced in 2019 -2020. The economy contracted by 0.4 percent in 2020, less severe than the 1.5 percent contraction projected at the onset of the global pandemic. The Real GDP growth is projected at 2.4 percent in 2021. This growth momentum is expected to continue in the medium term and reach pre-COVID-19 levels of 3.2 percent in 2023.

(<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/09/14/somalia-s-economy-reboundingfrom-triple->).

Protracted conflict and frequent natural disasters have contributed to sustained poverty in Somalia. About 69 percent of Somalis live below the poverty line. Poverty has many dimensions majority of Somalis are food poor, illiterate families are poorer as access to job is limited, Poverty is thereby most acute among children, youth, nomadic pastoralists, IDPs, as well as persons living in rural areas (see figure 3).

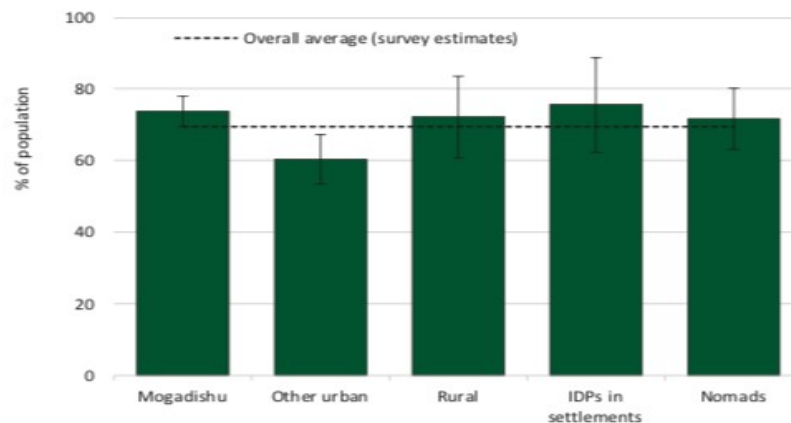


Figure 4: Poverty Incidence across population groups¹³

Social Organization, and Ethnic Groups

147. In Somalia clans and clannism determines one’s social standing and access to territory, property, and to a large extent, power at the societal, economic, and state levels. The traditional clan system, while evolving, remains

¹³ Somalia Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment.

a central and defining factor shaping political and socioeconomic realities in Somalia. Clan affiliation is both a force that has influenced conflict and violence as well as a mechanism for protection and dispute resolution. Customary traditions and conventions help define rights and obligations among kin, clans, and subclans, with an emphasis on the preservation of social stability over individual rights in communities and families. At the local level, clan arbitration through the customary system (*xeer*) has helped regulate access to shared resources, such as grazing areas and water.

Land Issues

148. Land conflicts in Somalia have risen to be one of the key issues of instability at the community and inter-community levels. 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 few local people 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 (IGAD 2018). Formal legal frameworks now exist alongside customary land management. Land disputes and grievances have been identified in the existing literature as a major issue of contestation. The land-related grievances are often due to existing inter-communal disputes over land for grazing or access to water, illegal seizing of land by powerful clans, people returning to claim their land abandoned during war, land inheritance disputes, and unregulated sale of land. A study on land in Mogadishu by the Rift Valley Institute (RVI) estimated that 80 percent of cases filed at the Supreme Court are connected to land grievances (RVI 2017, pp. 53-67). This is an issue then to be considered under this project.

Cultural Heritage

149. Somalia has a rich cultural heritage due to its own cultural goods '*dhaqan*' including the fundamentals of a segmented society and the resulting social fabric. Traditions often originate in the proto-Somali cultural era or in the numerous interactions Somali populations had with other cultures, including those from the Arabian Peninsula, India, and sub-Saharan Africa. The protracted conflicts and the civil war in Somalia, however, have had significant impact on the loss of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Deliberate efforts must be made to protect cultural heritage. Unfortunately, the country's legislation around these issues has not yet been developed and does not legally enforce the protection and preservation of cultural artefacts, cultural heritage, and distinct sub-national identities. Especially infrastructure development projects, therefore, there is a need to support the protection of places of cultural and religious significance, including graveyards, religious buildings, and historical sites (Annex XIII: Cultural Heritage – Chance find procedure).

CHAPTER 5 - POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

150. This section contains a preliminary summary of the risks and impacts that are likely to result from the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project activities because of the interaction between the project components and the environmental and social aspects of the project-supported communities. It should be noted that the impacts identified here are preliminary in nature and the actual ones will be identified during environment and social screening and environmental and social assessments associated with individual subprojects.

5.1. Key Environmental and Social Benefits of the Project

151. The project will have several potential benefits including improved food security and safety through environmental and social compliance, improved average farm household incomes, community institutions will be strengthened, the project will boost social and child protection, community infrastructural development will be improved, increased employment for the youth, food safety and enhanced capacity building to all government ministries and departments working on the project.

152. Institutional capacity building will be undertaken at various levels including farmer institutions, staffs of stakeholder ministries at FMS and FGS level, and stakeholder institutions including private sector players and enterprises in key value chains; and therefore, the project will risk missing out some key stakeholders if a correct stakeholder mapping and analysis are not done. If done well, it will enable key institutions to play sectoral leadership roles at various levels. Use of innovations is expected to drive development and application of climate resilient breeds and inputs, digitally enabled information and extension services, development of locally relevant and climate smart technologies, innovations and management practices (TIMPs), scaling up innovations through technology transfer and demonstrations at community level, new age conservation agriculture approaches, innovations in rangeland management and sustainable charcoal production, development of new fodder varieties, innovative intensification of livestock production systems, low cost innovations in post-harvest storage, and traceability systems in livestock and livestock products. For all beneficiaries to be involved the right targeting and inclusion approaches must be employed otherwise the project risks exclusion of key actors and beneficiaries.

153. The project will make investments at all levels to support inclusive farmer institutions and producer organizations, extension and advisory services, access to finance and markets through digital channels, and incubation support for women owned enterprises. The investments will integrate and build on existing or completed investments that support resilience building including but not limited to the Biyoole and Barwaaqo project investments into water infrastructure, Horn of Africa Groundwater project investments, Livestock sector investments being undertaken in the De-risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies in the Horn of Africa (DRIVE) project, and enterprise support investments in the Somalia Capacity Advancement, Livelihoods and Entrepreneurship Digital Uplift Project (SCALED-UP) project. These are key stakeholders where this project may draw lessons learnt to better its efficiency and contribution to the PDO. Therefore, wide consultation, participation, and inclusion of all stakeholders is a must.

154. Investments in building resilient food systems in Somalia, will be made through four primary pathways; i) rejuvenating Somalia's agri-livestock research institutions, seed systems, extension services, and develop community institutions that can anchor adaptation of climate smart agri-livestock practices, ii) strengthening the availability of water and improved rangelands management for resilient agriculture and livestock production, iii) strengthening the integration of the production systems to domestic and regional markets, with appropriate investments in food safety and value addition, and iv) establishing an enabling policy and institutional framework at sub-national, national and regional level capable of supporting food systems resilience for Somalia. To support these investment pathways, SFSRP comprises of five technical components in addition to the Contingent

Emergency Response Component (CERC). The project components, sub-components and resource allocation is outlined below.

155. On the environmental front, the project benefits include institutional strengthening, and environment and natural resource rehabilitation and conservation. Environmental and social impact assessments of new investments to ensure mitigation of risks and impacts hence compliance, professional training/capacity building in environmental planning and management, conservation and protection of protected areas and sensitive ecosystems, improved soil and water resources conservation and access, capacity building on safe use of pesticides, improvement of existing irrigation facilities, cold storage infrastructure for dairy production.

5.2. Adverse Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

156. Despite the various socio economic and environmental benefits mentioned above the program will also have some negative impacts likely to arise during the construction and operation phases of the proposed program components. The program subproject activities are expected to result in limited but manageable environmental and social risks and impacts.

157. As assessed in the parent project FSRP, the proposed activities in Somalia will also generate variety of EHS risks and impacts could result. These include H&S risks and impacts during construction and rehabilitation of small scale irrigation schemes, storage, cold chain, processing, and marketing facilities; operational phase including risks that may result from inappropriate use, handling and disposal of agrochemicals including pesticides as well as agricultural research centers; overuse of water and water contamination by agrochemicals; degradation of soils; direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems; local environmental pollution, e.g., air, waste, noise. Project activities may also cause social risks related to the construction of infrastructure are possible, including, but not limited to issues with working conditions and managing workforce, child and forced labor, occupational health and safety, issues related to community health and safety, as well as acquisition and resettlement impacts.

158. All the S-FSRP3 components will not cause significant (or ranked high) environmental and social impacts and risks. However, the components that will have less negative, but manageable impacts will mainly include: (1) Component 1: Agriculture and Livestock public goods and services for food security; (2) Components 2: Sustainable landscapes for resilient food systems and Component 3: Regional and domestic markets for food security.

159. To identify and manage potential E&S risks, the government of Somalia has prepared this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), including measures for managing potential risks and impacts associated with the application of pesticides. The ESMF will include among others screening, risk assessment (including cumulative and downstream impacts), general mitigation measures, guidance for site-specific instrument preparation, exclusion/eligibility criteria, a checklist to monitor implementation of mitigation measures etc. The negative social impacts will be managed through the project design and the development and implementation of social risk management instruments.

160. The anticipated E&S negative risks and impacts and proposed mitigation measures for the program components and subcomponent activities are detailed in the following subsequent sections. Table 5 provides a summary.

5.2.1. Risk Level

161. The overall project environment, social and GBV risk rating is Substantial. Assessment of risk for the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project subprojects will be determined according to their E&S risk levels. The latest World Bank E&S directive for Investment Project Financing (IPF) of November 28, 2021, classified risks

as: Substantial, Substantial, and Substantial. The classification of risk levels depends on the following considerations, among others:

- i. Type, location, sensitivity and scale of the Project; type of infrastructure; volume of hazardous waste management and disposal;
- ii. The nature and magnitude of the potential E&S risks and impacts;
- iii. The technical and institutional capacity and commitment of the government to manage such risks and impacts in a manner consistent with the ESSs, including the country's policy, legal and institutional framework; laws, regulations, rules and procedures applicable to the project sector, including regional and local requirements; and
- iv. Other areas of risk that may be relevant to the delivery of E&S mitigation measures and outcomes, depending on the specific project context, including the nature of the mitigation and technology being proposed, considerations relating to domestic and/or regional stability, conflict, or security.

5.2.2. Environmental Risks & Impacts and Mitigation Measures

162. **Destruction of Biodiversity and Vegetation Cover:** One of the impacts of the proposed program component would be vegetation clearance/ deforestation associated with construction of the various infrastructures. All these activities may lead to loss of plant cover, invasion of alien species, depletion of vegetation and over all disturbances on the fauna and flora species. Specifically impacts include: (i) Loss of terrestrial habitat arising from habitat clearance, (ii) Loss of critical aquatic habitats due to water extraction, (iii) Accidental spills of hazardous and non- hazardous substances resulting in habitat loss and degradation, (iv) Habitat fragmentation and edge effects and related degradation of remnant habitat areas, (v) Habitat loss and degradation and species loss arising from invasive alien species encroachment, (vi) Impacts to terrestrial habitats from changes in surface water hydrology duo to irrigation, and (vii) Impacts to habitats and plants from sediment-laden runoff. However, sub-projects and activities that have significant impact on biodiversity and vegetation cover are to be excluded. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Implement the project in a manner that will enhance or sustain biodiversity.
- Careful and suitable site selection for setting up of all subcomponent infrastructures.
- Locate borrow pits outside of important biodiversity areas.
- Do not undertake construction activities at night, including use of lights, to avoid disturbance to nocturnal fauna from increased noise and vibration.
- Avoid accidental machinery and vehicle collisions with wildlife. Vehicle operation shall be restricted to daylight hours to minimize the risk of vehicle collisions with wildlife.
- Signs shall be installed to identify wildlife crossing point to vehicle traffic.
- Avoid introduction of invasive species and pests.
- Non-invasive local plant species shall only be used for re-vegetation and biological mitigation measures to be used as parts of integrated watershed management program subcomponent.
- Avoid sensitive ecosystems, and check no sensitive fauna and flora species are found within and around the construction area.
- Ensure proper demarcation of working area and avoid spillover effects to the neighboring areas.

- All rubbish and waste materials within the project area (including the project footprint, the working width, borrow pits, stockpiling areas and contractor facility area), quarry sites shall be cleared of all rubbish and waste material in accordance with the project's waste management principles.
- The physical landscape of the project area shall be restored by clearing the area of debris, filling holes with recycled material.
- Re-vegetate and plant trees as a way of replacement of the cleared vegetation/trees within the area after construction.
- Sensitize beneficiaries to co-exist with nature, i.e., bird species, other fauna and flora.

163. **Noise and Vibration:** Excavation activities, movement of vehicles and machinery are likely to cause noise emission and noise levels are expected to be much higher than the ambient noise level in and around the project areas and construction sites. These in turn may create disturbances and impact people living nearby the project access roads as well as near construction sites. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Activities producing excessive noise levels shall be restricted to the daytime and working hours, and equipment producing high levels of noise shall be avoided or screened when working within close proximity to any sensitive noise receptors in compliance with national standards or EHS guidelines standards for ambient noise, whichever are more stringent.
- Installing portable barriers and fencing off the construction site.
- Switching off equipment and vehicles when not in use to avoid noise emissions.

164. **Air Pollution:** There will be deterioration in air quality due to the generation of dust from construction activities and emissions from vehicle movement and could affect human health as these activities are likely to be undertaken in the vicinity of rural settlement areas. The potential environmental impacts related to air quality will be avoided or reduced by implementing the following **Mitigation and Management Measures:**

- Dust control and suppression measures including regular application of water on or near construction sites, settlement areas to reduce dust generation and practicing traffic speed limit.
- Regularly spray or sprinkle water on or near construction sites and settlement areas especially in windy and dry weather to reduce dust generation, when necessary.
- Avoid open burning of debris, cut vegetation (trees, undergrowth) or construction waste materials.
- Ensure regular maintenance of vehicles, machinery and equipment used at project site and
- Practicing traffic speed limit.

165. **Soil Erosion:** Excavation, levelling, vegetation clearance and related activities will be carried out during construction of infrastructures. Furthermore, construction of access roads could be carried out to transport materials and equipment. During these activities, soil disturbance and loss of vegetation cover will increase vulnerability of soil to erosion. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- The project infrastructure design shall ensure that provision is made for suitable and adequate drainage facilities.
- Construction activities shall be concentrated as much as possible in the dry season to reduce the environmental damage and soil erosion.
- Safe disposal of cart away soil and minimize soil excavation; rehabilitation of areas where soil, excavation done.

- Excavated areas and temporary access roads not suitable for future maintenance activities shall be rehabilitated and reinstated after completion of the works.

166. **Water Pollution:** The major sources of construction-related impacts on water quality will be from erosion of disturbed areas construction sites, concrete mixing, material storage areas, vehicle maintenance areas, leaks and spills from fuel storage, spoil disposal areas, etc., as well as from wastewater discharge at the construction camps, and from contaminated water (oil, grease, cement, chemicals). **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Adequate provision for treatment and disposal of sanitary and other liquid waste in such a way as will not result in any form of pollution of water resources.
- Take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillages and leakage.
- Do not wash vehicles into wetlands, lakes, streams or rivers, etc.
- Vehicle maintenance and servicing shall be done only on purpose-built impervious concrete platforms with oil and grease traps.
- Ensure adequate provision of toilets with temporary septic facilities and collection tanks camp sites.

167. **Rise of Groundwater Table and Water Logging:** one of the most frequent problems associated with irrigation development is the rise in the local water-table (waterlogging). Low irrigation efficiencies are one of the main causes of rise of water table. Waterlogging also implies increased health risks; especially it can be a breeding ground for mosquito. **Mitigation Measures** include implementing good irrigation water management practices, closely matching irrigation demands and supply can reduce seepage and increase irrigation efficiency thereby reducing the groundwater recharge. The provision of proper drainage will alleviate the problem locally but may create problems if the disposal water is of a poor quality. Apart from measures to improve irrigation water management, other options to reduce seepage are to line canals in highly permeable areas and to design the irrigation infrastructure to reduce wastage.

168. **Impacts of Agrochemical Pollution (Fertilizers and Pesticides):** Under irrigated agriculture, there will be an increase in the use of organic and chemical fertilizers. Especially, an increasing trend of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus will lead to water quality deterioration through nutrient enrichment of surface water bodies (eutrophication) and nitrate contamination of ground water both limiting the direct use of water for different purposes and will become a risk to human and aquatic ecosystems. It is also expected that an increase in irrigated land will create a more humid and favorable environment that may result in an increase of agricultural pests and plant diseases. Increased pests and crop diseases will trigger increased use of pesticides. An increase in the use of pesticide has the potential to cause harm to users, to the public and to the environment. Specifically, use of pesticides will result in the following impacts:

- Air pollution due to inappropriate pesticides application, as some pesticides residues may be released, during application, into the air and become a health risk depending on toxicity level and quantity of the pesticides in the air as well as the quantity that a person breathes or gets exposed to and will have deleterious effects on human health.
- Loss of biodiversity due to pesticides use, as pesticide misuse is known to be common and can result in the following risks and impacts: (i) Destruction of crop pollinators leading to poor crop yields; (ii) Elimination of the natural enemies of crop pests and consequent loss of natural pest control that keeps the populations of crop pests very low; (iii) Development of pest resistance to pesticides, encouraging further increases in the use of chemical pesticides; (iv) Toxicity to fish and birds; (v) Unacceptable levels of pesticide residues in harvested produce and in the food chain and Change in the organoleptic properties of water (its odor, taste); (vi) Death of fish and other aquatic microorganisms; (vii) Modification of pH;

(viii) Affect phytoplankton and other aquatic plants and can result in low oxygen levels; and (ix) Reduce fish habitat, food supply, dissolved oxygen, and fish productivity.

- Risks to human health: In addition to environmental risks, there is overwhelming evidence that some of the pesticides are potentially hazardous to human health.

Mitigation Measures include:

- Prepare and properly implement IPMPs (see Annex IX for preparation guideline).
- Use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices to control pests (found in the IPMP).
- Select pesticide application technique and operating procedures to avoid contamination of water bodies.
- Develop and implement procedure for notification of potentially affected farmers and adequately select and apply pesticides and monitor the weather when applying pesticides and avoid very hot or windy days.
- All empty pesticide containers must be collected from farmers and safely disposed in the proper place and never be reused.
- Follow label directions when using pesticides.
- Wear adequate personal protective equipment when applying pesticides or nearby application zones of pesticides.
- Ensure that all equipment is in good condition and properly calibrated to apply the correct dosage.
- Use only approved pesticides.
- Adequate disposal of obsolete pesticides.
- Compliance with prescribed doses of pesticides.
- Control of the periods of pesticide application.
- Promoting the use of organic manure and other conservation agriculture practices.
- Observance of recommendations for the use of fertilizers and pesticides bio control.
- Rational use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Awareness creation and training on the use of agrochemical inputs. For the detail about pesticide use and management refer to the FSRP –IPMP.

169. **Overuse of Pesticides:** Majority of farm workers apply pesticides without protective gear, use empty containers of pesticides as utensils, agro-dealers sell pesticide products together with food items in same places, also ignore consideration of the right pesticides' dosages, timeliness, and direction of the wind to avoid chemical drifting to non-targets. The project will refocus on safe use of chemicals to ensure efficiency in production while ensuring environmental sustainability. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Use PPE while farm workers apply pesticides.
- Sensitize agro-dealers to refrain from selling pesticide products together with food items in same places.
- Refocus on safe use of chemicals to ensure efficiency in production while ensuring environmental sustainability.

170. **Impacts of Low Flow Regime:** The Project will include rehabilitation of water infrastructures such as irrigation canals, shallow wells homestead level water storage (berkad) and water pans. Changes to the low flow regime due to irrigation water abstraction may have significant negative impacts on downstream users and the aquatic ecosystem. Proposed **Mitigation Measures** and issues to be considered are:

- Minimum demands from both existing and potential future users need to be clearly identified and assessed in relation to current and future low flows.
- Undertake assessment of minimum environmental flow and water needs. Once minimum flow is determined, monitoring should be undertaken to ensure it is not exceeded on a regular basis.
- Integrating low flow release strategies into water site operation or management plans.

171. **Escalation of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs):** In Somalia, CO₂ is emitted primarily through livestock, solid waste, trees, and wood products and over 95 % of the total agricultural sector greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It is a concern in the Somalia FSRP. The Project activities are expected to result in increased GHG emissions due to use of internal combustion machinery and equipment, and generation of methane from improper accumulation bio-solids/ landfilling of biodegradable wastes. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- SFSRP will focus on reducing the GHGs through appropriate mitigation measures.
- Minimize, for example opening of new land for agricultural activities, which is associated with increased CO₂ in the atmosphere.
- Control deforestation through sensitizing beneficiaries.
- Improved livestock production systems other than changes in total animal numbers.
- Use appropriate TIMPs to minimize soil degradation.
- Encourage forest and other vegetative regrowth for it takes CO₂ out of the atmosphere.

172. **Improper Waste Management:** Construction activities will produce considerable amount of waste which include excavated soil material, paper wrapping, polythene, vegetation stripping, packing materials, containers for various construction materials, plastics, metal scraps, oil spill from fuel storage tanks, waste oil, filters, lubricants and hydraulic fluids, food leftovers, sewage, etc. These wastes unless properly managed, could affect productive lands, the accumulation of solid waste on open lands, in water ways and drains which will be the source of pests and diseases and environmental pollution and clogging of drains, the creation of erosion, sedimentation, drainage problems and flooding. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Handle all waste in a way that protects the environment and complies with applicable standards and regulations.
- Proper waste segregation and store properly with no impacts to be generated from the storage area.
- Provide solid waste handling facilities such as separate waste bins for biodegradable and non -degradable wastes until waste generated is disposed at authorized dumping sites.
- Maximize the re-use of all excavated materials in the construction works.
- Disposal of surplus material (spoil) only at designated sites approved by the responsible local authority and only by approved methods.
- No spoil shall be disposed of in wetlands, near watercourses and other important habits.
- All wastes shall be properly disposed of in accordance with the national legislative requirements.
- The contractor should erect warning signs against littering and dumping sites within the construction site.
- Excavated topsoil shall be used as backfill by the contractor.

- Implement general waste management hierarchy avoid, minimize, re-use ,recycle and dispose properly wastes).
- The contractor shall develop a waste management plan in line with the national policies, standards and guidelines as well as international standards, including World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines.

173. **E-waste and Guidelines:** Electronic waste or E-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices or appliances that have ceased to be of any value to their owners. S-FSRP3 has a subcomponent on Disruptive Agriculture Technologies (DAT) that will procure technological equipment to the CIGs, VMGs, FPOs, SACCOs, and CDDCs. Therefore, e-waste will be generated though at a low level and hence there is the need for the e-waste Guidelines for handling and disposal of the same. The e-waste guidelines provide a framework for identification, collection, sorting, recycling, and disposing of electrical and electronic waste (e-waste)Somalia Environment Management Authority will guide on this.

174. **Charcoal Burning:** After the collapse of government in Somalia in 1991, ordinary people were thrust into extreme poverty. With many traditional livelihoods made impossible by conflict, Somalia saw a surge in production of charcoal for export, particularly in the forested regions of Lower and Middle Jubbaland. This charcoal production led to a devastating impact on the environment, destroying forests that supported biodiversity and wildlife, and damaging water sources. Exported charcoal was being taxed by Al Shabaab, allowing them to earn millions of dollars. In response, the UN Security Council banned all charcoal exports from Somalia in 2012, cutting off a source of funding to Al Shabaab. At the same time, although domestic charcoal use is declining, production for local markets continues to cause deforestation, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity and a rise in CO2 levels, while indoor air pollution from cooking and boiling water with charcoal still causes thousands of deaths each year, particularly among women. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Continued sensitization of the rural community to reduce use of charcoal for domestic cooking.
- Sensitize communities and the government to reduce charcoal export-share.
- Adopt clean energy for sustainable livelihoods.
- Help build capacity of law enforcers to reduce the effects of charcoal making and use and develop the right charcoal policy.
- Work with other like-minded organizations that are working against charcoal use.
- Promotion of fuel-efficient stoves that would reduce demand for charcoal.

5.2.3. Social Risks & Impacts and Mitigation Measures

175. The potential project social impacts and risks can be described as below:

176. **Gender Inequality:** Women have less access to resources, social and economic opportunities such as asset ownership, education, and employment, etc (USAID, 2012). Gender inequality is exacerbated by the intersectionality with other axes including poverty, class, stratum, race, female genital mutilation, child marriage, maternal mortality rates, lack of access to fundamental tools for success, such as education, health care, credit,

ethnicity, religion belief, physical disability, marriage status, age, sexual orientation, social identity and so on. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Sensitize all beneficiaries on gender equality.
- Project labor Management Procedures should be adopted to ensure gender-gap is narrowed.
- Avoid discrimination of any form.
- Encourage women to be members of the project CIGs and FPOs.

177. **Minority Groups/Exclusion from Project Benefits:** Minority groups exist (ethnic minorities such as Bantu, Bajuni, Benadiri, RerXamar, Bravanese; or occupational groups such as Midgan/Gaboye, Tupal, Yibir, Galgala) that are estimated to represent up to 1/3 of the Somalia population. They are generally excluded from political participation, have limited access to justice, are denied multiple rights and are disproportionately affected by natural hazards and conflicts. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Adopt affirmative action for these ethnic minorities.
- Use the project SEP to engage them.
- Ensure inclusion to project benefits.

178. **Clan-based conflicts:** Clans and clannism determine one's origin, social standing and access to territory, property, and to a large extent, power at the societal, economic, and state levels. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Ensure inclusion and participation for all people.
- Adopt Project SEP for guidelines on community consultation and participation.
- Introduce the GM so that thorny issues are discovered early and addressed before escalation.

179. **Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation /Abuse Harassment (GBV/SEAH):** Isolation, loss of livelihoods due to closure of business, disruptions in school calendars, and limitations of movement are associated with an increase in sexual violence, intimate partner violence and female genital mutilation among children, adolescent girls and women. The project has also prepared a GBV/SEAH Plan. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Project to sensitize the community on the importance of avoiding GBV issues/cases.
- Contractor workers to sign code of conduct that stipulates how not to get involved in any of the GBV risks.
- The procurement office includes these E&S clauses in the contractors' bids.

180. **Child labor and Sexual Abuse:** In relation to child labor and trafficking, in Somali culture, girls and boys are expected to take part in household chores from around the age of five years, especially in rural areas. The distribution of such tasks is highly gendered and the burden skewed towards girls. The Project will strive to address and bridge this gap through sensitization and capacity building. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- SFSRP has prepared an LMP, ESMF, that addresses these child risks.
- Project to sensitize the community on the importance of child protection.

- Contractor workers to sign code of conduct that stipulates how not to get involved in any of the risks.
- The procurement office to include these E&S clauses in the contractors' bids.

181. **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Measures weakened:** The likely OHS risks are associated with: (i) Accidents and risks of fire; (ii) Exposure to physical hazards; (iii) Exposure to chemical hazards; (iv) Exposure to biological agents (bacteria, fungi, viruses, parasites etc.). Somali FSRP has prepared and will implement adequate occupational health and safety measures for workers (including emergency preparedness and response measures) in line with the ESMF/IPMF and World Bank Group EHS General guidelines. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Ensure installation of required safety facilities (chemical fume hood, fume cupboard, emergency eyewash stations; safety shower, etc.) as necessary recommended by Manufacturer Safety Data Sheet of all chemicals and materials used.
- Ensure contractor workers are capacity build.
- Each contractor's site introduces and maintains an Accident Incident Register.
- Procure First Aid Kit and firefighting equipment.
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (such as safety goggles, respirator, safety boots and shoes, chemical-resistant gloves and apron, face masks as necessary and make first aid kits available.
- Provide appropriate warning signs for staff and public.
- Conduct awareness trainings including PPE usage for the safety of laboratory staff.
- Establish EHS standards and procedures according to WBG's EHSGs, and ensure that the developed guidelines and standards are properly implemented.
- Capacity building for all actors.

182. **Incidents and Accidents:** Civil works envisioned in the project under components 1, 2 and 3 may pose risks in terms of incidents, and accidents occasioned by injuries or poor handling of pesticides, human safety issues a, etc. Somalia FSRP has developed an ESMP that will guide as well as OHS. Provide sufficient details regarding any incident or accident, indicating immediate measures taken or that are planned to be taken to address it, and any information provided by any contractor and supervising entity, as appropriate. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Train all contractors on OHS
- Ensure contractor workers are capacity build.
- Each contractor's site introduces and maintains an Accident Incident Register.
- Procure First Aid Kit.
- Each contractor procures and issues PPEs to all workers.

183. **Community Health and Safety Compromised:** The project will develop and implement measures to assess and manage health and safety risks and impacts to the community arising from project activities, including, inter alia, risks to livestock, crop, fodder, and humans associated with inappropriate use of pesticides during spraying; risks of labor misconduct; related sexual exploitation and abuse; risks of security personnel (if any), etc. and include these measures in the ESMPs, IPMP, LMP, and GBV/P prepared in accordance with the ESMF, in a manner acceptable to the World Bank ESSs. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Sensitize contractors' workers to avoid risks of labor misconduct; related sexual exploitation and abuse. Sensitize all stakeholders to avoid risks of insecurity.
- Prepare and implement emergency preparedness and response plan in case of significant incident/accident and/or chemical spills or other health and safety related incidents.

184. **Spread of Communicable Diseases and Water Borne Diseases:** Impoundments, reservoirs and water harvesting ponds and pans can create a variety of health risks, in part because of ecological change. As a result, there would be an increase in the incidences of malaria and other water borne diseases, as the water infrastructures would serve as a breeding ground for mosquitoes and other water born disease. A communicable disease of particular concern in the Project operations is COVID-19, as could be associated with public gathering and not following local instructions of disease prevention and social distancing. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Regularly fluctuating water levels/Periodic reservoir fluctuation,
- Preventing or removing aquatic vegetation
- Design and operation of reservoirs/ ponds/ irrigation canals/ other water harvesting structures to decrease habitat for vector.
- Identify and manage COVID-19 related risks that include application of the World Bank’s ESF Safeguards Interim Note, Construction Civil Works COVID, and as well compliance towards the government and other relevant international COVID 19 protocols/measures.

185. **Traffic and Road Safety:** Construction traffic is likely to increase total traffic flow and is likely to be greater in volume than normal flow, especially near to the main construction fronts. Construction vehicles may tend to move relatively quickly, and there is a danger of increased hazards to pedestrians, livestock and other road users. Therefore, unless properly managed and regulated, will trigger increased risks to road accidents. To minimize traffic accidents, the contractor shall adopt the following **Mitigation Measures**:

- Prepare a traffic management plan detailing traffic control procedures, train personnel on traffic management procedures, travel speed limits and related control measures.
- Make every reasonable effort to minimize road safety hazards and inconvenience to other road users, resulting from the passage of his haulage vehicles, and shall impose and enforce compliance with company speed limits.
- Drivers shall be trained at the start of the project, about road safety and due diligence to ensure safety of other road users.
- Limit maximum speed to 50 km/hr on access roads and 30km/hr in the work areas, installations, workshops, offices, camps, etc..
- Incidents or accidents that involve project vehicles must be immediately reported.
- Conduct sensitization programmer to obey the traffic management rule and keep everyone safe on site.
- Don’t allow unauthorized person to drive Project vehicles’.
- No unauthorized passengers shall be carried on project vehicles.

186. **Vulnerability:** As the war has been fought along ethnic, or clan, lines, clan affiliation has played an important role in shaping people’s vulnerability as has the impact of the conflict on social networks between and within clans. The project will ensure that vulnerability issues are identified for each of the target communities and due diligence done to mitigate the vulnerability in the right choice of investment. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- S-FSRP has prepared this ESMF that will address common vulnerabilities under ESS1. Site-specific vulnerabilities will also be analyzed and mitigated in other instruments, such as ESIA, ESMPs, and GBV/ SEAH plans.
- The project has also prepared a SEP that will guide stakeholder consultation to ensure inclusion for all.

- A social assessment will also be undertaken in the first 6 months of project effectiveness.

187. **Human Displacement:** According to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the UN Population Estimation Survey, Somalia's current population is projected to be around 16 million. The population is predominantly young with 75% of it estimated to be under the age of 30, and almost 50% under the age of 15. Somalia has more than 2.6 million internally displaced persons who continue to face serious risks of marginalization, forced eviction and exclusion. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Support livestock with feeds, hay, and fodder.
- Ensure inclusion for all in project benefits.
- Application of ESS5.

188. **Conflicts/Security:** The conflict is essentially one for control over power and resources, notably land as mentioned above, where clan identity has been manipulated overtime for political and economic ends. Over time the conflict has become increasingly influenced by both regional rivalries and international politics. This project will make efforts have the right to participate meaningfully in governance processes restored through inclusivity and fair targeting and thus, influence decisions that affect this set of the society. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Community sensitization.
- Avoid all forms of discrimination.
- Ensure inclusion and participation for all people.
- Adopt Project SEP for guidelines on community consultation and participation.
- Introduce the GM so that thorny issues are discovered early and addressed before escalation.

189. **Impacts related to land Acquisition:** The expected impact during the implementation of component 1 is temporary or permanent expropriation of land for laboratory building, stores, camps and access roads etc. Since exact amount of land that would be taken cannot be determined now, appropriate planning and implementation is essential. MOA-FSRP PMU has developed a Resettlement Framework to guide the management of any upcoming land acquisition and restriction of access to natural resources in relation to FSRP activities. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- To mitigate any potential negative social impacts related to land, MoAI through NPCU should work closely with relevant stakeholders to ensure implementation of the following:
- Preparation of sub-project specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)/ Abbreviated RAPs, as necessary, based on the Project's RPF, according to ESS5 requirements.
- Project affected people shall be consulted and be involved in decision-making at different stages of the program.
- Compensation for properties and land replacement shall be implemented as per pertinent land acquisition laws and WB ESS5.
- Compensation shall be paid prior to the start of the construction works.

190. **Drought:** Drought conditions, conflict and other climatic shocks are contributing to already pronounced rates of acute and protracted displacement. The Somali economy is largely natural resource-based with livestock and crop production sectors still accounting for the bulk of the GDP. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Avail water sources for both human and livestock.
- Support livestock with feeds, hay, and fodder.
- Capacity build the community to identify land for which eviction is not eminent.
- S-FSRP has prepared a SMP and will employ a Security Expert who will assist project beneficiaries avoid such risks.

191. **Cultural, Historical and Archaeological Importance sites:** The presence of heritage site can influence site selection, design, construction and implementation. If is not properly sited, program construction activities might affect or damage cultural heritage, architectural, archaeological, cultural and historical, ritual and burial sites. **Mitigation Measures** include:

- Screen and identify known heritage sites in consultation with local communities and relevant institutions.
- Avoid locations where the project would displace, alter or render inaccessible important cultural heritage sites including historical sites/monuments, graves, churches and mosques etc..
- A chance finds procedure shall always be in place, even where sites are identified, in case anything unexpected is found. For the details about chance finds procedure refer to Annex XIII.

192. The following table provides summary E&S Risks and Impacts and proposed mitigation measures based on pre-construction, construction, and operation phases:

Table 5: Summary E&S Risks and Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Project Components	PP			Mitigation & Monitoring Measures
		PC	C	O	
Biophysical Environment					
Impact on Biodiversity and Vegetation Cover	1,2,3	√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the project in a manner that will enhance or sustain biodiversity. • Careful and suitable site selection for setting up of all subcomponent infrastructures. • Locate borrow pits outside of important biodiversity areas. • Do not undertake construction activities at night, including use of lights, to avoid disturbance to nocturnal fauna from increased noise and vibration. • Avoid accidental machinery and vehicle collisions with wildlife. Vehicle operation shall be restricted to daylight hours to minimize the risk of vehicle collisions with wildlife. • Signs shall be installed to identify wildlife crossing point to vehicle traffic. • Avoid introduction of invasive species and pests. • Non-invasive local plant species shall only be used for re-vegetation and biological mitigation measures to be used as parts of integrated watershed management program subcomponent. • Avoid sensitive ecosystems, and check no sensitive fauna and flora species are found within and around the construction area. • Ensure proper demarcation of working area and avoid spillover effects to the neighboring areas. • All rubbish and waste materials within the project area (including the project footprint, the working width, borrow pits, stockpiling areas and contractor facility area), quarry sites shall be cleared of all rubbish and waste material in accordance with the project’s waste management principles. • The physical landscape of the project area shall be restored by clearing the area of debris, filling holes with recycled material. • Re-vegetate and plant trees as a way of replacement of the cleared vegetation/trees within the area after construction.

Impacts	Project Components	PP			Mitigation & Monitoring Measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize beneficiaries to co-exist with nature, i.e., bird species, other fauna and flora.
Noise and Vibration	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities producing excessive noise levels shall be restricted to the daytime and working hours, and equipment producing high levels of noise shall be avoided or screened when working within close proximity to any sensitive noise receptors in compliance with national standards or EHS guidelines standards for ambient noise, whichever are more stringent. Installing portable barriers and fencing off the construction site. Switching off equipment and vehicles when not in use to avoid noise emissions. Monitor noise and vibration levels during construction on a weekly basis, and safeguard against standard thresholds.
Ai Pollution	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust control and suppression measures including regular application of water on or near construction sites, settlement areas to reduce dust generation and practicing traffic speed limit. Regularly spray or sprinkle water on or near construction sites and settlement areas especially in windy and dry weather to reduce dust generation, when necessary. Avoid open burning of debris, cut vegetation (trees, undergrowth) or construction waste materials. Ensure regular maintenance of vehicles, machinery and equipment used at project site and Practicing traffic speed limit. Monitor levels of dust and gaseous emissions during construction on a weekly basis, and safeguard against standard thresholds.
Soil Erosion	1,2	√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project infrastructure design shall ensure that provision is made for suitable and adequate drainage facilities. Construction activities shall be concentrated as much as possible in the dry season to reduce the environmental damage and soil erosion.

Impacts	Project Components	PP			Mitigation & Monitoring Measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe disposal of cart away soil and minimize soil excavation; rehabilitation of areas where soil, excavation done. • Excavated areas and temporary access roads not suitable for future maintenance activities shall be rehabilitated and reinstated after completion of the works. • Monitor levels of key pollutants that could contaminate the soil during construction on a monthly basis, and safeguard against standard thresholds.
Water Pollution	2		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate provision for treatment and disposal of sanitary and other liquid waste in such a way as will not result in any form of pollution of water resources. • Take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillages and leakage. • Do not wash vehicles into wetlands, lakes, streams or rivers, etc. • Vehicle maintenance and servicing shall be done only on purpose-built impervious concrete platforms with oil and grease traps. • Ensure adequate provision of toilets with temporary septic facilities and collection tanks camp sites. • Monitor levels of key water pollutants that could reach water sources during construction on a monthly basis, and safeguard against standard thresholds.
Risk of Groundwater Table and Water Logging	2		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementing good irrigation water management practices, closely matching irrigation demands and supply can reduce seepage and increase irrigation efficiency thereby reducing the groundwater recharge. The provision of proper drainage will alleviate the problem locally but may create problems if the disposal water is of a poor quality. Apart from measures to improve irrigation water management, other options to reduce seepage are to line canals in highly permeable areas and to design the irrigation infrastructure to reduce wastage. • Monitor levels of key water pollutants that could reach water sources during construction on a monthly basis, and safeguard against standard thresholds.
Fertilizers and Pesticides	2		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and properly implement IPMPs. • Use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices to control pests (found in the IPMP).

Impacts	Project Components	PP			Mitigation & Monitoring Measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select pesticide application technique and operating procedures to avoid contamination of water bodies. • Develop and implement procedure for notification of potentially affected farmers and adequately select and apply pesticides and monitor the weather when applying pesticides and avoid very hot or windy days. • All empty pesticide containers must be collected from farmers and safely disposed in the proper place and never be reused. • Follow label directions when using pesticides. • Wear adequate personal protective equipment when applying pesticides or nearby application zones of pesticides. • Ensure that all equipment is in good condition and properly calibrated to apply the correct dosage. • Use only approved pesticides. • Adequate disposal of obsolete pesticides. • Compliance with prescribed doses of pesticides. • Control of the periods of pesticide application. • Promoting the use of organic manure and other conservation agriculture practices. • Observance of recommendations for the use of fertilizers and pesticides bio control. • Rational use of fertilizers and pesticides. • Awareness creation and training on the use of agrochemical inputs. For the detail about pesticide use and management refer to the FSRP –IPMP.
Overuse of Pesticides	2		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use PPE while farm workers apply pesticides. • Sensitize agro-dealers to refrain from selling pesticide products together with food items in same places. • Refocus on safe use of chemicals to ensure efficiency in production while ensuring environmental sustainability. I

Impacts	Project Components	PP			Mitigation & Monitoring Measures
		PC	C	O	
Low flow regime	2		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum demands from both existing and potential future users need to be clearly identified and assessed in relation to current and future low flows. • Undertake assessment of minimum environmental flow and water needs. Once minimum flow is determined, monitoring should be undertaken to ensure it is not exceeded on a regular basis. • Integrating low flow release strategies into water site operation or management plans.
GHGs	1,2,3		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFSRP will focus on reducing the GHGs through appropriate mitigation measures. • Minimize, for example opening of new land for agricultural activities, which is associated with increased CO₂ in the atmosphere. • Control deforestation through sensitizing beneficiaries. • Improved livestock production systems other than changes in total animal numbers. • Use appropriate TIMPs to minimize soil degradation. • Encourage forest and other vegetative regrowth for it takes CO₂ out of the atmosphere.
Improper Waste disposal	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handle all waste in a way that protects the environment and complies with applicable standards and regulations. • Proper waste segregation and store properly with no impacts to be generated from the storage area. • Provide solid waste handling facilities such as separate waste bins for biodegradable and non -degradable wastes until waste generated is disposed at authorized dumping sites. • Maximize the re-use of all excavated materials in the construction works. • Disposal of surplus material (spoil) only at designated sites approved by the responsible local authority and only by approved methods. • No spoil shall be disposed of in wetlands, near watercourses and other important habits.

Impacts	Project Components	PP			Mitigation & Monitoring Measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wastes shall be properly disposed of in accordance with the national legislative requirements. The contractor should erect warning signs against littering and dumping sites within the construction site. Excavated topsoil shall be used as backfill by the contractor. Implement general waste management hierarchy avoid, minimize, re-use ,recycle and dispose properly wastes). The contractor shall develop a waste management plan in line with the national policies, standards and guidelines as well as international standards, including World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines.
E-waste	1,2,3	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The e-waste guidelines provide a framework for identification, collection, sorting, recycling, and disposing of electrical and electronic waste (e-waste) Somalia Environment Management Authority will guide on this.
Charcoal burning	1,2		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued sensitization of the rural community to reduce use of charcoal for domestic cooking. Sensitize communities and the government to reduce charcoal export-share. Adopt clean energy for sustainable livelihoods. Help build capacity of law enforcers to reduce the effects of charcoal making and use and develop the right charcoal policy. Work with other like-minded organizations that are working against charcoal use. Promotion of fuel-efficient stoves that would reduce demand for charcoal.
Socioeconomic Environment					
Gender inequality	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize all beneficiaries on gender equality. Project labor Management Procedures should be adopted to ensure gender-gap is narrowed. Avoid discrimination of any form. Encourage women to be members of the project CIGs and FPOs.

Impacts	Project Components	PP			Mitigation & Monitoring Measures
		PC	C	O	
Exclusion from project	1,2,3	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt affirmative action for these ethnic minorities. • Use the project SEP to engage them. • Ensure inclusion to project benefits.
Clan-based conflicts	1,2,3	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusion and participation for all people. • Adopt Project SEP for guidelines on community consultation and participation. • Introduce the GM so that thorny issues are discovered early and addressed before escalation.
GBV/SEAH	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to sensitize the community on the importance of avoiding GBV issues/cases. • Contractor workers to sign code of conduct that stipulates how not to get involved in any of the GBV risks. • The procurement office includes these E&S clauses in the contractors' bids.
Child labor and sexual abuse	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFSRP has prepared an LMP, ESMF, that addresses these child risks. • Project to sensitize the community on the importance of child protection. • Contractor workers to sign code of conduct that stipulates how not to get involved in any of the risks. • The procurement office to include these E&S clauses in the contractors' bids.
OHS	1,2,3		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure installation of required safety facilities (chemical fume hood, fume cupboard, emergency eyewash stations; safety shower, etc.) as necessary recommended by Manufacturer Safety Data Sheet of all chemicals and materials used. • Ensure contractor workers are capacity build. • Each contractor's site introduces and maintains an Accident Incident Register. • Procure First Aid Kit and firefighting equipment. • Use appropriate personal protective equipment (such as safety goggles, respirator, safety boots and shoes, chemical-resistant gloves and apron, face masks as necessary and make first aid kits available.

Impacts	Project Components	PP			Mitigation & Monitoring Measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide appropriate warning signs for staff and public. • Conduct awareness trainings including PPE usage for the safety of laboratory staff. • Establish EHS standards and procedures according to WBG's EHSGs, and ensure that the developed guidelines and standards are properly implemented. • Capacity building for all actors.
Incidents and accidents	1,2,3		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train all contractors on OHS • Ensure contractor workers are capacity build. • Each contractor's site introduces and maintains an Accident Incident Register. • Procure First Aid Kit. • Each contractor procures and issues PPEs to all workers.
Community health and safety	1,2,3		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize contractors' workers to avoid risks of labor misconduct; related sexual exploitation and abuse. Sensitize all stakeholders to avoid risks of insecurity. • Prepare and implement emergency preparedness and response plan in case of significant incident/accident and/or chemical spills or other health and safety related incidents.
Communicable and water-borne diseases	1,2,3		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly fluctuating water levels/Periodic reservoir fluctuation, • Preventing or removing aquatic vegetation • Design and operation of reservoirs/ ponds/ irrigation canals/ other water harvesting structures to decrease habitat for vector. • Identify and manage COVID-19 related risks that include application of the World Bank's ESF Safeguards Interim Note, Construction Civil Works COVID, and as well compliance towards the government and other relevant international COVID 19 protocols/measures.
Traffic	1,2,3		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a traffic management plan detailing traffic control procedures, train personnel on traffic management procedures, travel speed limits and related control measures.

Impacts	Project Components	PP			Mitigation & Monitoring Measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make every reasonable effort to minimize road safety hazards and inconvenience to other road users, resulting from the passage of his haulage vehicles, and shall impose and enforce compliance with company speed limits. • Drivers shall be trained at the start of the project, about road safety and due diligence to ensure safety of other road users. • Limit maximum speed to 50 km/hr on access roads and 30km/hr in the work areas, installations, workshops, offices, camps, etc.. • Incidents or accidents that involve project vehicles must be immediately reported. • Conduct sensitization programmer to obey the traffic management rule and keep everyone safe on site. • Don't allow unauthorized person to drive Project vehicles'. • No unauthorized passengers shall be carried on project vehicles.
Vulnerability	1,2,3	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S-FSRP has prepared this ESMF that will address common vulnerabilities under ESS1. Site-specific vulnerabilities will also be analyzed and mitigated in other instruments, such as ESIA's, ESMPs, and GBV/ SEAH plans. • The project has also prepared a SEP that will guide stakeholder consultation to ensure inclusion for all. • A social assessment will also be undertaken in the first 6 months of project effectiveness.
Forced eviction and displacement	1,2,3	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support livestock with feeds, hay, and fodder. • Ensure inclusion for all in project benefits. • Application of ESS5.
Conflicts/ security	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization. • Avoid all forms of discrimination. • Ensure inclusion and participation for all people. • Adopt Project SEP for guidelines on community consultation and participation.

Impacts	Project Components	PP			Mitigation & Monitoring Measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the GM so that thorny issues are discovered early and addressed before escalation.
Land acquisition			√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mitigate any potential negative social impacts related to land, MoAI through NPCU should work closely with relevant stakeholders to ensure implementation of the following: Preparation of sub-project specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)/ Abbreviated RAPs, as necessary, based on the Project's RPF, according to ESS5 requirements. Project affected people shall be consulted and be involved in decision-making at different stages of the program. Compensation for properties and land replacement shall be implemented as per pertinent land acquisition laws and WB ESS5. Compensation shall be paid prior to the start of the construction works.
Drought	1,2		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avail water sources for both human and livestock. Support livestock with feeds, hay, and fodder. Capacity build the community to identify land for which eviction is not eminent. S-FSRP has prepared a SMP and will employ a Security Expert who will assist project beneficiaries avoid such risks.
Cultural, Historical and Archaeological Importance sites	1,2,3	√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen and identify known heritage sites in consultation with local communities and relevant institutions. Avoid locations where the project would displace, alter or render inaccessible important cultural heritage sites including historical sites/monuments, graves, churches and mosques etc.. A chance finds procedure shall always be in place, even where sites are identified, in case anything unexpected is found.
Conflict and Security Risks	1,2,3		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing access control system - secure and monitor entrance and outlet points of the workplace, proper badge and visitor card system

Impacts	Project Components	PP			Mitigation & Monitoring Measures
		PC	C	O	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work closely with the national information network security agency and local security offices • Conduct regular training on clashes and conflicts resolution within work environment security awareness programs for project staff

PP: Project Phases, PC: Pre-construction, C: Construction, O: Operation

5.3 Somalia FSRP Exclusions List

193. Exclude the following types of activities as ineligible for financing under the project:

Table 6: Somalia FSRP Exclusions

1. Activities proposed to be located in Districts that are inaccessible due to high levels of insecurity
2. Activities proposed to be located in Districts that have large swathes of contested lands leading to significant challenges in complying with environmental and social safeguards
3. Activities proposed for Districts that have large investment projects similar to S-FSRP
4. Investments requiring land take
5. Investments requiring support of financial intermediaries ESS9
6. Somalia FSRP will not support large water structures such as Dams but water pans and sand weirs
7. Activities that have a high probability of causing serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment
8. Activities that may affect lands or rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups, and minority communities
9. Activities that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible (e.g., loss of major natural habitat, sensitive ecosystems) impacts
10. Activities/ sub-projects rated high on biodiversity, that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible (e.g., loss of major natural habitat, sensitive ecosystems) impacts.
11. Activities/ sub-projects that are prone to natural disasters, such as floods, mudslides and forest fire.
12. Associated facilities which do not meet the requirements of the ESSs, to the extent that the beneficiaries have control or influence over such associated facilities
13. Activities that may have significant adverse social impacts and/ or may give rise to significant social or community conflicts
14. Activities that may involve involuntary resettlement or land acquisition (physical relocation of PAPs) ESS5
15. Investment in land for which credible means to confirm ownership or long-term occupancy is not available
16. Activities that may involve economic displacement of more than 200 PAPs
17. Activities that may affect or result in impacts on cultural heritage ESS8
18. Any activities that would curtail workers' fundamental rights. These would include: (i) freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; (ii) prohibition of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; (iii) prohibition of child labor, including without limitation the prohibition of persons under 18 from working in hazardous conditions (which includes construction activities), persons under 18 from working at night, and that persons under 18 be found fit to work via medical examinations, all aligned with ESS2 provisions; (iv) elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, where discrimination is defined as any distinction, exclusion or preference based on race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, or social origin.
19. Any activities in areas that are considered to have high security risk
20. Any sub project that will be categorized as an associated facility shall be excluded.
21. Any other activity as may be set out in the project ESCP and PAD.
22. Any activity whose risk will be rated high or substantial after screening will be excluded.

5.4. Methodology for Preparation of ESIA/ESMP

194. In the project, the project implementing team will always anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce to acceptable levels. Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate (including improve or at least restore livelihoods). Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate, or offset them, where technically and financially feasible. For FGS, the steps in ESIA formulation may include but not limited to:

A. Environmental and social screening (ESS)

195. This stage marks the beginning of the ESIA process, which should be initiated as early as possible along with the SFSRP planning process after the SFSRP is first conceived. During this stage, the **important functions** that need to be performed is shown below:

- Establish the likely study area by identifying broad boundaries for the road project.
- Make a preliminary assessment of the significance of potential environmental impacts, and likely mitigating measures.
- Identify possible alternatives and the major potential environmental impacts associated with each, as well as the likely corresponding mitigation measures.
- Estimate the extent and scope of ESIA to be performed and offer an initial recommendation as to whether a full ESIA is required.
- Estimate the time frame of the ESIA study.
- Identify the expertise and human resources needed for the ESIA study.
- Prepare the terms of reference for the conduct of an initial environmental examination.

196. The value of conducting environmental and social screening at the early conception and planning phase of any sub project is to provide useful technical input to the subproject team for their planning and budgeting, thereby eliminating the possibility of costly remedial environmental and social work and delays caused by problems with adverse environmental and social damage.

B. Initial environmental and social examination (IESE)

197. The initial environmental and social examination is essentially a preliminary environmental impact evaluation to review the environmental integrity of a subproject by assessing the potential environmental and social impacts. Important functions of this stage are highlighted below:

- To ascertain the need for the nature of ESIA study
- To prepare the terms of reference
- To prepare the procedure to be followed

- To collect additional information and data
- To anticipate both positive and negative impacts
- To suggest measures to avoid, mitigate or compensate adverse impacts. To chalk out procedures for monitoring and evaluation during construction and post-construction stages

198. If the initial environmental and social examination results conclude that a full-scale ESIA is not required, then the mitigation measures and action plan should be prescribed for the sub project, and no further ESIA is required. This is usually the case for small subprojects where no significant adverse environmental and social impacts are anticipated.

C. **Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA)**

199. The findings of the environmental and social screening study and initial environmental and social examination study form the basis for identifying the key issues that merit full analysis in the ESIA. Other issues that deserve only a brief discussion should also be mentioned and a supporting rationale offered. The important functions to be performed under the environmental and social impact assessment are shown below:

- To collect all possible information and data from various sources. To properly identify alternatives.
- To systematically analyse both environmental and social impacts of different alternatives.
- To design environmental and social mitigation measures.
- To develop an environmental and social management plan.
- To develop an effective monitoring programme to evaluate the successful.
- implementation of mitigation measures during construction.
- To develop an effective post-construction evaluation programme.

200. The end product of the environmental and social impact assessment is an ESIA report that provides decision makers with information regarding the important environmental and social issues, the impacts of various alternatives, proposed mitigation measures, and recommendations of the relative desirability of different alternatives.

CHAPTER 6 - INSTITUTIONAL / IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR ESMF

6.1. Introduction

201. The project will build on the engagement developed over the five years of implementing the WALP and Biyoole. The two projects have made significant progress in terms of peace and State building, as well as the capacity building of Federal, FMS, and Somaliland institutions and the establishment of PCUs.

202. Implementation arrangements will borrow heavily from both the Biyoole and Barwaaqo projects. The project will be managed by an established PCU and State PCUs, including in Somaliland. The Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation, in close consultation with the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range at the FGS and

FMS levels, will be the coordinating agencies with ministry of agriculture and irrigation being the lead ministry among other related ministries. Mobilization will help the community identify and address the shocks they face to their lives and livelihoods, for example, land degradation, access to inputs, and pest and disease and how they can work together as a community to address those shocks and work to solve those problems and develop more resilient livelihoods using the increased water availability. The process will form a Village Development Committee comprising traditional leaders and representatives from the stakeholder groups that will lead the formation of a village livelihood development plan that will prioritize the investments and management issues.

203.

State-level relevant ministries will also be responsible for M&E and for safeguards implementation with federal-level institutions providing backstopping support for the fiduciary aspects of this project. The role of districts and communities is critical in the management of rural resilience projects. This project will help districts and community management committees improve capacity by following these criteria. A project steering group is formed to monitor project implementation and provide support and direction as needed at the federal level. At the FMS level, state-level project steering groups will be established to provide oversight and guidance. The Ministries of Planning will coordinate community participation and development to achieve stronger inter-agency collaboration. Strengthening institutional infrastructure and operations is essential: The project's budget will allow for the procurement of vehicles, office supplies and equipment, and the renovation and/or construction of dilapidated or non-existent office buildings to boost institutional capacity and support relevant government entities that lack adequate budgetary allocations. This factor is relevant to the project's institutional capacity building component. To allow PCUs to become used to Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) and other World Bank procedures, project employees will be trained to develop quality work plans, procurement plans, and other reports.

204. The FGS PCU will oversee and coordinate the implementation of the project and will guide and train the FMS, as well as provide templates for reporting. It will employ:

- National environmental specialist – who will lead on the contractors ESMP or ESIA;
- Full time Social specialist – who will lead on the community engagement process as well as the MoU with the community, water sharing agreements and the summary social report and project GM;
- Full time GBV/gender specialist – who will be the main focal point for project and SEAH complaints; and
- Security specialist – who will oversee the security management system and review all site-specific security risk assessments and management plans.
- At the FMS, the offices will be replicated as for the national Offices answerable to the NPCU. Line Ministry ESS focal persons shall remain at all levels but coordinated by the NPCU ESS Focal persons. FMS level – ESS Desk/Liaison Officers will coordinate project ESS activities at Federal Member States as well as being a link to district ESS activities.
- VDC Level – Accountability Committees, General GRM Committee, and another Committee with a Female Lead Champion on GBV/SEAH to handle the sensitive area of GBV/SEAH.

6.2. Project Implementation Units

205. PIUs will have the overall responsibility for project management, coordinating project implementation, M&E, and reporting of results to stakeholders and developing E&S safeguards plans. The PIU will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project implementation and oversight.

206. PIU staff will either be seconded from government or hired as consultants or staff through a competitive process. Additional short-term local and international consultants will be recruited to support the PIUs and PCU as needed including use of local companies and organizations that have a footprint on environmental and social safeguards especially for specialized tasks. The PIU will also hire Quality Enhancement and Institutional Strengthening firm to provide additional capacity support and independent (third party) contractors to assist in subproject supervision during construction, including a firm on project security matters.

207. PCUs will provide overall responsibility for safeguards due diligence, and compliance monitoring. The NPCUs will be responsible for coordinating the identification, resolution and monitoring the status of all E&S issues through the E&S focal points.

6.3. Specific role of the Project E&S Staff

208. The E&S staff will specifically:

- i. Spearhead the development and updating of ESF instruments including this ESMF.
- ii. Review all ESIA, ESMP reports and documents prepared by E&S consultants to ensure compliance with the World Bank ESF/ESSs.
- iii. Ensure that the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project subproject design, specifications and budget adequately reflect the recommendations of the ESIA/ESMPs.
- iv. Coordinate application, follow up processing and obtain requisite clearances and approvals from the World Bank for the ESIA/ESMP submitted by the individual Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project and subprojects contractors;
- v. Prepare regular monthly/quarterly/semi-annual, annual progress reports with statutory requirements.
- vi. Develop, organize and deliver appropriate E&S safeguards related training courses for the PIU and PIU staff, contractors, local government/community representatives and others involved in the project implementation.
- vii. Review and approve the Contractor's ESMP using the ESMF as a guide.
- viii. Liaise with the Contractors and the PIU/MDAs on implementation of the ESMPs and ensure proper implementation of ESMP requirements through regular visits..
- ix. Liaise with various Government agencies on E&S, land, resettlement and other regulatory matters.
- x. Continuously interact with relevant NGOs and community groups working in the sector and project locations.
- xi. Establish dialogue with the affected communities and ensure that the E&S concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented in the project.
- xii. Review the performance of the project in terms of E&S safeguards, through an assessment of the periodic internal monthly and quarterly E&S monitoring reports; provide summaries of same and initiate necessary follow-up actions; and
- xiii. Provide support and assistance to the Government MDAs and the World Bank during Project Review Missions.

6.4. Roles and responsibilities of other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA)

209. Various MDAs will be consulted and collaborated with on various matters including labor management, environmental, land, gender, security among others during the implementing of the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project. Each agency will have a focal point for E&S issues who will ensure implementation of E&S requirements in conjunction with the FMS, Environmental social/CDD and GBV/gender focal points. Some of their roles and responsibilities are enumerated in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Roles and responsibilities of other government MDAs in ESMF implementation

Ministries, Departments and agencies at FGS and FMS	Role in ESMF implementation
MoA&I, MoLF&R	Coordinate, logistics, and technical support to the implementing agencies
	Will host the project, Appoint the FMS ESS Focal persons, support them and supervise them, ensure project activities/implementation security in liaison with the NPCU Security Expert; Identify subprojects for support in liaison with NPCU, Monitor community activities, review, and assist in budgeting. And on matters regarding land acquisition, land use and management issues
Ministries or office responsible for environment	-Provide policy, regulatory and enforcement guidance on environmental risks and impact mitigation measures. -Provide licensing on matters environmental and related field management
Ministries responsible for women, youth and People with Disabilities	Will be consulted on social impacts issues and mitigations measures regarding women, youth, children and PWD.
Ministries responsible for labor	Will be consulted on social impacts issues and mitigations measures regarding labor management.
Ministries responsible of Health	Will be consulted on social impacts issues and mitigations measures regarding Occupation Health and Safety.
Ministries and departments responsible for land	Will be consulted on environmental and social impacts issues and mitigation measures regarding land agreements, land acquisition, land use and management issues
	Will be consulted on environmental and social impacts issues and mitigation measures regarding land acquisition, land use and management issues

6.5. Roles of communities in E&S aspects for the CDD element

210. A VDC will be formed at subproject locations to, among others, mobilize communities for development, lead in the development of the community investment plan, monitor implementation of the project activities, manage grievances and lead engagement of external actors including development partners and CSOs. The VDCs

will have women and minority representation and will have a GM and SEAH focal points. They will be trained on the basics of the ESF/ESS and their role in relation to ESF implementation. They will help in the identification of E&S risks and impacts and appropriate mitigation measures they may know from local knowledge and/or from other projects and monitor implementation of the mitigation measures. The VDCs will be involved during the project screening and ESIA.

6.6. World Bank Roles and Responsibilities

211. The World Bank will:

- i. Provide guidance on the compliance with Bank ESF and ESSs;
- ii. Perform compliance monitoring of Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project to ensure the ESF and standards are complied with and conduct regular project review missions;
- iii. Maintain an oversight role, review and approve Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project' ESMF, and environmental assessment instruments such as ESIA or ESMP of subprojects;
- iv. Conduct regular supervision missions to check on the performance of Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project and assess its compliance to agreed grant covenants;
- v. Recommend measures for improving the performance of Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project PCU/PCUs; and
- vi. Recommend appropriate training programs intended to improve the capacity of PCU/PCUs as necessary.

6.7. Budget for preparing and planning for the ESMF

212. To effectively prepare and plan for the E&S management measures suggested as part of the ESMF, resources will be required. Although a total amount needed to cover all the work to be carried out under the ESMF preparation and implementation for the sub-projects is estimated at US\$ 800,000 for 5 years, A broader indicative budget has been provided in Table 9 which meant to cover all E&S safeguards related expenses such as capacity building programs, coordination and public consultation meetings, planning workshops, monitoring work, and environmental and social consultancy services. These estimated budgets do not include the cost for mitigation and enhancement measures, which will be integrated into the construction cost within each individual contract price and would be highly dependent on the scale of interventions pursuit. These estimated budgets do not also cover monitoring cost of pollutants to air (noise, vibration, dust and gaseous emissions), water, and soil which could range between USD 50,000-100,000 per site, per year, including using handheld devices and commissioning lab testing services. Likewise, all administrative costs for the operation of the PCU/PCU Safeguards related personnel and related cost are included in the overall Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project budget.

6.8. Lessons Learned from Previous Biyoole and Barwaqoo Projects

213. The project will significantly benefit from implementation capacity developed under the Biyoole Project, that has performed moderately satisfactorily during the last couple of years. Nevertheless, the following Table presents part of the institutional capacity challenges depicted in the implementation report of Barwaqoo, including how these challenges were addressed, which may convey some learning messages to this Project.

Table 8: Lessons Learned from Barwaqoo/ Biyoole Projects – Institutional Capacity

	Lessons Learned	Solution
1.	At the later stage of the project mobilization and establishment, there was a need to increase the collaboration between the federal and state ministries of the same sector for better coordination, monitoring, and exchange of knowledge and experiences.	The project initiated and implemented specific sectoral meetings and workshops which were held in the participating FMSs but led by the federal line ministries. This has increased the collaboration between the federal and state ministries within the project implementation and follow-up with the activities by the sectors. It would, therefore, be necessary to include sectoral meetings in Barwaaqo.
2.	Building the capacity of the community, such as Community Animal Health Workers, collaboration, coordination between departments.	Improved livestock services at the field level and access to livestock treatment and response.
3.	Active participation and collaboration between project implementing entities and beneficiaries enable community organizations to form strategic alliances with state institutions, increasing community ownership over the interventions, and effectiveness of the planning process.	Maintaining the support and momentum of planned activities, the Village Development Committee engaged early enough, comprehensively, and continued with the involvement of local authorities from different sectors. This is key to the success of the interventions.
4.	Gender involvement and empowerment are fundamental added values to the project and have become better mainstreamed at all levels—from the implementing entity level to the beneficiaries. The Biyoole project benefited from having crosscutting and sectoral integration with gender.	Strengthen women’s participation in the project activities and decision making at all levels of the project.
5.	Proper engagement among stakeholders and communities.	Capacity building of public and private sector institutions, including policy formulation and review planning.
6.	Capacity building for the GRM and ESMP to reach World Bank standard operating procedures on social and environmental management.	The team has already commenced mobilizing communities with the safeguarding regulations, procedures, and implementation at the site levels in South West State.

CHAPTER 7 - PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

7.1. Introduction

214. Public consultations, when properly organized, have generally been recognized to have improved the quality of policy-making, positively influenced the direction of country programs, strengthened national ownership of key reforms, and contributed to the promotion of public-sector transparency and accountability. CSOs can provide essential local knowledge that is vital to the policy process and that gives voice to the opinions and experiences of the poor.

215. As guided by ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the government/implementing agencies are required to provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information. Consultations should be conducted in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation. A stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed for this project.

216. The project team held several meetings leading up to the development of the various instruments including this ESMF, the SEP, IPMP, RPF, SMP, Gender/GBV/SEAH/P, and LMP. The engagements and consultations on the project design and the planned activities and implementation arrangements have been done with key institutional stakeholders including the relevant government Ministries and implementing agencies as summarized below (the minutes are attached in Annexes VII & VIII).

7.2. Consultation Process

217. The SFSRP project identification mission between the Bank and FGS and FMSs took place in September 2022. During this mission the FGS and FMSs were asked to prepare PowerPoint presentations on the areas of development which were the focus and main components of the proposed project. In these presentations by FGS and each of the five FMSs, they were asked to list three things for each of the component: A brief outline of the achievements in the reform area; reform priorities going forward; and challenges to be addressed by the reform priorities.

218. A second mission, which was considered the project preparation mission, took place September 26-27, 2022. The meeting was attended by the key stakeholders including representatives of the MoAI, MoLFR, MoF, Ministry of Planning, and university representatives among others. During this mission, the concept note for the project was shared and discussions held between the Bank and the various government stakeholders about the project development goals. This was another instance where some of the FMSs, and other government agencies reminded the Bank of their priority areas. From January 28 to February 8, 2023, a form was shared with several implementing partners to capture various aspects of the project relevant to the ESMF.

219. The SFSRP Draft instruments were presented in stakeholder workshops held between January 26, 2023, and February 8, 2023. The workshops commenced with an ESS ToT training on January 26, 2023 for nominated Officers who were to undertake both Federal and State stakeholder consultations (Annex 9a) comprising of 1 female and 11 males. A nationwide consultation was carried out on the January 31, 2023, the stakeholders comprised of wide range of participants including Federal level Line Ministries and Departments: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; and Ministry of Livestock (as host ministries); Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Water; Somali Disaster Management Agency (SodMA); and Somalia Crisis and Resilience Project (SCRIP). In total, 49 participants attended (see annexes 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, and 9f). The total participation of stakeholders by

distribution and by FMS and institutions is as follows: 9c and 9f capturing FGS, and FMS attendance (Districts, VDCs, Farmers and pastoral Reps. NGOs, Civil Society, other line ministries and departments both from the Federal and State levels, Private sector, and Donor community).

220.

221. Key highlights of the meeting are contained in in Annex 9a. Some of the issues observed included: that everyone stressed the importance of being more transparent in all of the procedures; that more attention should be given in identifying priority needs with engaging the community with involving the beneficiary committee and local councils through environmental and social studies to insure the project selection and implementation is applied from down to top; that the project should provide the required health and safety equipment in terms of quantity and quality based on the project activities; and that the project should make sure that the mitigation measures to environmental and social impact are part of the project cost and included in the design.

7.3. MoA&I and the MoLF&R) underlined the importance it attached to safeguards and emphasized that Somalia FSRP envisages no physical relocation of project affected persons in its implementation across the 6 FMS. The S-FSRP PDO is ‘to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in targeted project areas of Somalia’. Key Summary of Consultation Issues

222. A summary of key issues highlighted in the stakeholder consultation meetings include:

- 1) There is agreement that the implementation of the Environmental and Social Safeguards is a roadmap for good implementation of the Somali Food System Resilience Project (S-FSRP), and it is transparent and fair, but needs to be enriched and reviewed. They also said that it needs training, regular training, for all of the stakeholders, implementers, contractors, and the targeted community. They added that it needs to benefit from past experiences in order to achieve better practical implementation of the project.
- 2) All the attendees call for the adoption of true partnership with all of the beneficiaries of the project, and for there to be regular courses and meetings like this one so that all of the different groups can sit down together and discuss the issues and developments that they are facing in a transparent manner. This will help them solve many of the problems that they face. They also recommended that meetings not only be held for the higher levels, but they should include meetings at the village level.
- 3) All of the attendees confirmed that it is important to increase community awareness, which will make it easier to implement the projects.
- 4) Women in rural areas should participate the project work at a rate of more than 30%.
- 5) In order to deal with violations of the laborers not wearing professional safety gear, there needs to be an administrative process to catch violators and set punishments.
- 6) All of the attendees stressed the importance of there being a clear and easy-to-use mechanism to get information and facilitate getting this information on the projects and their possible social and environmental effects on stakeholders. This will make it easier for them to effectively participate in designing and implementing projects. The stakeholders also demand access to information relating to the branch projects in order to understand the possible opportunities and risks relating to the projects and to also participate in designing and implementing them.
- 7) The final stages should be linked to getting rid of the waste to ensure that the waste is removed. The assessments and plans of the management for the site should be followed, and this should all be recorded in an administrative information system.

- 8) Everyone stressed the importance of being more transparent in all of the procedures,
- 9) More attention should be given in identifying priority needs with engaging the community with involving the beneficiary committee and local councils through environmental and social studies to insure the project selection and implementation is applied from down to top.
- 10) Provide the required health and safety equipment in terms of quantity and quality based on the project activities.
- 11) Make sure that the mitigation measures to environmental and social impact are part of the project cost and included in the design

223. Detailed findings from stakeholder consultation can be found in Annexes VII & VIII.

7.4. Disclosure of Safeguards Instruments

224. The SFSRP ESS instruments: ESMF, IPMP, RPF, LMP, GBV/SHE/Plan, GRM, SMP, ESCP, and SEP have been prepared in consultation with the relevant stakeholders in Somalia and will be disclosed on the government website not later than effectiveness date. A more robust and wider public consultation will be conducted during preparation of ESIA/ESMPs. A summary of the safeguard's instruments will be translated into Somali language and disclosed.. The World Bank will post the approved document on its website. Project specific ESMPs/ESIAs will be disclosed before implementation.

225. The S FSRP ESMF and respective plans shall be publicly disclosed in-country on the MoA&I and MoLF&R Websites on and at on the World Bank External Website. Subsequently, the specific implementation plans will also be prepared, reviewed, and approved by the World Bank Task Team and then disclosed appropriately where the target communities and stakeholders will adequately access this information.

226. These frameworks provide a mechanism for: (i) identifying and assessing potential adverse environmental and social impacts and risks, based on the types of activities envisioned; and (ii) proposing screening methods and processes of assessing and designing appropriate mitigation measures for the identified activities. The screening will utilize the Environmental and Social Screening Form/checklist (Annex I); and an Environmental and Social Project Report will outline simple environmental mitigation measures in its simplified Environmental and social Management Plan/ESMP) for small scale activities and a full ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) report for activities whose impact is deemed long lasting or whose magnitude is relatively large.

CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING PLAN

8.1. Introduction

227. Once the FGS and FMS E&S safeguards specialists are on board, a capacity assessment and implementation plan will be developed, possibly by an independent consultant. The plan will include timing of capacity assessment and plan development related to starting of various subprojects (which would require necessary capacity (training) prior to starting. Considering the limitation in E&S expertise in Somalia, particularly at FMS level, it is likely that capacity will have to be developed from scratch.

8.2. ESS Training/Capacity Building

228. The general initial training and capacity building plan (Table 9) will include general ESF training and project implementation facilitated by World Bank consultants, and the senior social specialist and other government specialists and consultants from other World Bank funded projects. Specialist training and capacity building support may also need to be carried out by independent capacity building specialists, firms and consortiums and agencies including contractors and social accountability committees and GM. Most of the training will be conducted after completion of capacity assessment and plan development.

229. Effective implementation of the S-FSRP ESMF and its Social Plans (RPF, SEP, LMP, SMP, GBV Action Plan, GRM) will require adequate capacity in institutions, target communities and other stakeholders, especially with regards to observation of compliance as certain activities will be implemented and subsequently follow up with an elaborate and inclusive monitoring and evaluation (M&E). There is a need for targeted capacity building and training on ESS implementation and monitoring at the FGS, FMS, District, and community levels (VDCs), to include the private sector. In the initial preparatory stages, the environmental and social Standard specialists in the PCU will assist in sensitization and awareness creation with implementers, stakeholders and communities to further enhance learning, formulation and eventual implementation. The simple Project Implementation Manual (PIM) will describe in detail ESS-related aspects such as capacity building at all levels, later undertaking the project social assessment analysis, and compliance monitoring, among others.

Table 9: Capacity building Indicative Cost on project ESS (USD)

S/No.	Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
1	Setting up ESS implementation structures at all levels/ Sensitizations						
	a) Federal government level	4,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	12,000
	b) Federal member state level	12,000	6,000	3,000	12,000	3,000	36,000
	c) District level	250	125	65	250	65	755
	d) Village level	12,000	6,000	3,000	12,000	3,000	36,000
2	Boards and Committees						
	a)FGS (Steering & Technical Committees)	4,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	12,000
	b) FMS ((Steering & Technical Committees)	6,000	3,000	1,500	6,000	1,500	18,000
	c) District level Technical Committees	250	125	65	250	65	755
3	GRM Committees (Generals/ GBVs /SEA Committees)	10,250	10,250	10,250	10,250	10,250	51,250
4	ESS Instruments Sensitization Workshops and Meetings (FGS,FMS, District & VDCs)	200,000	200,000				400,000
5	Project Sensitization Launch meetings	100,000					100,000
6	ToTs/ToF's trainings						
	a) FMS level	25,000	25,000				50,000
	b) District level	25,000	25,000	9,000	7,500	5,000	71,500
	c) Village level	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	62,500
8	Proposals vetting	2,000	4000	5,000	3,000	2,000	16,000
9	Capacity building on projects screenings	7,000	5,000	4,000			16,000
10	Actual Screening of prioritized projects/ Screening checklist	500	2,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	11,500
11	Capacity building on implementation of LMPs, SMPs, RAPs, IPMPs, GBVP, ESIA/ ESMPs, VMGMF	50,000	100,000	40,000	20,000	10,000	220,000
12	GM establishment & Trainings	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
	GM operationalization	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	180,000
13	e) Security surveillance part time firm	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	120,000

S/No.	Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
14	f) ESS Specialized trainings experts on need basis e.g., global Gap. Certifications, Registration of FPOs	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000
15	Other trainings						
	a) Capacity building on Proposal development, ESIA process, ESS M&E, GM, GBV/SEA/SH, LMPs, SMPs, EH, OHS, Security management, quality assurance on value chains, e.g., Milk products, meat products		200,000	300,000	200,000	100,000	800,000
	TOTAL						2,539,260

NB/ The other trainings will happen in the 1st 18 months and will be mounted at least every year.

Budget for Other Key ESS Activities

230. Table 9 below reflects on a budget to implement other ESS activities.

Table 10: 5 Year Project Period: ESS TA Engagement Plan for capacity Building

		<i>TA Engagement Plan Costs in USD</i>						
S/No.	Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Cost	
1	Social Assessment	200,000					200,000	
2	Gender Analysis	200,000					200,000	
3	Project Environmental Assessment							
	a) Baseline	200,000					200,000	
	b) Midline			150,000			150,000	
	c) Endline					200,000	200,000	
	Total	600,000		150,000		200,000	950,000	

CHAPTER 9 - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PROCEDURES

9.1. Procedures for ESMF implementation

231. The following steps summarize procedures for ESS Instruments implementation.

232. Step 1: Determination of subproject locations: Identification of subproject locations will be initially done through technical considerations for water points and combined with susceptibility to drought and essential water needs and equity considerations (in line with the inclusion plan in the SEP), this will also include analysis of alternatives to select the feasible project option including environmental considerations to avoid significant impacts since the earliest phases. This will be based on the Web Automation Testing (WET) tool combined with data and studies on drought need and then ensuring that subprojects include different clans and minority groups and avoid elite capture.

233. Step 2: Subproject identification will be carried out through an inclusive community consultation process involving women, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups including minorities (in line with the inclusion plan), with the aim of promoting resilient and sustainable community livelihoods for all. Local authorities in the beneficiary districts will ensure that the activities fall with integrated land use plans and rationale use of resources. The FMS PIU will facilitate smooth communication between the project affected communities and themselves during subproject identification and implementation.

234. Step 3: Screening/scoping: The ESMF requires that all Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project subprojects shall be scoped/screened for E&S impacts. The FMS PIU E&S staff will initiate the scoping/screening process by completing the form contained in Annex I. The aim of the screening/scoping form is to assist in identifying potential environmental and social impacts based on field investigations in the project area.. The completed scoping/screening report will be submitted to the FGS E&S team for internal checking and approval. The FGS E&S team will review the Scoping/Screening Report and will accept the document – with conditions relating to implementation; accept the documents with required and/or recommended amendments; or reject the document with comments as to what is required to submit an acceptable Scoping/Screening Report so that the preferred option is selected. Following the approval of the subproject E&S screening/scoping report, the subproject will be fed into one of the following processes based on its approved categorization of high, substantial, moderate, and low risk.

235. If the outcome of the E&S screening/scoping categorizes the subproject as low risk activities, no further actions to carry E&S will be needed. However, for moderate risk categorized subprojects, an ESIA/ESMP shall be prepared, contractors will be required to derive their C-ESMPs from specific ESMPs and ESHS, labor, GBV/SEAH clauses/ conditions shall be included in subprojects procurement and contract documents.

236. Step 4: The PCU will consult with the World Bank and if the activity is considered to be substantial risk to decide on the type of E&S assessments to be undertaken. Moderate risk subprojects will use ESMP templates provided in the annex (including the social summary report, evidence of consultations and community land agreements, and site-specific security management plan/evacuation plan). High risk projects are excluded from financing, if overall program is substantial. Substantial risk projects will require an ESIA that will entail a systematic investigation of all risks and impact areas as identified in the screening report.. ESIA shall be developed following both ESF requirements and local standards, and when these differ, the most stringent standard should apply. Proportionate to risk level, E&S studies will be prepared. i.e., High risk project may require the preparation of a

full-ESIA, while lower risk project would require less in-depth studies. However, robust assessment in case of substantial risk may still be required. In certain cases, for Moderate risk projects a ESMP may suffice. See Annexes II and III for a content template for ESIA and ESMP, respectively.

237. For subprojects involving land acquisition, ESS5 requires the development of resettlement plans (RAP) proportionate to the scale and magnitude of the land acquisition impacts, regardless of the number of affected parties and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) if livelihoods are affected as a result of the subprojects including impacts on downstream users. Following review by the FGS E&S specialists on the project, the ESIA/ESMP, RAP, LRP, Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP), IPMP and SMP will be sent to the World Bank for review and clearance before project activities are initiated as well as ensuring all instruments are disclosed not only in the World Bank External website but also in-country.

238. Step 5: Implementation and Supervision: Once the ESF documents have been cleared, the ESMP and security management requirements will be included in the contractors' contracts. E&S specialists and the supervisory engineer will be required to orient and closely monitor the implementation of the ESMPs and sign off on the ESMP completion reports before payments are made. Internal monitoring to ensure the compliance of Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project. Components 1, 2 and 3 subproject implementation activities for the mitigation measures set out in its ESMP, RAP and LRP will be carried out by the E&S risk management staff of the FMS PIU, in line with risk assessment procedures and monitoring protocols, as well as the FGS E&S teams who are responsible for environmental and social management and the supervisory engineer at the construction sites. The VDC will also help monitor the contractor and raise any concerns with the FMS E&S specialists.

239. Step 6: E&S Risk Management and Monitoring Reports: During the course of ESMF implementation, the FMS PIU as well as the FGS E&S teams will prepare and submit regular quarterly, biannual and annual E&S monitoring and performance reports for all subprojects carried under components 1, 2, and 3 including the identification and mitigation measures for unanticipated environmental and social risks and a summary of the grievances received and resolved. The environmental and social risk management (SRM) monitoring reports will be submitted internally to the World Bank for review.

240. Step 7: Annual Reviews: ESMF implementation will also be supported by conducting annual E&S performance audits that will be carried out by a third party (i.e. Registered and licensed independent consultancy firm). The third-party annual E&S performance audits will be conducted on Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project to evaluate the overall implementation of the ESMF.

9.2. Structures for Implementation of the ESMF and other ESF instruments

241. The project will be implemented by: (i) the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation PCU established under Somalia – FSRP at FGS in Mogadishu in close coordination and collaboration with the FMSs and the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range. The State level Project Implementation Units (PIU) in all the Federal States will be established to implement the project. The units will be staffed with environmental specialists with OHS skills, social/CDD and GBV/gender specialists, among others who will ensure the ESF/ESS is implemented as required. To enhance intergovernmental coordination, project steering committees will be established at FGS and FMS levels including the relevant Ministries (Agriculture and Irrigation; Livestock, Forestry, and Range; Departments and Agencies (MDAs). At every level of S-FSRP implementation, an ESS Focal staff/champion will be recruited. The ESS (Environment, Social, and GBV/SEAH/Gender Officers) will be recruited at both the FGS level and the FMS level. At the District level, the project will draw its technical support and M& E teams who in liaison with the FMS Project PIUs will support the Village Development committees (VDCs). The VDCs will have been elected from the farmer organizations (existing or established FPOs and CIGs by the S-FSRP). The FPOs will later be expected

to grow to Value-Chained Cooperatives. At the district level, it is prudent to have an ESS coordinating office with a Desk Officer on safeguards being facilitated logistically for both coordination and M&E for ESS compliance and reporting. At the VDCs/CIGs/FPOs, each of these levels will have their committees to each have a subcommittee on ensuring ESS compliance including handling the general aspects of grievances and conflict resolution mechanisms, and the GBV complaints/cases. Such committees to handle GBV/SEAH will receive specialized training on GBV/SEAH expertise. The GBV/SEAH/Gender experts may be the contact persons to log-in complaints and secretariat of the respective ESS implementation Committees at all levels. A GRM Manual for S-FSRP will be formulated before project appraisal and consequently disclosed.

9.3. Stakeholder Engagement (SEP) and Information Disclosure for ESS

242. As guided by ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the government/implementing agencies are required to provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information. Consultations should be conducted in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation. A stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed for this project. The key stakeholders for this project include communities where subprojects will be implemented (including disadvantaged and vulnerable and minority groups), downstream or neighboring communities who may be affected by the project, government institutions and individuals who will benefit from capacity strengthening, contractors who will be contracted for civil works. The stakeholders will be analyzed to understand their interest and influence on the project and consequently involve them starting with Somalia-FSRP ESS instruments disclosure in the stakeholder consultations. This disclosure will be in-country and in the World Bank External website and subsequently on all the ESS documentation at all stages of the project implementation. Appropriate tools and methods will be used, such as community meetings, stakeholder workshops (including by virtual means); audio-visual messages on project information (radio, TV in different local languages), printed materials on project information, social media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp), emails, websites, and press releases among others. During preparation of this ESMF, stakeholders will be consulted within the confines of Covid-19 protocols and their views taken on board. Later they will be engaged in the general project implementation and M&E for ESS compliance Stakeholder engagement will be monitored and reported back to the stakeholder groups, and they will also be involved in monitoring stakeholder engagement.

CHAPTER 10 – MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

243. Adequate institutional arrangements, systems and resources will be put in place to monitor ESMF implementation. The goals of monitoring will be to measure the success rate of the activities, determine whether interventions have addressed negative impacts, and whether further interventions are required or monitoring is to be extended in some areas. The goal of inspection activities is to ensure that sub-component activities comply with the plans and procedures laid out in the ESMF. The main monitoring responsibilities and inspection activities will be with the PCU, which will administer the overall project-related environmental and social monitoring and implementation as laid out in this ESMF, as well as the SEP and general GM. The PCU coordinator will be overall responsible for the implementation of the E&S mitigation measures, as well as for monitoring and inspections for compliance.

244. The ESMF lays out expectations for the Technical Leads who will be responsible for their own site/activity specific screening, impact assessments, development of site/activity specific ESMPs, monitoring of impacts, and administration of mitigation measures in line with their respective sub-component activities.

These activities may follow the internal processes of Technical Leads, where applicable. They further commit to integrating stakeholder inputs into their regular monitoring and reporting activities. The PCU and PCU E&S Specialists will assess the compliance of Technical Leads' activities against the ESMF and their subsequent ESMPs and will report any non-compliance to the PCU team and project coordinator. Indicators are identified in both documents and use as a baseline for assessing progress on implementation. The PCU will also independently conduct its own monitoring, verification, and inspection of the activities of Technical Leads to ensure they are in compliance with this ESMF. Monitoring indicators will depend on specific activity contexts.

245. The PCU will promptly notify the World Bank of any incident or accident related to the Project which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers, including, inter alia, cases of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), sexual harassment (SH), and accidents that result in death, serious or multiple injury. Reporting will provide sufficient detail regarding the scope, severity, and possible causes of the incident or accident, indicating immediate measures taken or that are planned to be taken to address it, and any information provided by any contractor and/or supervising firm, as appropriate. Equally important is that any such incidents/accidents should be promptly reported by the contractor to the National PCU. See Annex 4 for detailed incident and accident reporting procedure.

246. Types of incidents that are applicable to the scope of this project are illustrated in the following table, according to the WB's Environment and Social Incident Reporting Tool (ESIRT).

Table 11: Types of incidents to be reported

Incident type	Details
Fatality	Death of a person(s) that occurs within one year of an accident/incident, including from occupational disease/illness (e.g., from exposure to chemicals/toxins).

Incident type	Details
Lost Time Injury	Injury or occupational disease/illness (e.g., from exposure to chemicals/toxins) that results in a worker requiring 3 or more days off work, or an injury or release of substance (e.g., chemicals/toxins) that results in a member of the community needing medical treatment.
Acts of Violence/Protest	Any intentional use of physical force, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, deprivation to workers or project beneficiaries, or negatively affects the safe operation of a project worksite.
Disease Outbreaks	The occurrence of a disease in excess of normal expectancy of number of cases. Disease may be communicable or may be the result of unknown etiology.
Displacement Without Due Process	The permanent or temporary displacement against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection and/or in a manner that does not comply with an approved resettlement action plan.
Child Labor	An incident of child labor occurs: (i) when a child under the age of 14 (or a higher age for employment specified by national law) is employed or engaged in connection with a project, and/or (ii) when a child over the minimum age specified in (i) and under the age of 18 is employed or engaged in connection with a project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.
Forced Labor	An incident of forced labor occurs when any work or service not voluntarily performed is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty in connection with a project, including any kind of involuntary or compulsory labor, such as indentured labor, bonded labor, or similar labor-contracting arrangements. This also includes incidents when trafficked persons are employed in connection with a project.
Unexpected impacts on heritage resources	An impact that occurs to a legally protected and/or internationally recognized area of cultural heritage or archaeological value, including world heritage sites or nationally protected areas that was not foreseen or predicted as part of the project design or the environmental or social assessment.
Unexpected impacts on biodiversity resources	An impact that occurs to a legally protected and/or internationally recognized area of high biodiversity value, to a Critical Habitat, or to a Critically Endangered or Endangered species (as listed in IUCN Red List of threatened species or equivalent national approaches) that was not foreseen or predicted as part of the project design or the environmental and social assessment. This includes poaching or trafficking of Critically Endangered or Endangered species.

Incident type	Details
Environmental pollution incident	Exceedances of emission standards to land, water, or air (e.g., from chemicals/toxins) that have persisted for more than 24hrs or have resulted in harm to the environment.
Other	Any other incident or accident that may have a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public, or the workers, irrespective of whether harm had occurred on that occasion. Any repeated non-compliance or recurrent minor incidents which suggest systematic failures that the task team deems needing the attention of Bank management.

247. Following an incident, the Project will address the causes and prevent recurrence of the incident. Details of the action(s) to be taken, along with the responsible implementing organization and the timeline for completion, should be set out in the Corrective Action Plan. Under certain circumstances, action from the Bank may also be warranted following an incident through the application of Bank remedies (such as suspension of disbursement).

248. Annex 4 provides examples of incident reporting forms as well as Project actions that may be appropriate to address the causes of some incidents. It should be noted that the actions should be unique to the circumstances of the project and the causes of the incident and are likely to be more specific and robust than those listed above.

249. The PCU will ensure contractors and supervising firms provide monthly reports on Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) performance to their relevant State PIU in accordance with the metrics specified in the respective bidding documents and contracts and eventually submit such reports to the World Bank.

250.

251. The World Bank will equally supervise and assess the E&S performance through review of the quarterly monitoring reports. The GM will further help track complaints and effectiveness of interventions, including those with E&S impacts. Project M&E efforts would be supplemented by World Bank-procured third-party monitoring (TPM) arrangements in areas being implemented through third-party implementing agencies. TPM frequency will be quarterly in the early project phase and, based on contextual improvements, semi-annual at most after the 18th month of implementation. TPM arrangements may cover the following aspects (among others): implementation progress or completion status; physical verification of infrastructure; compliance with the ESF, and the effectiveness of the project's GRM responding to complaints; and fiduciary compliance. The contracted agency will be a private or public firm, a civil society organization (CSO), an international NGO, or a UN organization, required to have strong knowledge of the country's context, a country footprint, experience, ability to establish and enforce effective security systems, ability to develop effective working relationships with government and other implementing entities, relevant technical and sectoral knowledge, ability to integrate technology into monitoring procedures (where relevant), and ability to mobilize rapidly. Contracts will include provisions that require the contracted TPM entity to strengthen the government's capacity to conduct such tasks at a later stage.

CHAPTER 11 - PROJECT GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

252. GM structures and processes will be established for this project drawing lessons from other World Bank financed projects (Barwaaqo and Biyoole). Grievance focal points and grievance redress committees will be present at FGS, FMS, and community levels. The SFSRP GM will be implemented in the following categories: General project GM; Contractors' GM, and Specialized GM on GBV/SEAH cases. At FMS and FGS levels, these are likely to be the GBV/gender specialists, to ensure confidentiality in line with SEAH complaints protocols, in addition to E&S specialists who oversee the more comprehensive complaints. Social/CDD specialists and environment

specialists will support resolution with guidance from the Project Coordinator and Managers who will review complaints at least every 2 months in conjunction with the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Training in complaints handling will be carried out for all staff and contractors including drivers, as anyone may be approached with a complaint. The GM aims to strengthen accountability and ensure transparency to beneficiaries, and to provide channels and structures for project stakeholders to provide feedback and/or raise grievances related to project supported activities. The GM is designed in a culturally appropriate way and can respond to all questions, concerns, and complaints of project-affected parties.

253. All contractors and suppliers will be expected to have an internal GM for their workers and sensitize them on the Project GM. The contractors will have a focal person to receive complaints regarding the construction and their workers. GMs specific to the workers will be detailed in Labor Management Procedures (LMP). GBV/SEAH cases will be reported through the general Project GM. However, additional channels will be identified and integrated into the GM (details to be provided in the SEAH Prevention and Response Plan). The availability of these GMs does not prevent recourse to judicial and other administrative resolution mechanisms. The World Bank Grievance Redress Service is also available for all WB financed activities.

254. The following actions will be used for managing complaints for this project (Details are the Somalia FSRP –GRM Manual):

- a. Complaints should be sent to the GRM focal point at the workplace by email, text, phone, and letter or in person. The complaints should be collated onto complaints form and logged into the register and reported using the format provided in the GRM Manual. The email address and phone number (of the contact person) will be made available to the workers at signing the contract/recruitment.
- b. Complaints should be reviewed by the FGS or FMS PCUs weekly upon receipt. The grievance committee at the workplace comprised of the in-charge who will be the chair, GRM focal point will act as the secretary, and departmental heads as members (multidisciplinary membership is recommended). The team will review the complaints and provide guidance on the course of action and ensure follow-up on previous complaints. Any preliminary investigation should take place within 5 working days of the committee meeting. Feedback will be given to the complainant within 7 working days since logging-in.
- c. For informal complaints, i.e., those raised through social media, print media, or not formally lodged, the committee should be deliberate upon them to decide whether to investigate based on the substance and potential impact/reputational risk.
- d. If the complaint is referred to the main project GRM and government’s legal complaints structures, the World Bank should be notified.
- e. Complaints regarding SEAH should be kept confidential, the name of the complainant should not be recorded, only the age and gender of the complainant, and whether a project worker was involved and should be sent directly to the S-FGS FSRP PC who should immediately inform the World Bank.
- f. No disciplinary or legal action will be taken against anyone raising a complaint in good faith.
- g. A monthly report of complaints resolution should be provided to the FSRP FGS PCU and the World Bank.

255. The World Bank’s Grievance Redress Service (GRS) is a grievance mechanism managed by the World Bank. It provides a fast and accessible complaint mechanism for individuals and communities who believe that a World Bank-financed project causes harm to their community. The GRS is an additional tool that supplements project-level grievance redress mechanisms. If issues cannot be resolved at the project level, grievances can be brought directly to World Bank Management through the GRS.

256. The GRS screens complaints and supports World Bank teams and complainants to identify a timely solution to issues raised in complaints. In terms of the support it provides, the GRS offers various services to teams, ranging from support in reviewing project documents and identifying issues of compliance with Bank policies, facilitating dialogue between the project teams and communities, to advising on possible solutions and best practices. visit GRS website to register a complaint.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1. Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

(This form will be updated prior to starting project implementation. This includes updating as needed to reflect potential issues/impacts/risks).

Subproject:

Location: From focus group discuss or key informant interview with people with different interests and needs regarding the proposed investment e.g. women, youth, people with disabilities, minority groups, livestock keepers, crop farmers, seasonal users e.g. nomadic pastoralists.

The purpose of the checklist is to flag possible environmental and social risks and impacts to determine what E&S instruments to develop and so the issues can be further explored and included in the summary safeguard report and contractors ESMP etc. It should be done as part of ground-truthing based on visual observation and key informant interviews with people with different interests and needs regarding the proposed subprojects e.g., elders, local government officials, women, youth, people with disabilities, minority groups, livestock keepers, crop farmers, seasonal users e.g. pastoralists. Those people consulted should be mentioned at the end of the checklist.

Will the Project?	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Affect downstream water flows			
2. Require clearing of trees, pasture/browse?			
3. Land ownership is clear (Private, Government, Community)?			
4. Is on or near private land?			
5. Require demolition of existing structures ?			
6. Require large volumes of construction materials (e.g., gravel, stone, water, timber, firewood)?			
7. Use water during or after construction, which will reduce the local availability of ground water and surface water?			
8. Affect the quantity or quality of surface waters (e.g., rivers, streams, wetlands), or ground water (e.g. wells, reservoirs)?			
9. Be located within or nearby environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species?			
10. Lead to soil degradation, soil erosion in the area?			
11. Create waste that could adversely affect local soils, vegetation, rivers and streams or ground water?			
12. Create pools of water that provide breeding grounds for disease vectors (for example malaria or bilharzia)?			
13. Involve significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes?			

Will the Project?	Yes	No	Explanation
14. Be located in or near an area where there is an important historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site?			
15. Is an area where minority groups (0.5 groups) or IDPs reside or use the water point?			
16. Displace people or structures or restrict people's access to crops, pasture, fisheries, forests or cultural resources, whether on a permanent or temporary basis?			
17. Result in human health or safety risks during construction or later?			
18. Involve inward migration of people from outside the area for use of services or other purposes?			
19. Is an area where there has been insecurity incidents in the past 12 months?			
20. Have activities that will cause disputes over land or access to water?			
21. Is an area where there has been conflict over water or land in the past?			
22. Require sharing or regulation of use between different groups or communities?			
23. Result in a significant change/loss in livelihood of individuals?			
24. Adversely affect the livelihoods and /or the rights of women?			
25. Cause physical resettlement or extensive economic displacement, or loss of livelihoods?			
26. Cause increased settlement or degradation of surrounding areas?			
27. Disposal of bush clearance residue may cause spreading of invasive species?			
28. Introduce a non-native animal or plant species?			
29. Maintenance and management responsibilities have not been defined and accepted by users/local government?			
30. Any limitations for the livestock movement crossing gabions and rehabilitated rangelands			
31. Boundaries of the water sources are clearly demarcated to a void creation of adjacent settlements			
32. Water source fenced/protected to avoid risks and contamination			
33. Will result in Transmission diseases from region to region or boundaries			
34. Result in transmission of zoonotic disease			

Will the Project?	Yes	No	Explanation
35. Will require use and application of inorganic fertilizers/pesticide/herbicide or fumigation?			
36. Potential risk due to natural disaster hazards (such as flooding, drought, landslide, earthquake, etc.)			
37. Water scarcity / complex hydrological conditions			
38. Efficient use of resources			
39. Potential for significant cumulative impacts and availability of geolocalization tools to be used also for monitoring.			
40. Potential significant biodiversity impacts			
41. Potential exposure to community health and safety risks due to water pan safety risks			
42. Potential for high-risk activities including OHS			

Based on the above checklist, and subproject exclusion criteria, what are conclusions and recommendations on:

Note the exclusion criteria:

1. Activities proposed to be located in Districts that are inaccessible due to high levels of insecurity
2. Activities proposed to be located in Districts that have large swathes of contested lands leading to significant challenges in complying with environmental and social safeguards
3. Activities proposed for Districts that have large investment projects similar to S-FSRP
4. Investments requiring land take
5. Investments requiring support of financial intermediaries ESS9
6. Somalia FSRP will not support large water structures such as Dams but water pans and sand weirs
7. Activities that have a high probability of causing serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment
8. Activities that may affect lands or rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups, and minority communities
9. Activities that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible (e.g., loss of major natural habitat, sensitive ecosystems) impacts
10. Activities/ sub-projects rated high on biodiversity, that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible (e.g., loss of major natural habitat, sensitive ecosystems) impacts.
11. Activities/ sub-projects that are prone to natural disasters, such as floods, mudslides and forest fire.
12. Associated facilities which do not meet the requirements of the ESSs, to the extent that the beneficiaries have control or influence over such associated facilities
13. Activities that may have significant adverse social impacts and/ or may give rise to significant social or community conflicts
14. Activities that may involve involuntary resettlement or land acquisition (physical relocation of PAPs) ESS5
15. Investment in land for which credible means to confirm ownership or long-term occupancy is not available
16. Activities that may involve economic displacement of more than 200 PAPs
17. Activities that may affect or result in impacts on cultural heritage ESS8

18. Any activities that would curtail workers' fundamental rights. These would include: (i) freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; (ii) prohibition of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; (iii) prohibition of child labor, including without limitation the prohibition of persons under 18 from working in hazardous conditions (which includes construction activities), persons under 18 from working at night, and that persons under 18 be found fit to work via medical examinations, all aligned with ESS2 provisions; (iv) elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, where discrimination is defined as any distinction, exclusion or preference based on race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, or social origin.
19. Any activities in areas that are considered to have high security risk
20. Any sub project that will be categorized as an associated facility shall be excluded.
21. Any other activity as may be set out in the project ESCP and PAD.
22. Any activity whose risk will be rated high or substantial after screening will be excluded.

Proposed project is eligible for financing under the project criteria

.....

Proposed Environmental and Social Risk Ratings (High, Substantial, Moderate or Low). Provide Justifications.

.....

Proposed E&S Management Plans/ Instruments (i.e. .ESMP, ESIA, Summary safeguards report (for social issues), Voluntary land donation/agreement form, MOU on use of water and maintenance.....

.....

Who was consulted in the completion of the checklist: Provide list?

Prepared by			
Name and role:		Name and role:	
Date	Signature	Date	Signature
Reviewed and approved by			

Environment Specialist Name:		Social Specialist Name:	
Date	Signature	Date	Signature

Annex II - ESIA Content Template

- A. Executive Summary:** Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions
- B. Introduction:** This section gives overview of the project conception and the necessity of carrying-out an ESIA.
- C. Legal and Institutional Framework**
1. Analyzes the legal and institutional framework
 2. Compares the client's existing environmental and social framework and the WB ESSs and identifies the gaps between them
- D. Project Description**
1. Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, environmental, social,
 2. and temporal context,
 3. Includes a map of sufficient detail, showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts
- E. Baseline Data**
1. Sets out in detail the baseline data that is relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures. This should include a discussion of the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data as well as information about dates surrounding project identification, planning and implementation.
 2. Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions.
 3. Assesses the scope of the area to be studied and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions
- F. Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**
- Takes into account all relevant environmental and social risks and impacts of the project
- G. Mitigation Measures**
1. Identifies mitigation measures and significant residual negative impacts
 2. Identifies differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable.
 3. Assesses the feasibility of mitigating the environmental and social impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of proposed mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; and the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the proposed mitigation measures.
- H. Analysis of Alternatives**
1. Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation including the "without project" situation terms of their potential environmental and social impacts.

2. For each of the alternatives, quantifies the environmental and social impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible

I. Design Measures:

- Sets out the basis for selecting the particular project design proposed

J. Annexes

1. List of the individuals or organizations that prepared or contributed to the environmental and social assessment
2. Reference
3. Record of meetings, consultations and surveys with stakeholders
4. Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text
List of associated reports or plans.

Annex III – ESMP Content Template

An ESMP consists of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation of a project to eliminate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The ESMP also includes the measures and actions needed to implement these measures. The content of the ESMP will include the following:

(a) Mitigation: The plan will include compensatory measures, if applicable. Specifically, the ESMP:

1. Identifies and summarizes all anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts;
2. Describes with technical detail each mitigation measure;
3. Estimates any potential environmental and social impacts of these measures; and
4. Takes into account, and is consistent with, other mitigation plans required for the project (e.g. for involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, or cultural heritage).

(b) Monitoring: The ESMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides:

1. A specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and
2. Monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

(c) Capacity Development and Training:

1. The ESMP draws on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties on site or at the agency and ministry level.
2. Specifically, the ESMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures
3. The ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures

(d) Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates:

For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the ESMP provides

1. An implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project
2. The capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP,

Annex IV - Incident and Accident Reporting Procedure

Incident reporting will follow the process indicated in Figure 7.

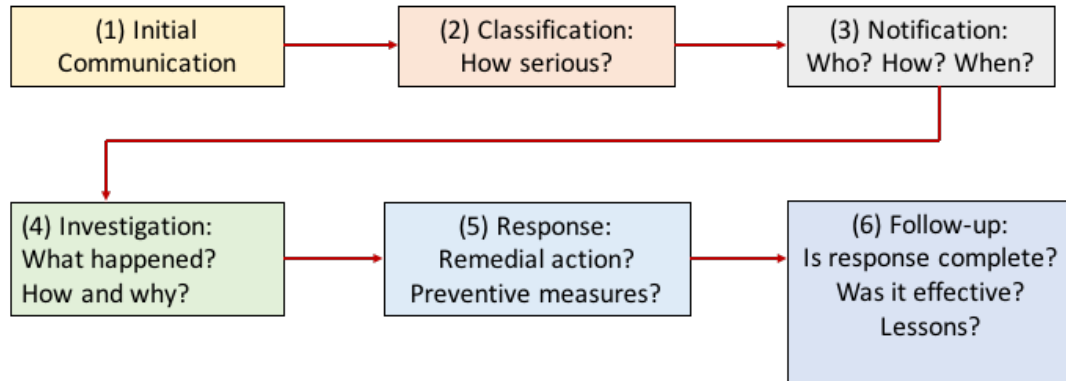


Figure 5: Incident reporting process

Incidents should be categorized into ‘indicative’, ‘serious’ and ‘severe’. Indicative incidents are minor, small or localized that negatively impact a small geographical area or a small number of people and do not result in irreparable harm to people or the environment. A ‘significant’ incident is one that causes significant harm to the environment, workers, communities, or natural resources and is complex or costly to reverse (see the World Bank incident classification guide). A ‘severe’ incident causes great harm to individuals, or the environment, or presents significant reputational risks to the World Bank.

Severe incidents (an incident *that caused significant adverse effect on the environment which affected communities, the public or workers*, e.g., fatality, GBV/SEAH, forced or child labour) will be reported within 24 hours to the PCU and PCU and within 48 hours to the World Bank.

Where grievances are of sexual nature and can be categorized as GBV/SEAH or child protection risk, the implementer has to handle the case appropriately, and refer the case to the GBV/SEAH referral system, defined in the GBV/SEAH Action Plan. Contractors and primary suppliers who do not adhere to the GBV/SEAH provisions will be debarred for 2 years.

The following is Incident’s Form for all incident types except SEA/SH and discrimination/ violence on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. Following this form is the proposed set of actions relevant to incident type.

Incident Form

Part A: To be completed by TTL

A1: Project Details		
Project ID:	Project Name:	ADM TTL Name:
ADM Environment Spec. Name:	ADM Social Development Spec. Name:	# Prior ESIRT Notifications:
PIU Name:	PIU Rep.:	Date of Form Completed:
Country of Incident:	City of Incident:	Incident Location:
Financing/Lending Instrument:		
A2: Project Background (Summary)		
A3: Project Implementation Arrangements (Summary)		
<p>Form of Construction Contract (tick those that apply): N/A <input type="checkbox"/>; Works <input type="checkbox"/>; Underground Works <input type="checkbox"/>; Works Design and Build <input type="checkbox"/>; Works Design, Build and Operate <input type="checkbox"/>; Works EPC/Turnkey <input type="checkbox"/>; Works Output and Performance Based <input type="checkbox"/>; Small works <input type="checkbox"/>; Plant <input type="checkbox"/>; Goods <input type="checkbox"/>; Consulting Services <input type="checkbox"/>; Non-Consulting Services <input type="checkbox"/>; Other <input type="checkbox"/> International Competitive Procurement <input type="checkbox"/>; National Competitive Procurement <input type="checkbox"/>; Prior Review <input type="checkbox"/>; Post Review <input type="checkbox"/></p>		

Part B: To be completed by Borrower within 24 hours

B1: Incident Details			
Date of Incident:	Time:	Date Reported to PIU:	Date Reported to WB:
Reported to PIU by:	Reported to WB by:	Notification Type: Email/"phone call/media notice/other	
Full Name of Main Contractor:		Full Name of Subcontractor:	

B2: Type of incident (please check all that apply) ¹
Fatality <input type="checkbox"/> Lost Time Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Displacement Without Due Process <input type="checkbox"/> Child Labor <input type="checkbox"/> Acts of Violence/Protest <input type="checkbox"/> Disease Outbreaks <input type="checkbox"/> Forced Labor <input type="checkbox"/> Unexpected impacts on heritage resources <input type="checkbox"/> Unexpected impacts on biodiversity resources <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental pollution incident <input type="checkbox"/> Dam failure <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>

See Annex for definitions

B3: Description/Narrative of Incident
<p><i>Please replace text in italics with brief description, noting for example:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>I. What is the incident?</i> <i>II. What were the conditions or circumstances under which the incident occurred (if known)?</i> <i>III. Are the basic facts of the incident clear and uncontested, or are there conflicting versions? What are those versions?</i> <i>IV. Is the incident still ongoing or is it contained?</i> <i>V. Have any relevant authorities been informed?</i>

B4: Actions taken to contain the incident			
Short Description of Action	Responsible Party	Expected Date	Status

For incidents involving a contractor:
 Have the works been suspended (for example, under Contract GCC8.9 of Works)? Yes ; No ;
 Trading name of Contractor (if different from B1):
 Please attach a copy of the instruction suspending the works.

B5: What support has been provided to affected people

Part C: To be completed by Borrower (following investigation)

C1: Investigation Findings
<p><i>Please replace text in italics with findings, noting for example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>I. where and when the incident took place</i> <i>II. who was involved, and how many people/households were affected</i> <i>III. what happened and what conditions and actions influenced the incident</i> <i>IV. what were the expected working procedures and were they followed</i> <i>V. did the organization or arrangement of the work influence the incident</i> <i>VI. were there adequate training/competent persons for the job, and was necessary and suitable equipment available</i> <i>VII. what were the underlying causes; where there any absent risk control measures or any system failures</i>

C2: Corrective Actions from the investigation to be implemented (to be fully described in Corrective Action Plan)		
Action	Responsible Party	Expected Date

Incident	Potential actions to address incident
Excavations left open	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Method Statement for excavations and require short-term excavations to be in-filled at end of day • Reduce steepness of excavation slopes • Install barriers/improve barrier design • Provide warning signs and illumination at night • Provide security or audible alarms
Reversing vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure reversing alarms and flashing beacons are fitted and working • Install reversing cameras to cover vehicle blind spots • Provide banks person for all vehicle movements on worksites • Enforce 'no mobile phone use' while in vehicles or walking on site • Provide pedestrian walkways segregated from vehicle routes by barriers
Improper use of equipment / safety features not fitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and update health and safety manual to ensure all hazards and risk assessments have been undertaken for the activities occurring on site • Provide individual task training and toolbox talks prior to use of equipment • Instigate recorded equipment inspections prior to use • Improve signage (appropriate language or images) at workstations • Review Personal Protective Equipment requirements at workstation
Repeated observations of poor or inconsiderate behavior and breaches of safety protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior management review of Health and Safety manual to ensure roles and responsibilities are clear • Ensure clear senior and middle management leadership of safety, including: setting examples in complying with safety requirements, holding regular staff safety meetings, ensuring health and safety issues are discussed at site meeting, encouraging use of reporting of unsafe actions • Review and refresh training program • Incentivise safety reporting and compliance

Incident	Potential actions to address incident
Displacement without due process or compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify evicted people and provide compensation and support for identification of new housing/other facilities as relevant, in line with resettlement requirements, including appropriate consultation • Review resettlement process with responsible implementing parties • Require written confirmation of receipt of payment prior to authorising start of works in new areas
Poaching of endangered species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report concerns to law enforcement and collaborate with any investigation to halt the poaching • Provide anti-poaching training for project workers and the community • Include sanctions for inappropriate worker behavior and incentives for appropriate behavior • Develop an alternative livelihoods program for communities around protected areas
Hydrocarbon or chemical pollution of water course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve work process or procedures as necessary • Training for project staff on spills and associated procedures • Increase on-site monitoring • Provide equipment at key locations for quick clean up and remediation of pollution, and train employees in use of equipment
Individual reports a SEA/SH incident directly to Bank staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the appropriate GM to trigger the project response • Ensure the survivor was provided information about local, quality GBV service providers • Ensure the survivor is receiving the required services
GM not being used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review GM and address issues (upgrade, improve access, better organize response process) • Publicize GM in community/ies • Train PIU staff on GM management and monitoring • Assign responsibility to qualified PIU staff, with reporting requirement
A worker of the age of 17 performing hazardous tasks on construction sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement HR checks of identification documents and record keeping for all personnel, including sub-contractor personnel • Issue site passes to legitimate workers and use to restrict access at entrance to work sites
Encroachment of works onto area of archaeological importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install fencing between works area and protected area • Provide signs on fence line and include briefing in toolbox talk prior to resuming works in area • Remove extraneous material from protected area and remediate

Incident	Potential actions to address incident
Speeding construction vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="578 268 1471 338">• Establish dedicated haul routes with: repeated warning signs, speed humps, pinch points at key risk areas<li data-bbox="578 348 1471 417">• Remove incentives to speed from conditions of driver employment, such as payments linked to the number of trips completed each day<li data-bbox="578 428 1471 497">• Install GPS in site vehicles to track speed, monitor data, and invoke penalties and incentives system to moderate driving behaviour

Annex V - ESS ToT Attendance List


Date: 26th January /2023

List of ToTs During Preparation for the ESS presentation on Stakeholder Consultations for the SFSRP

Virtual Training			
No	Name	Gender	Institution
1.	Ahmed Keinan	Male	Senior advisor at MoAI/FRS
2.	Abdisalan Ahmed Mohamed	Male	ESS officer at MoAI/SWS
3.	Hassan Ibrahim Abdullahi	Male	Technical Advisor at MoLFR/SWS
4.	Musdaf Abdifatah Sheikh	Male	MoAI/Glmudug State
5.	Hamdi Omar	Male	Monitoring and Evaluation specialist at MoAI/Jubbaland
6.	Mohamed Farah Ali	Male	Focal Point at MoAI/Hirshabelle State
7.	Cumar Cismaan Ciid	Male	DG-MoAI/Galmudug State
8.	Aways Abdi Osman	Male	Focal Point at MoAI/SWS
9.	Hassan Ahmed Osman	Male	Director General at MoL/Hirshabelle State
10.	Mohamed Awil Yusuf	Male	Director of Agribusiness at MoAI/Galmudug State
11.	Ayan Muse Osman	Female	Environmental specialist/MoAI
12.	Mohamed Wali Hassan	Male	ESS trainer from Federal government of Somalia

Annex VI – Stakeholder Consultation Attendance List

JAMHUURIYADDA FEDERAALKA
SOOMAALIYA
WASAARADDA HEEBAHAB
WAR AA BEA

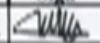
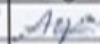
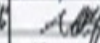



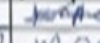



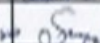






FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

جمهورية الصومال الفيدرالية
وزارة الزراعة والري

21-01-2023

Attendance Sheet

#	Name of participant	Institution	Position	FMS/District/Village	Cell phone	Email	Sign
1	TUSUF A. Samatar	MOAI	Advisor	Mogadishu	061796999	YusufSamatar@gmail.com	
2	Ayan Muse Osman	MOAI	Environment	Mogadishu	0612324082	ayanmuseosman@gmail.com	
3	Dr. Aden Hussein Ismail	MOAFR	Director	Mogadishu	5413426	adenh@moai.gov.so	
4	Dr. Mawlid Abdullahi	MOAFR	Head	Mogadishu	70069314	zaid012@gmail.com	
5	Abdirashid Axlan	MAECC	Head	Mogadishu	5240817	axlan@maecc.gov.so	
6	Muhamad Said Ismail	MOAIED	Head of	Mogadishu	5626242	muhamad-said@gmail.com	
7	XADWO NLI Jaamac	MOA	Advisor	Mogadishu	4613942	Kaamil@7.com	
8	Yahya Abdiwehbi	MOPIRO	Manager	Mogadishu	0613494114	Yahya@piro.gov.so	
9	Muhamad Buxari	MOAI	Director	Mogadishu	0615881628	muhamad@moai.gov.so	
10	Osman Ahmed Jamaal	MOAI	Advisor	Mogadishu	061799896	osmanahmedjamaal@gmail.com	
11	Amar-haji Yusuf		Advisor	Mogadishu	061386607	amarhaji@gmail.com	
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13	Siad Abdi Sama	MOAI	Head of	Mogadishu	0615282023	siad@moai.gov.so	
14	Abdi B. W. C. R.	MOAI	Advisor	Mogadishu	061526430	abdi@moai.gov.so	
15	Aways Abdulle Hussein	MOAI	Head	Mogadishu	0615897968	aways@moai.gov.so	



Attendance Sheet

#	Name of participant	Institution	Position	FMS/District/Village	Cell phone	Email	Sign
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2	Abdulkabi Salad Hayder	MOAI	HS	Mogadishu	615850216	Hayderabkabi@y	
3	Abdikarim HERSI	MOECC	adviser	Mogadishu	0616633397	hersisom2000	
4	Abdinasiir Omar	MOAT	HR director	Mogadishu	69722666	Abma11.com	
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31-01-2023

Attendance Sheet

#	Name of participant	Institution	Position	FMS/District/Village	Cell phone	Email	Sign
1	TUSUF A. Samatar	MOAI	Advisor	Mogadishu	0617969081	Yasara@moai.gov.so	
2	Ayan Muse Osman	MOAI	Environmental Egg	Mogadishu	0612394082	Ayanmuse79@gmail.com	
3	Dr. Aden Hussein Deraa	MOLEFR	Director	Mogadishu	5413426	animal.pdep@moia.gov.so	
4	Dr. Mustaf Abdullaha	MOLEFR	Head	Mogadishu	70069314	Zead0152m	
5	Abdirashid Axan	MOECC	Head	Mogadishu	5248817	axan@moia.gov.so	
6	Mohamed Said Hassan	MOLEFR	Head of office	Mogadishu	5626242	mohamed.hassan	
7	XADWO Ali Jaama	MOAI	Advisor	Mogadishu	4613942	Kawato7090	
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9	Mohamed Buxari	MOAI	Director	Mogadishu	061588678	Mohamedbuxari@gmail.com	
10	Osman Ahmed Jama	MOAI	Senior Advisor	Mogadishu	061749876	osmanjama314@gmail.com	
11	umar buji yusu		Infelayer	Mogadishu	061386567	umarbujiyusu@gmail.com	
12	Abdulkahid M. Kari	MOAI	Head of Statistics	Mogadishu	0616994895	abw9991170@gmail.com	
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14	Abdi B. W. C. R.	MOAI	W/iskashu	Mogadishu	0615525480	AbdiB@moai.gov.so	
15	Aways Abdulle Hussein	MOAI	Head	Mogadishu	0615897968	aways751@gmail.com	



31-01-2023

Attendance Sheet

#	Name of participant	Institution	Position	FMS/District/Village	Cell phone	Email	Sign
1	Badia Hassan Karalima	MOAI	H.S.F.M	Magadishu	615216690	hadman22	
2	Balgisa mohamed Ahmed	MOAI	H.R.M	Magadishu	678539537	Bibubilsa11	
3	Fartun Mahamed Ali	MOAI	H.S.F.M	Magadishu	06145566816	Fartun.kay.153	
4	Mohamed Said Hassan	IT/CIED	Hand over	Magadishu	615672242	mohamed.said.10	
5	Nasra D. Hassan	MOF	SDS	Magadishu	0619876474	naschasasas80	
6	Mahad Abdikarim Nabd	MOAI	early warning	magadishu	06155941144	mahadroll@gmail	
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8	Mohamed Omar Ali	MOAI	D.Coop & S	Magadishu	612552465	Abbasalcaag	
9	Mohamed Hassan Mohid	MOAI	crop production	Magadishu	617604786	mohasantallissag	
10	Rishi Ahmed Sh. Abdi	MOAI	Plant planter	Magadishu	61951585	deceyad10	
11	Sharifa Addow Ahmed	MOAI	CBV	Magadishu	611190493	sharifadaw@gmail.com	
12	Eng. Mohamed Mohamed Ali	MOAI	Senior Advisor	Magadishu	615819305	eng.pole@gmail.com	
13	Abdirahman Mohamed Wajid	MOAI	Sec of DG	MAGADISHU	61997778	man.mohamed@gmail.com	
14	Mohamed al-Nabhanji Yusuf	MOAI	Administration	Magadishu	061589756	mohamed.7516@gmail.com	
15	C/NUUN Ali ussage	MOAI	crop production	magadishu	0618631420	ussage42@gmail.com	



Attendance Sheet

#	Name of participant	Institution	Position	FMS/District/Village	Cell phone	Email	Sign
1	Abdikadir Haji Sa'id	MOAI	Head of Director Office	Mogadishu	0611643251	Haji Sa'id 05/20	Attended
2	Aden Abdismamad Mohamed	MOAI	Archive	Mogadishu	0615545527	adnan2019@gmail.com	Adnan
3	Sif Abulwaleed Husein Mohamed	MOA	H. Section	Mogadishu	2526153193	Sif Abulwaleed Husein Mohamed	Sif
4	Adnan Abd. M. Ali	MOA	MOA	Mogadishu	2520157378	Adnan2020@gmail.com	Adnan
5	Muhyadin Abdulkadir Mohamed	MOA	MOA	Mogadishu	0617706460	Muhyadin2020@gmail.com	Muhyadin
6	Muhammad Elmi Guss	MOAI	MOAI	Mogadishu	0615492352	Muhammad Elmi Guss	Muhammad
7	Dr. Yusuf Ali Dahir	MOAI	MOAI	Mogadishu	0615337570	Dr. Yusuf Ali Dahir	Dr. Yusuf
8	Muhammad Ali Husein	MOAI	MOAI	Mogadishu	0615697811	Muhammad Ali Husein	Muhammad
9	Abdullahi M. Ahmed	MOAI	Director	Mogadishu	0615567000	Abdullahi M. Ahmed	Abdullahi
10	Ahmed Abdullahi Ahmed	MOAI	MOAI	Mogadishu	0617923934	Ahmed Abdullahi Ahmed	Ahmed
11	Abdi Mohammed Hussein	MOAI	MOAI	Mogadishu	0619125678	Abdi Mohammed Hussein	Abdi
12	Sawda Mire Osman	MOAI	Director of	Mogadishu	615968110	Sawda Mire Osman	Sawda
13	Suleh Xasan Cali	'	'	Mogadishu	615252611	Suleh Xasan Cali	Suleh
14	Zakariya Heshi Ali	MOAI	H. Admin	'	615759224	Zakariya Heshi Ali	Zakariya
15	Nuur Maxamed Ismail	MOAI	Admin	'	5999127	Nuur Maxamed Ismail	Nuur

Annex VII - National Stakeholder Consultation Meeting Held on The 31st January 2023

Stakeholder comments, observations, fears, and Suggestions by Government Line Ministries On January 31, 2023

Detailed Findings from Stakeholder Consultation

The participants provided the following feedback on questions related to ESS consultation:

Question-1: Describe your experience with (S-FSRP) project

The project will contribute to improving the living standards for women, youth, and the population in general, through the development of livestock and agriculture.

Question -2: According to your experience in this consultation what are the main Environmental and Social Risks that the project may have?

Most of the group participants acknowledged that they didn't see any major environmental and social risks the project may have. However, they assumed there are some potential risk such as the use of for animal drugs and those used in agriculture..

Question -3: Do you have any concerns about how the project will be implemented?

The participants raised some concerned that may happen during the implementation of (S- FSRP). Some of their key concerned are all community members need job and income support while it is not possible to absorb all local workers in the project areas during implementation.

Question -4: Does the project have negative impacts on workers' health conditions?

The participants opinioned that they didn't see any major negative health impact of workers. However, some participants highlighted that contractors might sometimes be reluctant to make sure adequate safety tools for the workers, while workers are also unwilling to wear safety. Participants suggested to enhance awareness of both contractors, workers and communities on the importance of use of safety tools to make sure mitigate potential risk may generate during the implementation of (S-FSRP).

Question -5: Do you think this project might create a conflict of any kind in your community?

Participant stated that the (S-FSRP) will not create any types of conflict in their areas rather it will contribute to build social relationship.

Question -6: is there any mechanism you report to in case of any complain?

Participant stated that there is a contact known to the community which has the ministry of livestock. There were complaints during implementation of other projects like vaccination activities by the ministry and were handled on a timely basis.

Question -7: -Do you have any concerns about the level of engagement or information that you have available?

The participants stated they gained much more aware of the project interventions as the meeting informed them, but they want to know the details of interventions from the beginning of the implementation.

Question -8: How do you solve Gender Based Violence?

Most of the participants said they report the case to the districts administration, but few are settled by clan elders.

The feedback from the consultations was overall supportive of the project, and participants endorsed the project and the respective plans (SEP, ESCP, ESMF/IPMP, LMP, RPF, SMP, GBV Action Plan, GRM). The areas for enhancing the plans were highlighted and are presented in Annex 9 With regard to project design, participants:

Annex VIII - Participation by State and Key Questions Raised

S/No.	Date	Type of stakeholders	Number of Participants	State	Main Questions & Answers
1	January 26, 2023	Facilitators trained first virtually to facilitate FMS Consultations – 2 from each State	12	ALL	ToTs taken through the S Instruments in readiness consultations by State.
2	January 29, 2023	Line ministries and Departments, NGOs, Farmers and Pastoralists	29	Jubaland	QN. How will implement ownership of lands which for compensation? ANS: The ministry of land levels will set modalities disputes. QN. How will vulnerable and marginal left out as beneficiaries? beneficiaries will be guided process which will be project PIM
3	January 29, 2023	Line ministries and Departments, NGOs, Farmers and Pastoralists	25	Dhusamareb Galmudug	
4	January 29, 2023	Line ministries and Departments, NGOs, Farmers and Pastoralists	50	South West,	
5	January 31, 2023	National Stakeholders – Line Ministries and Departments: MoA&I, MoL&F, MoP, MoW, MoE, MoF, Somali Disaster Management Authority, Somalia Crisis and Resilience Project	49	National	DGs taken through the S instruments
6	February 05, 2023				
7	February 08, 2023	Line ministries and Departments, NGOs, Farmers and Pastoralists	30	Jowhar, Hirshabelle State	QN1. How is the project mitigating effects of pro lead to low crop yields and injuries. ANS. As the Mo closely the basic needs of SFSRP shall endeavor to more field visits, and pro technologies. QN2. Are there opportunity thrive in this project? Are 30% gender-rule?

S/No.	Date	Type of stakeholders	Number of Participants	State	Main Questions & Answers
					ANS: Women in the past in crop production and management project will ensure the female included and participating in the project.

Annex IX - Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Procedural Guideline

Integrated Past Management Guideline emphasizes the importance of IPM and stresses that the use of pesticides should be only a last resort.

Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project does not permit the procurement of pesticides, and the local government does not purchase pesticides for use of Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project and subprojects. However, if individual farmers purchase pesticides, in order to ensure that World Bank standards are followed, the following supplementary procedures will be undertaken:

If and when a farmer/pastoralist on a Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project subproject considers the purchase of pesticides, the PCU will:

- a) Advise the crop or livestock farmer according to this IPM Guideline and in the event that the farmer decides to use pesticides, assess the nature and degree of risks involved and advise the farmer on the necessary steps.
- b) Ensure that such pesticides are limited to those that comply with the World Bank Environment, Health, and Safety Standards.
- c) Ensure that such pesticides do not contain ingredients restricted under applicable international conventions.
- d) Ensure that such pesticides do not include those that have impacts on non-target species.
- e) In the event that in future Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project should change to permit procurement of pesticides by the Project or by any associated agency, FMS PCU will ensure that ***a risk hazard assessment and emergency response plan*** is developed and implemented for the subproject concerned.

Guidelines on the Implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (Both Crop and Livestock Subsectors):

Principles of IPM Implementation

1. The emphasis of the IPM programme is on the reduction of or wherever possible, the elimination of the use of pesticides to avoid the misuse of pesticides and to prevent or at least to delay the breakdown of the agro-ecosystem and livestock through good crop and livestock management decisions. This

condition will enable the prevention of unnecessary stockpiling of pesticides and their inevitable consequences of accumulating obsolete pesticides.

2. The basis of good crop management decisions is a better understanding of the crop ecosystem including that of pests, their natural enemies, and the surrounding environment.
3. Traditional and indigenous crop and livestock protection methods that encourage the building up of natural enemies, such as crop rotation, intercropping, host plant/livestock resistance, appropriate planting time and planting density, use of local botanicals, vaccinations and other livestock external pests and disease prevention, control and treatment practices are highly encouraged.
4. Pesticides should be used only as a last resort.
5. Where pesticide use is unavoidable, it is desirable to select pesticides which are both effective at controlling pests and cause minimal damage to the environment.
6. The pesticide should be used according to Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Good International Industry Practices (GIIP) only when absolutely necessary for the right crop or livestock at recommended dose and at the right time.
7. The farmer and /or pastoralist should use pesticide safety gear whenever they apply pesticides.
8. Farmers should get training on safe use, handling, and proper storage of pesticides.
9. Creating awareness among the general public about the potential risks associated with pesticide use is highly essential.

Contents of an IPM Plan

In order to ensure that the above principles are followed, each sub project on a crop or livestock investment should have an IPM Plan (based on the size of the investment, scale of production, and volumes or numbers involved).

The IPM Plan may form part of the subproject investment document/proposal.

The IPM Plan shall, at a minimum, contain the following components and activities:

1. *Technical Assistance:* Crop Production, livestock production, and Protection Experts contacts from both the Ministry Of Agriculture and Irrigation, and the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry, and Range; and other sector development agencies (FAO, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement –[ICRC]) for technical assistance;
2. *Training and Awareness-Creation:* The project arranges an IPM Training, Safe Use of Pesticides, and Awareness-Creation workshop(s) for the Project Beneficiaries and incorporating the above-mentioned principles.

3. *Pest-Resistant Varieties and animal breeds:* The Project will provide advice to the Project beneficiaries on pest-resistant crop varieties and livestock-resistant breeds based on expertise, innovations, and knowledge.
4. *Supervision:* will be done on weekly basis, to ensure that investments are being operated as intended, to monitor the presence or absence of pests, and provide advice on mitigation options. The management will be in accordance with the IPM components favoring traditional and indigenous pest management practices, and conservation of natural enemies.
5. *Technical Information:* Project should ensure that information is made available to the Project beneficiaries regarding the management of pests expected in the location concerned. In the event that the need for pesticides arises, the project will provide advice on the recommended pesticides and their usage, within the list of allowable pesticides.
6. *Safety and Storage of Pesticides:* The project will develop and implement arrangements for safe use, handling, transportation, and storage of pesticides, and the proper use, maintenance, disposal of waste mixers, and storage of pesticide spraying equipment. Storage should follow the instructions provided. Pesticides shall be kept separately, away from humans and animals in a closed, dry, and secure place. Any surplus or unwanted pesticides will be reported to PCU for due diligence disposal.
7. *Regular Monitoring:* conduct monthly visits to the project investments, to monitor as follows:

Expert Responsible	Indicators Monitored
Crop Production and Protection	Compliance with IPM good practice guidelines /GIIP/WB EHS Guidelines
Natural Resources	Environmental impacts including human health, soil, sensitive ecosystems, none-target flora, and water pollution
Livestock	Hazards to animals, bees, and aquatic life, and other non-target fauna, etc.

8. *Reporting:* act, if required, to rectify any shortcomings arising from the use of pesticides.

Annex X - Sexual Exploitation Abuse/Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Action Plan

PROJECT: SOMALI FOOD SYSTEMS RESILIENCE PROJECT (P177816)

LOCATION: Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, Southwest States and Somaliland

Level of Risk Identified through Risk Assessment: Substantial

Introduction

The Somali Food Systems Resilience Project is designed to scale up the investments under the parent Biyoole project support investments across 5 Is- Infrastructure, Institutional Capacity, Innovation, Inclusion, and Integration to comprehensively address food systems resilience across the pastoral, agro-pastoral, riverine, and coastal communities in dryland areas of Somalia. The PDO is *‘to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in targeted project areas of Somalia’*. The project specifically seeks to build long term food systems resilience through investments in enabling infrastructure, institutional capacity, resilience enhancing innovations, and inclusion of women farmers into mainstream agriculture extension and service delivery. The project will contribute to improved productivity for key crop and livestock value chains, enhance access to climate smart inputs and technologies, support inclusive growth and job creation in agri-business sector, and build resilience against climate shocks through a range of adaptive and mitigation measures. The project is aligned with the World Bank’s Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) by promoting a low-carbon and climate resilient development approach as well as the World Bank’s Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development (GRID) approach, which addresses the risks to people, the planet, and the economy in an integrated manner and tailored to needs. The S-FSRP has the following components:

Component 1: Agriculture and Livestock public goods and services for food security: This component is focused on strengthening the foundation for resilient production capacity and productivity in agriculture and livestock sector by rejuvenating Somalia’s agri-livestock research institutions and seed systems and building capacity for improved extension and advisory service delivery to small-holders at scale.

Component 2: Sustainable landscapes for resilient food systems. This component will be implemented in close coordination with other ongoing Bank-funded projects aimed at strengthening the availability of water and improvement rangelands management for resilient agriculture and livestock production. water pan

Component 3: Regional and domestic markets for food security. This component will build on the agriculture productivity and farmer institutions development investments made under components 1 and 2 to strengthen the orientation of the production systems to domestic and regional markets, with appropriate investments in food safety and value addition.

Component 4: Institutions, policies and knowledge for regional food security: This component will focus on establishing an enabling policy and institutional framework at sub-national, national and regional level capable of supporting food systems resilience for Somalia.

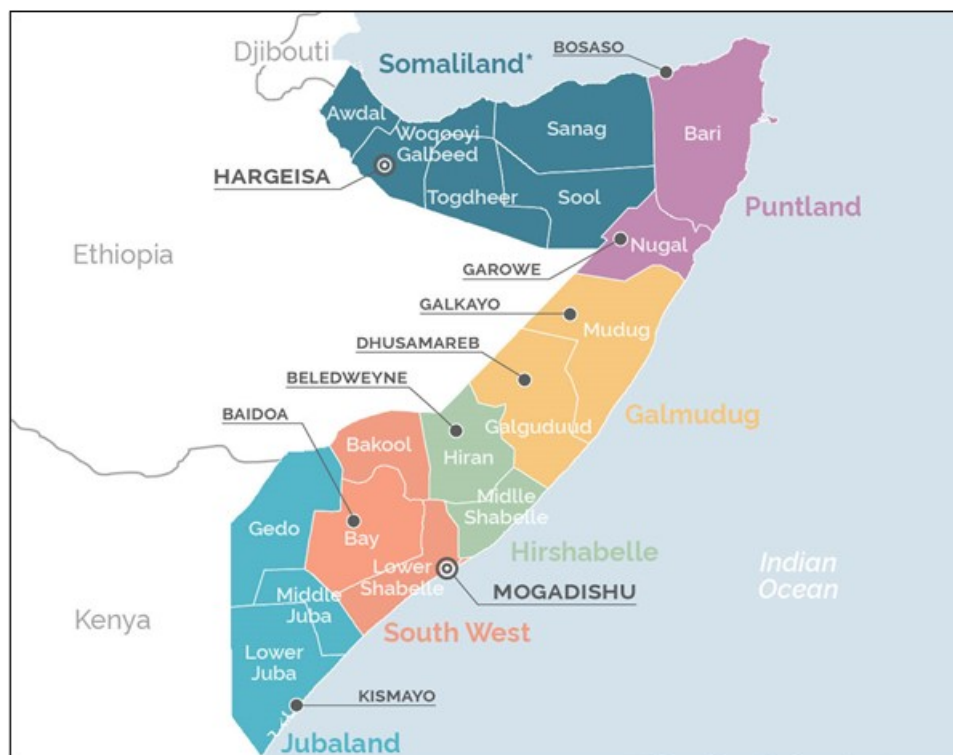
Component 5: Project coordination and knowledge management: Investments under this component will ensure effective implementation and coordination of the project at all levels.

A. Project Geography

The project will be implemented in the following 6 states of Somalia: Jubbaland, South-West, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, and Somaliland, with each participating FMS expected to sign a subsidiary agreement. Within each state, the project will be implemented in 6-8 selected districts, to be identified on the basis of several inclusion and exclusion criteria. The exclusion criteria include; 1) Districts that are inaccessible due to high levels of insecurity; 2) Districts that have large swathes of contested lands leading to significant challenges in complying with environmental and social safeguards, and 3) Districts having large investment projects similar to SFSRP.

Districts where one or more exclusion criteria is applicable are to be ruled out as part of the initial set of priority target districts. From the shortlisted districts post exclusion, the set of districts to be prioritized for implementation under SFSRP will be finalized. The inclusion criteria for FMS districts included; 1) Potential for impact within priority value chain in terms of farmer coverage, potential productivity gap to be bridged, and maturity of specific value chain within the district, 2) Implementation readiness in terms of systems, existing institutions, and infrastructure. The project may choose to adopt a phased implementation approach wherein districts with low implementation readiness will be entered into after initial systemic capacity building, 3) Districts with high presence of vulnerable and marginalized communities are to be prioritized, 4) Districts wherein existing investments of complementary nature are ongoing are to be prioritized. For e.g., Districts with existing water point investments under Biyoole and Barwaaqo projects as well as those under Horn of Africa groundwater project may be prioritized to support complementing investments in agriculture and livestock support areas. Here, the focus will be on making synergistic investments for maximum impact without duplication, and 5) Districts where investments may lead to spillover effect or regional impact will be prioritized. This may include districts that have major market or urban consumption centers critical to successful downstream value chain impact.

The project has engaged in intensive consultations with the Federal Member States as well as the National Government of Somalia to ensure their buy-in, reflect their unique context in project design, and ensure the Somalia FSRP’s coordination with other active projects. The Somalia FSRP is envisaged to be the flagship World Bank-investment in the agriculture and livestock sector in Somalia, with a clear focus on food systems resilience and institutional capacity building at various levels within the government. A highly inclusive and participatory approach has been undertaken to agree on critical issues including, i) states and districts to be prioritized for support, ii) value chains to be prioritized, iii) key institutions to be supported at national and state level, iv) various projects to be integrated and coordinated with, and v) Implementation arrangements including utilization of third-party agencies in select areas.



Definition of terms

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) defines **gender-based violence** as “an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. GBV broadly encompasses physical, sexual, economic, psychological/emotional abuse/violence including threats and coercion, and harmful practices occurring between individuals, within families and in the community at large. These include sexual violence, domestic or intimate partner violence, trafficking, forced and/or early marriage, and other traditional practices that cause harm.

The United Nations defines “**sexual exploitation**” as any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. **Sexual abuse** on the other hand is “the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.” SEA is therefore a form of gender-based violence and generally refers to acts perpetrated against beneficiaries of a project by staff, contractors, consultants, workers and Partners.

Sexual harassment is defined as any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favours, verbal or physical conduct or gesture of a sexual nature, or any other behaviour of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation to another, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. It occurs between personnel/staff and involves any unwelcome sexual advance or unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

Contextual GBV Risks

Gender-based violence (GBV)¹⁴ continues to be a concern in Somalia due to multiple displacements, droughts, flooding, armed conflicts and the COVID-19 pandemic¹⁵. As the country's drought and food insecurity persist, women and girls have experienced alarming economic stress and poverty levels, thus the risks of increased vulnerability to GBV¹⁶.

A recent spike in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), rape, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment and abuse have multiplied GBV risks for women and girls, with a worsening impact on women and girls living with disabilities¹⁷. GBV affects both men, women and children, but it disproportionately affects women and girls and exists in every country and environment where the Bank operates.

Available evidence indicates GBV is common in the lives of women and girls across every age and stage of life in Somalia, with some forms of GBV endemic. FGM/C has in the past been near universally practiced. Sexual violence and Intimate partner violence, the most prevalent types of GBV globally, are commonplace in Somali women's and girls' lives. Other forms of GBV in Somalia include early and forced child marriage¹⁸.

¹⁴ GBV includes a range of violations, including i) intimate partner violence; ii) non-partner sexual abuse; iii) harmful practices; iv) human trafficking and v) child sexual abuse. It is expected that the country and regional integration profiles will highlight the most prevalent forms of GBV within each country and provide considerations for how to address these risks most effectively. <http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Gender/Arango%20et%20al%202014.%20Interventions%20to%20Prevent%20or%20Reduce%20VAWG%20-%20A%20Systematic%20Review%20of%20Reviews.pdf>

¹⁵ UNFPA (2022) Advocacy brief: Overview of Gender-Based Violence in Somalia

¹⁶ UNFPA (2022) GBViE brief: Amidst the worst drought crisis experienced in a decade in Somalia

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ International Alert/CISP (2015) The Complexity of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Insights from Mogadishu and SouthCentral Somalia, International Alert, Nairobi.

Gender-based violence including sexual violence has been normalized in Somalia due to sustained exposure to elevated levels of violence over the past decades, compounded by the lack of national and community-level communication, discussion and dialogue about sexual violence and other forms of GBV¹⁹. This combination of high levels of exposure and low levels of public and private discourse has created an enabling environment for violence against women and girls to continue and curbs national and community-level awareness, commitment, and action to do something about it.

The current Covid-19 pandemic, locust invasion, drought and flooding have affected productivity and increased displacement within the country. Children and women are bearing the brunt of the consequences of these emergencies²⁰. Unsafe environments, eroded protection mechanisms and social cohesion, and a lack of safe livelihoods options all increase the incidence of opportunistic sexual violence perpetrated in and around displaced settings when women and girls are collecting water, firewood and other resources, and when in public spaces and accessing public facilities²¹.

The Somali legal system is a mixture of systems, which comprises statutory law, customary law (Xeer) and Sharia law. Although Sharia law is not applied in statutory courts, it is integrated into customary law which is also not adhered to strictly. While formal laws define crimes and punishment, their application is continuously negotiated through the customary power dynamics and their upholders. In practice, the primacy of Xeer is accepted and is the most accessible, used and preferred system for dispute resolution. The state also perpetuates the Xeer supremacy when its officers – police, prosecutors and judges – refer cases back to clan elders, who still remain the most powerful force behind justice and access to it.

Project GBV risks have the potential to create or exacerbate risks of varying forms of GBV, including SEA and SH. The World Bank's GBV risks rating for Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project has been classified as **Substantial**. Key risks that may emerge as a result of the project include:

- i. Potential abuse of power and sexual exploitation in labour practices, especially during recruitment, can distort power relations and lead to opportunities for abuse. For example, labour-intensive work schemes and/or cash for work programs (in general) can expose women to sexual exploitation, harassment, or violence; when moving about communities and engaging with male leaders and/or community or Project beneficiaries.
- ii. Unequal gender norms and harmful beliefs run the risk of creating hostile environments for female workers, in **instances where** unethical project workers personnel may take advantage of their positions and sexually exploit other personnel or the community while accessing the cash for work and water infrastructure. In cases where female workers have less time for traditional gender-related work such as childcare, this can also lead to a potential increase in IPV.
- iii. Potential amplification of community and household tensions because of women's increased presence in decision-making spaces and access to assets. Change or exacerbation of gender inequitable household dynamics can increase the risk of violence and harm for women, girls and other vulnerable groups directly or indirectly participating in the project. An injection of assets, cash or other commodities within a household or community can significantly increase tensions if traditional decision-making or gender roles

¹⁹ International Alert/CISP (2015)

²⁰ Saferworld UK (2020) Gender and COVID-19: responding to violence against women and children in Somalia

²¹ Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (2017); Refugees International (2017) On the Edge of Disaster: Somalis forced to flee drought and near famine conditions, RI, Washington DC; Human Rights Watch (2014a) Here, Rape is Normal, HRW, New York.

are shifted. For example, the provision of equal pay to male and female cash for work participants may also lead to increased forms of violence towards the female recipients. Additionally, because women and girls typically have less access to capital/assets and less agency in economic decision-making, influxes of cash or assets risk increasing either male control over household income/women and girls' decision making or female dependency on male counterparts.

- iv. Exclusion from spaces of voice, agency and decision-making for women and girls can lead to decisions that further harm or marginalize women and girls. In agriculture and water, this can lead to water structure, or livelihood activity, prioritization that does not take women and girls' safety or needs into account, thereby increasing their risk to GBV – i.e., via the water structures or locations prioritized, via requirements that are not correctly met or assessed. Mandating a quota of a minimum of 30% female leadership of Village Development Committees can both 1) alleviate some of this marginalization while also 2) lead to elite capture and the potential to silence less powerful women by more community elite ones, and 3) expose women to leadership positions in order to resist violence and/or abuse as push back.
- v. Women and girls can face high risks related to limitations on their mobility and presence in agriculture, livelihoods, and income-generating spaces. For example, travelling long distances to reach infrastructural work sites or sell items will increase targeting, exploitation, and harm from non-partner individuals, including armed groups / forces / individuals, and other individuals associated with products' supply and value chains
- vi. The use of local labor (mostly men) to support ploughing for women involved in agricultural production has been noted to increase fear of being sexually assaulted, and the potential perpetrators may go unidentified due to a lack of background checks. Exposure to GBV can in turn heighten food insecurity, especially for agriculture and livestock, which can affect a survivor's capacity to work, limiting their ability to produce or secure food for themselves and their families.
- vii. Misinformation or lack of information throughout the project's components can lead to harm and violence towards the communities, especially those with less agency and power. For example, gender-related factors can influence productivity. Additionally, in Somali society, patriarchal norms often lead women and girls – of all groups – often have limited access to trustworthy information and available services, at times left out of community discussions or have their needs and priorities silenced, which negatively influence their productivity. Information and education dissemination activities must engage and reach out to all within society; corresponding monitoring, and safeguards, such as grievance mechanisms, can mitigate some of these risks.
- viii. Women's ownership and land utilization may also pose risks of GBV, exploitation and further disenfranchisement. As more women are widowed due to conflict and more women and children move home or to third locations to resettle and rebuild, land ownership and utilization become contentious. If women are unable to negotiate on the use of land with traditional leaders, they are forced to illegally occupy other private or public land or remain dependent on other individuals, increasing the risk of exploitation and abuse. Women who are successful at negotiating land use may face an increased risk of targeting or pressure to share the fruits of that land as compensation for their access to it. This may therefore limit the accessibility of land by women hence the invested land will mainly be led or owned by men.
- ix. Community conflict resolution approaches can lead to more harm, including against survivors who report GBV/SEAH experiences. Community or local governance resolution processes might reinforce gender inequality pushing for resolutions that widen inequalities, are not survivor-centered and may lead to

impunity and more harm to a survivor (through marriage to a perpetrator, re-victimization or other consequences).

GENDER, GBV, and Referral Systems

Gender issues are not solely about women and girls but also men and boys depending on the nature of a society, economic situation, and social access to services. This means that women/girls and men/boys have equal conditions for realizing their full potential and for contributing to and benefiting from economic, social, cultural, and political development. Gender equality doesn't mean women and men should be the same, but they should have the same rights, responsibilities, roles, and opportunities, namely women should not only enjoy equal opportunities, procedures, rules, and laws, but the equality of results or substance.

In Federal Republic of Somalia, men tend to have better access to economic and education facilities thus better social and economic outcomes than women but surprisingly not translated in the life expectancy (Males 54 years; Females 59.2 years). Women have less access to resources, social and economic opportunities such as asset ownership, education, and employment, etc (USAID, 2012). Gender inequality is exacerbated by the intersectionality with other axes including poverty, class, stratum, race, female genital mutilation, child marriage, maternal mortality rates, lack of access to funwater panental tools for success, such as education, health care, credit, ethnicity, religion belief, physical disability, marriage status, age, sexual orientation, social identity and so on. Women with multiple disadvantages are even more marginalized in the development process.

According to the World Development Report, gender equality matters not only in its own right, but it is also a form of "smart economics" as it enhances economic efficiency (World Bank, 2011). Somalia FSRP investment initiatives may have differential effects on men and women due to gender differences arising from the different gender roles and responsibilities; but the project management will be expected to minimize this differential through strategies and mechanisms that bridge the gap (sensitization, capacity building, excursions, exhibitions, discussions, and reviews). Information on gender dynamics and use/application is critical for sustainable development.

Existing Risk Management Systems/Gaps

a) Code of Conduct

The parent project has established a draft code of conduct that specifies behavioural conduct, responsibility, and penalties for all workers and contractors. The NPCU and the PCU teams are expected to reinforce it through training and possible signing. The recruited project workers will be required to sign the code of conduct which clearly outline prohibited behaviours, including SEAH, which is unacceptable in the project sites. The CoC sensitization for the project workers will be incorporated into GBV risk management training by the GBV advisor and GBV focal points at the state level.

The contractors will ensure all construction workers are informed of the CoC and have understood and signed the document to ensure SEAH free environment in and around the construction sites, and other project areas including offices. Regular sessions on the CoC for workers will be conducted to serve as compliance and part of risk management.

It is mandatory for all contractors and the implementing agencies to ensure all construction workers and project workers sign the CoC that is translated and explained to workers in languages that they understand, considering the different dialects across selected States. However, there is a need to reinforce the CoC, particularly training on SEAH provisions to project workers by the GBV Advisor to be hired at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation together with the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry, and Range at the FGS level.

b) Referral pathways

Help-seeking referral pathways for survivors of GBV exist and have been established in all the states. However, limited availability of specialized services such as rape treatment for rape survivors, psycho-social support and higher levels of mental health care for traumatized women and girls are major gaps in GBV service provision in Somalia. This is compounded by the limited number of specialized services providers. In some project sites, there are no GBV service providers, but the community, through the identified VDC, has devised a way of referring individuals in need of health services to the nearest health facility in the district. The project will continue to advocate with other GBV service providers on the areas where gaps are identified and provide an appropriate action. There is a need to regularly update the GBV referral pathways in collaboration with different ministries and relevant agencies providing GBV services, provide relevant training for the project workers, and inform communities on where to seek services whenever appropriate.

The project will also leverage other World Bank-funded projects like RCRF, which have established female health workers (FHWs) in different locations. The VDCs will be linked up with FHWs to support community-based referrals of GBV sensitive cases, especially in areas with no health facilities or clinics.

(a) Other Mitigation Measures

The project will adopt a robust approach to address potential GBV risks. Relevant mitigation measures to address these risks are as follows.

i. **Capacity building:** This action plan will focus on building capacity and sensitization of NPCU and the PCUs, Contractors, Community, and other project stakeholders on the importance of GBV/SEAH-related issues. The Training will include an explanation of GBV/SEAH, expectations for behaviour and conduct, sanctions for violations, roles and responsibilities of actors involved, GBV incident report mechanisms, accountability, and referral procedures. The NPCU, particularly the GBV Advisor with the supervision of the World Bank, will review training and communications materials, make suggestions if there are gaps, and assess the need for follow-up activities.

ii. **Contractor responsibilities:** The capacity of contractors to manage the GBV/SEAH risks is an integral part of the action plan. Consequently, SEAH requirements and expectations will be incorporated into contractors' and sub-contractors bidding documents. The contractor's SEAH Accountability and Response Framework will be evaluated as part of the bid's evaluation. Define GBV/SEAH requirements and expectations included in the contractual obligations and finalize the code of conduct that addresses SEAH in the project locations. The NPCU will review C-ESMP to verify that appropriate mitigation actions are included and evaluate the contractor's SEAH Accountability and Response Framework in the C-ESMP and confirm prior to finalizing the contract the contractor's ability to meet the project's GBV/SEAH prevention and response requirements.

iii. **Stakeholders Engagement and Consultations:** Stakeholder consultation with the Farmers, Range management, pastoralist, community animal health workers, project workers and community Project beneficiaries from the project sites, including the adjoining areas will be conducted regularly to inform them properly about the potential GBV/SEAH risks, project activities including the channels available to seek grievance redressal through project-related grievance mechanisms. The GBV focal points will use the community engagement guidelines developed under the parent project for providing information, education, and communication to the stakeholders, particularly on GBV response services (such as hotline numbers and where to seek assistance when needed). NPCU gender/GBV Advisors and PCUs will re-examine the GBV risks and take appropriate follow-up actions to manage those risks. GBV service providers, including national organizations, International and relevant government agencies working to respond to GBV, will participate in the consultation. Such consultation will also help to build linkages with each other and prepare the project to respond better to the GBV cases. The project will also conduct regular focus group discussions to understand the risks and limiting factors that female staff and community Project beneficiaries have and may experience in their working environment.

- iv. **GBV risk assessment:** The GBV focal points will conduct regular safety mapping/ audits at the project sites and with the community to identify areas where community Project beneficiaries feel unsafe and develop remedial actions where necessary.
- v. **Accountability and Response Framework to deal with the GBV/SEAH cases:** The framework will detail how the project will handle allegations of SEAH, procedures to report SEAH allegations internally, a referral pathway to refer survivors to appropriate service providers and procedures of confidential requirements dealing with the cases will be strengthened. A Standard operating procedure and response protocol to ensure timely and safe reporting of SEAH incidents is under development. The GBV focal points will ensure beneficiaries and communities are informed of the availability of varying reporting channels for allegations related to GBV/SEAH. This will be made explicit in all community awareness sessions and be part of the publicly disclosed information.
- vi. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation plan including reporting on the indicator progress.

Annex XI – Biodiversity Management Plan

Introduction: The WB ESS6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. Similarly, the Environmental and Biodiversity Policies of Somalia also recognize the need to conserve, develop and utilize the country's biodiversity resources.

In response to these requirements, the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) has been prepared as part of the ESMF to address the impacts on biodiversity that are anticipated to occur as a result of the construction and operation phases of the proposed program subproject activities.

The purpose of the BMP is to provide a clear set of actions and responsibilities for the control of impacts affecting biodiversity. The scope of this BMP covers construction, operational phases and mitigation measures are presented to ensure that ecological processes are maintained and are not disrupted through the development of the program. The BMP will be updated as and when new information about the specific locations of the subprojects and its activities become available throughout the various phases of the program implementation and construction. Contractors will also develop their own Biodiversity Management Plan (C_BMP)

Identification of Potential Impacts to Biodiversity: These impacts will include but not limited to:

1. Loss of terrestrial habitat arising from habitat clearance
2. Loss of critical aquatic habitats due to water extraction
3. Accidental spills of hazardous and non-hazardous substances resulting in habitat loss and degradation
4. Habitat fragmentation and edge effects and related degradation of remnant habitat areas.
5. Habitat loss and degradation and species loss arising from invasive alien species encroachment
6. Impacts to terrestrial habitats from changes in surface water hydrology due to irrigation
7. Impacts to habitats and plants from sediment-laden runoff

Mitigation Measures: The steps of mitigation hierarchy which constitute a framework for managing biodiversity shall be followed so that adverse potential program-related impacts are avoided, minimized and restored or rehabilitated where feasible. The mitigation hierarchies include:

Avoidance: this is the first step in the mitigation hierarchy; Examples of avoidance measures include the spatial or temporal relocation or removal of infrastructure, to completely avoid impacting key components of biodiversity (i.e. particularly priority species, habitats or ecosystem services). Some of the recommended avoidance measures include:

1. Realignment of infrastructures (access roads, canals and other infrastructures to avoid impacts to avoid impacts (the loss and degradation of habitats of high conservation importance), during the pre-construction phases
2. Borrow pits required for excavating gravel must be located outside of important biodiversity areas

3. Do not undertake construction activities at night to avoid disturbance to nocturnal fauna from increased noise and vibration.
4. Undertake pre-clearance checks of trees to support roosting bats and other fauna species
5. Night working and the use of artificial lighting shall not be permitted to avoid adverse impacts to priority nocturnal fauna
6. Project vehicles shall not be used at night within the project area to avoid adverse impacts to priority nocturnal fauna
7. Avoid accidental machinery and vehicle collisions with wildlife: Vehicle operation shall be restricted to daylight hours to minimize the risk of vehicle collisions with wildlife
8. Avoid spills of hydrocarbon, oil, chemicals and other hazardous materials (e.g. paint, solvents etc.)
9. Avoid introduction of invasive species and pests
10. Non-invasive local plant species shall only be used for re-vegetation and biological mitigation measures to be used as parts of integrated watershed management program subcomponent

Minimization: this is the second component of the mitigation hierarchy. Proposed Minimization Measures under this mitigation hierarchy include:

1. Areas scheduled for habitat and land clearance shall be demarcated and activities outside the designated areas shall be strictly forbidden
2. Environmentally sensitive areas shall be clearly marked and mapped as ‘No Go Areas’
3. Herbicide and fire shall not be permitted as a means to clear vegetation to ensure a minimal impact footprint during habitat clearance and to reduce the risk of mortality and injury to wildlife.
4. Reduced speed limits shall be signposted to minimize the risk of accidental injury and mortality to fauna
5. Vehicle traffic shall be slowed at wildlife crossing point. This reduction in speed limit shall be signposted
6. Signs shall be installed to identify wildlife crossing point to vehicle traffic.

Rehabilitation /Restoration/: this third step in the mitigation hierarchy should be applied to rehabilitate or restore biodiversity that are impacted by project activities that cannot be completely avoided and / or minimized. An example includes rehabilitating degraded habitats due to quarry or restoring cleared habitats to reduce residual project-related impacts. Rehabilitation /Restoration of areas that have been adversely impacted by project activities shall include:

1. All rubbish and waste materials within the project area (including the project footprint, the working width, borrow pits, stockpiling areas and contractor facility area), quarry sites shall be cleared of all rubbish and waste material in accordance with the project’s waste management principles.
2. The physical landscape of the project area shall be restored by clearing the area of debris, filling holes with recycled material

Offset: Biodiversity offsets are measures taken to compensate for any residual significant, adverse impacts that cannot be avoided, minimized and / or rehabilitated or restored, to achieve no net loss or a net gain of biodiversity. Biodiversity offsets are measurable positive conservation outcomes on priority biodiversity features that are attributed to project activities, and whose magnitude outweighs that of the residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from the project development. Offsets require investments in conservation management protection where the results of these investments can be quantified.

BMP Roles and Responsibilities: In order to be effective, Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) must be fully integrated with the overall project management effort at all levels. On this basis, the responsibility of addressing expected impacts on Biodiversity lies within implementing entities at the federal level (MoAI and MoLFR), as well as equivalent ministries at the state level, where project activities are taking place.

Monitoring: On daily and monthly monitoring undertaken during construction phases, the contractor and responsible entity shall prepare monthly reports related to biodiversity matters. The reports will summarize the data collected through the monitoring, identifying any occasions when the action levels were triggered and the remedial action that was taken. The reports will also include the findings of the visual observations and will include a record of the activities resulting in the biodiversity impact. The reports will also summarize any complaints received from the local communities, setting out the complaint, whether it was substantiated, and any actions taken to alleviate the impact.

Annex XII – Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Introduction: The WB ESS8 recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present, and shall be protected from adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation. The provisional constitution of Somalia, as well as the movable and non-movable cultural heritage agreements that Somalia is signatory to, clearly states the need to conserve and protect heritage resources of the country. In response to these national and the WB requirements, this Cultural Heritage Management Plan has been prepared as part of the ESMF.

Identification of Potential Impacts: Activities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed program activities may result in both direct and indirect physical impacts on known above ground and unknown subsurface cultural heritage sites. In addition, construction activities may restrict local stakeholder access to locally significant cultural heritage sites such as modern, historic, and/or prehistoric graves. The adverse impacts could arise from the following major activities but not limited to:

1. Vegetation removal
2. Leveling and excavation
3. Cut and fill operations
4. Trenching
5. Road construction
6. Use and movement of heavy vehicles
7. Drilling of wells

The Project activities can also have the potential to cause indirect impacts to cultural heritage, including:

- Loss or limitation of community access to cultural heritage sites
- Project-related influx of people
- Changes in livelihood practices resulting from impacts to ecosystem

Mitigation Measures: The most effective way to manage or mitigate potential impacts to cultural heritage sites is by avoidance through project redesign. Where avoidance is not possible, impacts will be managed through:

- A stakeholder engagement program;
- Pre-construction cultural heritage surveys;
- Pre-construction cultural heritage mitigations;
- implementation of a chance finds procedure ;
- Provision of cultural heritage training to project staff;
- Post-assessment archaeological field excavations; and
- Post-assessment site relocation excavations.

A stakeholder engagement program: A stakeholder engagement program shall be conducted in order to minimize the restricting of access to cultural heritage sites during the construction and operation phases. This program will include:

- Identify periods and frequency of site use in order to provide input into designing a construction schedule that will minimize access restrictions during the construction phase;
- Identify which cultural heritage sites are currently utilized or viewed as significant by local stakeholders in order to make recommendations for avoidance of these sites during the construction and operation phases of the planned interventions; and
- Where avoidance is deemed to be unfeasible, establish compensation measures including, but not limited to, site relocation to mitigate impacts to significant cultural heritage sites.

Contractor Pre-construction Cultural Heritage Surveys: Unless agreed prior to undertaking work scope all Contractors shall conduct a preliminary desktop assessment of the entirety of their work sites to determine if cultural heritage sites may be located within them. This assessment shall consider, as a minimum:

- Previously identified cultural heritage properties and sites; and,
- Through engagement with the former land users / owners of that area, an identification of other potential cultural items.

Based on the results of the preliminary desktop assessment, Contractor's Archaeologist shall develop a work plan for a pre-construction cultural heritage survey of the site.

Pre-construction Cultural Heritage Mitigations: One of the preferred management approaches for cultural heritage resources is avoidance. Cultural heritage resources can be avoided through a number of techniques, including:

- Redesigning or relocating of project components to avoid resources at risk;
- Reduction in horizontal or vertical extent of work areas to minimize impacts by avoiding portions of resources;
- Engineering controls during construction to avoid and/or minimize impacts, such as the use of mats, temporarily burying sites, or directional drilling underneath resources; and
- Chance Finds: Cultural heritage resources that are discovered as Chance Finds during construction activities will be managed compliant with (Annex XIII).

Cultural Heritage Resource Management Planning: For cultural heritage resources classified as high and very high significance, contractor will need to develop specific management plan(s) for these resources that details how Contractor will manage it.

Post-Assessment Archaeological Excavations: Archaeological data recovery excavations shall be performed at prehistoric cairn sites that cannot be avoided. In order to fall under the category of prehistoric cairn, a cairn cannot be ascribed to any stakeholders. This will be determined through the stakeholder engagement programmer. Archaeological excavations of such sites will consist of:

- Data recovery excavations resulting in the complete excavation and removal of the entire site; or
- Smaller scale, site sampling excavations designed to obtain sufficient data to characterize site type, use, and period of occupation.

Cultural Heritage Management and Monitoring Plan: The objective of the Cultural Heritage Management and Monitoring Plan is to track and provide assurance that the plan is being implemented appropriately and effectively (Table A).

Table A: Summary of Cultural Heritage Management and Monitoring Plan

Source of Impact	Potential Impact	Mitigation and Management (Design Feature/Specific Measure)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
On-ground works and movement of people and vehicles within the direct disturbance areas	Damage to, or destruction of, cultural heritage sites. Disconnection of communities from cultural heritage sites.	Conduct Cultural Heritage Survey in all areas designated for disturbance during construction	Before Construction	Relevant Ministries at all levels, contractors
		Prepare a site-specific cultural heritage management plan for each potential disturbance area	Before Construction	Contractor
		Consult with community representatives	As required	Relevant Ministries at all levels
		Implement cultural awareness before activities commence.	Before Construction	Ministries at all levels, contractors Bureau
		Identify on site plans and create buffer zones, where necessary, to allow for the management of cultural heritage locations.	Before Construction	Contractor
		Implement the Cultural Heritage Chance Find Procedure	As required	Contractor

Organizations, Roles and Responsibilities: Like any other plans, implementation of this Plan and other plans to be prepared for specific project activities requires coordinated efforts between federal MoAI, Federal and Regional Institutions (Ministries and NGOs of Antiquities) and the contractor. Contractor's site-specific management plan(s) shall describe the resources allocated to and responsible for the execution of each task and requirement contained therein and shall describe how roles and responsibilities are communicated to relevant personnel.

The Contractor shall:

1. Provide cultural heritage awareness training to staff;
2. Provide specific cultural heritage training for those non-cultural heritage specialist;

3. Utilize cultural heritage monitors to observe construction activities;
4. Identify and report potential chance finds to relevant institutions; and
5. Regularly communicate planned construction activities to allow for cultural heritage monitoring activities.

Reporting and Notification

1. Contractors shall complete site clearance forms for each cultural heritage site identified in Cultural Heritage Survey or during Contractor's Pre-construction Surveys;
2. Contractor's Archaeologist and/or trained personnel will determine the nature and significance of individual sites;
3. Contractors will develop maps illustrating archaeological findings in areas to be affected;
4. Contractor shall also report the results of contractor pre-construction surveys and integrate the results into its Site-Specific Management Plan(s), including Cultural heritage assessments.

Contractor's monthly Cultural Heritage report shall include:

1. Incidents of disturbance to known cultural heritage sites
2. All cultural heritage sites identified, distinguishing between known and chance finds
3. All Chance Finds etc.

Annex XIII – Cultural heritage- Chance Find Procedure

Introduction

This *Chance Find Procedure* was developed Federal Government of Somalia for the proposed Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project in accordance with the World Bank’s ESS8-cultural heritage. A *chance find* is any unanticipated discovery or recognition of cultural heritage. Chance finds occur during the construction phase of a project. Such finds include the discovery of a single artifact, an artifact indicating the presence of a buried archaeological site, human remains, fossilized plant or animal remains or animal tracks, or a natural object or soil feature that appears to indicate the presence of archaeological material. A chance find procedure is included in relevant procurement documents and instructions to contractors. The procedure covers discovery of artifacts in the soil or underwater. A chance find procedure is not a substitute for pre-construction surveys and analyses.

Purpose of the chance find procedure

The Chance Find Procedure is a project-specific procedure that outlines actions required to prevent chance finds from being disturbed until an assessment by a competent specialist is made and actions consistent with the requirements are implemented.

Scope of the chance find procedure

This chance find procedure covers the identification, notification, documentation, and management of chance find in accordance with national laws and, where applicable, internationally accepted practice. This procedure is applicable to all activities conducted by the personnel, including contractors that have the potential to uncover a heritage item/site. The procedure details the actions to be taken when a previously unidentified and potential heritage item/site is found during construction activities. Procedure outlines the roles and responsibilities and the response times required from both project staff, and any relevant heritage authority.

Induction/Training

All personnel, especially those working on earth movements and excavations, are to be inducted on the identification of potential heritage items/sites and the relevant actions for them with regards to this procedure during the Project induction and regular toolbox talks.

Chance finds procedure

If any person discovers a physical cultural resource, such as (but not limited to) archaeological sites, historical sites, remains and objects, or a cemetery and/or individual graves during excavation or construction, the following steps shall be taken:

1. Stop construction activities;
2. Delineate the discovered site area;
3. 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;
4. Notify the responsible foreman, who in turn should notify the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project PCU and PCU, who will then notify World Bank and local authorities responsible for cultural heritage (within less than 24 hours);
5. 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; cultural

heritage assessment to be conducted by a specialized expert in case of relevant findings during excavation activities;

6. 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;
7. Implementation of the decision concerning the management of the finding;
8. Construction work can resume only when permission is given from the respective authorities, PCU and World Bank after the decision concerning the safeguard of the heritage is fully executed;
9. 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.
10. Relevant findings will be recorded in World Bank Implementation Supervision Reports (ISRs), and Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) will assess the overall effectiveness of the project's cultural property mitigation, management, and activities, as appropriate.

ESF requirements ESF , IPMP, CHMP, BMP ESF ESF

Annex XIV - E&S Technical Support to Government (EOI Template)



Federal Government of Somalia
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST (REOI)

COUNTRY: **Federal Government of Somalia (FGS)**
NAME OF PROJECT: **Somali FSRP**
PROJECT ID: **P177816** Grant No.:
ASSIGNMENT TITLE: **Environmental and Social Studies and Provision of E&S Technical Support to Government**

REFERENCE NO.:

PLACE OF ASSIGNMENT: **Somalia**

The Federal Government of Somalia (the Government) is currently implementing Somali Electricity Project (SEAP), with grant funding from World Bank. The project development objective of SEAP is to expand access to electricity in targeted urban, peri-urban, and rural communities. SEAP consists of three components:

Component 1: Electrification of households and small businesses through standalone solar home systems: This component aims to reduce market barriers for the private sector to provide modern energy access through solar home systems and targets (i) poorer households and small businesses in areas that cannot afford to connect to mini-grid services; (ii) households and businesses in these areas that are not sufficiently close to a mini-grid to be economically connected; (iii) isolated villages and smaller settlements where mini-grids do not make economic sense; and (iv) nomadic pastoralists whose livelihoods do not lend themselves to a fixed electricity connection. This component will fund a range of market-building supply- and demand-side interventions in response to these challenges. The proposed intervention includes Seed and result based grants, consumer awareness and quality assurance.

Component 2: Analytic work for enabling electrification through Solar Powered / Hybrid Mini-grids: This component will support the mini-grid sector in Somalia. this component is expected to include the following activities: (i) Detailed geospatial mapping, (ii) Review of property rights and land issues pertaining to energy infrastructure investment, (iii) Pre-feasibility studies for hybridization, (iv) Pre-feasibility studies for greenfield (new) sites identified in geospatial mapping, (v) Developing structuring options for the financing, operation, and ownership of new mini-grids; and (vi) Defining legal, institutional and financing arrangements for developing mini-grids.

Component 3: Technical Assistance, Capacity Building and Project Management: This component will support a range of activities to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry and overall energy sector management, power and access planning, and provides support for project management/implementation, including staffing of the PCU.

The FGS now seeks to competitively select a firm or consortium of firms (the “consultant”) on behalf of the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, with demonstrative expertise and experience to undertake Environmental and Social Studies and Provision of E&S Technical Support to Government.

The Consultant will undertake all the specific tasks detailed out in the Terms of Reference (TOR) and expected to be carried out over **six-month** from commencement. The detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) for the assignment can be found at the following website: www.moai.gov.so or it can be provided upon submission of application in person or by e-mail. The e-mail address is provided below.

The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources now invites eligible firms (“Consultant”) to indicate their interest in providing the Services. Interested Consultants should provide information demonstrating that they have the required qualifications and relevant experience to perform the Services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc.). The short listing criteria are as follows:

- a) Core business of the firm and years in business.
- b) Specific experience of conducting similar assignments on the energy sector, especially on environmental and social impact in power distribution, system planning and operations; experience in providing technical support to government institutions and familiarity with World Bank policies and procedures.
- c) Experience of relevant services in an environment similar to that of Somalia; and
- d) The technical and managerial organization of the firm. (Provide only the structure of the organization, general qualifications and number of key staff. Do not provide CV of staff). Key experts will not be evaluated at the shortlisting stage.

The attention of interested Consultants is drawn to paragraphs 3.14, 3.16 and 3.17 of the World Bank’s *Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers: Procurement in Investment Financing - Goods, Works, Non Consulting and Consulting Services* dated July 2016 and revised in November 2017 and August 2018, (“Procurement Regulations”), setting forth the World Bank’s policy on conflict of interest.

Consultants may associate with other firms to enhance their qualification but should indicate clearly whether the association is in the form of a joint venture and/or a sub consultancy. In case of a joint venture, all the partners in the joint venture shall be jointly and severally liable for the entire contract, if selected.

A Consultant will be selected in accordance with the **Consultant Qualification Based Selection (CQS)** method set out in the World Bank’s Procurement Regulations.

Interested Consultant may obtain further information at the address below during office hours from 8:30 to 16 hours Mogadishu time (Excluding public holidays).

Expressions of interest (EOI) should be delivered (in person or by e-mail) in a written form in three (3) hard copies (if not by e-mail) to the address below not later than **19th January 202X at 16:00 Hours (Mogadishu Time)**.

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
National Project Coordination Unit
3rd floor, Mogadishu GPO Building,
Corso Somalia, Bondhere.

Annex XV - Terms of Reference (TA Capacity Building - Template)

Consultancy to undertake Environmental and Social Studies and Provision of E&S Technical Support to Government

1. Background and context

Aims to expand access to electricity in targeted urban, peri urban, and rural communities of Somalia. The project has prepared and disclosed environmental and social management framework in addition, Draft Manual for grant facility management, GRM procedures and E&S working group are also in place. The project has an established Project Implementation Unit (PCU) to carry out the day-to-day activities of project planning, coordination, and implementation.

Component 3 of S-FSRP will support:

- Technical Assistance, Capacity Building and Project Management to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry and overall energy sector management, power and access planning, and,
- Project management/implementation, including staffing of the PCU.

As part of SEAP component 3 activities, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) plans to engage a consulting firm to undertake relevant Environmental and Social Studies and provide E&S technical support to government.

2. Scope of work

The assignment has two objectives: (i) to carry out environmental and social studies for the energy sector in Somalia; and (ii) to provide technical support to the projects FGS/PCUs for E&S risk management in the SFSRP projects.

2.1 Environmental and social studies

This will involve the following activities:

- (a) Carry out background Environmental and Social Studies for the energy sector through Review of the most relevant Environmental Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), Somalia power master plan, city development reports, Environmental Statements of different projects in Somalia to provide background information and lessons on E&S practice and management in Somalia including environmental and social issues like vulnerability to land (tenure, ownership, access and acquisition) and related resettlement issues; vulnerability to labor influx and other related labor issues; vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV) and to climate change. Highlight how the issues and practices vary at regional level.
- (b) Undertake the social and environmental aspects of the pre-feasibility studies for the hybridization, operational enhancements, and densification of brownfield (existing)

mini-grid sites with a view to clearly articulating and documenting the potential social and environmental risks and impacts in such sites;

- (c) Undertake the social and environmental aspects of the pre-feasibility studies for potential greenfield.

(new) areas identified in geospatial mapping with a view to clearly articulating and documenting the potential social and environmental risks and impacts of undertaking energy sector investments in such greenfield sites;

- (d) Based on the findings of studies under items a-d above, prepare relevant ToRs for specific instruments that are needed to ensure effective implementation of E&S aspects of the energy sector investments in Somalia (see the deliverables table for some of the foreseen ToRs).

2.2 Technical support to the energy sector ministries/NPCUs on E&S risk management in the SFSRP projects

Support the capacity strengthening of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) of the Federal Government for overall energy sector management, power and access planning, and implementation of future development projects. Specific activities under this objective include but not limited to the following:

- a. Assess the existing institutional and human resources capacity of the energy sector ministries to manage social and environmental risks and impacts associated with the energy sector investments and priorities in the context of the energy sector growth. (Such risks and impacts are in relation to HSES impacts, the intricate issues of acquiring land for subprojects, GBV, stakeholder engagement, management of labor issues, and inclusions vulnerable individuals, households and minority clans among others).
- b. Based on the identified areas for capacity building and training of Government/PCU officials and related agencies, make recommendations on mobilizing skilled staff and consultants for the respective governments and PCUs at national and regional levels. The recommendations for strengthening of the capacity of the government/PCUs for the preparation and implementation of the energy sector subprojects could include the possibility of creation new government agency/ies and/or strengthening of specific government agencies.
- c. Prepare a capacity building plan to support the capacity building of the E&S staff of relevant government and PCUs' officials to strengthen their ability to undertake social and environmental due diligence and to anticipate and analyze social and environmental risks and impacts pertinent to the SFSRP, and to put in place practical measures for their management in accordance with the risk mitigation hierarchy.
- d. As part of capacity building on social and environmental risk management, support the PCUs' E&S staff to identify and map the relevant stakeholders, identifying the range of community, public and private stakeholders concerns about the proposed energy sector expansion and improvements (Preliminary stakeholder lists includes local communities, Federal Member States (FMS), Non-state stakeholders such as Development Partners (DPs), communities, infrastructure companies, government agencies, Private sector players commonly known as Electricity Service Providers (ESP), and NGOs that contribute to Somalia's power supply among others
- e. Based on the stakeholder's identification and mapping, prepare a stakeholder engaged plan

- (SEP) according to the identified stakeholder needs and information requirements.
- f. Provide support and technical guidance to government in the preparation and implementation of project-related environmental and social risk management measures to enhance the sustainability of SEAP and the new Somali Energy Sector Recovery Project SFSRP²² and in the development of E&S risk management protocols for the two projects (this includes putting in place an effective GRM for each project)
 - g. Actively contribute to the interface between the World Bank and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) on SEAP and preparation of SFSRP
 - h. Work closely with FGS and Federal Member States Project Teams, to inform and guide them on effectively planning for preparation of E&S documents as envisaged under SEAP component 3 and SFSRP E&S commitments/requirements as envisaged in the concept stage environmental and social review summary preparation stage.
 - i. Help in the training of the Government officials in the management of the sector's social and environmental risks and impact, in particular those officials concerned from the Ministries of the Environment and Energy sectors at both FGS and FMS level.

Transfer of knowledge to government officials- Proposal must detail arrangements for knowledge transfer that can include on the job training, presentations of international experience, and participatory workshops. As part of support to preparation for SFSRPP the consultant will;

- Prepare draft Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Support the government in carrying out stakeholder engagement activities for the project including on various E&S issues including consultation on E&S commitments under the new Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SES RP) and meetings with key stakeholders to demonstrate that their initial concerns have been considered on the assessment of risks and their management, the approach, and subsequent steps.
- Prepare; TOR for Environmental and social management framework (ESMF) TOR for Gender Based Violence Action Plan (GBV) o TOR for security risk assessment (SRA) o TOR for Sectoral Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (SESIA) o TOR for Capacity Building Plan with activities, timetable and budget
 - o An environmental and Social commitment plan (ESCP) that will elaborate the above aspects including on hiring, capacity Building Plan, Project, and Sub project level Instruments to be prepared and address the following issues

3. Deliverables and Timeframes

4. Governance and Contracting arrangements.

²² Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project aims to support the reestablishment of the Somalia Electricity Supply Industry for improved delivery of electricity services to enhance job creation and improved public services delivery.

The consultant will be selected and contracted by the FGS. The implementation of this work will be under a direct oversight of The Ministry of agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) FGS. The FGS will review and approve all deliverables.

5. Required qualifications and experience.

FGS invites eligible consulting firms (“Consultants”) to indicate their interest in providing the Services. Interested Consultants should provide information demonstrating that they have the required qualifications in terms of available social and environmental experts and relevant experience to perform the Services. The firm proposing to undertake the consultancy must demonstrate the in-house capacity to undertake the exercise and have multiple teams each with an experienced Environmental, Social specialist and GBV experts to simultaneously undertake the assignment.

The consulting firm (consultants) will need to demonstrate expertise and experience both in environmental and social safeguard assessment particularly in the Somalia/Africa market context and have good knowledge & experience in the energy sector developments.

The firm shall present evidence of adequate practical experience in the following areas:

- Proven ability to advise and support project safeguard assessment and preparation, contractual and financial elements of development project delivery, and experience of all stages of investment program identification, specific technical sector program design and documentation, and implementation experience,
- Relevant professional experience in the areas of environmental management, environmental/social assessment, environmental/social monitoring, environmental/social compliance, stakeholder engagement and public consultations.
- Knowledge and experience in multi-criteria assessment, stakeholder engagement and consultation, community participation, with analytical skills in assessing institutional capacities and designing/reviewing practical implementation arrangements for complex projects, especially in Africa, and particularly in fragile and conflict-affected states such as Somalia;
- Well-rounded understanding of critical issues in sustainable development, international environment and development policy, and climate change, GBV, gender, social enhancement measures, labor, youth employment, etc.
- Familiarity with World Bank policies and procedures on environmental and social aspects of projects developments, in particular, knowledge and experience in the World Bank’s Social and Environmental safeguards policies, the ESF, and the GBV Guidance Note are an added advantage.
□ Strong understanding of local enabling environment and social sector context in Somalia
- Good knowledge and working experience of the full range of World Bank Group's Environmental and Social Framework and operational products and Safeguards procedures, FGS legal and safeguards systems, and Operational Procedures;

The firm shall be expected to demonstrate that the team proposed has a competent and experienced:

- A project team leader who is a specialist in Environmental and Social Impact Assessment projects and is clearly identified as a team leader. Must have 15 years’ experience in management of projects or consultancies of similar nature and complexities

- One (1) Environmentalist, registered Lead experts per team with at least Master degree majoring in environmental science and at least 10 years' experience in Environmental Impact Assessment of projects and occupational Health and Safety
- One (1) Social expert per team with a master's degree majoring in Sociology from a recognized institution of learning and at least 10 years in the social impact assessment of projects;

6. Time Frame

The assignment is expected to commence in **June 2023**. The firm will be engaged initially in a 6 months contract appointment with a possibility of extension. The table below shows expected deliverables and indicative timeline.