

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 <https://intranet-apps.undp.org/UNDP.HQ.CPS2018/app/SOM/programme/105>

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Project Initiation Phase (PIP)-Recovery and Resilience Framework
2. Project Number	00110099
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	National, 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?

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

Social protection does not exist as a formal sector, largely due to the absence of a legitimate and formal state for over 25 years. There is therefore a lack of capacity at all levels of Government to formulate policy, lead dialogue and coordinate activities or actors engaged in social protection activities. In the immediate term, there is a lack of policy frameworks and leadership leading to a lack of coherence across the current systems of protection and less efficient use of funds. There is also a lack of institutions to promote accountability for violations against civilians and enforcement of existing laws in the country. While responding to effects of drought and conflict, the Resilience and Recovery Framework will also, support the strengthening of policies and legal frameworks that promote and respond to human rights violations at different levels, as indicated in the NDP. There is a need to strengthen child protection systems to increase the Government's role in preventing and responding to violence and the abuse and exploitation of children, both during humanitarian situations and in more or less stable contexts

The Recovery and Resilience Framework process will indeed support Somalia's progress from early drought recovery interventions towards medium-term drought recovery, longer-term resilience, and disaster preparedness. The RRF will also strengthen humanitarian-development nexus in Somalia by putting "New Way of Working (NWOW)" into practice. The intended longer-term impact of the proposed activity is to empower communities and households, reduce and mitigate the adverse impacts created by recurrent natural disasters, mitigate risks of conflicts and strengthen governance systems. Furthermore, the project will ensure full participation of stakeholders in project activities.

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

The objectives of the DINA include estimating the physical, economic and human impacts of the 2016-17 drought on the socio-economic development of the country at national, state and regional levels and assessing and quantifying sector drought recovery needs as well as the associated overall resilience building

needs of the country. These processes aim to integrate concepts of disaster risk reduction, durable solutions for displacement, resilience and “building back better” into recovery planning and implementation, with appropriate gender and environmental considerations.

The centrality of protection of critical rights in the HRP, DINA and RRF embeds a system-wide response. The HRP, DINA and RRF have prioritized addressing, in the short-term and early recovery periods, protection of key rights related to:

- Preventing exclusion, including exclusion based on societal discrimination, power structures, vulnerability, age and gender.
- Addressing the rights abuses and social pressure that increasing displacement has placed especially on urban areas and the challenges in achieving durable solutions.
- The erosion of resilience and self-protection of communities due to drought and multi-layered conflict, compounded by limited delivery of services in hard-to-reach areas.

In Somalia, women are disadvantaged compared to men on all socio-economic and human development indicators. With a Gender Inequality Index of 0.776, the country ranks fourth lowest globally. Social norms and power structures impact the lives and opportunities available to different groups of men and women. With more than 50 percent of the population under the age of 15, the project is designed to address significantly gender inequalities in the full-scale implementation to maximize impact and socioeconomic development and build resilience and sustainable peace.

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

The Project Initiation Phase (PIP) aims to build on the findings of Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) launched by the Federal Government of Somalia and its International Partners on 31 January 2018. PIP resources will be used to finalise the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF) to implement the findings of the DINA by prioritizing recovery and resilience interventions sector-wise, geographically and temporally, through strengthening government and communities’ capacities to cope with, recover from and build resilience against natural shocks

With support from the UN Agencies, and other Development Partners, the Federal Government launched Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Resilience Framework (DINA) as first step towards long term recovery and risk reduction aimed at developing long-term durable solutions and building broad-based resilience and mitigation to disaster risks as well as longer term climate change trends, The outcomes of the needs assessment were used to develop a Recovery and Resilience Framework, whose guiding principles will enable the Federal Government of Somalia and the country’s Federal Member States to develop medium- and long-term solutions to the root causes of Somalia’s vulnerability to drought. The launch also featured the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan that seeks to raise \$1.5 billion to address the needs of 5.4 million people nationwide

The project also has synergies with other UNDP PREP Environment and Energy Portfolio Projects to fully 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>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>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>
<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 respond to protracted crisis as a result climatic shocks and natural disasters</p>	<p>The RRF will also strengthen humanitarian-development nexus in Somalia by putting “New Way of Working (NWOW)” into practice. The intended longer-term impact of the proposed activity is to empower communities and households, reduce and mitigate the adverse impacts created by recurrent natural disasters, mitigate risks of conflicts and strengthen governance systems. Also, the analysis and sensitization done under this project has provided inputs to the Drought Needs Impact Assessment (DINA) and the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF), which have a clear focus on building resilience to climate change for medium to long-term recovery.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Security and access to specific areas can deteriorate</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>A range of factors such as local disputes among communities,</p>	<p>The security risk will be mitigated through continuous engagement of the project stakeholders national and sub-</p>

			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.	national level of the relevant ministries and government in the implementation of the project. This will help to build ownership, understanding and confidence in the project intervention. Local dispute resolution mechanisms will be in place to ensure timely responses to any disputes/complaints.
Risk 3: The Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	I = 2 P = 1	Low	Though perception of the Somali community regarding role of women is positively improving, the existing cultural, social attitudes and practices may slightly impact the full participation of women in the design and implementation of project activities	The project embeds participatory and gender responsive approaches, including consulting with women in the target community to ensure that the intervention meets their expressed needs and does not create or reinforce social and economic exclusion.
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 during the implementation of recovery and resilience framework especially for water infrastructures (Dams, shallow wells, underground water), flood control structures (check dams, soil bans, gabions, and new road constructions.	The Federal Government of Somalia with the support of the World Bank, the European Union, and the United Nations conducted a comprehensive Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) and Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF) to assess the impact of the ongoing drought on lives, livelihoods and sectors of the economy, while identifying preventative and sustainable development solutions to promote resilience to disaster risks and climate change trends and more effectively prevent the recurrence of cyclical famine risk in Somalia. The report has benefitted throughout the process from the constructive and informative engagement of the Federal Member States and the Banadir Regional Administration. Their input has been crucial, given that much of the work of the subsequent resilient recovery program will be delivered by subnational authorities. In addition, and with funding opportunities, prior to the implementation of the full-scale recovery and resilience developmental projects, a full Environmental Impact Assessments. The EIA would be dependent on these

				<p>technical studies to know: 1) the proposed location of earth dams, water</p> <p>Drought Impact Needs Assessment has been conducted I 2017 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 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>
[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 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 will ensure full participation of stakeholders in all project activities through the Technical Pillar Working groups meetings and inclusive Nationally lead Aid coordination clusters and participatory consultative process

	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	The project is designed to address significantly gender inequalities in the full-scale implementation to maximize impact and socioeconomic development and build resilience and sustainable peace.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	X	Under the DINA Report a funding appeal of up to USD 99.9 Million has been proposed to support the implementation of a full scale Programme on Environment, Clean Energy, Natural Resource Management_Sector recovery needs including improving: (a) vegetative biomass productivity and fodder availability; (b) biodiversity; (c) impacts on soil quality and soil resources; and (d) household energy and fuelwood situation. Suggested direct interventions include scaling up evergreen agriculture (EGA) by integrating with trees-on-farm agroforestry systems for better resilience, as well as rehabilitation of important vegetative resources badly affected by drought by promoting the adoption of sustainable, low-cost land restoration techniques such as farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR) and integrated soil fertility management systems (ISFM) for drylands.
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	X	Climate Change and Repeated cycles of drought may undermine longer-term recovery and resilience developments in Somalia. Furthermore, the impact of drought on the Somali people is compounded by an interrelated set of factors that include the environment, governance, conflict, displacement and poverty. The Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment (DINA), together with the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF), is a process led by the FGS in partnership with the Federal Member States (FMS) and supported by the World Bank, the United Nations and the European Union, which aims to reduce the country's vulnerability to climate shocks, strengthen resilience and significantly reduce the future risk of famine.
	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		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?	No
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
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

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.

Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
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>	No
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 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></p>	No
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
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

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.]

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
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

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.

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