



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 03-Jun-2019 | Report No: PIDISDSA26535



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Somalia	Project ID P167826	Project Name Somalia - Water for Agro-pastoral Productivity and Resilience	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 26-Feb-2019	Estimated Board Date 01-Jul-2019	Practice Area (Lead) Water
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Federal Republic of Somalia	Implementing Agency Participating States and Somaliland	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

Develop water and agricultural services among agro-pastoralist communities in dryland areas of Somalia.

Components

- Component 1: Support the Development of Multiple Use Water Sources
- Component 2: Institutional and Capacity Development
- Component 3: Supporting Sustainable Land Management and Livelihoods Development Around Water Points
- Component 4: Project Management, M & E, Knowledge Management and Learning

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	42.00
Total Financing	42.00
of which IBRD/IDA	42.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	42.00
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IDA Grant	42.00
Environmental Assessment Category	
B-Partial Assessment	
Decision	
The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate	

B. Introduction and Context

Sectoral and Institutional Context

1. Roughly half the Somali population lives in rural areas and derives their livelihoods from animal herding and crop cultivation. As set out in the 2018 Country Economic Memorandum, the livestock and crop subsectors remain critical to economic recovery and long-term development. Despite the challenges of the past three decades, the livestock and crop sub-sectors remain the main sources of economic activity, employment, and exports. The country has four main eco-regions: (a) the dominant xeric grasslands and shrub-lands (accounting for 74 percent of the country's landmass), (b) Somali montane xeric woodlands (14 percent), (c) East African mangroves (11 percent), and (d) coastal forest mosaic (11 percent). The savannah-grassland ecosystem is the predominant eco-region in the country; as available moisture increases in the savannah system, so does the density and complexity of the vegetation. These zones can, therefore, support expanded and more efficient production of agricultural and livestock for both domestic and export markets. Half of the rural population pursues nomadic pastoralist livelihoods, while the other half pursues agro-pastoral livelihoods comprising a mix of settled crop production and livestock rearing. Agro-pastoralists live mostly along or in-between the two major rivers in south-central Somalia, but also in a few other parts of the southern and north-western regions where there is better access to shallow ground water and higher average annual precipitation.
2. Somalia faces declining agriculture production and a widening gap between food production and consumption, estimated at more than two metric tons per ha. The country's crop production depends on an increasingly narrow and fragile natural resource base and an arid and semi-arid climate that has become drier, more extreme, and more variable in recent decades due to climate change. Widespread environmental degradation, fueled by inter alia, the breakdown of traditional pastoral and clan-based land management systems, demographic pressures, and the unsustainable exploitation of groundwater, rangelands, and forests, threatens traditional livelihoods systems and the country's food security. Domestic cereal output, averaging about 265,000 tons a year, has declined nearly 60 percent from its 1989 peak and provides less than one-quarter on average of per capita cereal needs. Declining crop production has fueled a large increase in agricultural imports, including food aid, reaching US\$1.5 billion in 2015, up from US\$82 million in the late 1980s. Even before the 2016-17 drought, food aid and food imports were already larger than domestic production of grains.
3. Somalia's livestock sector has rebounded markedly, but considerable downside risks remain.



Substantial investments have been made by the diaspora, Saudi-controlled companies, and some donors. They have resulted in impressive export growth and fueled a dramatic expansion in livestock's relative economic importance. After roughly a 10-fold increase in live animal exports in recent decades, the sub-sector today accounts for an estimated 79 percent of total export earnings and is the largest source of foreign exchange after remittances. In 2015, Somalia exported a record 5.3 million head of livestock to Gulf markets, worth an estimated US\$533 million. The 2017 drought in the country had a devastating effect on the livestock sub-sector; the volume of live animal exports declined by 75 percent, from 5.3 million animals in 2015 to 1.3 million in 2017. In addition, production constraints related to nutrition, disease, genetic resources, and poor resource management are compounded by structural and institutional weaknesses that impede value addition and amplify exposure to climate and other shocks. This is best evidenced by an estimated 50 percent drop in live animal exports linked to Saudi Arabia's import ban during 2017 and \$2 billion in livestock damages and losses during the 2016/17 drought period, (due to a combination of lack of water and pasture).¹ Recurring export bans due to alleged disease outbreaks not only dampen critical foreign exchange earnings, but also impede sector diversification and growth.

4. Revitalizing crop production and making livestock systems more resilient to shocks requires overcoming foundational issues of water and environmental management. Most of Somalia is arid or semi-arid with mean annual rainfall of 200-300 mm/year, and high inter-annual and spatial rainfall variability. Two permanent rivers, the Shebelle and the Juba, flow from Ethiopia into southern Somalia. Both river basins provide much needed surface and groundwater for irrigation and to sustain fertile alluvial flood plains covering an area 174,600 km². Before the central government collapsed in 1990, over 220,000 ha along the flood plains in the middle and lower reaches of the Juba and Shebelle rivers, were under either under controlled irrigation or flood-recession farming. Today, much of the irrigation infrastructure remains in disrepair with only 100,000 ha under cultivation.²
5. In many African countries, groundwater sources from boreholes provide water for domestic use, livestock and irrigation. In Somalia however, groundwater sources are technically demanding to identify and exploit because aquifers are deep (more than half of boreholes are over 130 m deep with some over 400 m) and water within aquifers is often of low quality (salty or hard) that makes it unsuitable as drinking water or for irrigation.³ Costs for drilling and equipping these deep boreholes are high, ranging from US\$500,000 and US\$1,000,000, due to a combination of the physical, market and security conditions.⁴ In 2014, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) mapped 3,700 water points across the country. Only 2,200 were functional and perennial under normal non-drought conditions. Of these, only around 500, mainly deep borehole groundwater sources, were improved sources.
6. While boreholes can play an important role in ensuring water security especially for people they are

¹ Federal Government of Somalia (2017) Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment: Synthesis Report

² The area currently under irrigation is roughly 50-61 percent of what it was pre-war. Just before the collapse of the government, the Somali Ministry of Agriculture estimated that 112,950 hectares were under controlled irrigation and 110,000 hectares were under flood-recession irrigation for a total irrigated area of 222,950 hectares.

³ [FAO SWALIM](http://fmt.faoso.net/imms/fmt/maps/website/227) <http://fmt.faoso.net/imms/fmt/maps/website/227>

⁴ UNICEF Somalia, personal communication



associated with environmental degradation. The yield of groundwater-fed boreholes is less vulnerable to short-term fluctuation in rainfall than other sources: such as berkads, open dams, shallow hand dug-wells, and springs. This makes boreholes an important source of water in times of severe drought especially for humanitarian response and particularly in non-riverine regions of Somalia. However, heightened pressures on pasture around these boreholes during drought events can cause long-term damage to the surrounding rangeland, creating so-called 'sacrifice zones'. Deep boreholes are also not a good solution for increasing agricultural productivity as their operation and maintenance costs are much higher than from shallow water sources and challenges related to water quality (e.g., high salinity).

7. Based on recent experience, opportunities exist to enhance rural communities' access to water across Somalia's drylands by deploying low-cost, small-scale water harvesting and storage technologies and without exacerbating conflict (see Box 1). Rivers in northern Somalia, and in areas other than the Juba and Shebelle valleys, are ephemeral with water flowing for very short periods during the seasonal rains. Following seasonal rains, water infiltrates into shallow aquifers that last for only a few months of the year. Around these shallow aquifers, there is a small but growing horticultural production base selling vegetables to urban areas and improving rural incomes. Pilot projects in Puntland and Somaliland, including the World Bank financed Water for Agro-pastoralist Livelihoods Project (WALP), have demonstrated that water harvesting and storage in these drylands can be increased through investment in small dams such as, sand dams, sub-surface dams, infiltration galleries.⁵ Sand dams, in particular, are experiencing a renovated interest because of their relative simplicity and their potential in enhancing the resilience of marginal dryland environments. Studying the impacts of sand dams in Kenya on vegetation biomass, Ryan and Elsner (2016) concluded that sand dams hold strong scope to improve the adaptive capacity of drylands by helping to sustain vegetation biomass during drought periods.⁶ Increased water availability supported by improved vegetation biomass and soil management means better potential to support agricultural activities and food production.

Box 1 – Addressing Conflict Risks and the Needs of Nomadic Pastoralists

Conflicts involving nomadic pastoralists have become widespread and increasingly severe throughout much of the Horn of Africa. In Somalia, localized conflicts between farmers and herders, and between different pastoralist groups, frequently revolve around issues of contested land use, grazing rights, and insecure access to water and pasture. Scarce and under increasing pressure, these resources must be shared with rural farming communities and the needs of growing urban centers. Expansion in recent decades of private enclosures on traditionally open communal rangelands, especially along livestock migration routes, increasingly jeopardizes the mobility of pastoralist communities, thereby weakening their capacity to cope with adverse climate conditions. Existing tensions and conflict risks are amplified during extended dry periods—the frequency and intensity of which have increased in recent decades—when pastoralist livelihoods become particularly precarious. In the absence of provisions to assist pastoralists to safeguard their capital stock during emergencies and otherwise recover from the shock, resulting economic insecurity and deprivation increases the risk of wider violence and social breakdown. Moreover, political and socio-economic marginalization of pastoralist communities and policies that either neglect or undermine traditional governance and arbitration mechanisms have over time weakened resource management and conflict resolution capacities among rural communities.

⁵ These technologies protect water from high evapotranspiration rates by holding the water in shallow sand aquifers that can be used to supply limited amounts of water for domestic, livestock, and agricultural uses.

⁶ Ryan C., Elsner P., 2016. The potential for sand dams to increase the adaptive capacity of East African drylands to climate change. *Reg. Environ. Change*, Vol. 16 (7): 2087–2096.



The World Bank, with its unparalleled global knowledge base and experience in pastoral development, is uniquely positioned to support the FGS in delivering critical services to rural communities in Somalia's marginalized dryland areas. Based on recent lessons from within the region, as elsewhere, "do no harm", conflict-sensitive initiatives designed to address acute water fragility and other drivers of conflict in similar resource scarce environments need to account for the complexities of nomadic pastoralist systems and the specific needs of pastoral communities. Among other priorities, they need to address and support appropriate reforms of regulations and land tenure rights relating to access to pasture land and water for communities, especially nomadic pastoralists. They need to support the development of systems that ensure emergency access for pastoralists to water and pasture (or fodder) during droughts. They also need to help strengthen participation of pastoralists in consultative and decision-making processes and support customary approaches and traditional governance systems for managing competition over natural resources and conflict resolution.

8. Re-establishing a rationalized public-sector role in agriculture will help re-integrate markets for private goods with support for public goods and extend the reach of services across the country. Over the past decade, the private sector has moved in to fill service delivery gaps, with increasing diaspora investments⁷ taking advantage of Somalia's lack of restrictions on capital transfers and low barriers to market entry. Commercial suppliers are stepping in to market new seed varieties and agro-chemicals, while networks of private veterinary associations provide animal health services. This has spurred the regrowth of agricultural knowledge and innovation systems for private goods where there is favorable access to urban markets (e.g. for veterinary drugs, improved seeds, and fertilizers). While much aid has also been channeled to public goods and knowledge (e.g. climate-smart land management technologies to improve soil, water, rangelands management) through the UN and civil society organizations to more remote areas, this has largely bypassed nascent public-sector institutions. Re-introducing a core public-sector role in agricultural innovation systems is essential to helping traditional rural livelihoods recover and become more resilient to climate change.
9. The World Bank Group (WBG) is a relative newcomer in a crowded development field in Somalia, but brings comparative advantages in supporting institution-building, on-budget financing and in the market/state interface. At present, the WBG group portfolio represents approximately eight percent of Somalia's total Official Development Assistance (ODA). Other donors including Department of International Development (DFID), European Union (EU), German Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Norway, Sweden and the United States are playing a major role in financing rural community-based resilience either through joint UN programs or directly implemented by NGOs or private sector contractors. The protracted humanitarian situation and limited use of country systems has led to a fragmented aid environment, which unless managed, will continue to undermine the capacity of national institutions and state building initiatives. Relative to the other main actors, the Bank's comparative advantage in Somalia has been to strengthen institutions at the national and sub-national level, through the establishment of clear norms and standards. The Bank therefore takes the lead in capacity building of government institutions, mainly focused on the public finance and civil service functions, but also extending to regulation in key economic sectors, including financial services, energy and telecoms. By channeling funds through government systems, the Bank introduces fiduciary, social and environmental standards in government around which new practices and

⁷ A 2014 survey highlighted that more than 50% of sector investments by the Somali diaspora were directed to agriculture. See Jay B. Benson, Lindsay L. Heger, Lee C. Sorensen, Alexandria E. Wise. 2014. Somalia Diaspora Investments Survey Report: Typologies, Drivers, & Recommendations.



capacities can form. Until now, the WBG has channeled more than \$100 million through these country systems. The modalities used, allow the Bank to play a strong convening role both for national and international actors. The Bank finances and supports an annual Aid Flow analysis by the Aid Coordination Unit of the government, which allows increased visibility on who is doing what and where. The WBG has also facilitated dialogue between public and private sectors.

10. Following the February 2017 Presidential election, the Federal Government of Somalia is better positioned to coherently address the numerous challenges associated with rural development. Somalia's National Development Plan (NDP), the first in more than 30 years, set out the country's priorities for national recovery and development for 2017-2019. The plan sets ambitious targets for peacebuilding, state building and the Sustainable Development Goals structured around nine pillars across the humanitarian-development-peace continuum. Agricultural development, improved natural resource management, and upgrades to infrastructure (water, roads) are top priorities to boost economic growth, help cement peace and security, alleviate poverty and malnutrition, and enhance health and nutrition outcomes in both rural and urban areas. Investment in rural development is also expected to strengthen the resilience of communities against internal and external shocks, such as climate change and conflict. These objectives are also aligned with the recently completed Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF) developed following the 2016/17 drought.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

Develop water and agricultural services among agro-pastoralist communities in dryland areas of Somalia.

Key Results

1. Achievement of the proposed PDO will be measured using the following four outcome indicators: a) beneficiaries (number) provided with access to improved water sources under the project, share of which female (percent); b) target beneficiaries (number) reached with agricultural services, share of which female (percent); c) target beneficiaries (number) adopting improved agricultural technology, share of which female (percent); and d) target beneficiaries (number) satisfied with project investments. The project outcome (PDO level) and intermediate (output level) indicators are presented in the Results Framework.

D. Project Description

2. The WAPR focuses primarily on: i) improving access to multiple-use water resources (for human consumption, livestock and small-scale irrigation) in dry lands of Somalia; ii) strengthening capacity of communities and local, state and national-level institutions; iii) supporting community-led investments in sustainable land management; iv) promoting the uptake of productivity-enhancing innovations among target rural communities; thereby v) strengthening the adaptive capacity of rural communities in Somalia and their resilience to the impacts of Climate Change.



C. Project Components

Component 1: Support development of multiple use water sources (US \$ 15 Million IDA)

3. The proposed WAPR focuses primarily on (a) improving access to multiple-use water resources (for human consumption, livestock, small-scale irrigation, and environmental services) in dry lands of Somalia; (b) land area under sustainable landscape management practices (number of hectares); (c) target beneficiaries (number) reached with agricultural services, share of which female (percent); and (d) promoting the uptake of productivity enhancing innovations among target rural communities. Importantly, the integrating focus all of these components is the fundamental emphasis on strengthening the adaptive capacity of rural communities in Somalia and their resilience to the impacts of climate change.
4. **Component 1: Support Development of Multiple-Use Water Sources (US\$15 million IDA).** Based on detailed basin-level hydrology assessments, micro-watershed action plans, and groundwater investigations, this component will finance investments in key water management infrastructure for harvesting, storing, and delivering water for people, livestock, and agriculture. The infrastructure will be designed to deliver both improved human health outcomes and water for productive uses (mainly agricultural production and agroforestry services for landscape restoration), thereby making the targeted communities more resilient to droughts and floods (restored landscapes suffer less from erosion and are thus more resilient to flooding).
5. **Subcomponent 1.1: Construction of New Community Water Points (US\$11.5 million IDA).** This Subcomponent will support the rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure and small works. The menu of water infrastructure investments will include small sand and subsurface dams in dry river beds (wadis), surface water storage infrastructure (for example, berkads and hafir dams), area infiltration interventions such as semicircular bunds or soil bunds, and rock catchments. As explained in paragraph 14, sand dams are particularly effective at enhancing the resilience of marginal dry-land environments by helping sustain vegetation biomass during drought periods. The improved vegetation biomass and soil management, combined with the increased water availability derived from these various infrastructure investments, will facilitate agricultural activities and food production. These will, in turn, increase the targeted communities' resilience to droughts and floods. Solar units will lift water and then use gravity to feed auxiliary structures such as cattle troughs, water points for human use, and so on (annex 1 describes these technologies). In addition, if no other options are feasible, the component will support construction of boreholes for groundwater extraction. Boreholes are an important source of water during severe drought, especially for humanitarian response, and particularly in non-riverine regions of Somalia.
6. **Subcomponent 1.2: Rehabilitation of Community Water Points (US\$3.5 million IDA).** This subcomponent will finance the rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure and small prioritizing



boreholes. The Sub component will also finance associated infrastructure to provide multiple-use water services (zero-emission standpipes or shallow wells with hand or solar pumps and watering troughs for livestock). Selected project sites can include multiple interventions to ensure adequate water through periods of drought and for multiple purposes: high-quality water for domestic use and moderate quality for livestock and agricultural uses. These investments will be the anchor assets around which other project activities in each selected sub-catchment will seek to capitalize and manage. The diversification of water sources based on the WET, extensive ground truthing, and groundwater assessment will increase the supply of water and therefore mitigate the risk of droughts and climate change.

Component 2: Institutional and Capacity Development (US \$ 6 Million IDA).

7. As Somalia consolidates its political transition and builds on the resulting peace and security dividends, there is a strong need to support the Federal Government and the FMS to develop the knowledge systems and institutions needed to deliver essential services and optimize usage of the country's natural resources. This component will help build a strong foundation for a gradual transition to more integrated and sustainable agriculture and water development by strengthening local, state and national institutions and capacities. Promoting water and agriculture in an integrated and sustainable way based on carefully managed water infrastructure and allocation of water, and selection of the most efficient technologies from a water-conservation standpoint will make the project beneficiary communities more resilient to droughts and floods. The component objectives will be delivered through two sub-components.
8. **Sub-component 2.1. National and state institutional capacity building (US \$2.0 Million IDA).** This sub-component will support strengthening of national and state institutions capacities to plan, implement and monitor integrated agriculture and water development programs. Government needs to develop better sector oversight to coordinate external interventions with its own nascent program of domestic investment. The government needs to establish the policies and laws to regulate the sector and ensure that infrastructure investment is sustainable. This includes developing and implementing construction standards; rangeland management guidelines; key feasibility studies for preparing project interventions (site specific Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), engineering surveys, hydrological assessments for project areas); providing improved extension to farmers and pastoralists; management models; and cost-recovery mechanisms. Better data are also needed to improve knowledge of hydrogeology and groundwater exploration. Without improved data, both external and domestic infrastructure investment will continue to be ad hoc and poorly coordinated.
9. This sub-component will finance a technical assistance agency (e.g., FAO, NGO, university, technical team) to support national and state government agencies in selecting, training, and monitoring field NGOs for local project implementation. It will also support research and the development of a training needs assessment for relevant government agencies, development of curricula, and delivery of high value training programs. It will also finance highly targeted exposure visits to neighboring countries



to learn from best-practice approaches.

10. Sub-component 2.2. Community development and demand mobilization (US\$ 4.0 Million IDA).

Drawing on lessons from WALP, this sub-component will finance a holistic community engagement approach that will support activities in components 1 and 3 through a continuing dialogue about the community's development needs, the resources they have, their priorities for managing them, and how to ensure equitable access. The state-level Project Implementing Units (PIUs) will be responsible for the mobilization process. Given human resource constraints, the PIUs will leverage project funds to contract technical assistance for community mobilization and planning activities. PIU and FMS ministry staff will work on teams with the mobilization contractor to transfer knowledge of mobilization theory and techniques among government staff and to add technical knowledge into dialogue with communities. Mobilization will broadly: (a) increase awareness of the "rules of the game" for participation in the project; (b) introduce the costs and benefits of different technologies to promote informed demand and increase community ownership and sustainable management of infrastructure and other investments; (c) enhance the capacity for community governance by training leaders on meeting management, ensuring inclusion and participation, conflict resolution, etc.; (d) increase awareness of the resource constraints within the community and considerations of equitable resource management across different stakeholder groups; and (e) develop community livelihood development plans to identify priority needs that can be met by collective action, specific project interventions, or leveraging other programs. The proposed planning process embeds project exits from the beginning and focuses on building community resilience after the project closes.

11. In existing WALP sites, mobilization will begin immediately to help communities develop a water budget based on ongoing water monitoring activities, water-use priorities, and how to maximize local water resources in the most inclusive way possible. The activity will produce a plan for management of the water infrastructure, including upkeep and maintenance, and for sustainable and equitable allocation and access across stakeholder groups. In addition, it will produce a plan for productive livelihood development with priority investments in land management, cropping, and livestock to be supported by the project. New project sites will begin mobilization once the technical specifications for site selection have been finalized and project communities have been identified. In these communities, in addition to the activities above, the mobilization will help communities select the optimal technology to be financed by the project to increase water capture and storage (e.g., sand dams, berkhads, etc.). Technical support for the implementation of livelihood development priorities will be provided through separate contracts to technical service providers issued and managed by each state PIU.

Component 3. Supporting Sustainable Land Management and Livelihoods Development Around Water Points (\$9.5 million IDA).

12. Linking with water infrastructure and community planning and mobilization interventions under Components 1 and 2, this component will catalyze priority investments, facilitated by participating FMS line ministries, to create and strengthen productive livelihoods among target communities. The



component will stimulate the growth and development of productive and sustainable income generating activities through two sub-components that will: (a) improve the health and sustainability of the natural resource base (i.e., land, water, vegetative cover) that underpins all agriculture and pastoralist livelihoods; and (b) facilitate communities' access to productive assets and extension services needed for agriculture and livestock production.

13. Component 3 activities will be piloted during Year 1 within exiting WALP sites where water assets were installed and CDPs developed during the pilot phase. Pilot activities will initially look to build on the experience of FAO and NGO consortia e.g., SomReP and BRCIS), and local NGOs with investments designed to facilitate post-crisis recovery of rural households and livelihoods while building stronger resilience to future shocks. The experience gained and lessons learned from the existing WALP sites will inform the introduction and scale up of validated approaches during Year 2-5 with target communities elsewhere as CDPs are developed and water assets are completed. The component will finance, inter alia, services delivery contracts, field travel per diems, labor intensive landscape interventions (via Cash-for-work), and the purchase and distribution of assets (seeds, tools, irrigation and other equipment) needed for cropping and livestock activities.
14. **Sub-component 3.1: Integrated landscape management (US\$3.5 million IDA).** Based on priorities from the community planning and using a micro-watershed approach, this sub-component will finance via Cash-for-Work community-led soil and water conservation measures. These include rehabilitation and protection through terracing of irrigable land degraded or endangered by erosion; gully rehabilitation; establishment of trees and other vegetation in upland areas; rangeland management to introduce rotational grazing and stocking rate limits; and improved management and sustainable use of existing forest and vegetation resources. Together, these activities will encourage better infiltration of water during the rainy season into the surrounding land and reduce loss of valuable topsoil from surface runoff, all contributing to the restoration and management of a healthier ecosystem, one that can more sustainably support rural communities and increase their adaptive capacity. This sub-component would also promote the uptake of alternative energy solutions through awareness-building, demonstrations, and financing to curtail local demand for environmentally-destructive and unsustainable charcoal production. The sub-component would also finance establishment of community tree orchards for sustainable fuelwood and charcoal production and would support the promotion and take up of small-scale solar energy solutions for household use.
15. **Sub-component 3.2: Agriculture and Livestock Support (US\$6 million IDA).** Anchored by the water assets delivered under Component 1 and guided by the Community Development Plans developed under Component 2, this sub-component will support the development and diversification of livelihoods among target communities. It will facilitate the demand-driven delivery of agricultural assets and extension services based on community-specific priorities and context-specific conditions, including estimates of water availability and water use demand. Activities envisioned under this sub-component include the establishment community gardens and fruit tree groves (as demonstration plots), procurement and distribution of improved seeds and other inputs, and introduction of high-



efficiency micro-irrigation systems, soil micro-nutrient assessments, and needed training. These investments will help communities to increase their production of more nutritious food for household consumption, and where possible, marketable surpluses. Training would focus on promoting farmer adoption of climate-smart farming techniques that can improve household food and nutrition security while optimizing usage efficiency of available water resources. Beyond soil and water conservation, training would focus on promoting adoption of drought-resistance crops and seed; intercropping and crop diversification; integrated pest management; \ fodder production and storage; animal health treatment; and household kitchen gardens using harvested rainwater. Component activities will be overseen by technical line ministries and delivered via service provider contracts (i.e., NGOs, UN agencies).

Component 4: Project Management, M & E, Knowledge Management and Learning (US \$9.0 Million IDA).

16. This component will finance the operational costs of the project management units in participating FMSs and Somaliland, as well as project coordination and fiduciary support at the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) level. The component would also be responsible for monitoring and evaluation (M&E), knowledge management and learning, and evidence-based policy input. Component activities will be delivered through three sub-components.
17. **Sub-component 4.1. Project Management (US \$4.0 Million IDA).** This sub-component will ensure that the project is implemented efficiently, on time, and in accordance with the Loan Agreement. A strong PIU will be established and staffed by a team of experts at the national, state, and district levels. This sub-component will support: (a) the incremental operating costs for managing the project; (b) the cost of procurement and financial management specialists; and (c) outreach and communications on the governments' role and leadership on the project to the broader Somali community.
18. **Sub-component 4.2. M&E, Knowledge Management and Learning (US \$3.0 Million IDA).** The project would support continuous learning and adaptable knowledge management. A web-based Management Information System (MIS) will be set up to track real-time performance of the project and linked to a M&E system to focus on project results and outcome. This sub-component will finance baseline, concurrent monitoring of inputs and outputs and monitoring of safeguards, conflict and gender, and focus on developing and disseminating knowledge generated through various project activities. Sub-component activities will incorporate new modern technology such as geo-tagging of site investments, collection of field data with tablets/smart phones, and application of geospatial imaging for quantifying before and after comparisons for specific indicators. With a view to get more information and knowledge on the extent and period of flood, this sub-component will support technical work such as flood mapping and support to information sharing.
19. Given the nascent institutional capacity of multi-sectoral rural resilience in Somalia, the World Bank requires the FGS to engage a suitably qualified and experienced international independent firm to provide quality enhancement and implementation support to the project. The objective of the



support will be to provide an additional and independent monitoring and assurance ensuring that WAPR project funds are utilized for the purposes specified in project grant agreements. The firm will be contracted by the FGS and will support Somali authorities to fulfill their fiduciary, procurement, monitoring and supervision obligations with respect to all four project components. The firm will also be responsible to monitor the development of capacity within recipient organizations and agencies such that they advise on capacity building needs to carry out the financial management, procurement, and project management obligations. Capacity assessment will be done in collaboration with the World Bank task team and the FMS contracted engineering and sustainable land management implementation support entities providing technical assistance and back stopping support for components 1, 2 and 3. To this extent the firm will be expected to provide advisory as well as monitoring support to the World Bank.

20. **Sub-component 4.3. Contingent Emergency Response (US\$ zero).** This sub-component will support immediate and rapid response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed. This zero-cost component will finance eligible expenditures under the Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM) in the case of natural or man-made crises or disasters, severe economic shocks, or other crises and emergencies in Somalia. It can be triggered through formal declaration of a national emergency by the government authority and upon a formal request from FGS to the World Bank through the Ministry of Finance.
21. In such cases, funds from other project components will be reallocated to finance emergency response expenditures to meet agricultural crises and emergency needs. The emergency response would include mitigation, recovery, and reconstruction following crises and disasters, such as severe droughts, floods, disease outbreaks, and landslides, among others. Implementation of this subcomponent will follow a detailed Contingent Emergency Response Implementation Plan (CERIP) satisfactory to the World Bank that will be prepared for each eligible emergency. The project operations manual will have a dedicated annex for Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) in line with the October 2017 guidelines.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

22. All project interventions will be led by state level ministries, while tracking and reporting of project progress will happen at the Federal Level.
23. **Federal Level Roles and Responsibilities.** A Federal Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee chaired on a rotational basis by the Ministries of Water and Energy Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range and the Environment Directorate in the OPM (to empower technical ministries in the overall oversight of implementation) and comprising the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED), Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Water and Energy Resources and Office of the Prime Minister will be convened for the duration of the project. Ministry



of Water and Energy Resources will take the first chair role. The steering committee will meet Quarterly to review the project's progress and identify policy or regulatory issues, particularly cross-sectoral issues, that will surface during project implementation Ministry of Finance oversee all project disbursements to line ministries at the federal and member states level and coordinate all financial reporting. The project will support additional human resource at MoF to manage the financial aspects and to coordinate with MoPIED.

24. **A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with Project Coordinator**, supported by M&E, a procurement specialist, and specialists as needed with medium and short-term input, will be appointed at the Ministry of Planning Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) to maximize the flow of communications among the Federal Ministries Federal Member States and Somaliland. This will help MoPIED to oversee the Monitoring and Evaluation aspect of the project through its M&E department. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for maintaining a unified results framework for the project. Funds for policy analysis and other relevant sector studies will be made available to each stakeholder ministry at the federal level.
25. **State Level Roles and Responsibilities.** Each FMS and Somaliland will establish and maintain a PIU with representation from each participating line ministry to ensure cross-sectoral collaboration in planning and implementation activities. The PIUs will be staffed by a project management and the relevant fiduciary and safeguards specialists, in addition to the seconded sectoral specialists, to ensure high quality throughout implementation. A specific indicator relating to gender has been included in the results framework under Component 2 – Number of PIU's established under the project and functioning, and of which female 50percent. Drawing from experiences in the WALP pilot where it was found that having women playing key roles in PIU's greatly improved project implementation, the WAPR project will seek to replicate this good practice and ensure women's participation by encouraging Governments to establish PIU's that are equally gender balanced. This is particularly important in the south where initial indications, from pre-appraisal meeting attendance (where no women joined any of the meetings), are that civil servant women are marginalized and not included in water, livestock and agriculture project implementation or decision making.
26. At the community level, while not part of the supply-side implementation structure, per se, the project will work through representative community institutions to provide leadership of the implementation process, including: organizing the village for participation in the project, identifying and agreeing on investment priorities, and organizing the community to deliver those investments in collaboration with the government and other service providers. The project calls this system of community institutions for problem identification, planning, and execution a community management system. In many communities, such an organization—the village development committees (VDC)—have already been formed under other programs, and the project will work with them. In other communities, the project will facilitate the creation of such VDCs. Leadership of the VDCs will be elected from the village members and will include representatives from the different



stakeholder groups within the village. In particular, the project will require that 40 percent of the VDC leadership will be women to ensure that women's voices are included in development investment decisions.

27. Community mobilization and planning. Each state government will oversee the community mobilization process, which will engage communities throughout the project to help them identify their priority water interventions (costs and benefits of different technologies), how they will manage their water infrastructure, and how the community will use the water to increase their food security and income opportunities. Given capacity and human resource constraints at the state level, the project will provide funds to contract implementation support of the mobilization activity. Anchored by a robust and inclusive consultative process, community mobilization activities will serve to inform the team's evolving understanding of the risk landscape and, thereby, will help to ensure that project interventions are conflict-sensitive and well aligned with project safeguards. The approach will bring together all members of a village, ensuring the inclusion of all stakeholder groups e.g., pastoralists, irrigated farmers, rainfed farmers, landless laborers, women, and youth.
28. Water Infrastructure. To inform key design elements of water interventions, state level ministries responsible for water will contract consultant engineers to (a) identify areas with potential for water development; (b) inform the mobilization discussions led by government with communities; and (c) provide detailed designs and supervision of the construction of water infrastructure.
29. Each FMS will respond to the demand articulated by community level institutions, considering their preferences: (a) for the types of technology for water catchment, storage, and management; (b) for siting infrastructure given their knowledge of water flows and service needs; and (c) options for involvement in construction works.
30. Community consultation will weigh the pros and cons of technological choices considering factors such as (a) equity of access to water resources and abstraction rights; (b) affordability constraints for different types faced by communities; and (c) upstream and downstream impacts on water use including environmental flows. Separately construction companies will be contracted to carry out the construction works. The construction process where requested by communities will include labor intensive methods.
31. Service delivery contracts will focus on operationalizing the livelihood plans created under sub-component 2.2. Each PIU will have a budget envelope to support community-driven investments in watershed/landscape management, agriculture, and livestock activities, from which they can calculate a maximum investment envelope per community. FMS ministries will have funds available to contract implementation support from qualified NGOs, firms, or agencies to support community land and livelihood investments and to ensure the technical quality and sustainability of those investments. Implementing partners will engage directly with the community and livelihood groups



formed through the mobilization process to implement their priority investments via training, civil works (e.g., bunding, terracing, reforestation, pasture restoration, community service center, etc.), and asset provision (e.g., seeds, farm tools, machinery, water-efficient irrigation equipment) needed to support the growth and development of livelihoods. Technical staff from State-level ministries will work with and provide oversight to implementation service providers to ensure the technical quality of training and other activities.

32. **Readiness Criteria.** To mitigate risks related to project rollout into new geographic areas in the South where government structures are less developed and human resource capacities weaker, the project will adopt a step-wise, incremental approach on two separate tracks. In line, project activities would be rolled out in Somaliland and Puntland immediately following project effectiveness, while in Galmudug and South West States, activities will focus during the initial 18 months of the project on laying the necessary groundwork through training and other support to address readiness criteria for accession to the project. This would provide more time for the PIUs and extended project team to gain experience and refine the approach as challenges, not to be underestimated, of scaling out to new areas are encountered and overcome. This approach will also imbed flexibility during initial project ramp up to make any adjustments to the project's implementation schedule and planning if the need arises. The project could then more comfortably and with less risk initiate project activities in the 2 FMS in Southern and Central Somalia at Month 18 of project implementation. Among criteria the project will use to evaluate the readiness for entry of the 2 new states are: i) the presence of a State Ministry of Finance with External Assistance Fiduciary Section (EAFS); ii) evidence of an appropriate level of institutional capacity (i.e., human resources, office facilities) across line ministries; and iii) strong experience with inter-ministerial collaboration, including with the Federal Government of Somalia.
33. **Project management, fiduciary and safeguards management.** State level ministries will also be responsible for M&E and for safeguards implementation though federal level institutions will provide backstopping support for these fiduciary aspects of water infrastructure and livelihoods development.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

One hundred (100) community sites will be developed with a combination of small-scale water, agriculture and livestock interventions, forty (40) in Puntland and forty (40) in Somaliland. In Galmudug and South West states, twenty (20) water points will be developed, ten (10) in Galmudug and ten (10) in South West States. The proposed project will be implemented in a context of ecologically fragile environments, in some places (such as Somaliland and Puntland) characterized by a high number of arid-adapted flora (including the deciduous species of Acacia and Commiphora in addition to Euphorbia and Aloe variants forming understory) and fauna (such as the Dorcas gazelle, Beisa oryx, gerenuk, the Somali wild ass *Equus africanus somaliensis* and the Somali warthog, *Phacochoerus aethiopicus delamarei*) species, many of them endemic. Some of these species used to thrive in the country's national parks and game reserves, which were relatively well protected in the reign of former central government. Following the collapse of the former



regime, the parks have all but disappeared, and it was extremely difficult to gather any information on their current state, actual boundaries, management, etc. The proposed water infrastructure development works and ecosystem regeneration measures will involve closer-than-usual proximities between mankind and vulnerable biodiversity. Many of the species aforementioned are categorized as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU) in international conventions and agreements, such as the World Conservation Union’s Red List of Threatened Animals . It will be critically important for the PIUs to engage with communities, contractors, civil society and other government MDAs to ensure respect for existing biodiversity.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Tracy Hart, Environmental Specialist
Verena Phipps-Ebeler, Social Specialist
Haroub Ahmed Haroub, Social Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Environmental and social risks are Substantial due to the potential for changes in the natural resource asset base during project implementation. More specifically, poor community management of the water point investment can result in increased soil fertility loss, degraded pasturelands, poorly-managed farming, and/or poor water quality, all of which could lead to increased community conflict and/or affect project viability and sustainability. The nature and range of impacts of the planned investments are well known, and the overall baseline conditions are quite uniform over the entire project area (meaning that all potential sites will experience similar conditions in terms of topography, climate, hydrography, biology, socioeconomic conditions etc.), which will facilitate an easy adaptation of the WAPR ESMF into location-specific EMPs once sites have been identified. The ESMF has identified E&S risks and negative impacts, and propose corresponding preventive, mitigation and management measures designed to minimize



and enhance the overall environmental and social performance of the project. The risks and impacts are differentiated into the following phases: (i) site identification; (ii) road access to sites; (iii) transport, storage, and disposal of construction materials; (iv) construction activities and related impacts; (v) worker health and safety; and (vi) operation, especially impacts on river beds/banks, hydrology and local biodiversity.

These activities, including upgrading of water infrastructure, the temporary acquisition of land and extraction of resources for these activities will lead to short-term, reversible environmental and economic impacts and, potentially, physical displacement. These can have localized impacts on flora and fauna, which should be mitigated.

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared will be disclosed prior to appraisal.

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03

No

This policy is not applicable.

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04

Yes

This policy is applicable, as seasonal streams will be altered. Based on discussions held so far with project teams in all the four target regions/states, it is noted that the water infrastructure development points will be constructed along traditional natural habitats such as grazing reserves. It is therefore evident that natural habitats will be affected by the proposed project's activities. This may mean potential loss of grazing lands (especially dry season grazing reserves) may take place. The developments on the riverbeds may create impacts such as alterations of flow regimes and physical habitats, sediment transport changes (affecting riparian agriculture), water temperature and chemistry changes, and effects on populations of algae, benthic macroinvertebrates, riparian vegetation, among others.

Sub-projects proposed under the WAPR will be screened for impacts prior to financing to avoid and minimize any potential impacts on natural habitats or areas of ecological importance. If impacts may occur, however, an EMP will be prepared that would



		outline the necessary measures needed to mitigate and address them.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The projects activities are limited on improving vegetation cover around water points via natural regeneration, encouraging the planting of fruit trees in homestead gardens. As such the project is not supporting afforestation or reforestation packages which was the reason for not treagering OP 4.36.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	<p>The project will support both agricultural intensification (with emphasis on crop extension, good agricultural practices, adoption of low-cost yield-enhancing technologies, and better agronomy) and agricultural extensification (increasing land under dryland farming) interventions. As the project intends to roll out improved crop cultivars, possibilities of pest and disease infestation will increase, meaning that pesticides and herbicides will be required.</p> <p>The development of small-scale agriculture near the developed water points will include training on integrated pest management. A simplified Pest Management Plan (PMP) is included as part of the ESMF.</p>
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Chance find procedures have been included in the ESMF to manage unexpected occurrences of physical cultural resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	<p>The project will be implemented in four states in Somalia, who tend to be populated by ethnically distinct, closely related communities.</p> <p>In the preparation of the ESMF, there were no ethnic and minority groups that were identified as needing special consideration.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	WAPR does not envisage major resettlement or disruption of livelihoods, but OP 4.12 is triggered as a precautionary measure. Minimal resettlement is anticipated may likely to occur for sub-projects under component 1 and 2 linked to construction of water management infrastructure, and building local community infrastructure and assets through civil works (e.g., bunding, terracing, community service center, etc.). RPF instrument has been prepared to guide the selection and implementation of sub projects that will require precautionary measures related to involuntary resettlement. Sites will be selected initially through remote sensing using the



Wadi Evaluation Tool (WET) developed under WALP and then ground truthing field visits to confirm suitability. The ground truthing is also an opportunity to discuss with the community and confirm their agreement on the selected sites. The project will also support Social Assessment as part of or preparatory to the community development planning process during implementation. For projects on communally owned land, prior to project implementation a community land resolution form provided in the RPF should be signed and it should have evidence of community consultation with at least 2/3 of community representation.

Voluntary land donation guideline provided in the RPF shall also be followed for instances of voluntary land donation.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared will be disclosed prior to appraisal.

Because small dams will be constructed, the ESMF includes a section on how to manage environmental impacts associated with small dam construction and implementation.

The project involves the construction of small-scale sand and sub-surface dams, surface water storage infrastructure (e.g., berkads and hafir dams), area infiltration interventions such as semi-circular bunds or soil bunds, and rock catchments. However, this small-scale water structures are not going to be built on the main rivers of Juba and Shebelle rivers which are international waterways as defined by paragraph 1(a) of OP7.50. Rather they will be built on the small tributaries and sub tributaries of dry river beds and are not expected to affect flow into Shebele and Juba rivers. Moreover, all the tributaries proposed for sand dams and subsurface dams run exclusively within Somalia which is the lowest downstream riparian.

OP7.50 requires riparian's to be notified and for projects with activities that have negligible impact on the flows to international water ways, allows exception from notification. Based on the discussion above, the activities under this project will have no

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37

Yes

Projects on International Waterways
OP/BP 7.50

Yes



impact on the flows to rivers Juba and Shebele and the team sought exception from notification. The exception for notification was approved by RVP per terms of OP/BP 7.50 on February 15, 2019.

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60

No

This policy is not applicable.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

WAPR is classified as environmental category “B”, in accordance with the World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP) 4.01, due to potential adverse environmental and social impacts which are site-specific and reversible. These potential adverse environmental impacts may include the following: (i) landscape degradation, especially topsoil disturbance and hardpan setting; (ii) possible loss of flora and fauna due to land clearance; (iii) inefficient waste management during the water infrastructure construction, operation and maintenance phases; (iv) water pollution and contamination at hafir dams, with concomitant increase in the prevalence of waterborne diseases; (v) noise, dust and vibration from construction and maintenance; (vi) inadequate occupational health and safety (OHS) practices; and (vii) social conflicts between pre-existing and new land users.

Among the key social issues for the project are: (a) the issues relating to OP 4.12 and in-depth consultations to meet policy requirements plus the careful assessment to avert conflicts, disputes or hostility between clan/sub-clan/sub-sub clan or different groups interests as land is mostly communally owned.; (b) low economic and social empowerment of women and of youth; (c) Limited formal engagement with key stakeholders. In south and central Somalia, the ability to coordinate with local authorities, civil society, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders can be constrained by logistical and security restrictions; (d) Potential exclusion of poor and vulnerable households, including female-headed households and internally displaced people (IDPs); and (e) GBV Issues, in particular risks of sexual exploitation and abuse. The project will support Social Assessment as part of or preparatory to the community development planning process during implementation.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: Potential long-term impacts stem from changes in land use in the areas of the newly constructed water infrastructure. These include increased social tensions over land tenure and land use; increased potential for deterioration of water quality, both at the source and after-use; increased waste generation; and deterioration in soil quality.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Sites for the WAPR project will be selected initially through remote sensing using the Wadi Evaluation Tool (WET) developed under WALP. Based on the sentinel sites selected, ground truthing field visits will be conducted to confirm their suitability for the project. Existing environmental and socio-economic conditions will provide, in many cases, a basis for predicting impacts of the project components and sub-components. A slate of options for potential water infrastructure interventions has been developed so that sites selected can be developed with a site-appropriate project design.



4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

State level ministries will lead all project interventions, while tracking and reporting of project progress will happen at the federal level. The federal government’s Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) will lead overall implementation. In Somaliland, the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development will take the lead, while in Puntland, this role will be played by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. In the other two project-supported regions of Galmudug and South West State, their respective Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development will be in charge of project implementation.

Each FMS and Somaliland will establish and maintain a PIU with representation from each participating line ministry to ensure cross-sectoral collaboration in planning and implementation activities. The PIUs will be staffed by a project management and the relevant fiduciary and safeguards specialists to ensure high quality throughout implementation of the project. PIU staff for the project will either be seconded from government or hired as consultants, through a competitive process. Short-term local and international consultants will be recruited to support the PIU as needed. An officer of the PIU will be designated as the Social Safeguards Specialist (Livelihood & Social Safeguard Specialist) Officer to oversee the implementation of this Safeguard instrument (this RPF) as well as any other social provisions as deemed fit for project implementation as per the regulations of the World Bank. The capacity in the PIUs will be enhanced through on-the-job training and mentoring by the Bank’s technical staff working on fiduciary and safeguards and the task team leader

Specifically, with regard to Environmental and social issues, the PIU, through its Safeguards Unit will liaise closely with other relevant ministries in preparing a coordinated response on the environmental and social aspects of the WAPR sub-projects.

Also, the successful implementation of the ESMF depends on the commitment of the private sector and related institutions, and the capacity within governmental institutions to apply or use the ESMF effectively, and the appropriate and functional institutional arrangements, among others.

Lastly, a more extensive capacity assessment for environmental safeguards in Galmudug and South West States will occur in parallel to the start of implementation for WAPR in order to identify safeguards capacity support needed to support these two States in implementing World Bank financed projects.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Stakeholder consultations have been held each of the involved States as well as in Somaliland. Stakeholder consultations, including a summary of issues raised, list of stakeholders in attendance, as well as other documentation, are included in the RPF and ESMF. The RPF and ESMP will be disclosed prior to appraisal.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank 30-Oct-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 10-Dec-2018	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Somalia

15-Jan-2019

Comments

<https://mopicplgov.net>

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank

30-Oct-2018

Date of submission for disclosure

11-Dec-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Somalia

15-Jan-2019

Comments

<https://mopicplgov.net>

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

Yes

Date of receipt by the Bank

30-Oct-2018

Date of submission for disclosure

10-Dec-2018

"In country" Disclosure

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)



OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

NA

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

No

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

NA

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams



Have dam safety plans been prepared?

NA

Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?

NA

Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?

NA

OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways

Have the other riparians been notified of the project?

If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?

Has the RVP approved such an exception?

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes



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APPROVAL

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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Nathalie S. Munzberg	19-Feb-2019
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Practice Manager/Manager:	Xiaokai Li	19-Feb-2019
Country Director:	Hugh Riddell	21-Jun-2019
