

Annex [#]. Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) and [Toolkit](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

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1. Project Title	PIF – Support for Integrated Water Resources Management to Ensure Water Access and Disaster Reduction for Somalia’s Pastoralists (IWRM)
2. Project Number	00106605
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	National

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project is aligned with all key country legal frameworks. It supports the new 2012 Constitution which places a strong emphasis on environment, land rights and natural resources. Similarly, the project is aligned with Somaliland’s Constitution which emphasizes “*protection and safeguarding of the environment [and...] the care of natural resources*” as well as the Puntland’s Constitution which enshrines the restoration and protection of the environment. Furthermore, the project is fully aligned with Somalia’s ‘**Six Pillar Policy**’ which mandates i) enacting laws that preserve and protect the environment and ii) incorporating environmental education in the formal and informal education systems in the country. In addition, the project will conduct a baseline survey on socio-economic conditions, infrastructure and services, livelihoods, gender roles, land-use patterns, climate variability and potential/current uses of adaptation technologies. In the beginning of the project, an NGO will be recruited to conduct a water / land rights study for the eight targeted districts to establish a baseline for conflict mapping over depleting resources and recommended mitigation measures. Their findings will also be used to validate baseline values in the Project Results Framework. Towards the second year of the project, an NGO will also be responsible for conducting a baseline analysis of women business group’s current incomes.

Furthermore, Integrated Water Resource Management Project (IWRM) is supporting the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities throughout Somalia with construction of water harvesting infrastructure, rangeland rehabilitation, improvement of access to market, development of veterinary and health services and diversification of livelihoods (including generation of alternative income-generating activities). The project is

providing trainings to communities on water resources infrastructure management, farming methods with drought resistant varieties and resilient rangeland management options. It is also integrating climate change into community development plans based on the development of their vulnerability profiles.

The project will, furthermore, build the capacities of the agro-pastoralists on-the-ground to become more resilient to climate change by supporting agro-pastoral field schools (APFS) to have the capacities to practice water conservation, RWH, flood management and new adaptation practices (such as hydroponic fodder production). Similarly, the project will also incorporate traditional leaders, women-based groups and NGOs/CBOs into decision-making processes so that they have a voice in water planning and management.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment has been ensured in several aspects of this project and includes:

1. Development of gender sensitive programming through development of national Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)
2. A benchmark of at least 30% women on national and local levels in accordance with UNDP's Somalia Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy II (2015 – 2017) and UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy (GES) (2014 – 2017).
3. Diversification on vulnerable women's livelihoods through: 1) Upscaling grants on fodder production: 2) training on exploitation of milk and hide value chains for the longer-term resilience: 3) engaging women-focused NGOs/CSOs and using obtained data for adaptation technology preferences
4. Gearing Furthermore, training on water infrastructure Operation and Maintenance and the value chain of livestock products will be geared towards women. Activities such as hydroponic fodder production which takes place in backyards are geared and targeted towards women's involvement.
5. Training on integrated community water management
6. Piloting a gender action plan to monitor frequency of project activities, outputs, and impacts to women empowerment and gender diversity

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability is fully embedding across all project outputs and activities. The project is also aligned to the UNDP Strategic Plan Output 2.5: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.

In addition, Key strategies of the project to environmental mainstreaming includes:

1. Creating an enabling environment for agro-pastoralists to have fair water rights;
2. Developing an over-arching gender-sensitive IWRM policy to achieve water resource programming coherency and to plan for decentralized cost recovery for water systems;

3. Increasing employment opportunities for youth, including women, in water resources management;
4. Building strong links between the technical universities and a newly established NHMS to support the weak government institutions working with DRM, EWS/CI;
5. providing trainings to communities on water resources infrastructure management, farming methods with drought resistant varieties and resilient rangeland management options. It is also integrating climate change into community development plans based on the development of their vulnerability profiles.
6. Building the capacities of the agro-pastoralists on-the-ground to become more resilient to climate change by supporting agro-pastoral field schools (APFS) to have the capacities to practice water conservation, RWH, flood management and new adaptation practices (such as hydroponic fodder production)
7. Synergies with other Resilience and Climate Change Portfolio projects to meaningfully mainstream environmental sustainability across all components

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>		<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>		<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
<p>Risk 1: duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The existing capacity of Government is low to shift to modern application of Integrated Water Management (IWM)</p>	<p>In Component 1 an IWRM policy will be developed to guide water management activities. It will act as the overarching strategy to achieve programming coherency. LDCF funds will also be used to provide significant training for the ministries, district governments and local communities on IWRM and for the communities on RWH, seawater harvesting, flood management and water conservation. Significant</p>

				<p>vocational and university training will also be provided on IWRM to enable the government ministries and technical agencies to have a pool of qualified and competent recruits. Early warning and forecast production will also be supported by building national NHMS capacities, enabling national experts in hydrology, hydro-geology and meteorology to have sufficient skills to create or build on regional forecast products.</p> <p>The Project will also support universities to introduce IWRM into existing degree programmes so that students can be trained in the most up-to-date relevant water management practices relative to their respective discipline. The issue of the unavailability of requisite human resources will also be mitigated by recruitment of foremost national experts and subsequently international experts (with preference given to those of Somali origin) who will work closely with in-country counterparts.</p>
Risk 2: Security and access to specific areas can deteriorate	I = 2 P = 3	Moderate	A range of factors such as local disputes among communities, political tensions among parties, political organisations and the Government over relevant issues and worsening socio-economic conditions (increasing cost of living, food insecurity, decrease of remittances, etc.) may trigger security and access to targeted locations.	The target areas will be well chosen based on the criteria of having a stable security situation. To ensure security, the project will work through local NGOs/CBOs, who have experience in project implementation. Similar to the NAPA and LDCF1 preparation, project implementation will ensure that customary dispute resolution mechanisms are used to resolve any conflicts. Based on the successes of the LDCF1 project, project implementation will also ensure an inclusive, participatory approach involving all key stakeholders including women and youth, thereby

				adhering to IWRM by emphasizing stakeholder participation
Risk 3: The Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water	I = 2 P = 1	Low	The project invests massively on big water infrastructures such borehole, dams, water catchments, diversions, canals, and underground traditional water reservious	All groundwater extraction will be based on the detailed hydro-geological yield study to be conducted in Component. Also, River basin management will be practiced along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers. Furthermore, a national strategic plan for IWRM, which focuses on rainwater harvesting, groundwater and surface water capture will be developed as benchmark to regulate implementation of all water related infrastructures. Additionally, to minimise negative impacts, targeted communities will trained on the application of integrated water Resource Management and environment friendly water investment , and establishment of water users association to manage conflicts
[add additional rows as needed]				
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Moderate Risk</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<i>High Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				
Check all that apply			Comments	
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Community groups including; Minority, marginalised groups, elders, women and youth groups will be consulted, and selection of beneficiaries will be centred on inclusive and participatory approach overseen by	

			community representatives, sector line ministries and UNDP
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X	The project will target mainly vulnerable women lead households in terms of training livelihood diversification techniques, intergraded Water Resource Management, and provision of upscaling grants for adaptive and economic resilience
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	X	The project fully follows the UN conventions which Somalia recently took the step to ratify in 2012. The conventions, including the UNFCCC, the Convention on Biodiversity, the UNCCD and the Kyoto Protocol will be supported by providing sustainable water management, reforestation and re-seeding measures. Additionally, with UNDP acting as the Executing Agency, they will have a strong interest in aligning project interventions with the current LDCF1 project and the proposed GCF project. UNDP is providing project assurance and management support for both. A MoU between GWP and UNDP has been signed to strengthen the development of the IWRM Strategy. Similarly, UNDP and FAO jointly support Component 3 of the LDCF2 project.
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	X	Adaptation priorities required to be scaled up have been identified by national counterparts and community representatives. These priorities have been integrated into the list of adaptation measures enumerated in this document. The New Way of Working approach links national priorities to advance the SDGs and supports flexible and predictable multi-year programming that aligns funding cycles between donors, humanitarian and development actors to enable long-term adaptation programmes to take place coherently with other short-term programmes.

			<p>Via Component 2, LDCF funds will also enable agro-pastoralists to reap adaptation benefits because the monitoring networks will be expanded to survey groundwater resources. A report detailing proposed localities and costs sustainably exploiting groundwater reserves will be prepared.</p> <p>In Component 3, surface and groundwater will be mobilized and stored to support agro-pastoral economic and social development</p>
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

4.	<p>Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?</p> <p><i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i></p>	No
<p>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below</p>		
<p>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>		
1.1	<p>Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?</p> <p><i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i></p>	No
1.2	<p>Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?</p>	No
1.3	<p>Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)</p>	No
1.4	<p>Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?</p>	No
1.5	<p>Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?</p>	No
1.6	<p>Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?</p>	No
1.7	<p>Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?</p>	No
1.8	<p>Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?</p> <p><i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i></p>	Yes
1.9	<p>Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)</p>	No
1.10	<p>Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?</p>	No
1.11	<p>Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?</p> <p><i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The</i></p>	No

	<i>new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, and erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No

² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		No
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	No

³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	<i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No