



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

Scaling up FAO`s Recovery Response in Drought-affected Regions of Galmudug and Puntland, (Somalia)

OSRO/SOM/079/DEN

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

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1. Introduction

1.1. Context and Background

Given Somalia's low adaptive capacity and geographic location, it is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate-induced shocks, which continue to have a profound impact on the population's food security and livelihoods. Despite recent improvements in overall food security following the famine risk in late 2022, the projected Super El Niño for the ongoing Deyr season is expected to result in continued acute food insecurity for 1 in 4 Somalis. Among the most vulnerable populations in the region are agro-pastoralists, whose livelihoods depend on natural resources and have been profoundly affected by adverse climatic conditions. The increasing frequency of droughts and floods has disrupted agricultural activities, leading to decreased livestock productivity, crop production and heightened vulnerability. The underlying factor behind these adverse weather events is climate change. Rising temperatures and altered rainfall patterns have disrupted traditional agricultural and pastoral practices, resulting in reduced crop yields and livestock losses. These multifaceted challenges have left millions of Somalis struggling to secure sufficient food, resulting in malnutrition, displacement, and increased levels of food insecurity. Between April to June 2023, 6.6 million people in Somalia faced food insecurity, and 4.3 million people are expected to continue face food insecurity between October and December 2023. The overall situation in Somalia remains dire, with one in four people not having access to sufficient food. This precarious scenario is further complicated by conflicts, displacement, and limited access to essential services. Notably, women and children bear a disproportionate burden, with malnutrition rates reaching alarming levels, including 1.8 million children enduring acute malnutrition.

Agriculture and livestock sectors are pivotal in Somalia's economy and food security. Both sectors are severely threatened by climate change impacts, which continue to undermine the country's development efforts. Livelihoods primarily hinge on subsistence farming and pastoralism, offering limited opportunity for wage earning. The principal livelihood systems include pastoralism, agriculture, fishing, urban dwelling or IDPs, and remittances from diaspora. Pastoralism is prevalent throughout rural Somalia, particularly in the arid regions of northern and central Somalia, as well as along the Ethiopian and Kenyan borders. The livestock sector plays a pivotal role in the livelihoods of Somalis, engaging over 65 per cent of the population in some capacity. In regular circumstances, exports of livestock and their by-products account for 80 per cent of the country's exports, yet these exports have faced periodic disruptions due to droughts and international bans. Despite these challenges, livestock exports remain the predominant traded commodity for Somalia. Livestock are either shipped to various countries in the Arabian Peninsula or transported to markets in Kenya, Djibouti, and Ethiopia. Moreover, livestock serve as a vital local consumption commodity for household food security. However, livestock production often falls short of its full potential due to insufficient fodder and water during dry seasons. Livelihoods in the project area are predominantly pastoral in nature.

With funding from Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through KfW, WFP, UNICEF, and FAO, in coordination with the Government of Somalia's key technical ministries, three phases of a joint resilience program have been implemented in southern Somalia. Phase I, spanning from 2018 to 2020, consisted of an integrated nutrition, health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiative. Phase

II, funded from 2019 to 2021, focused on education, WASH, and livelihoods. In Phase III, which ran from 2021 to 2023, integrated packages of nutrition, WASH, education and food security/livelihoods.

FAO joined the program in the third phase, integrating food security and livelihood programming with the nutrition and education interventions of Phase I and Phase II. The rationale behind FAO's participation in the program is to provide households with sustainable food security and livelihood solutions, enabling communities to produce, access, and afford nutritious food. Furthermore, these food production approaches facilitate the sale of surplus, value add, and connection to higher-value markets to create income and savings for households. This, in turn, enables households to afford education, health and WASH services. FAO's involvement in Phase III comprises technical support in irrigation, rainfed agriculture, poultry, horticulture, beekeeping, fodder, and livestock. This programming capacity is geared toward enhancing sustainable food security and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households by aligning with WFP and UNICEF activities.

The Program is now entering its next iteration in the form of the JDRRP, as described above. Given the substantial investments made in the Gedo region over the years, the next phase of the project, Phase IV, has shifted its focus to new areas, specifically Galmudug and Puntland. The project proposes to complement committed KfW funding to UNICEF and WFP with FAO-led actions to complement nutrition and WASH activities with food security and livelihood interventions. This initiative aims to contribute to the recovery and restoration of the resilience of the drought-affected Somali population, with a focus on improving food security, nutrition status, and access to basic social service to aid their recovery from the 2021-2022 drought.

In line with this, under this program, Drought Recovery and Resilience Program (DRRP), the project called **Scaling up FAO's Recovery Response in Drought-affected Regions of Galmudug and Puntland has been proposed** and come into action.

The project aims to support drought recovery and mitigate rural to urban displacement by bringing together communities, civil society, NGOs, UN Agencies and Government to work in a coordinated manner applying integration and learning for greater impact. Multi-directional referral mechanisms between emergency and resilience activities will support households to progress from humanitarian aid dependence and reduce vulnerability to frequent climate shocks. By layering and sequencing programming on existing humanitarian response, the joint approach will systematically increase and diversify agricultural production, promote availability of, and equitable access to natural resources, reduce conflict over resources and provide sustainable basic service access to vulnerable households outside of urban centers, reducing the pull factor in times of crisis.

One of key result areas of this project is improving access to inputs and extension services for drought-affected pastoralist populations in some target area of Puntland and Galmudug districts. Therefore, some on ground activities having footprint will be undertaken, like construction of Fodder storage facilities in six strategic centers and provision & distribution of fodder seeds of 4,000 packages for fodder production.

To identify any potential environmental and social risks and impacts, a thorough assessment was conducted in line with the Framework on Environmental and Social Management guidelines (FAO, 2022). According to the ES Risk screening result this project categorized as **Moderate**. The construction of those sheds might cause land acquisition. As a result of this mainly **FAO's Environment and Social Standard (ESS 7): - Land**

tenure, displacement, and resettlement will be triggered. **Other Standards associated with construction, like ESS 2- Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management, and ESS 4- Decent work, will also be triggered to some minor degree.** Another activity of this project is involving on provision and distribution of improved fodder seed variety to local environment might cause genetic loss/erosion of local races/varieties. As a result of this **FAO's Environment and Social Standard 1 (ESS 1): - Biodiversity conservation, and sustainable management of natural resources** will be triggered.

This ESMP, designed within the allocated budget for the planned activities, includes a comprehensive list of measures aimed at addressing the identified social and environmental risks and impacts. The FAO, along with the project teams and IPs or Service Providers, will be responsible for adhering to the provisions outlined in the ESMP throughout the execution of the project, ensuring sustainable and responsible practices.

1.2. Project Overview

- Project Title: Scaling up FAO's Recovery Response in Drought-affected Regions of Galmudug and Puntland
- Entity Number: 748869
- Funded by: Danish Government
- Project Period: 01-Jan-2024 - 31-Dec-2024
- Recipient(s): Somalia
- Estimated total budget in USD: 2,132,195.90 \$
- Implementing Agency: FAO, MoLFR, MoPIED, MoLFR Galmudug state, and MoLFR Puntland state
- Project Location: Galmudug and Puntland
- Key beneficiaries of the project:
 - Government (at federal and state levels)
 - Local community (Pastoralists and individual community members)
 - Private sector (value chain actors, seed producers, agro-dealers)

1.3. Project Components

The project "Scaling up FAO's Recovery Response in Drought-affected Regions of Galmudug and Puntland" has the following result areas.

Result 1 - Improved access to inputs and extension services for drought-affected pastoralist populations

Result 2 – Improved access to financial services, economic diversification and income sources of increase for livelihood group members

Result 3 – Increased government and community involvement, capacity building and sustainability

Among these result areas, Result area 1 needs Environmental and Social safeguard consideration. This result area has on ground/footprint activities which could be the cause for environmental and social impact/risk. While the remaining result areas, (result area 2 and result area3) deal only with knowledge and software's. Hence these result areas will not be considered and be addressed in this ESMP, because of not having direct impact/risk on Environment.

Result 1 - Improved access to inputs and extension services for drought-affected pastoralist populations

- FS&L inputs – fodder seeds of 4,000 packages for fodder production
- FS & L Training (fodder production, hay making, fodder marketing and NRM with pastoralists),
- Fodder storage facilities in six strategic centers,
- Provision of fodder value chain and fodder machines and marketing,
- Training – livestock fattening, value chain and dairy production,
- Milk production and marketing (value chain, handling and marketing trainings and support)

Livestock form the primary source of nutrition and livelihood for pastoralist households in Somalia particularly in these target districts. On pastoral livelihoods, FAO's support will emphasize fodder production, storage, capacity building training and marketing. The project foresees graduation outcomes, in addition to helping populations recover from drought and meet their immediate food needs, given the high urban demand for milk, especially in major cities, and the significant number of live animals that pastoralist rear, there are readily available markets for fodder and animal feed in the target districts. This makes local production and commercialization of animal feed a highly profitable endeavor. Fodder production has a profound impact on milk yields and the overall condition of livestock. The process involves the cultivation of fodder grass species and crops that can be used as animal feed, either as green feed or stored as hay for later use. These efforts are essential for improving pastoral communities' resilience and economic well-being over time.

2. Detailed Project's Planned Activities

Under this project of Result 1 (component) the following activities will be carried on.

- FS&L inputs – fodder seeds of 4,000 packages for fodder production
- FS & L Training (fodder production, hay making, fodder marketing and NRM with pastoralists),
- Fodder storage facilities in six strategic centers,
- Provision of fodder value chain and fodder machines and marketing,
- Training – livestock fattening, value chain and dairy production,
- Milk production and marketing (value chain, handling and marketing trainings and support)

Among these activities mentioned above, (i) FS& L inputs (fodder seeds of 4,000 packages for fodder production) and (ii) Construction of fodder storage facilities in six strategic centers, these two activities have been selected for further analyses on the preparation of this project’s ESMP, see above the reasons in introduction part of this document.

2.1. FS&L inputs – fodder seeds of 4,000 packages for fodder production

This activity mainly deals on provision and distribution of selected fodder seeds of 4,000 packages for beneficiaries (pastoralist) so that able to produce best quality and amount of fodder production on selected rangelands or based on agreement of beneficiaries.

2.2. Construction of Fodder processing and storage facilities

i. Location of the construction site

Under this project, five fodder sheds will be constructed in Galmudug regions and specifically in Galkayo South, Dhusamareb and Guriceel districts in Somalia, see Table 1 below for detail.

Table1. **Location:** The proposed construction sites are in Galmudug region of Somalia

S/N	FMS	Region	District	Village/Site	GPS coordinates	Size of the storage	Lot
1	Galmudug	Mudug	Galkaio South	Galkaio South	6.7536 N. 47.4144 E	Large	LOT 1
2	Galmudug	Mudug	Galkaio South	Xaar-Xaar	6.683635N, 47.4195E	Small	
3	Galmudug	Mudug	Galkaio South	Bandiiradley	6.478258N, 46.928967E	Small	
4	Galmudug	Galgudud	Dhusamareb	Dhusamareb	5.537869N, 46.393819E	Large	LOT 2
5	Galmudug	Galgudud	Guriceel	Guriceel	5.307910N, 45.882434E	Small	

ii. Detailed scope of works

Fodder sheds

The fodder sheds are divided into two compartments for the large sized (15.4m x 11.6m) and one compartment for the small (15.4m x 7.4m). The two rooms fodder storage area and fodder processing area measure the same sizes. The following are the specific work segments forming the fodder sheds: -

- Excavation to reduced levels 300mm deep
- 600mmx200mm strip footing concrete reinforced with 3T8 and T10@250mm c/c
- Reinforced concrete column bases 800x800x200mm thick with T12@200mm c/c both ways
- 400mm thick rubble stone masonry walling as substructure

- 200x200mm columns reinforced with 4T12 and T8@250mm c/c links
- Supply, lay and compact 300mm hardcore fill. This will be placed in layers of 150mm and well compacted.
- 50mm thick murrum blinding to surfaces of hardcore. Water spray to be done as compacting is done progressively.
- Spray Gladiator termicide over the entire fill before laying the DPM layer
- Supply and lay DPM on murrum blinding
- 100mm thick reinforced concrete 1:2:4 concrete floor slab reinforced with A142 BRC
- Construction of 200mm thick concrete block walling to a height of approximately 3.8m for fodder storage and service rooms. The wall to be reinforced with hoop irons at every alternate course.
- Casting of 12No. 200*200mm, 2.4m high and 5No. 200x200mm, 1.6m high reinforced concrete column as per the drawings. The column to be reinforced with 4T12 main bars and T8@250mm c/c
- Casting of 200*200mm reinforced concrete ring beam on all walls as per structural engineer's details. The beam to be reinforced with 4T12 main bars and T8@250mm c/c stirrups.
- 80x80x2mm SHSs with 10mm thick MS base plated welded at the bottom, forming the upper part of the structure anchored in the 200x200 RC columns under to approval. All steel framing to be primed and painted with 3 coats of anti-rust paint.
- 30x30x2mm SHSs intermediate braces to anchor the weld mesh on the upper part of the shed. All steel framing to be primed and painted with 3 coats of anti-rust paint.
- Supply and install gauge 26 blue factory pre-painted GCI sheets to cover the gable ends of the shed to approval. The sheets to be anchored on truss ties and struts using 25mm tapping screws.
- Internal and external finishes which includes plaster work and paint work

Twin latrine and septic tank

Each fodder shed has twin latrines measure 3.8m x 3m and the septic tank 2mx2m with the latrines divided equally to create rooms for males and females. The following are the specific work segments forming the twin latrines:

- Excavation of 50cm wide, 60cm deep and 12.4m long around the top of the latrine
- Construction of 40cm wide, 60cm deep and 20cm above the GL and 12m long of masonry foundation around the top of the latrine pit.
- Casting and construction of 15cm thick RCC floor slab with an area of 12Sq.m Using Ø12mm reinforced bars of 20cm spacing c/c in both ways.
- Construction of 5mm thick floor screed well smoothed and finished.
- Construction of 15cm thick cement block wall with 2.5m height using 1:4 cement mortar.
- Casting and construction of 10cm thick RCC lintel with using 4Ø10mm reinforced bars.
- Supplying and fixing of roof corrugated iron sheets "C.I. Sheet" an area of 9.88 sq. including all nails and fixing, with complete woodwork, such as 4"x2" rafters of 1.5m spacing c/c
- Internal and external finishes which includes plaster work and paint work

Fencing

This will be a chain-link fence support on steel angles and composed of the following:-

- Clearance of site (40x30m) of grass, shrubs, bushes and small trees, grub up roots and cart away from site (only cleared the area of the steel angle)
- Excavation on normal soil for the foundation of steel angle post footings 57 No, 400mm square section and 600mm deep holes
- Casting 400x400x600mm PCC (1:2:4) for fixing 75x75x5mm steel angle for fencing.
- Supplying and fixing (57No) 3m of the total height 75 x 75 mm by 5mm thick steel angle lines at 2.5m centers for the fencing.
- Supplying and fixing of 3mm diameter chain-link fence 2000mm high well fixed to steel angle lines.
- Supply and fixing of g12.5 galvanized barbed wire in 3 strands and 6mm thick straining wire in 4 strands including straining to allowable limit and fixing to cranked steel angle lines.
- Priming with anti-rust paint of all steel materials before fixing them on the site and paint in blue color.
- Steel framed gate size 4m wide and 2m high in two equal leaves each size 2x2m framing 50x50x5mm and 50x50x5mm intermediate support horizontal and all to be covered with weld mesh including locking bolts hinges and other accessories including steel columns 80x80x2mm to include primer paint and 2 coats final as approved by supervising Engineer

Roof rainwater harvesting

This will comprise of plastic gutters, down pipes connected to 2 plastic tanks each 10,000 liters and placed on a concrete platform.

2. Policy, legal and institutional framework

The aim of this section is to review the policy, legal and institutional framework and how it would be interlinked with the proposed project design and implementation, and clearly identify the enabling

environment on ground. Somalia has the following sectoral policies, legislations and international conventions relevant to the performance and success of this FAO's Scaling up project as it relates to agriculture, livestock, land, water, livelihood and environmental protection, and other ancillary activities. To manage, implement and monitor those sectors effectively an adequate and effective institutional framework has required. Recently Somalia's institutional capacity has been strengthening by organizing new relevant ministries, implementing and regulatory bodies as required. However, as other African countries, the capacity is one limitation which needs special attention.

2.1. Policy and Legal framework- National

A. Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia (2012): Somalia has provisional constitution which address public assets and natural resource. The following are some articles pertinent for this proposed project design and implementation: -

- Art. 11 provide that all citizens have equal rights regardless of sex, and that the State must not discriminate against any person based on gender.
- Art. 12 of the Constitution address public assets and natural resources.
- Art. 14 stipulated that a person may not be subjected to slavery, servitude, trafficking, or forced labour for any purpose.

- Art. 24 Prohibits sexual abuse in the workplace.
- Art. 24.5 stipulated that all workers, particularly women, have a special right of protection from sexual abuse, segregation and discrimination in the workplace. Every labour law and practice shall comply with gender equality in the workplace
- Art. 25 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 damaging exploitation of natural resources.
- Art. 26 (section 1 and 2) state 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 to in in the public interest, c) any person whose property has been acquired in the name of public interest has the right to just compensation form the State as agreed by the parties or decided by a court.
- Art. 43 provides guidelines on environmental and social safeguards that can be observed.
- Art. 43 further states: a) land is Somalia's 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.
- Art. 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. Furthermore, 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. 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 the natural resources and the environment of the nation, among other measures.

B. The National Environmental Policy (2015): promotes the use of appropriate environmental assessment instruments.

C. The Labor Code of 1972: stipulates that all contract 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. Some of the issues addressed in this Code among others are:

- In regard to occupational health and safety standards (OHS), the employer is obligated to provide adequate measures for health & safety 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.
- 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 in regard to age, gender and other aspects. Maximum number of working hours per week is 8 hours per day and 6 days per week.

- Some work is considered dangerous and unhealthy and forbidden for women and youth (defined as 15- 18 years of age). This includes the carrying of heavy weight or work at night.
- The Labor Code further forbids work for children below the age of 12 but allows employment of children between the age of 12-15, yet employment has to be compatible with proper protection, health and the moral of children.
- 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 union.
- The Labor Code stipulates right to equal pay for the same work as men, paid maternity leave. Women are entitled to 14 weeks of maternity leave at half pay.

D. The Agricultural Land Law (1975): The law transfers all land from traditional authorities to the government. Individuals desiring land were to register their holdings within 6 months period. The law does not recognize customary land holdings.

E. Somalia National Gender Policy (2016): Includes strategies to eradicate harmful traditional practices such as FGM/C and child marriage and to improve services for the management of GBV cases

F. Other sectoral legal documents (both national and international): are relevant to the performance and success of this project they relate to agriculture, livestock, land, water, environmental protection, and other ancillary activities:

- The Agriculture Land Law No. 73 of 21 October 1975,
- Plant Quarantine Law (Law No. 6 of 2nd, January 1971)
- Law on Fauna and Forest Conservation, Law No. 68 of 31 August 1970 and its Amendments.
- The Fertilizer Policy 2018.
- Amendments of the Fauna and Forest Law, Law No. 79 of 12 April 1975,
- The seeds and Varieties Act 2015, not enacted still in the process
- The Pesticide Policy 2019 in amendment of the act,
- The Article No.3 of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Law,
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Code of Conduct on the Distribution of improved seed varieties

2.2. International Conventions, Agreements and Protocols

The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992): The primary purpose of the Convention is to establish methods to minimize global warming, and particularly the emission of greenhouse gases. The Convention was adopted in 1992 and came into force in 1994. Somalia acceded the Convention in 2009. Somalia ratified the Kyoto agreement in 2010 and the Paris agreement in 2016.

United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (1992): The Convention has three main goals including which are, the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. Somalia acceded to the Convention in September 2009.

Convention on International Trade Against Endangered Species (CITES): The convention aims to protect endangered plants and animals. Somalia signed the Convention in 1985, and ratified it in 1986. It's current status is that of accession.

Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer: The Vienna Convention was an intergovernmental negotiation for an international agreement to phase out ozone depleting substance in March 1985. It ended

in the adoption of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. The Convention encourages intergovernmental cooperation on research, systematic observation of the ozone layer, monitoring of CFC production, and the exchange of information. Somalia ratified the Convention in 2001, and its status is that of accession.

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (2002): The Convention combats desertification in those countries that experience serious droughts and/or desertification. Somalia ratified the Convention in 2002, and its status is that of accession.

Convention on the Rights of the Child: The Convention on the Rights of the Child from 1989 is the most comprehensive compilation of international legal standards for the protection of the human rights of children. It acknowledges children as individuals with rights and responsibilities according to their age and development, as well as members of a family or community. This includes non-discrimination, the best interest of the child, the right to life, survival and development and the right to participation. Somalia ratified the Convention in 2015.

Constitution of the International Labor Organization: The constitutional principle is that universal and lasting peace can be established if it is based on social justice. The ILO has generated such hallmarks of industrial society as the eight-hour workday, maternity protection, child labor laws, and a range of other principles. Somalia has been a member of the ILO since 1960.

ILO Convention 182 on worst Forms of Child Labor: Ratification of this Convention makes a country commit itself to taking immediate action to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labor. Some predefined worst forms of child labor include sale of a child, trafficking of children, forced or compulsory labor, commercial exploitation of children, prostitution or the production of pornography, and work by its nature that is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children. The Convention was ratified by Somalia in 2014.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention is a Human Rights treaty that sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children. It defines a child as any human being under the age of 18 unless the age of majority is attained earlier under national legislation. The Convention was ratified by Somalia in 2015.

Forced Labour Convention (1930/no. 29): The key objective of the Convention is to suppress the use of forced labor in all its forms. It defines forced labor as 'all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily'. The Convention has been in force in Somalia since 1960.

Rotterdam Convention: This is a multilateral treaty that came into effectiveness in 2004. The purpose is to promote shared responsibilities in relation to importation of hazardous chemicals. The convention promotes open exchange of information and calls on exporters of hazardous chemicals to use proper labeling, include directions on safe handling, and inform purchasers of any known restrictions or bans. Somalia acceded the Convention in 2010.

Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of women in Africa (Maputo Protocol). Somalia has signed but not ratified the Protocol

2.3. Institutional Framework

Institutional capacity for environmental management

A Directorate of Environment is integrated in the Office of the Prime Minister. It is mandated to draft relevant policies and legislation, including establishing of the Environmental Quality Standards, and Sectoral Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA). Laws on environmental governance in SWS, like other member states of Somalia, are at infancy stages and environmental impact assessment capacity is emerging. Environmental decision-making arrangements include the FGS signing international conventions, and parliament approving Environmental Acts and Laws. However, necessary laws have not been formulated yet.

Most States have Ministries of Environment, which manage environmental issues. The Ministries have passed regulations on Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), which include the licensing of project roads. The State Ministries of Environment are to be consulted before any infrastructure activities in their respective state with potential environmental and social risks and impacts. The Ministries are mandated to supervise all matters relating to the environment. They are mandated to review and approve ESIAs and RAPs.

At this stage even if there is a challenge on formulation and enactment of laws and policies related to Seed, Pest and Pesticide Management as well as Phytosanitary matters, the Government has highly strived and making all efforts to bridge the technical as well as institutional capacity gaps faced. The establishment of the Somalia Agricultural Regulatory Inspection Service (SARIS) in 2019 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (FGS) was an acknowledgement by the Government of the enormity of the task it faces and the need to have a dedicated institution that with the required capacity to address interlinked issues affecting food safety and the environment when it comes to agricultural production.

“The Somalia Agricultural Regulatory Inspection Services (SARIS) is a state corporation mandated to protect Somalia’s agricultural sector through inspection and certification of all agricultural inputs and outputs. The competent authority will provide phytosanitary services, Seed quality control services, Fertilizer and pest control products services, laboratory services, quarantine services and trade facilitation services. SARIS will be having regional offices in all the Federal member states. SARIS, being the designated National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) will be the contact agency for the International Plant Protection Organization (IPPC).” (Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation – FGS (2019). The legal mandate of SARIS includes but is not limited to;

- The Agriculture Land Law No. 73 of 21 October 1975,
- Pesticide Law No.15 of 25 January 1969 and its amendments.
- Plant Quarantine Law (Law No. 6 of 2nd, January 1971)
- Law on Fauna and Forest Conservation, Law No. 68 of 31 August 1970 and its Amendments.
- The seeds and Varieties Act 2015.
- The Fertilizer Policy 2018.
- The Pesticide Policy 2019.
- The Plant Protection and Quarantine draft Law- Still in process.

Hence FAO will be working closely with FGS’s MoECC, MoLFR, MoPIED, and with State’s MoLFR Galmudug, and MoLFR Puntland state to ensure compliance to this FAO’s Scaling up project-ESMP. Regarding provision and distribution of fodder seeds, FAO will also work closely with the Somalia Agricultural Regulatory Inspection Services (SARIS) on plant seed quarantine matters.

3. Environmental and social baseline

3.1. Environmental Baseline

Land characteristics:

The Mudug and Galgaduud regions of Somalia are known for their flat plains, open landscapes, and hilly areas, primarily used for pastoralism. Semi-desert areas face desertification due to overgrazing, deforestation, and climate change. Seasonal watercourses, known as wadis, also support vegetation.

The lack of significant elevation changes and dominance of open plains make the regions well-suited for pastoral activities, but also prone to challenges like flooding, erosion and desertification due to the arid climate. Both regions have a coastal area where the communities engage in fishing activities. The two regions have bordered with Ethiopian Somali region and exchange free movement of both livestock and humans. On the other hand, Hiran region borders with Galgaddud where Nugal region borders with Mudug region. Four districts in these two regions are targeted by the JDRRP which are Galdogob, Galkayo south, Galkayo north and Dhusamareeb, none of these districts have coastal areas therefore, pure pastoralism is practiced as main livelihood means.

Vegetation cover:

Both regions have a semi-arid to arid climate characterized by sparse vegetation, drought-tolerant plants, and communities dependent on animal livestock for their livelihoods. The flora is primarily composed of shrubland and grasslands, which have evolved to thrive in arid environments. However, the overgrazing of livestock and deforestation have led to the degradation of land, resulting in a further decrease in the quantity of vegetation.

The vegetation cover undergoes a transient augmentation during rainy seasons, but this growth is typically short-lived due to the unpredictable nature of rainfall. There is invasion of *Prosopis juliflora* (invasive species) plant that predominantly growing in the flat lands and area nearer towns and roads with tendency to limit the growth and sustainability of other indigenous plants. This invasive plant (*Prosopis*) regardless of the different

seasons remains green and livestock do not consume as far as other vegetation pasture are available.

Soil conditions:

The soil conditions in the Galgaduud and Mudug regions of Somalia are influenced by arid and semi-arid climates, low rainfall, and geological features. These regions have shallow, sandy soils with low organic matter content, resulting in low water-holding capacity and limited fertility. Soil types include calcareous, saline, and lithosols. Soil fertility is low due to low organic matter content, limited rainfall, overgrazing, deforestation, soil erosion, and land degradation. Agriculture is primarily limited to subsistence farming, with drought-resistant crops and pastoralism being the most common practices

3.2. Socio Economic

Infrastructure system:

The infrastructure system in the Mudug and Galgaduud regions of Somalia is underdeveloped due to decades of conflict, limited government presence, and harsh environmental conditions. The main road network is unpaved, with poor maintenance, making it difficult to access rural areas. The region has a major airport, Galkayo Airport, which provides domestic flights, but there are also rudimentary airstrips in some towns.

Water and sanitation infrastructure is underdeveloped, with many areas lacking proper sewage systems. Electricity access is limited, with most urban areas having some access, primarily through private generators or small local grids. Solar power is growing in some communities for household lighting and small businesses. Telecommunications and internet coverage has improved in larger towns, but rural areas still lack coverage. Health and education infrastructure is sparse, with few hospitals and clinics serving large areas. Urban development in these towns has seen some development but remains below national standards. Challenges include insecurity, political instability, and limited government resources, while opportunities include potential for improvement in road networks, water supply, and renewable energy through stabilization efforts and international aid.

Cultural environment:

The Galgadud and Mudug regions in Somalia are characterized by a blend of Somali traditions, pastoralist lifestyles, and the influence of Islam. The societal structure is based on the clan system, with major clans like the Habar Gidir (Sacad, Saleebaan), and Dir, Majeerten and Lelkase.

The region's livelihoods are primarily livestock-based, with seasonal migrations for grazing land and water. Subsistence agriculture is practiced in some areas, while fishing is prevalent in coastal communities. Islam is the dominant religion, influencing social norms and legal matters. Social solidarity is highly valued, with extended family networks providing social security. The region is also known for its oral traditions, including poetry and folklore. Despite ongoing conflict and displacement, efforts towards peacebuilding and modernization are ongoing.

The clan system is major reference for community strength where each clan has elders committee known as (Nabadoono or Dhaqan) and higher clan authority known as Isin or Isimo. These structures contribute the connection of the community and provision of solution needs for different scenarios. People in Mudug and Galgadud are rely on traditional dispute resolution systems that have long played key role in helping communities solve conflicts as majorities of these population access justice through traditional mechanisms. This is an approach where community elders are responsible for mediating disputes and dispensing justice. This system has enjoyed a huge level of trust from the community, since it is affordable and accessible to everyone and based on traditional Somali justice, as well as Islamic Sharia law.

Livestock in these areas:

Livestock ownership is a crucial aspect of the livelihood and socio-economic structure in the Galgadud and Mudug regions of central Somalia. These pastoralist communities primarily own camels, sheep, and goats and Sometimes Cattle, which are considered a measure of wealth and social status. Livestock serves as the primary source of income, providing food and nutrition, and playing a crucial role in cultural practices. It is also an economic backbone, a social significance, and a form of resilience against drought.

However, challenges such as environmental degradation, conflict, and limited access to veterinary services pose significant threats to the sustainability of livestock farming. Despite these challenges, livestock ownership remains a vital part of the community's way of life and contributes significantly to the regional economy.

The average livestock ownership in Galgadud and Mudug regions varies based on community, resource availability, and environmental conditions. Common household patterns include camels, cattle, sheep, and goats. Camels are typically owned by about 15 per household, while cattle are owned at 8 per household. Sheep and goats are commonly owned in bigger numbers due to their lower maintenance costs and adaptability

Minortieis:

The Mudug and Galgadud regions of Somalia are home to several minority groups, including the Bantu, Madhibaan, Tumul, Yibir, Ajuran and other ethnic minorities. The Madhibaan, an occupational caste associated with leatherwork and blacksmithing, have faced discrimination but maintain their unique cultural practices. Tumals and Yibir, metalworkers and blacksmiths, are part of a lower caste in Somali society. Other ethnic minorities may have migrated from other parts of Somalia or neighboring countries and face varying degrees of social exclusion. Despite efforts to promote inclusivity and improve socio-economic conditions, challenges remain. These minority groups highlight the diverse social fabric of the region.

4. Risk classification and management

The “Scaling up FAO’s Recovery Response in Drought-affected Regions of Galmudug and Puntland” project was assessed and screened using the nine (9) ES Safeguards of FAO’s Framework for Environmental and Social Management (2022). The ES risk assessment and screening result of this project indicated that this project has classified as Moderate risk, see annex 1.

Those nine FAO Environmental and Social standards have been designed and focused on address and evaluating socioeconomic and environmental issues of the proposed Project under question (whether the project activities trigger one or more standards). These are the following: - **ESS 1-** Biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources; **ESS 2-** Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management; **ESS 3-** Climate change and disaster risk reduction; **ESS 4-** Decent work; **ESS 5-** Community health, safety and security; **ESS 6-** Gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence; **ESS 7-** Land tenure, displacement, and resettlement; **ESS 8-** Indigenous Peoples; and **ESS 9-** Cultural heritage

To identify any potential environmental and social risks and impacts, a thorough assessment was conducted in line with the Framework on Environmental and Social Management guidelines (FAO, 2022). According to the ES Risk screening result this project categorized as Moderate. The construction of those sheds might cause land acquisition. As a result of this **FAO’s Environment and Social Standard 7 (ESS 7): - Land tenure, displacement, and resettlement** will be triggered. Due to construction activity of this project, the health and safety issues are another concern, even if the risk level has ranked as low, the occurrence of such risk is expected. As a result, **FAO’s Environment and Social Standard 4 (ESS 4): - Decent work** will be triggered. Another activity of this project is involving on provision and distribution of improved fodder seed variety to local environment might cause genetic loss/erosion of local races/varieties. As a result of this **FAO’s Environment and Social Standard 1 (ESS 1): - Biodiversity conservation, and sustainable management of natural resources** will be triggered. Furthermore, due to construction work, excavation work will cause soil erosion, if not properly managed. Hence **FAO’s Environment and Social Standard (ESS 2): - Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management** will be triggered.

To manage those risks effectively, like the land acquisition and resettlement, the health and safety issues, soil pollution issue, and provision & distribution of seeds will adhere to this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), ensuring all actions is compliant with the FAO’s FESM guidelines and related Environmental and Social Standards.

5. Describe the potential environmental and social risks and impacts

This project has both positive and negative impacts. Among some positive impact identified the following are major ones among others: -

- Improving livestock form as the primary source of nutrition and livelihood for pastoralist households in Somalia particularly in these target districts,
- Improved access to financial services, economic diversification and income sources of increase for livelihood group members in these target areas,
- Increased government and community involvement, capacity building and sustainability

These positive impacts could be enhanced by effective implementation of the proposed mitigation measures and by fully following the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan with full engagement of all actors.

While potential negative impacts/risk could be emanated from this project activities which includes the land acquisition, provision and distribution of fodder seed, and construction related impacts. The following are negative impacts/risks which will be emanated from project activities and need proper mitigation measures.

- Possible land acquisition,
- Introduction of improved fodderseed variety into local environment will cause genetic loss/erosion of local races/varieties.
- Health and safety concern due to construction activity led by not professional way or standards
- Surface water quality deterioration as a result of not properly managing Soil piles and leftovers from construction activity

6. Environmental and social management measures

To avoid or minimize the potential negative impacts, of the project, identified in above (previous chapter), the mitigation options should be applied by adopting the “mitigation hierarchy” concept as deemed necessary/ applicable. These options are: -

- **Avoiding the impact** altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action
- **Minimizing impacts** by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation
- **Rectifying the impact** by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment
- **Reducing or eliminating the impact** over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action
- **Compensating for the impact** by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments

The following are proposed mitigation measures for each identified impact/risks, for detailed information see Table 1 below: ESMP summary Checklist.

A. ESS 1: Biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources

- Study and check nature of the selected seed plant (new varieties) and how computing/ effect with local varieties (ecological studies)
- Encourage farmers to conserve local varieties (in- situ or ex-situ) techniques
- Awareness raising

B. ESS 2: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management

- Reuse the excavated soil to like filling
- Properly pile the excavated soil for other use/ dispersed on farming land or rangeland

C. ESS 4: Decent work

- Keep first aid kit in workplace
- In place Safety sign boards

D. ESS 7- Land tenure, displacement, and resettlement

- Rapid assessment (on amount of land required, No. of affected persons And property loss) of the project site (construction site)
- Prepare and implement RAP before commencement of the project

7. Institutional and implementation, and Monitoring arrangements for ESMP

In this project different actors will play various and vital roles in making effective design and implementation of each intended activities or actions of the project. Accordingly, each actor will be involved on effective implementation of the ESMP in managing and monitoring the anticipated risks or impacts addressed in this ESMP prepared for this specific project.

To ensure the ESMP is participatory and that all key stakeholders are fully aware and engaged in the process of its implementation, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has also been developed. Accordingly, in this ESMP, the role of each actor identified and how they will contribute to the implementation of the ESMP, and monitoring has been formulated. The key institutions identified at the preparation stage of ESMP include:

-

- The MoLFR is a key govt institution with the mandate to oversee these kinds of projects. Technical support, quality assurance and program evaluation are a key area, and also ensure overall Environmental and Social compliance of the project
- MoPIED is a govt institution with a mandate of coordinating aid programs. Capacity building and coordination support
- The MoLFR is a key govt institution with the mandate to oversee these kinds of projects. Coordination and oversight of livestock activities, technical support at community level
- The MoLFR is a key govt institution with the mandate to oversee these kinds of projects. Coordination and oversight of livestock activities, technical support at community level
- FAO: Resource mobilization, technical backstopping, regional and international networking (training and sourcing of crop varieties), follow up of the implementation of ESMP, monitoring, management of database on ESMP and PMP field implementation.
- UNICEF, partner remains a key stakeholder of FAO on similar program and has a cooperation agreement with FAO. Implementation of WASH (water for drinking, hygiene, and sanitation) & education in the target areas to complement FAO's pastoral livelihood activities
- WFP The partner remains a key stakeholder of FAO on similar program and has a cooperation agreement with FAO. Implementation of health, nutrition and safety nets in the target areas to complement FAO's pastoral livelihood activities
- SomRep This is a prominent stakeholder in the resilience sector of somalia and is a partner of choice for consultations. Coordination and review of lessons learned specifically, on Cash for Work for irrigation infrastructure, VSLAs, WMCs, linking producers to markets and best practices for agricultural advisory services
- Danish government, the donor feedback and directions incorporated in the proposal
- District Commissioner's Office in target locations at field level, the district commissioner's office is the key institution to cooperate with for execution. Training and coordination, village targeting and impact review

- The beneficiaries are the end users of the donor grants hence remain a critical partner to work with for delivering quality results

Table 1. Scaling up FAO's Recovery Response in Drought-affected Regions of Galmudug and Puntland, ESMP and Monitoring Summary Checklist

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
ESS 1: Biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources								
	Genetic loss/erosion of local races/varieties, i.e. introduction of improved seed into local environment will cause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase seeds from certified seed company: The fodder seeds to be distributed will include <i>Sudan grass</i>, <i>Alfa-alfa</i>, <i>Rhodes grass</i> and <i>Brachiaria</i> - all types are commonly used in the area, • Encourage farmers to conserve local varieties (in-situ or ex-situ) techniques • Awareness raising 	Seed companies and States' MoLFR	Mainly Prior to provision and distribution of or importation of seeds to community or pastoralist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of import permits of seed distributors • No. of trainings/various topics conducted • No. of farmers encouraged on conserving local race • Amount and types of local seeds conserved 	Project cost	FAOSO, States' MoLFR	Every month
ESS 2: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management								
	Generation of solid waste problem (Soil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse the excavated soil to like filling • Properly pile the excavated soil for other use/ dispersed on farming land or rangeland 	Contractors	During excavation or groundwork	Quantity excavated from groundwork	Part of Contractors cost	States' MoLFR, FAOSO	Monthly

ESS 4: Decent work								
	Impact on workers' health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep first aid kit in workplace • In place Safety sign boards 	Contractors	Prior to start construction work and during construction work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of awareness raising on OHS • No. of farmers encouraged on accident records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contract budget - Allocate from Project budget associated with capacity building, training and monitoring 	Contractor, States' MoLFR	Every month
ESS 7- Land tenure, displacement, and resettlement								
	Land acquisition,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare land donation form for signoff, consultation & reach to agreement • Documentation and granting land tenure certificate 	States' MoLFR, FAOSO and district administration	Before commencement of the project		Government cost	FAO a States' and MoLFR	

8. Stakeholder engagement

FAO has been operational in Somalia for many years working with local governments at various level and stakeholders to build resilience of communities and improve food production. In this project target areas of Galmudug and Puntland states, FAO plans to partner with UNICEF and WFP as main stakeholders towards the delivery of this project. UNICEF, WFP, and FAO were already implementing a multi-year joint resilience building program in other parts of the country further collaborating and engaging with grassroots level institutions, CBOs, local NGOs and government technical line ministries for capacity building and sustainability of activities.

In this case, FAO, UNICEF, and WFP are proposing an area-based programmer to halt the cycle of vulnerable households falling into acute food insecurity (IPC 3+) year on year in the face of increasingly frequent shocks providing a progression pathway towards climate resiliency and self-sufficiency cycle. This program will build on the successful Joint Resilience Action program and aims to expand to relevant UN Agencies, CSOs and NGO platforms i.e., Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP). This will provide a programmatic framework for collaboration, which foresees participation of all actors (UN Agencies, Government, CSOs, NGOs, private sector) to achieve joint outcomes, with a view to break the cycle of chronic and acute food insecurity because of seasonal shocks. The program will target households with pregnant or lactating women, or those with children under 5 years of age.

The engagement with the above-mentioned stakeholders was already undertaken at the design stage of the project and close cooperation remains in place. A joint kick-off meeting shall also be organized when launching the project to ensure all stakeholders are on the same page right from the start. At the implementation stage, harmonized way of delivery and integrated and complementarity approaches shall be utilized to ensure there is maximum impact for the program.

Therefore, in various project cycles, consultation and discussion forums will be undertaken as stated in Stakeholder Engagement Plan Summary Table 2, below. Overall, stakeholder engagement is an effective system of communication among all the project stakeholders. Governmental stakeholders (line ministries – Ministry of Livestock and Ministry of Planning) have LoU (letter of understanding) with FAO that clearly dictates the collaboration, engagements, delivery of some activities entrusted to these ministries and periodic reporting requirements. The engagement with grassroots level authorities such as DC (district commissioner) is day-to-day basis. The engagement with other project stakeholders (among FAO, UNICEF and WFP consortium) is on more regular and frequent communication where partners got a multi-layer governance structure – PSC (project steering committee) level and Project Implementation level with weekly meetings among actors to share progress updates, exchange information, resolve challenges and enhance data sharing.

Table 2: Summary of FAO’s Scaleup Recovery Response Project’s Stakeholders Engagement Plan

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Stakeholder engagement methodology	Consultation Findings (past consultations)¹	How the findings were incorporated into the project	Expected timing (future consultations)
MoLFR	Partner	National Government Institution body	Information Provision	Technical support, quality assurance and program evaluation	The MoLFR is a key govt institution with the mandate to oversee these kind of projects	National level coordination, at the start of project and during implementation
MoPIED	Partner	National Government Institution body	Information Provision	Capacity building and coordination support	MoPIED is a govt institution with mandate of coordinating aid programs	National level coordination, at the start of project and during implementation
MoLFR Galmudug state	Partner	Regional Government Institution/Body	Consultation	Coordination and oversight of livestock activities, technical support at community level	The MoLFR is a key govt institution with the mandate to oversee these kind of projects	Day to day implementation
MoLFR Puntland state	Partner	Regional Government Institution/Body	Consultation	Coordination and oversight of livestock activities, technical support at community level	The MoLFR is a key govt institution with the mandate to	Day to day implementation

¹ Include feedback received regarding the way in which project-affected groups and individuals recognize and understand the resources, knowledge and heritage the project may affect; any issues relating to the need for confidentiality; any existing or potential conflicts arising from different views regarding the project; any views of the

					oversee these kind of projects	
FAO	Lead Implementing partner	Resource mobilization, technical backstopping, regional and international networking	Project development, meetings and negotiations	Agreed on budget and workplan	Through meeting minutes, reports and contract agreements	Frequently as deemed necessary
UNICEF	Partner	Other	Consultation	Implementation of WASH (water for drinking, hygiene, and sanitation) & education in the target areas to complement FAO's pastoral livelihood activities	The partner remains a key stakeholder of FAO on similar program and has a cooperation agreement with FAO	PSC level meetings
WFP	Partner	Other	Consultation	Implementation of health, nutrition and safety nets in the target areas to complement FAO's pastoral livelihood activities	The partner remains a key stakeholder of FAO on similar program and has a cooperation agreement with FAO	PSC level meetings
SomRep	Partner	Other	Consultation	Coordination and review of lessons learned specifically, on Cash for Work for irrigation infrastructure,	This is a prominent stakeholder in the resilience sector of somalia and is a partner	Direct coordination meetings, FSC meetings;

				VSLAs, WMCs, linking producers to markets and best practices for agricultural advisory services	of choice for consultations	
Danish govt	Other	Resource partner/Donor	Information/Feedback	FAO has consulted with donor at the stage of proposal devt	The donor feedback and directions incorporated in the proposal	At the stage of reporting
District Commissioner's Office in target locations	Other	Local Government Institute/Organ	Consultation	Training and coordination, village targeting and impact review	At field level, the district commissioner's office is the key institution to cooperate with for execution	Day to day implementation
Beneficiaries	Other	Local Community	Assistance provision	Inputs distribution, trainings, VSLAs etc	The beneficiaries are the end users of the donor grants hence remain a critical partner to work with for delivering quality results	Day to day implementation
Non-Governmental Organizations						

Seed distributors						
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9. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Project GRM should facilitate the Project to respond to concerns and grievances of the project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project. The project will provide mechanisms to receive and facilitate resolutions to such concerns. This section lays out the grievance redressed mechanisms (GRM) for the project.

In general, GRM System has been established for all Projects implemented or supported by FAOSO. The system comprises the online CoCO platform and Hotlines which will be available to reach out to all project affected community members.

The GRM are designed to capture the high potential for conflict in Somalia. There is concern that there may be disagreements over local level planning and implementation processes. Furthermore, the project itself may cause grievances, or existing community and inter-community tensions may play out through the project. The source of grievances in regard to project implementation can also sometimes be the very nature local governance or power distribution itself.

It will therefore be key in the fragile environment of Somalia to ensure that grievances and perceived injustices are handled by the project, and that the project aids mitigating general conflict stresses by channeling grievances that occur between people, groups, government actors and beneficiaries and project staff, NGOs, CSOs or contractors. Aggrieved parties need to be able to refer to institutions, instruments, methods and processes by which a resolution to a grievance is sought and provided. The GRM provides an The GRM aims to address concerns in a timely and transparent manner and effectively. It is readily accessible for all project-affected parties. It does not prevent access to judicial and administrative remedies. It is designed in a culturally appropriate way and is able to respond to all needs and concerns of project-affected parties, for detail please refer to Annex 2 of this document ***“GRM template specified as Annex 4”***.

10. Information Disclosure

Disclosure of relevant project information helps stakeholders to effectively participate. FAO will disclose information in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, that is accessible and culturally appropriate, placing due attention to the specific needs of community groups which may be affected by project implementation (such as literacy, gender, differences in language or accessibility of technical information or connectivity).

In the case of high risk and some moderate risk projects, national or local legislation may specify disclosure requirements. For moderate risk projects FAO releases the applicable information as early as possible, and no later than 30 days prior to project approval. The 30 day period commences only when all relevant information requested from the project has been provided and is available to the public.

Reference

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Annex 1: Project Risk Certification

Entity Number: 748869

Project Title: Scaling up FAO’s Recovery Response in Drought-affected Regions of Galmudug and Puntland
 Recipient(s): Somalia
 Estimated total budget in USD: 2,132,195.9 \$

Risk Certification

Certified by: Duveskog, Deborah (FRKEN)

Date: 13-Jan-2024

Comment: All comments have now been adequately addressed and supporting documentation uploaded.

The information below summarizes the environmental and social risks identified in the project.

The proposed project is classified as: **Moderate-risk**



Environment al and Social Standard (ESS)	Guidance	No, Yes, to be determined (TBD)	Likelihood	Impact (move mouse over impact value for definitions)	Risk category (here the result of the combination will be shown)	Risk mitigation measures
ESS 1 - Biodiversity conservation , and sustainable management of natural resources Could the project positively or negatively affect biodiversity or habitats (water or	GUIDANCE NOTE	Please Select a value Yes No				

land), through activities or policy?						
<p>ESS 1.1 Could the project lead to conversion, or land use change, or fragmentation, or degradation of natural habitats, modified habitats or critical natural habitats (water and/or land)?</p>	<p>* Natural habitats are land and water areas where the biological communities are formed in large part by native plant and animal species, and where human activity has not essentially modified the area's primary ecological functions and species composition. * Modified habitats are areas that may contain a large proportion of plant and/or animal species of non-native origin, and/or where human activity has substantially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition. Modified habitats may</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

	include areas manage more.. .					
ESS 1.2 Could the project include activities in legally protected areas (either marine or terrestrial)? Or include activities in areas that may become legally protected?	<p>* To see the relevant areas, visit the Protected Planet website</p> <p>* For programmes and projects operating in protected areas, FAO will:</p> <p>* * show that the proposed activities in these areas are legally permitted;</p> <p>* * operate in a manner that is in line with management plans that have been recognized by the government;</p> <p>* * engage in consultations with the sponsors and managers of the protected area, and involve them and other stakeholders, includin more..</p> <p>.</p>	Please Select a value Yes No	Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely	Please select a value Low Moderate High		
Footnote						

<p>ESS 1.3 Could the project include any activity on the ground related to agroforestry, forest plantation, harvesting, or management of forest resources (native or planted) for timber and non-timber forest products uses (e.g. seeds collection, spices, honey, mushrooms, bush meat)?</p>	<p>* Adhere to existing national forest policies, forest programmes or equivalent strategies; * and the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests.</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		
<p>ESS 1.4 Could the project implement fisheries and/or aquaculture activities that may result in degradation of habitats or other negative consequence</p>		<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

<p>s for biodiversity?</p>						
<p>ESS 1.5 Could the project provide or lead to the use of non-native/non-local species, varieties, breeds, strains or farmed types of domesticated or wild plants or animals (terrestrial or aquatic)?</p>	<p>* Animals: Follow the World Organisation for Animal Health terrestrial or aquatic code to ensure the introduced species/breed does not carry different diseases than local ones; * Plants: Follow appropriate phytosanitary protocols in accordance with International Plant Protection Convention; * Importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for research and development: Ensure compliance with Access and Benefit Sharing norms a more...</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		
<p>ESS 1.6 Could the project lead to the</p>	<p>* Adhere to the Convention on Biological Diversity and</p>	<p>Please Select a</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

introduction of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) or Living Modified Organisms (LMOs)?

the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in the handling, transport, and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology;
* The

value Yes
No

Footnote

FAO [Biosafety Resource Book](#) is an important training tool for guiding activities;
* Adhere to biosafety requirements in the handling of Genetically Modified Organisms or Living Modified Organisms according to national legislation;
* Take measures to prevent **more...**

ESS 1.7
Could the project potentially affect animal welfare e.g. terrestrial or aquatic animals?

At a minimum, follow the World Organisation for Animal Health Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health [Codes](#).

Please Select a value Yes No

Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely

Please select a value Low Moderate High

ESS 1.8
 Could the project use genetic resources for research or (commercial) development - including from Indigenous Peoples or local communities, and/or associated traditional knowledge - for which prior informed consent/mutually agreed terms are required?

If yes, specific project document requirements may apply related to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture falling under the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Please Select a value Yes No

Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely

Please select a value Low Moderate High

ESS 1.9
 Could the project potentially lead to procurement of processed natural resource materials through primary/retail suppliers? e.g. buying wood/timber or processed products for the project

Please Select a value Yes No

Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely

Please select a value Low Moderate High

such as school tables and chairs.

Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)	Guidance	No, Yes, to be determined (TBD)	Likelihood	Impact (move mouse over impact value for definitions)	Risk category (here the result of the combination will be shown)	Risk mitigation measures
<p>ESS 2 - Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management</p> <p>Could the project positively or negatively affect soil and water resources, or water-related ecosystems, through activities or policy (e.g. through pollutants, pesticides, fertilizers, hazardous materials or waste)?</p>	<p>GUIDANCE NOTE</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>				

Footnote						
<p>ESS 2.1 Could the project lead to significant consumption/extraction of raw materials, surface or ground water and/or energy (e.g.: water extraction is above sustainable levels or recharge capacities)?</p>	<p>Minimize adverse impacts on the environment e.g. through energy-efficient machinery and equipment, cleaner production methods, nature-based solutions, green designs, sustainable infrastructure and procurement, etc.</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		
<p>ESS 2.2 Could the project implement irrigation activities? AND/OR: Potentially lead to wastewater or runoff of contaminated water? AND/OR: restrict or alter riverine systems (e.g. dams, reservoirs, river basin development, significant water diversion or withdrawals)?</p>	<p>* Promote integrated water resources management approaches; * More than 20 ha of irrigation, or improving existing irrigation schemes: The ICID-checklist will be included in the prodoc or Environmental and Social Assesment, as well as appropriate actions to mitigate</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

	<p>identified potential negative impacts;</p> <p>* FAO activities will avoid direct discharge of wastewater into freshwater courses, marine coastal areas, and surface runoff originating from production un more...</p>					
<p>ESS 2.3 Could the project implement activities on, or potentially lead to, degraded, depleted or polluted soil?</p>	<p>* Follow the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management;</p> <p>* Following the guiding principles of the Revised World Soil Charter;</p> <p>* Utilize the Protocol for the asses more...</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		
<p>ESS 2.4.1 Could the project directly or indirectly result in procurement, supply and/or use of pesticides on crops, livestock, aquaculture or forestry?</p>	<p>* See World Health Organization hazard classification;</p> <p>* Utilize Integrated Pest Management and Integrated Vector Management approaches as</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

<p>Footnote</p>	<p>the frameworks for sustainable pest management; * The types and quantities of pesticides and the associated application and protective equipment that people are provided with must always comply with the conditions specified in FAO's Framework for Environmental and Social Management under ESS2 and shou more...</p>					
<p>ESS 2.4.2 Could the project include activities related to management or disposal of waste pesticides, obsolete pesticides or pesticide contaminated waste materials?</p>	<p>Follow the guidance in the FAO Environmental Management Toolkit for obsolete pesticides.</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		
<p>ESS 2.5 Could the project lead to the use and/or</p>	<p>* Follow FAO International Code of Conduct for Sustainable Use and Management of</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

<p>management of fertilizers?</p>	<p>Fertilizers (the Fertilizer Code); * Practice Integrated Soil Fertility Management. Utilize the Protocol for the assessment of Sustainable Soil Management to assess impact on soil health; * Include (synthetic and organic) fertilizer and soil nutrient quality analysis ac more...</p>						
<p>ESS 2.6 Could the project activities lead to the one-time or continuing increase in the release of pollutants with potentially negative impacts on air quality, the environment and/or local communities?</p> <p>Footnote</p>	<p>* Examples include black carbon, methane and other short-lived climate pollutants, nitrous oxide, ozone-depleting substances, petroleum hydrocarbons, Persistent Organic Pollutants, heavy metals, large amounts of agroplastics etc; * Follow the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management;</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>			

	* Use performance levels and measures that are specified in national law or that are in accordance with good interna more...					
ESS 2.7 Could the project lead to: Significant generation and handling of wastes (e.g. plastic, wastewater, pesticide-related waste, veterinary waste or animal residue); AND/OR: The use of hazardous substances and materials that may have negative environmental impacts?		Please Select a value Yes No	Please select a value Unlikely Highly likely	Please select a value Low Moderate High		
Footnote						

Environmental and Social	Guidance	No, Yes, to be	Likelihood	Impact (move mouse over	Risk category (here the	Risk mitigation
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Standard (ESS)		determined (TBD)		impact value for definitions)	result of the combination will be shown)	measures
<p>ESS 3 - Climate change and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Could the project positively or negatively affect people's vulnerability to climate change?</p>	<p>GUIDANCE NOTE</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>				
<p>ESS 3.1</p> <p>Could the project activities negatively affect communities not targeted by the project that rely on the same natural resources? E.g. a community that depends on the same river downstream</p>		<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

<p>ESS 3.2 Could beneficiaries develop dependencies on climate-adaptation resources or services promoted by the project that may be hard to maintain after project completion (due to factors such as cost, expertise, etc.)?</p>		<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		
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Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)	Guidance	No, Yes, to be determined (TBD)	Likelihood	Impact (move mouse over impact value for definitions)	Risk category (here the result of the combination will be shown)	Risk mitigation measures
<p>ESS 4 - Decent work Could the project positively or negatively</p>	<p>GUIDANCE NOTE</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>				

affect working conditions , generate employment or provide work-related training or technical support?						
<p>ESS 4.1 Could the project lead to work-related training, cash for work, or will the project employ people?</p>	<p>* These activities are positive if they contribute to decent work. They can cause unintended harm if the regulatory context and working conditions in the project sites are poor and not properly addressed in the project. Examples of weak regulatory contexts include not meeting national labour laws or international commitments or with such high levels of informality that national regulations do not apply or cannot be monitored; * Poor working conditions may include discriminatory practices, high gender inequality</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

	and the lack of equa more...					
ESS 4.2 Could the project use, or operate in, a value chain where there have been reports of forced labour? Or will it work in areas with increased risk of forced labour e.g. crisis, fragile and conflict-affected area or a host community for internal migration or refugees?	Note that risks of forced labour may be increased for projects located in remote places or where migrant workers are employed.	Please Select a value Yes No	Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely	Please select a value Low Moderate High		
ESS 4.3 Could the project operate in a context or agricultural value chains	* Note that project activities (e.g. generating employment, providing training/technical support) may lead to work that is typically hazardous	Please Select a value Yes No	Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely	Please select a value Low Moderate High		

<p>where there have been recent documented reports of child labour?</p>	<p>to children, such as work at night, work at height, exposure to chemicals, or work under water. Refer to the International Labour Organization's Handbook on Hazardous Child Labour; * Risks of child labour in food and agriculture systems exist especially as unpaid f more...</p>				
<p>ESS 4.4 Could the project: (a) operate in a sector, area or value chain where producers and other agricultural workers are typically exposed to significant occupational and safety risks, and/or (b) promote or use technologies or practices</p>	<p>* OSH risks in agriculture might include: dangerous machinery and tools, hazardous chemicals, toxic or allergenic agents, carcinogenic substances or agents, parasitic diseases, transmissible animal diseases, confined spaces, ergonomic hazards, extreme temperatures, and contact with dangerous and poisonous animals, reptiles and insects; * Psychosocial hazards might include violence and harassment; * Awareness raising and capacity development activities on the needed gender-</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>	

<p>that pose occupational safety and health (OSH) risks to farmers, other rural workers or rural populations in general?</p>	<p>responsive OSH measures should be included in project de more...</p>						
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Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)	Guidance	No, Yes, to be determined (TBD)	Likelihood	Impact (move mouse over impact value for definitions)	Risk category (here the result of the combination will be shown)	Risk mitigation measures
<p>ESS 5 - Community Health, Safety and Security</p> <p>Could the project positively or negatively affect health, safety and livelihoods of</p>	<p>GUIDANCE NOTE</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>				

<p>communities (including women, men, youth, as well as marginalized, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups)?</p>						
<p>ESS 5.1 Could the project expose communities to health risks such as: pollution and the contamination of land, resources or food; biological hazards, including transboundary animal diseases; incidents of soil-borne, water-borne, vector-borne diseases, zoonotic diseases, food-borne diseases;</p>	<p>Note that where endemic disease (e.g., malaria) exists in the project areas, it should explore ways to improve environmental conditions that could minimize the incidence of these diseases.</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

<p>the availability of drinking water; injuries; and detrimental effects on mental health and well-being?</p>						
<p>ESS 5.2 Could the project jeopardize the availability, accessibility and/or affordability of safe and nutritious foods that contribute to healthy and balanced diets? E.g. by sourcing foods from polluted sources.</p>	<p>An FAO programme or project that supports healthy dietary patterns should adhere to the FAO/WHO guiding principles for sustainable healthy diets; promote all dimensions of individuals health and well-being; have low environmental pressure and impact; and be accessible, affordable, safe, equitable and culturally acceptable.</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

<p>ESS 5.3 Could the project expose communities to hazardous materials or equipment e.g. agricultural machinery accessible to the community, design or construction of new infrastructure, changes to existing infrastructure, transportation, or storage?</p>		<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		
<p>ESS 5.4 Could the project lead to an influx of project workers?</p>		<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		
<p>ESS 5.5 Could the project have impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services</p>		<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

<p>that may result in direct and indirect health and safety risks to communities? E.g. loss of natural buffer that increases the risk of flooding.</p>						
<p>ESS 5.6 Could the project construct buildings or infrastructure; and/or be implemented in an area of increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, forest fire?</p>		<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		
<p>ESS 5.7 Could the project lead to the engagement of security personnel to protect</p>	<p>Note that FAO will take action (or require appropriate parties to take action) to prevent any</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

facilities and property or to support project activities?	recurrence of abuses and/or reprisals against individuals and communities. When necessary, FAO will report unlawful and abusive acts to the appropriate authorities.					
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Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)	Guidance	No, Yes, to be determined (TBD)	Likelihood	Impact (move mouse over impact value for definitions)	Risk category (here the result of the combination will be shown)	Risk mitigation measures
ESS 6 - Gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) Could the project positively or negatively	GUIDANCE NOTE	Please Select a value Yes No				

affect people based on their gender, through activities or policy?						
<p>ESS 6.1 Could the project lead to increased gender-based discrimination or inequalities?</p>	<p>For example through: * Not assessing social identities intersecting with gender (such as age, minorities and disabilities), which can exacerbate inequality); * Not addressing gender dimensions when providing policy advice; * Increasing the work burden for women; * Perpetuating women's poor labour conditions or displacing work currently carried out by women to men; * Using approaches that are not culturally and socially contextualized nor accepted; * Engaging implementing partners/service</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Highly likely Likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

	providers that ar more...					
<p>ESS 6.2</p> <p>Could this project operate in a context with high risks of gender-based violence and discrimination against women and girls, such as in conflicts situation, camps or shelters, areas where women's mobility is restricted, or with high numbers of poor female-headed households or unaccompanied minors?</p> <p>Footnote</p>	<p>* Note that any person can be the perpetrator of GBV;</p> <p>* Refer to the GBV assessment conducted by the national UN GBV cluster if available, and consider these guiding questions: What are the socio-cultural factors affecting the groups who will directly or indirectly benefit or be affected by FAO's intervention/response? (age, gender, health and wealth status, disabilities etc.); What are the gender and other intersecting factors affecting the target groups that might render them more susceptible to GBV (high vulnerabilities among si more...</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

<p>ESS 6.3 How is the project planning to address Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) risks? (Describe risk mitigation measures in the comments column)</p> <p>Footnote</p>	<p>* Note that SEA would refer to misconduct by FAO employees, or any other personnel associated with the work of FAO, against beneficiaries and vulnerable populations, meaning any person who benefits or may benefit from FAO assistance, including any vulnerable member of the affected population (not limited to women, children, elderly, disabled, ethnic minorities, etc.);</p> <p>* Examples of risk mitigation measures: * * Budgetary support to Prevention of SEA (PSEA) such as for hiring PSEA expertise, raising awareness in the local com more...</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>	
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Environmental and Social	Guidance	No, Yes, to be	Likelihood	Impact (move mouse over	Risk category (here the	Risk mitigation
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Standard (ESS)		determined (TBD)		impact value for definitions)	result of the combination will be shown)	measures
<p>ESS 7 - Land tenure, displacement, and resettlement</p> <p>Could the project, through activities or policy, positively or negatively affect areas where people live or their access to locations they need for their livelihood? Note that this includes tenure rights that are not formally recognized.</p> <p>Footnote</p>	<p>GUIDANCE NOTE</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>				
<p>ESS 7.1 Could the project activities</p>	<p>Follow the Voluntary Guidelines</p>	<p>Please Select a</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

<p>lead to voluntary, temporary or permanent, full or partial physical displacement of people in the project area? I.e. people may be living in the project sites and be asked to move.</p> <p>Footnote</p>	<p>on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.</p>	<p>value Yes No</p>				
<p>ESS 7.2 Has there to the best of your knowledge been prior displacement in anticipation of the project?</p>	<p>If yes, contact the ESM Unit for guidance ESM-unit@fao.org.</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		
<p>ESS 7.3 Could any of the project activities be expected to lead, even unintentionally, to the loss of ownership</p>	<p>* Examples include: * * Loss of land and access to land or natural resources needed to support</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

<p>of, use of, or access rights to resources (agricultural or livestock or fish production, forest products, soil, land and water resources, grazing areas, etc.)? * I.e. people may be using the project sites for their livelihoods and lose access.</p> <p>*In case this affects Indigenous Peoples, see also ESS 8.</p>	<p>livelihoods ;</p> <p>* * Loss of jobs and sources of livelihoods ;</p> <p>* * Reduced access to markets;</p> <p>* * Dislocation from social networks.</p> <p>* Follow the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.</p>					
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Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)	Guidance	No, Yes, to be determined (TBD)	Likelihood	Impact (move mouse over impact value for definitions)	Risk category (here the result of the combination)	Risk mitigation measures
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					on will be shown)	
ESS 8 - Indigenous Peoples	Could the project positively or negatively affect Indigenous Peoples, through activities or policy?	GUIDANCE NOTE	Please Select a value Yes No			
ESS 8.1 Could the project be located on or near lands and territories owned or claimed by Indigenous Peoples?	If yes: * Plan for a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Process as this is required; * Include FPIC expertise in design/project team; * Please contact the ESM/PSUI unit as needed.	Please Select a value Yes No	Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely	Please select a value Low Moderate High		
ESS 8.2 Could the project potentially negatively affect	If moderate or high-risk: * Plan for an FPIC Process as	Please Select a value Yes No	Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely	Please select a value Low Moderate High		

<p>Indigenous Peoples, through its activities or policy advice - e.g. effects on their human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods?</p>	<p>this is required; * Include FPIC expertise in design/project team; * Please contact the ESM/PSUI unit as needed.</p>				
<p>ESS 8.3 Could the project use genetic resources or associated knowledge from Indigenous Peoples for research or commercial purposes?</p>	<p>* Refer to the Nagoya Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity introduction to access and benefit-sharing; * If you answered the question with "yes": * * Note that IPs must be informed of their rights under national and international</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>	



	<p>al law; * * Plan for an FPIC Process as this is required; * * Include FPIC expertise in design more ...</p>					
<p>ESS 8.4 Could the project negatively affect Indigenous Peoples' access to resources upon which their livelihoods depend ("economic displacement")?</p>	<p>* Follow the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security; * Adhere to FAO's Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)	Guidance	No, Yes, to be determined (TBD)	Likelihood	Impact (move mouse over impact value for definitions)	Risk category (here the result of the combination)	Risk mitigation measures
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					on will be shown)	
ESS 9 - Cultural Heritage						
<p>Could the project positively or negatively affect tangible or intangible cultural heritage, through activities or policy?</p> <p>Footnote</p>	<p>GUIDANCE NOTE</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>				
<p>ESS 9.1</p> <p>Could the project through activities or policy advice negatively affect places, objects, values or knowledge and practices of cultural importance to</p>	<p>* For example, the project may affect communities' lands, natural resources, territories, water sources, sites of memory, structures or objects with historical, cultural, artistic,</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

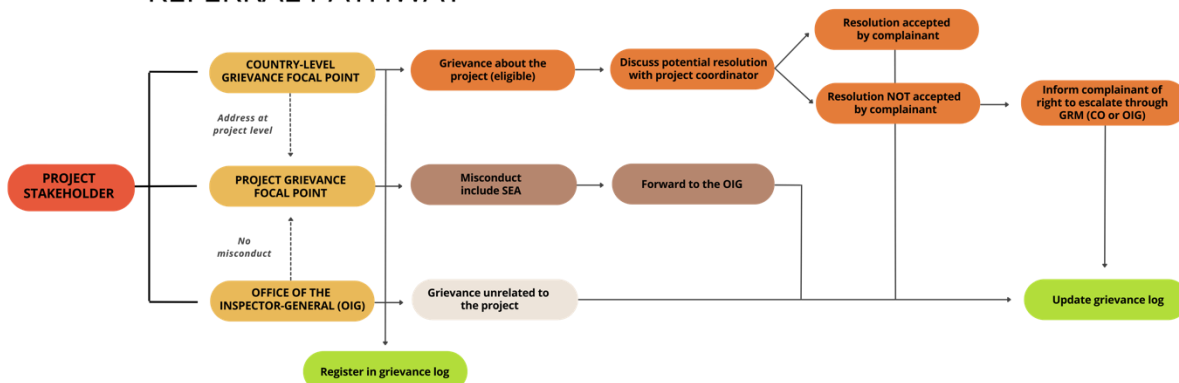
communities?

scientific,
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rituals,
livelihoods
,
knowledge
, social
fabric,
traditions,
governance
systems,
cultural
expressions,
performing
arts.
"Cultural
expressions"
are those
expressions
that result
from the
creativity
of
individuals,
groups and
societies,
and that
have
cultural
content;
* Note
that in
case
cultural
heritage
more...

<p>ESS 9.2 Could the project lead to excavations, flooding, demolitions, movement of earth, landscape transformation, or alteration to social/cultural uses or heritage?</p>	<p>Screening for this safeguard will be done with full and effective participation of local people. Their documented consent should be obtained.</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		
<p>ESS 9.3 Could the project lead to the use of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. collections, areas, practices, traditional knowledge) of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?</p>	<p>Screening for this safeguard will be done with full and effective participation of local people. Their documented consent should be obtained.</p>	<p>Please Select a value Yes No</p>	<p>Please select a value Unlikely Likely Highly likely</p>	<p>Please select a value Low Moderate High</p>		

Annex 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for FAO Somalia

FAO GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM REFERRAL PATHWAY



After each step, the project grievance focal point informs the complainant of the process.

This implies, at a minimum:

- Acknowledging receipt of the grievance; and
- Proposing a resolution if the grievance is about the project; or
- Explaining alternative referral pathways in case the grievance is about misconduct or the complainant does not accept the resolution.

Part A (for external distribution/ disclosure)

1. Main contact details

Do you have a grievance or suggestion about the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN Country Representation in Somalia?

You can use any of the below channels free of charge to contact us. Your grievance will be handled confidentially by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Phone:	Complaint Hotline number (+252 633 550 120) or 327 (toll-free)
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2. Purpose of GRM and guiding principles

This is the Grievance Mechanism for the Somalia country office (CO), implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at field level to file grievances related to the organization. Contact information and information on the process to file a grievance will be disclosed in all meetings, workshops, and other related events throughout the duration of the CO projects. In addition, it is expected that all communication and awareness raising material to be distributed will include the necessary information regarding the contacts and the process for filing grievances.

The project/FAO will also be responsible for documenting and reporting as part of the safeguards performance monitoring on any grievances received and how they were addressed.

FAO is committed to ensuring that its projects and programs are implemented in accordance with the Organization’s environmental and social obligations. Concerns of non-compliance must be addressed at the closest appropriate level, i.e., at the project management/technical level, and if necessary, at the FAO Country Office or Regional Office level. If a concern or grievance cannot be resolved through consultations and measures at the project management/technical level, a grievance requesting a Compliance Review may be filed with the FAO Office of the Inspector General in accordance with the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Grievances Related to the Organization’s Environmental and Social Standards². Project Managers will have the responsibility to address concerns brought to the attention of the officially designated project grievance focal point.

The **principles** to be followed during the grievance resolution process include confidentiality, impartiality, respect for human rights, including those pertaining to indigenous peoples, compliance of national norms, coherence with the norms, equality, transparency, honesty, and mutual respect.

3. Who can file a grievance and how

² <https://www.fao.org/3/i4439e/i4439e.pdf>

Anyone can file a grievance or make a suggestion related to the project/office. Your grievance will be handled confidentially.

To facilitate our comprehension of your grievance, please include as much information as possible. For example: what happened, who was involved, when did it happen...

4. From grievance to resolution

The mechanism includes the following stages:

1. In the instance in which the individual or group have the means to directly file the grievance, he/she has the right to do so, presenting through the indicated channels of the project/office (i.e.: email, mailbox, phone, etc.). The process of filing a grievance will duly consider confidentiality, and if requested by the individual or group bringing the grievance, anonymity as well as any existing traditional or indigenous dispute resolution mechanisms and it will not interfere with the community’s self-governance system.

2. The individual or group bringing the grievance files a grievance through one of the channels of the grievance mechanism. This will be sent to the Project or FAO Decentralized / Country Office Grievance focal point to acknowledge and log the grievance, assess whether it is eligible and determine responsibility for attempting to resolve the grievance in line with the processes agreed for the project. The confidentiality of the grievance must be preserved during the process. For every grievance received by the project grievance focal point, written proof will be sent within ten (10) working days; afterwards, a resolution proposal will be made within thirty (30) working days.

The Grievance focal point will also be responsible for recording the grievance and how it has been addressed if a resolution was agreed.

3. If the situation is too complex, or the individual or group bringing the grievance does not accept the proposed resolution, the Grievance focal point must be informed and they must send the grievance to the next highest level, until a solution or acceptance is reached.

4. In compliance with the resolution, the person in charge of dealing with the grievance may interact with the individual or group bringing the grievance, or may call for interviews and meetings, to better understand the reasons.

Resolution

Upon acceptance of a solution by the individual or group bringing the grievance, a confidential record will be maintained.

Review Level	Contact Details
Project Level	
Next level	+252 633 550 120 or 327 (toll-free) fao-so@fao.org
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	Contact FAO's independent Office of the Inspector General: - To report non-compliance with FAO's environmental and social management guidelines in case your grievance could not be resolved through the previously mentioned channels;

- To report non-compliance with FAO's environmental and social management guidelines in case you have a good reason for not approaching the project management (e.g., fears about your safety);
- To report possible **fraud and other corrupt practices, as well as other misconduct such as sexual exploitation and abuse.**

By confidential hotline (online form & by phone):

fao.ethicspoint.com

By e-mail: Investigations-hotline@fao.org or inspector-general-office@fao.org

By mail:

Office of the Inspector General
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy