

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

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia (CCR)
2. Project Number	00092743
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Somaliland, Puntland and Southern Central Somalia

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?
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach</i>
<p>The Climate Change Resilience project has fully taken into accounts strategic efforts of mainstreaming human rights in all the project phases i.e. giving all the community sectors in targeted regions an equal chance to participate, share informed decisions, monitor and evaluate their prioritized and implemented projects. The project also targets vulnerable community segments and through a participatory approach support their access to basic life supporting needs i.e. water, employment, mitigating floods, empowerment and dignified environments. In addition, the overall output of the CCR project is to ensure Environmental and natural resources utilized and managed in a sustainable, equitable, gender, disaster risk and conflict-sensitive manner, in order to improve livelihoods of people, enhance food security and reduce poverty, through the formulation and implementation of strategic policies.</p>
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment</i>
<p>The project objective is to empower women to market and to scale-up distribution of adaptation technologies, providing women an improved asset base. With such activities aimed to support resilience to climate change, in conjunction with other on-going initiatives of relevance outlined in this project document, LDCF resources are expected to also build governing and planning capacities at the national and district levels and to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations throughout Somalia.</p> <p>This project will furthermore have significant positive environmental and social impacts on vulnerable groups, primarily women and youth. Women's Groups from each of the eight Districts will be selected for training and leading the piloting of innovative businesses aimed at adopting climate adaptation technologies and increasing livelihoods (e.g., drip irrigation systems, and solar water pumps). In Somalia, women are more often than men, involved in operating small businesses due to variety of historical and cultural reasons. Women work on farms, and they may be best places to operate solar pumps for shallow wells that can be used to improve crop and vegetable production. These women will be supported with training on marketing and value chain analyses so that they can diversify their livelihoods and become more resilient to climate change.</p>
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability</i>

The CCR project implementation strategy is to conduct a full Environmental Impact Assessment to be financed with LDCF funds and co-financed in-kind by the Ministry on Petroleum, Minerals and the Environment (MoPME) during the first 3 months of project implementation. The assessment will take place after initial technical studies (hydrology, hydrogeology and soil studies) have begun. The EIA is dependent on these technical studies to know: 1) the proposed location of earth dams, water diversions and other water access and flood control measures, 2) the types of soils present, and 3) the capacity of the water sources or volume of water to be mobilized. Once the EIA is conducted, the Project Manager will work with the UNDP Programme Officer in Somalia to ensure that the EIA is acceptable and results have been properly integrated into the ESSD.

From the inception of the project, the MoPME will take the lead in deciding how to best design a Federal Climate Change Policy. Also, the Planning Ministries will take the lead on how to develop the Land-Use Policies for each zone.

Training for the CBOs will begin as soon as the sites for new wells, water points, dams, etc are chosen. Training will be provided by LDCF funds. As water is in the final stages of being mobilised, the agro-pastoralists will receive on-the-farm and on-the-pasture training on sustainable practices such as composting and planting drought-resistant forage. Simultaneously and throughout the duration of the project, women will receive training on how to market and distribute adaptation technologies.

An initial baseline socio-economic survey financed by the LDCF1 project will be used to judge the progress of the indicators. Also, a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan as well as SMART project indicators have been developed to quantify the success of project interventions and to document lessons learned. M&E is being financed by both LDCF funds and a cash grant from UNDP.

Additionally, environmental safeguards which will be applied to the LDCF1 project include the following:

- Conducting in-depth hydro-geotechnical studies to ensure that water mobilisation infrastructure will support sufficient water supply, taking into account storage needs during the dry season and downstream water rights;
- Providing on-the-farm and in-the-pasture training on sustainable adaptation technologies (e.g. equipment/practices which reduce erosion and limit degradation) through Farmer and Pastoral Field Schools;
- Training farmers and pastoralists on the value of ecosystem based services and how adaptation measures such as Soil and Water Conservation measures need to be used to ensure the productivity of ecosystems;
- Training locally based district Disaster Management Committees on drought/flood mitigation and preparedness strategies in order to ensure they can transfer such knowledge to surrounding communities after termination of the project (e.g., how to protect water sources);
- Using native plant species for reforestation/afforestation;

Social safeguards being applied include the following:

- Engaging a NGO to do a water / land rights study for the eight districts to ensure that there will not be conflicts over natural resource appropriations;
- Consulting elder leaders, religious leaders and clan leaders while designing and implementing adaptation activities to ensure community approval and ownership;
- Support women based groups to diversify their livelihoods and income services by creating businesses to promote adaptation technologies (e.g., sales of solar pumps);
- Implicating youth by incentivizing them to study fields with climate consideration (e.g., agriculture, civil engineering) and providing them employment after technical capacity building to serve in the understaffed environmentally-related ministries;
- Increasing the representation of women in decision-making, strategy development and climate negotiations;
- Accounting for the gender dimensions of climate change in policies and plans to be developed or updated;
- Implementing small-scale, community-based EbA and NRM measures based on priorities identified by women.

The project will also have a wider community consultation process with a priority concern of initiating an environment friendly subprojects in the targeted districts. Also during implementation, a locally lead environmental safeguards plans with appropriate mitigations measures will be developed to be a check list for any implemented subprojects. The project will also have some synergy with other PREP projects such as the environment and energy, other UNDP projects and sector related partners.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

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>		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>		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)?
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.
Risk 1: duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	I = 3 P = 2	Low	Absence of policies on land-use and disaster risk management at the national level. At local levels, communities lack the financial, technical and informational resources needed to build their resilience to climate change as well as the knowledge of how to prepare for extreme weather impacts	To address these issues, LDCF financing will be used to support ministries, districts, NGOs/CBOs to integrate climate change risks in Natural Resource Management and disaster preparedness. Climate risk management will be institutionalized from national to local levels. CBOs will be revitalized to take the lead on implementing community-based Ecosystem-based flood preparedness and other adaptation measures. To support community-led activities, water will be captured using small scale infrastructure and flood impacts will be reduced with water diversion techniques and reforestation. With 73% of the population under 30 years of age, youth; both boys and girls will be sensitised with climate change knowledge so that they can serve understaffed ministries and support CBO efforts on-the-ground

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.
Risk 2: the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits	I = 1 P = 2	Low	Gender disparities are a persistent feature of local economies in Somalia. The division of labour, along with unequal access to both material and non-material resources, and diminished participation for women in decision-making in political and private spheres increases their vulnerability against the impacts of climate change	This project will furthermore have significant positive environmental and social impacts on vulnerable groups, primarily women and youth. Women's Groups from each of the eight Districts will be selected for training and leading the piloting of innovative businesses aimed at adopting climate adaptation technologies and increasing livelihoods (e.g., drip irrigation systems, and solar water pumps). In Somalia, women are more often than men, involved in operating small businesses due to variety of historical and cultural reasons. Women work on farms, and they may be best places to operate solar pumps for shallow wells that can be used to improve crop and vegetable production. These women will be supported with training on marketing and value chain analyses so that they can diversify their livelihoods and become more resilient to climate change.
Risk 3: The Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	I = 2 P = 2	Low	The needs are very high and diversified while the available resources are very limited and for specific activities. This could lead for competition over the benefit from the limited opportunities the project will provide. Competition could develop to conflict if doesn't managed properly.	The local communities, elders and local authorities will be fully involved in the selection process of the beneficiaries. Each subproject will have Project Management Committee (PMC) to assure smooth implementation. The Project management will update the project board on any serious conflicts need their interference and urgent actions.
Risk 4: The project would 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?	I = 2 P = 1	Low	There would be an environmental and social adverse impacts should there be lack of technical feasibility studies, detailed designs, and social safeguard measures for water infrastructures (Dams, shallow wells, underground water), flood control structures (check dams, soil bans, gabions, and new road constructions.	The CCR project would conduct a full Environmental Impact Assessment to be financed with LDCF funds and co-financed in-kind by the Ministry on Petroleum, Minerals and the Environment (MoPME) during the first 3 months of project implementation. The assessment will take place after initial technical studies (hydrology, hydrogeology and soil studies) have begun. The EIA is dependent on these technical studies to know: 1) the proposed location of earth dams, water

<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>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.</i>
				<p>diversions, new roads rehabilitation/construction, and other water access and flood control measures, 2) the types of soils present, and 3) the capacity of the water sources or volume of water to be mobilized. Once the EIA is conducted, the Project Manager will work with the UNDP Programme Officer in Somalia to ensure that the EIA is acceptable and results have been properly integrated into the ESSD.</p> <p>From the inception of the project, the MoPME will take the lead in deciding how to best design a Federal Climate Change Policy. Also, the Planning Ministries will take the lead on how to develop the Land-Use Policies for each zone.</p> <p>Training for the CBOs will begin as soon as the sites for new wells, water points, dams, etc are chosen</p>
Risk 5: 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)	I = 1 P = 2	Low		The project will closely coordinate all job creation and livelihood activities to ensure the compliance of the national and international labour standards/principles
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments	
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input 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"/>	The project is designed to target the most vulnerable groups including women, youth and Elderly	

<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>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.</i>	
			Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
				X	The project objective is to empower women to market and to scale-up distribution of adaptation technologies, providing women an improved asset base. With such activities aimed to support resilience to climate change, in conjunction with other on-going initiatives of relevance outlined in this project document, LDCF resources are expected to also build governing and planning capacities at the national and district levels and to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations throughout Somalia.
			1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	X	It's the objective of the project to ensure and support environmental conservation and promote equitable distribution and use of natural resources through reformed policies and strong legislations at national and regional levels with long term sustainability commitments.
			2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	X	The project will remain vigilant to ensure that the health, safety and working conditions for short-term labour meet national and international standards
			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

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
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		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
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?	Yes
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?	Yes
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?	Yes
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
4.	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? <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>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
		No
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	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.

	<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
1.2	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?	No
1.3	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)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	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? <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 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>	Yes
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

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.]

3.3	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, 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?	Yes
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)?	Yes
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		
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)? <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>	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.

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