



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

SOMALIA URBAN RESILIENCE PROJECT II (P170922)

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)
for**

Component 4: Support for Urban Forced Displacement

FINAL

Updated for the Second Additional Financing (P179775)

November 2022

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
2. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES.....	8
3. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS.....	19
4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT.....	29
5. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SCREENING PROCESS.....	49
6. LABOR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES	51
7. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	61
8. MONITORING AND REPORTING	73
9. PROJECT COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	74
10. ESTIMATED COSTS OF CERC-ESMF	77
ANNEX 1: DETAILS OF COMPONENT 4 ACTIVITIES.....	78
ANNEX 2: DETAILS ON CONSORTIUM PARTNERS.....	89
ANNEX 3: GENERAL GRM CHECKLIST FOR IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	91
ANNEX 4: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS	93

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected Persons
ACF	Action Against Hunger
BRA	Benadir Regional Administration
BRCiS	Building Resilient Communities in Somalia
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
CFW	Cash For Work
CFRM	Complaints Feedback and Response Mechanism
CWW	Concern Worldwide
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
E&S	Environmental & Social
EA	Environmental Audit
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESRC	Environmental and Social Risk Classification system
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOPW	Ministry of Public Works
MPCA	Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
MRP	Minimum Response Package
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAP	Project-Affected Person
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective

PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SMP	Security Management Plan
STD	Sexually-Transmitted Disease
SURP	Somalia Urban Resilience Project
SWS	South West State
TA	Technical Assistance
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Introduction

1. **Somalia on the brink of famine.** Four consecutive rainy seasons have failed, a climatic event not seen in at least 40 years. The 2022 March-June rainy season has been well below average and is likely the driest on record, devastating livelihoods and driving sharp increases in food, water, and nutrition insecurity. It is estimated that over 7 million people have been affected by severe water shortages across the country, triggering mass displacement. Since January 2021, drought induced displacement has exceeded 1 million people. The number of affected people will likely increase in the coming months, given the low levels of rainfall during the current rainy season. There is a good chance that certain areas in Somalia will experience famine in the coming months if crop and livestock production failure is widespread, key commodity international prices continue to rise, and humanitarian assistance fails to reach the most vulnerable. The Government of Somalia declared the drought a national emergency on November 23 2021, and issued an urgent appeal for international assistance.
2. **CERC activation under SURP II.** The World Bank is providing support to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS) including Puntland, South West State and the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) through the Somalia Urban Resilience Project Phase II (SURP-II) to strengthen public service delivery capacity of local governments and increase access to urban infrastructure and services in selected areas. The SURP-II includes a Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) that can be activated to address situations of urgent need of assistance, allowing for rapid reallocation of uncommitted project funds in the event of a natural or man-made crisis. In response to the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) crisis following the current drought, the FGS formally requested the World Bank's activation of the CERC on 3 March 2022 in the amount of 20 million USD to respond to the current drought.
3. **Overview of CERC activities.** The CERC financing drought response activities in the three cities of Mogadishu, Baidoa, and Garowe that were likely to receive a large inflow of IDPs triggered by the drought. Support is provided for multiple activities in terms of basic services in (i) water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), (ii) health, and (iii) housing, land and property (HLP) for IDPs, aimed at strengthening government responses to the drought. The implementation of activities is led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in partnership with their partners in the Danwadaag Consortium, which comprise the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Concern Worldwide (CWW) and Gargaar Relief and Development Organization (GREDO). The field level presence and technical experience of IOM and the Danwadaag Consortium maximizes rapid implementation and benefits of the drought response activities. While CERC activities are implemented under a different modality to ensure timely implementation, the IOM coordinates closely with the existing SURP-II institutional arrangements. IOM signed an Output Agreement with the federal-level Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in September 2022. The PCU is responsible for the monitoring and supervision of overall CERC activities, while the municipality-level Project Implementation Units (PIUs) oversee the city-level day-to-day activities implemented by IOM and its partners.
4. **SURP II Second Additional Financing.** In response to the worsening drought crisis, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) submitted a request for additional financing under the Crisis Response Window (CRW) Early Response Facility (ERF) to the World Bank on July 5, 2022, to scale the ongoing response. The proposed SURP-II Second Additional Financing (AF-II) entails several key changes: (i)

to restructure the project and add a new component – *Component 4: Support for Urban Forced Displacement* - and merge the ongoing support for drought-induced Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) under the Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) to this component; (ii) to scale-up Component 4 by adding US\$45 million from the Crisis Response Window (CRW) Early Response Financing (ERF) in the face of deteriorating drought and displacement; and (iii) retain the CERC now as Component 5 with a \$0 allocation, among other changes.

5. **CERC-ESMF.** The initial CERC activities covered relevant but different sectors (WASH, health and Housing Land and Property - HLP) from the main activities of SURP II (which is focused on urban infrastructure). For this reason, this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) specific to CERC activities (“CERC- ESMF”) was prepared to address E&S risks and impacts of such activities. As per World Bank Guidance on CERC (October 2017), the CERC-ESMF relies on the existing E&S framework instruments for SURP II as much as possible (including the ESMF, SEA/SH Action Plan, LMP and SEF, which were updated in April 2022), so that the existing E&S risks management approach under SURP II will facilitate swift implementation of emergency response activities. While the CERC-ESMF was designed to be as concise and action-oriented as possible, it was supposed to be read in conjunction with the E&S instruments of SURP II, which provide relevant baseline information, such as legal and institutional framework, applicable WB E&S standards and guidelines and gap analysis. The CERC-ESMF is applicable to all CERC activities, which cascades to all implementing partners (IPs) and their contractors/subcontractors and service providers. The CERC-ESMF was publicly disclosed in June 2022.
6. **ESMF for Component 4” to Support Urban Forced Displacement.** For the proposed second AF, the CERC-ESMF is hereby renamed as “the ESMF for Component 4: Urban Forced Displacement”, updated to incorporate the proposed second AF and redisclosed before appraisal of the proposed second AF. The focus of the update is the following new aspects of the project: (i) new types of activities; (ii) additional targeted locations in three municipalities; (iii) additional IPs; and (iv) the outcome of stakeholder consultations conducted to date. The Output Agreement signed between the FGS and IOM for the CERC will be amended to accommodate these additional activities.
 - **New types of activities:** The newly proposed merging of the previous CERC activities and new activities under Component 4 includes some new activities. While increasing funding for existing activities, such as WASH and health, it now also includes multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), water trucking, hygiene kits (such as hand soaps and toilet paper), distribution of plastic sheets for shelter, nutrition services (such as child malnutrition screening and treatment), and camp coordination and camp management support (CCCM) (registration, service delivery monitoring) for drought-induced IDPs in Mogadishu and Baidoa. In Garowe interventions will now include health and nutrition services.
 - **Additional targeted sites/zones:** The geographic targeting may be slightly different and based on arrival trends in “zones”.¹ In **Mogadishu**, the CERC activities targeted zones 4 and 5 in Khada

¹ In BRA and Baidoa, in line with an area-based approach, areas of new arrivals have been divided by zones (“MRP zones”) based on household surveys conducted by IOM-CCCM Cluster. Zones are defined based on administrative boundaries, natural landmarks, etc. and locations of prioritized IDP sites based CCCM Cluster’s Site Prioritization Matrix and New Arrival Tracker. This spatial information allows MRP partners to identify the exact sites and

and Daynille districts, the two districts with the highest concentration of new arrivals, but the proposed AF-II activities may target all 10 zones in the same districts. In **Baidoa**, the CERC activities targeted the Barwaqo North Extension and the ADC area (zone 7). Under the AF-II, the activities will target up to eight zones, excluding the Barwaqo North Extension), but including the southern side of ADC where new IDPs continue to flow in, and two other areas, Holwadaag and Berdale to the West and East of the city that also host drought-induced IDPs. The actual zones to be targeted in Mogadishu and Baidoa will be determined at the time of activity implementation considering the latest IDP movements and the inflow of other resources. In **Garowe**, initially the resettlement site was in the northeast of the city center called Armale, but the government may shift the resettlement site to an area near Jillab, where existing IDP sites are already established.

- **Additional IPs:** In addition to the current IPs, *Danwadaag Consortium*, IOM may engage additional partners, the Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS) consortium, the World Food Programme (WFP), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and Action Against Hunger (ACF) to facilitate a rapid scale up.
- **Consultations with stakeholders:** Inclusive consultations with stakeholders were held on July 6 and September 8, 2022, in Baidoa, including local IDPs (leaders and representatives of women, youth and elderly), host communities, local NGOs and government officials. Stakeholders emphasized the urgent needs for the support to IDPs (such as food security, livelihood support, access to water, health and other basic services) and discussed ways to manage potential E&S risks and impacts (such as pollution, competition over limited resources, inclusion and safety of women). Consultations in Mogadishu and Garowe are currently under preparation in close coordination with the local government. Further details are provided in Section 7 (Stakeholder Engagement).

locations with high number of newly arriving IDPs and prioritize highly vulnerable beneficiaries and coordinate services across partners. IOM will further prioritize zones and allocations at the time of activity implementation.

2. Proposed Activities

7. **Positive list and excluded activities.** Based on the following positive list and the excluded activities agreed between the borrower and the WB, the Component 4 activities will focus on small-scale emergency activities with limited E&S risks and impacts, while excluding activities with potentially significant E&S risks and impacts. *Table 1* presents a positive list that should be used for the procurement of goods and services that might be required for the Government's emergency recovery effort, as well as services, works and operational costs. This ESMF for Component 4 includes guidelines on assessment and management of all EHS impacts and risks associated with use (e.g., operation activities) of the goods procured from the project (see more details in Sections 4, 5 6, and 8).

Table 1 Positive list of goods, services and works

Item
Goods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical equipment and supplies including but not limited to rehydration fluids, antibiotics, antivirals, ventilators, respiratory care equipment, IV pumps, referral equipment, isolation area equipment; • Cleaning supplies including hand hygiene and disinfectants; • Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) stockpiles, including masks, gowns and gloves; • Morgue Packs; • Medical equipment and supplies; • Non-perishable foods, potable water and containers; • Tents for advanced medical posts, temporary housing, and classroom/daycare substitution; • Equipment and supplies for temporary housing/living (gas stoves, utensils, tents, plastic sheets, beds, sleeping bags, mattresses, blankets, hammocks, mosquito nets, kit of personal and family hygiene, etc.) and school; • Gasoline and diesel (for air, land and sea transport) and engine lubricants; • Spare parts, equipment and supplies for engines, transport, construction vehicles; • Lease of vehicles (Vans, trucks and SUVs); • Equipment, tools, materials and supplies for search and rescue (including light motor boats and engines for transport and rescue) • Tools and construction supplies (roofing, cement, iron, stone, blocks, etc.); • Equipment and supplies for communications and broadcasting (radios, antennas, batteries) • Water pumps and tanks for water storage; • Equipment, materials and supplies for disinfection of drinking water and repair/rehabilitate of black water collection systems; • Equipment, tools and supplies for agricultural, forestry, and fisheries; • Feed and veterinary inputs (vaccines, vitamin tablets, etc.); • Construction materials, equipment and industrial machinery; • Water, air, and land transport equipment, including spare parts; • Temporary toilets; • Groundwater boreholes, cargo equipment to allow access to affected site, storage units; and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any other item agreed on between the World Bank and the Recipient (as documented in an Aide-Memoire or other appropriate formal project document).
Services²
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting services related to emergency response including, but not limited to urgent studies and surveys necessary to determine the impact of the disaster and to serve as a baseline for the recovery and reconstruction process, and support to the implementation of emergency response activities; • Feasibility studies and technical designs; • Works supervision; • Technical Assistance in developing TORs, preparing Technical Specifications and drafting tendering documents (Bidding Documents, Invitation to Quote, RFP); • Non-consultant services including, but not limited to: drilling, aerial photographs, satellite images, maps and other similar operations, information and awareness campaigns; and • Non-consultant services to deliver any of the activities described in the “Goods” section of this table (e.g., debris removal, dump trucks, drones survey). • Multi-purpose cash assistance
Works
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New construction and land clearance of government sites (that satisfy relevant requirements on involuntary resettlement as specified in Section 4 of this ESMF) with a limited scope³ to address the smaller-scale infrastructure needs to expedite emergency response; • Repair of damaged infrastructure including, but not limited to: water supply and sanitation systems, and other infrastructure damaged by the event; • Re-establishment of the urban water supply and sanitation (including urban drainage); • Repair, restoration, rehabilitation of schools, clinics, hospitals, community centers, transitional shelters, and other administrative buildings; and • Removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity; and
Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct necessary training related to emergency response including, but not limited to the Implementation of CERC activities; and • Training on rapid needs assessment and other related assessments.
Emergency Operating Costs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incremental expenses by the Government for a defined period related to early recovery efforts arising as a result of the impact of an eligible emergency. This includes, but is not limited to: costs of staff attending emergency response, operational costs and rental of equipment.

Excluded Activities

- 1) Activities of any type classifiable as “High” Environmental and Social Risk with significant environmental and social impacts pursuant to the Bank’s ESF;
- 2) Activities that would lead to conversion or degradation of critical forest areas, critical natural habitats, and clearing of forests or forest ecosystems;

² All consulting/non-consulting services financed by CERC will be conducted in a manner consistent with relevant ESSs as per this CERC-ESMF. Relevant activities supported by such services will be accompanied by site-specific ESMPs (for example, feasible studies, DED, and procurement document for civil works).

³ each project should be able to complete within 12 months.

- 3) Activities affecting protected areas (or buffer zones thereof), other than to rehabilitate areas damaged by previous natural disasters;
- 4) Land reclamation (i.e., drainage of wetlands or filling of water bodies to create land)
- 5) River training (i.e., realignment, contraction or deepening of an existing river channel, or excavation of a new river channel);
- 6) Activities that will result in the involuntary taking of land, relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods, and interference with households' use of land and livelihoods;
- 7) Construction of new roads, realignment of roads, or expansion of roads, or rehabilitation of roads that are currently located on communal lands but will be registered as government assets after rehabilitation;
- 8) Use of goods and equipment on lands abandoned due to social tension / conflict, or the ownership of the land is disputed or cannot be ascertained;
- 9) Use of goods and equipment to demolish or remove assets, unless the ownership of the assets can be ascertained, and the owners are consulted;
- 10) Use of goods and equipment involving forced labor, child labor, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labor;
- 11) Use of goods and equipment for activities that would affect indigenous peoples
- 12) Use of goods and equipment for military or paramilitary purposes
- 13) Use of goods and equipment in military or paramilitary response to conflict, in any area with active military or armed group operations; and
- 14) Activities which, when being carried out, would affect, or involve the use of, water of rivers or of other bodies of water (or their tributaries) which flow through or are bordered by countries other than the Borrower/Recipient, in such a manner as to in any way adversely change the quality or quantity of water flowing to or bordering said countries.

8. **Ongoing and proposed Component 4 activities.** The activities are and will be implemented in Garowe, Mogadishu/Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) and Baidoa as these cities are expected to receive a large influx of IDPs displaced in Bari, Lower Shabelle and Bay regions respectively. Further, the decision is based on Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) rating, eviction risk for IDPs, and stability of the locations. The activities focus on enhancing absorption capacities of relevant municipalities in the following sectors: (i) WASH: Enhancing WASH services for newly displaced IDPs, (ii) HEALTH: enhancing basic health services for newly displaced IDPs, and (iii) HLP: developing relocation sites and mitigating forced evictions of newly displaced IDPs; and (iv) multi-purpose cash assistance. WASH will now include water trucking; health will include hygiene kits and nutrition services; and HLP will include the distribution of plastic sheets. CCCM (registration, service delivery monitoring) will be also supported to help address the large influx of IDPs. The activities are government-led, embedded in the SURP-II, while also being community-driven. Investments benefit IDPs and returnees, as well as host communities. The activities will be completed in 12-18 months, building on quick impact activities that the IOM and its implementing partners can complete in the first 12 months (the last six months will focus on the O&M). Based on the positive list, excluded activities and above considerations, Table 2 below presents the activities agreed between the borrower, the implementing partners and the World Bank for the CERC financed under the first AF. While the details of the activities to be financed under the second AF are still under preparation by the borrower and IOM, indicative types of activities, baseline data and responsible IPs are presented

in the Annex (See Annex 1 for further details with indicative targeted outputs for individual activities).

Table 2 Planned CERC Activities

1. <u>WASH: Enhanced WASH services (approx. \$5.97M⁴)</u>	Baidoa	Garowe	Mogadishu
<u>Activity 1.1.:</u> Construction of boreholes (40m ³ water storage tanks, installation of solar system, genset, submersible pump and rooms for generator and guards). (US\$ 2.1 M)	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>
<u>Activity 1.2.:</u> Installation of piping networks from the water sources to the distribution points in the three cities (US\$ 868,000)	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>
<u>Activity 1.3.:</u> Construction of water distribution points (kiosks) (US\$ 527,000)	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>
<u>Activity 1.4.:</u> Construction of transitional/permanent twin latrines (including gender-disaggregated and lockable latrines). (US\$ 2.3 M)	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>
<u>Activity 1.5.:</u> Operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure (with hand over to community O&M groups at the end of project). (US\$ 175,000)	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>

2. <u>HEALTH: Enhanced basic health service delivery (approx.US\$1.8M)</u>	Baidoa	Garowe	Mogadishu
<u>Activity 2.1.:</u> Support health care provision through community level, mobile, and fixed health care facilities. (US\$ 866,000)	<u>GREDO</u>	<u>No activity</u>	<u>CWW</u>
<u>Activity 2.2.:</u> Train and support community health workers (CHWs) and health staff in targeted health clinics on preventive measures, screening, and basic curative care. (US\$ 54,000)	<u>GREDO</u>	<u>No activity</u>	<u>CWW</u>
<u>Activity 2.3.</u> Equipping & rehabilitation of mobile and fixed health clinics. (US\$ 813,000)	<u>GREDO</u>	<u>No activity</u>	<u>CWW</u>

3. <u>HLP: Relocation site development and (Garowe and Baidoa) (US\$1.9M) and mitigation of forced eviction (US\$ 8.97M)</u>	Baidoa	Garowe	Mogadishu

⁴ The approximate operational costs are presented to help understand the type and scale of each group of activities, excluding general project management costs and fees. The final costs for each activity will be determined after CERC activation.

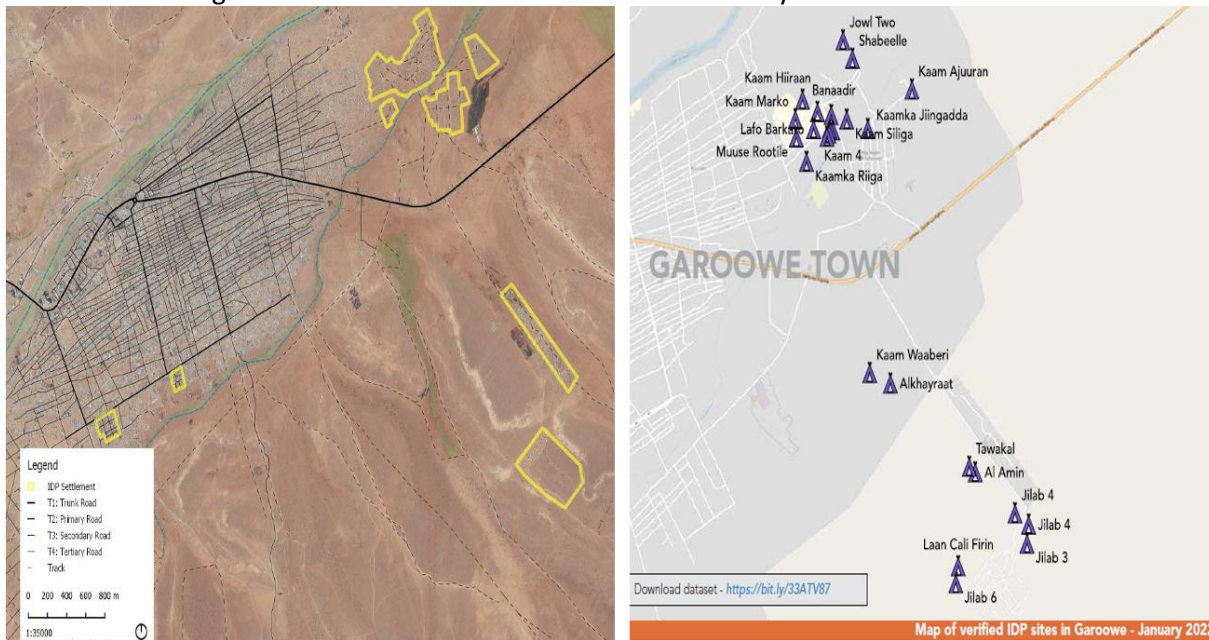
<u>Activity 3.1.</u> Preparation of housing and property capacity needs assessments of local authorities. Based on the outcomes of the assessments, provision of technical support to local authorities to strengthen HLP drought response. (US\$ 46,000)	<u>NRC</u>	<u>NRC</u>	<u>NRC</u>
<u>Activity 3.2</u> Undertake topographical survey, environmental impact assessment, site planning, land development, provision of basic services such as drainage network, compaction of existing access road for Armale IDP site (Garowe). (US\$ 1.9 M)	<u>IOM</u>	<u>NRC</u> <u>(IOM for WASH)</u>	<u>No activity</u>
<u>Activity 3.3</u> Support the beneficiary selection and relocation to the government sites; ensure provision of information on HLP rights and awareness of established community feedback mechanism for accountability. (US\$ 784,000)	<u>IOM</u>	<u>NRC</u>	<u>No activity</u>
<u>Activity 3.4</u> Support establishment of temporary housing for new IDPs (US\$ 4.7 M)	<u>IOM</u>	<u>NRC</u>	<u>No activity</u>
<u>Activity 3.5</u> Provide legal support to secure individual land titles and other tenure documents, including prevention of forced evictions through support to negotiations with landlords and local authorities and targeted legal aid and training of people in eviction prone sites with newly drought displaced IDPs to resolve land related disputes. (US\$ 1.2 M)	<u>NRC</u>	<u>NRC</u>	<u>No activity</u>
<u>Activity 3.6.</u> Installation of solar streetlights. (US\$ 340.000)	<u>IOM</u>	<u>NRC</u>	<u>No activity</u>

9. **Project locations.** The selection of the target cities, IDP sites and budgetary allocation are based on several factors: (i) drought displacement projected arrivals; (ii) IDPs’ IPC rating from the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), which measures the level of food insecurity; (iii) eviction risk – as measured by IDP sites’ security of tenure and recent issuance of eviction notices; (iv) city’s absorption capacity – as measured by the level of political willingness to accommodate IDPs and availability of existing settlement sites for IDPs; and (v) overall balance within the World Bank’s portfolio-wide drought response to different areas in Somalia.

Table 3 Beneficiaries

City	IDP Site / Urban Centre	Est. No. of IDPs targeted	CERC Budget allocation (USD)	Additional Est. No of IDPs HH targeted	AF-II budget allocation
BRA/Mogadishu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daynille District (Zone 4 & 5) Kahda District (Garasbaley sub-district) 	45,000	5.1 M	25,000 HH	21.15 M
Baidoa (South West State)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barwaqo extension (formal resettlement site) ADC IDP site (Isha) 	21,000	8.9 M	25,000 HH	21.15 M
Garowe (Puntland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site near Jilab 	10,600	6 M	5,000 HH	2.7 M

Garowe (Puntland): In Garowe, the activities will likely target an IDP resettlement site near Jilab. The exact target areas are currently under consideration.

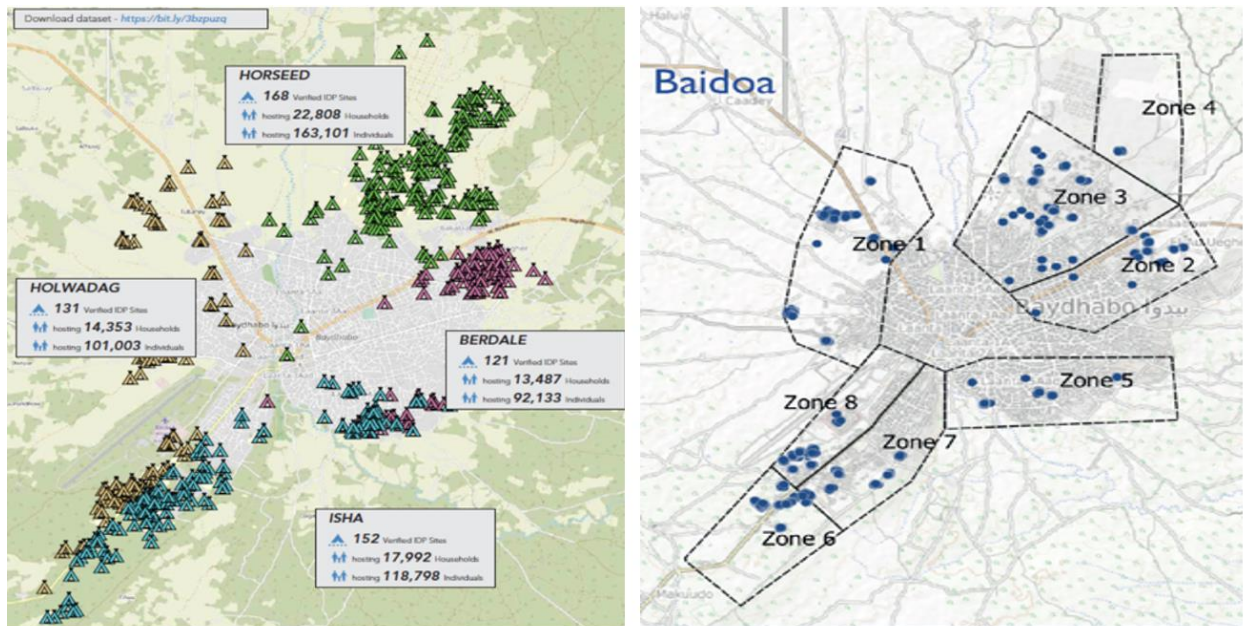


Sources: UN-Habitat Garowe Urban Profile (2019) and IOM Oct. 2022

Figure 1 Map of IDP settlements in Garowe

Baidoa (South West State (SWS))

Administratively, Baidoa town is divided into 4 villages: Berdale (east); Horseed (northeast); Howl-Wadaag (northwest); and Isha (southeast). In Baidoa, the CERC activities target the Barwaqo North Extension and the ADC area (zone 7). Under the AF-II, the activities will target up to eight zones, excluding the Barwaqo North Extension (as IDPs resettled to Barwaqo site will have access to basic services provided under the CERC), but include the southern side of ADC where new IDPs continue to flow in, and two other areas called Holwadaag and Berdale to the West and East of the city that also host drought-induced IDPs.



Source: IOM Oct. 2022

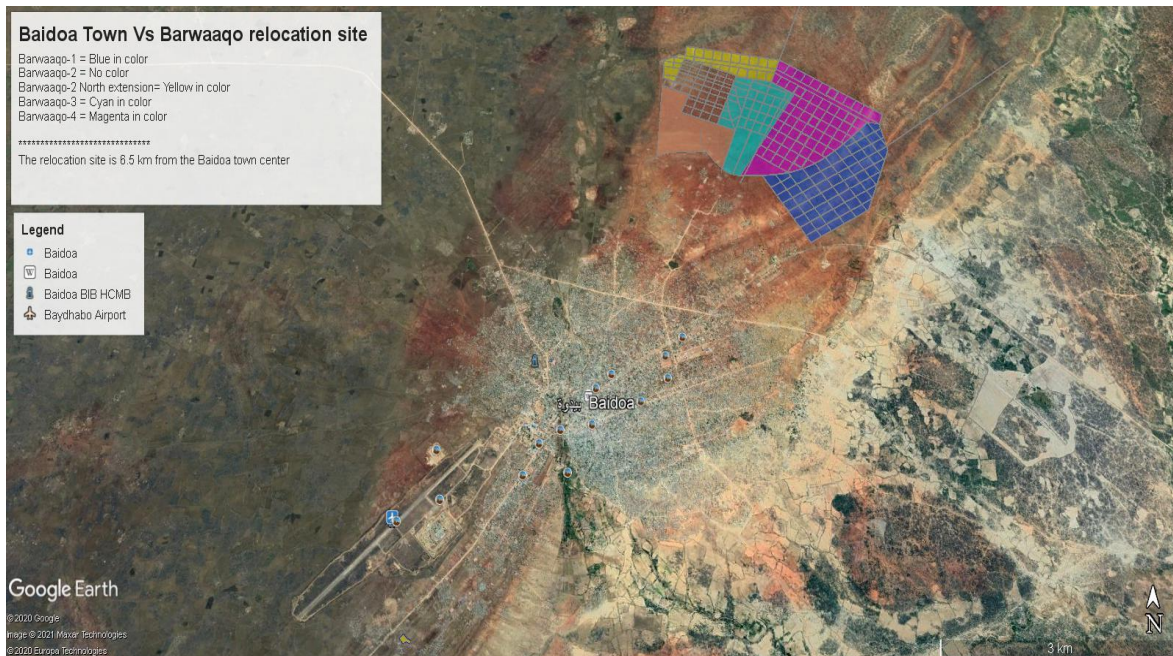
Figure 2 Map of IDP settlements in Baidoa

The SWS government, in collaboration with the **Baidoa** municipality, secured land for the resettlement of IDPs called the Barwaqo site and its extension area north of Baidoa city. Over the past 3 years, 2,009 HH or over 13,000 IDPs and vulnerable host community have been relocated to Barwaqo and issued with title deeds for the land. The next phase of Barwaqo is proposed to develop the land, 500 m to the East and 2 km to the North – the area yellow in color on the figure below. While this land is slightly further from the town, it would benefit from the World Bank SURP road infrastructure which connects Barwaqo to the main Baidoa town center. Services are available in the Northern extension through the Barwaqo 2 site. However, increased access to water is essential, so this proposed project will ensure additional access to water, sanitation and transitional housing for the 1,150 relocated households.

Table 5 Overview Barwaqo extension site

Barwaqo extension site:	
Size	15 km ² (3 km ² utilized)
No. of HH	1150 HH (2009 HH currently on site)
Individual Plot Size	20m x 10m
Distance from town	8 km
GPS	3.180958, 43.674081
Land Status	Public land with supporting documentation

Figure 3 Barwaqo extension site map



The second project area is located in Isha village, ADC Zone-7, with an area of 370 hectares where 1,826 HH (12,058 individuals) are currently living on private lands. The zones were created through analyzing the built environment within Baidoa closely viewing the locations of IDP sites that have acute humanitarian needs (through use of the site prioritization matrix); IDP sites that have received new drought displacement and also the natural geographic demarcations such as streets and sector boundaries.

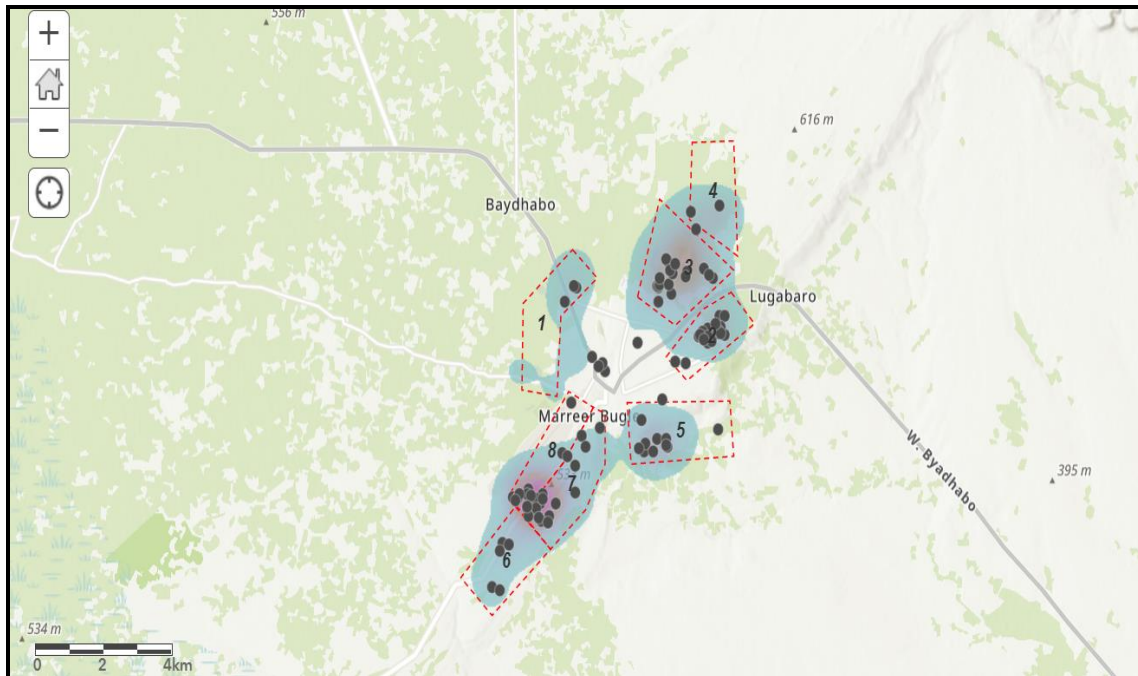


Figure 4 ADC site in Zone 7

Table 2 Overview of ADC site

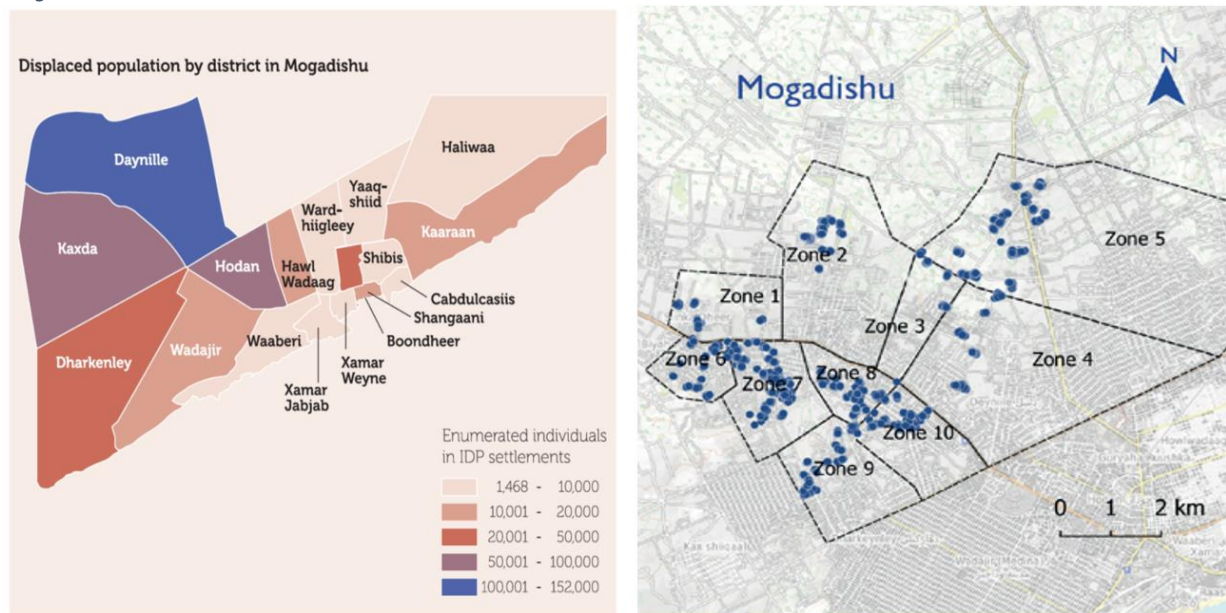
ADC site, Zone-7	
Size	370 hectares
GPS	Lat: 3.09299° ; Long: 43.63995°
Land Status	Privately owned by different landlords

Some services are available in the ADC zone though they are under stress due to the arrival of new IDPs due to the current drought. To complement the existing service delivery, this subproject proposes to construct 250 gender-disaggregated and lockable twin latrines in ADC, Zone-7 of ISHA village; the provision of health services through 2 health clinics and trained Community Health Workers; and legal support for land titles.

Mogadishu/BRA:

In Mogadishu, the CERC activities targeted zones 4 and 5 in Khada and Daynille districts, the two districts with the highest concentration of new arrivals, but the proposed AF-II activities may target up to all 10 zones in the same districts

Figure 5 IDP settlement sites and zones in Mogadishu



Source: IOM Oct. 2022

In July 2021, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster recorded almost 850,000 IDPs in Daynille and Kahda districts of BRA alone (see map below). This figure has increased by a further 120,000 IDPs in the first three months of 2022.⁵ Land in BRA is highly contested and the government has not been able to secure a large plot of land for IDP settlement. Consequently, the majority of IDPs are squatting on vacant private land without formal lease agreements with the private landowners, rendering them highly vulnerable to repeated forced evictions. In September 2021, Mogadishu accommodated more than 170,000 new drought-related IDPs from neighboring Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Bakool and Bay Regions.⁶ According to the Government's needs assessment, the sites which are already overcrowded and overstretched with scarce basic services such as food, shelter and water and sanitation are also dealing with increased evictions of IDPs by private landowners.⁷ More than 42,000 IDPs are in urgent need of water; and 50 children in Daynille and Kahda Districts are suspected to have measles cases with deaths reported among new arrivals.⁸ Given the number of newly drought displaced arrivals and the severity of the needs in BRA, the proposed CERC activities will focus on two zones in Daynille (zone 4 and 5) districts marked on the figure below and Kahda district (Garasbaley

⁵ CCCM New Arrival tracker

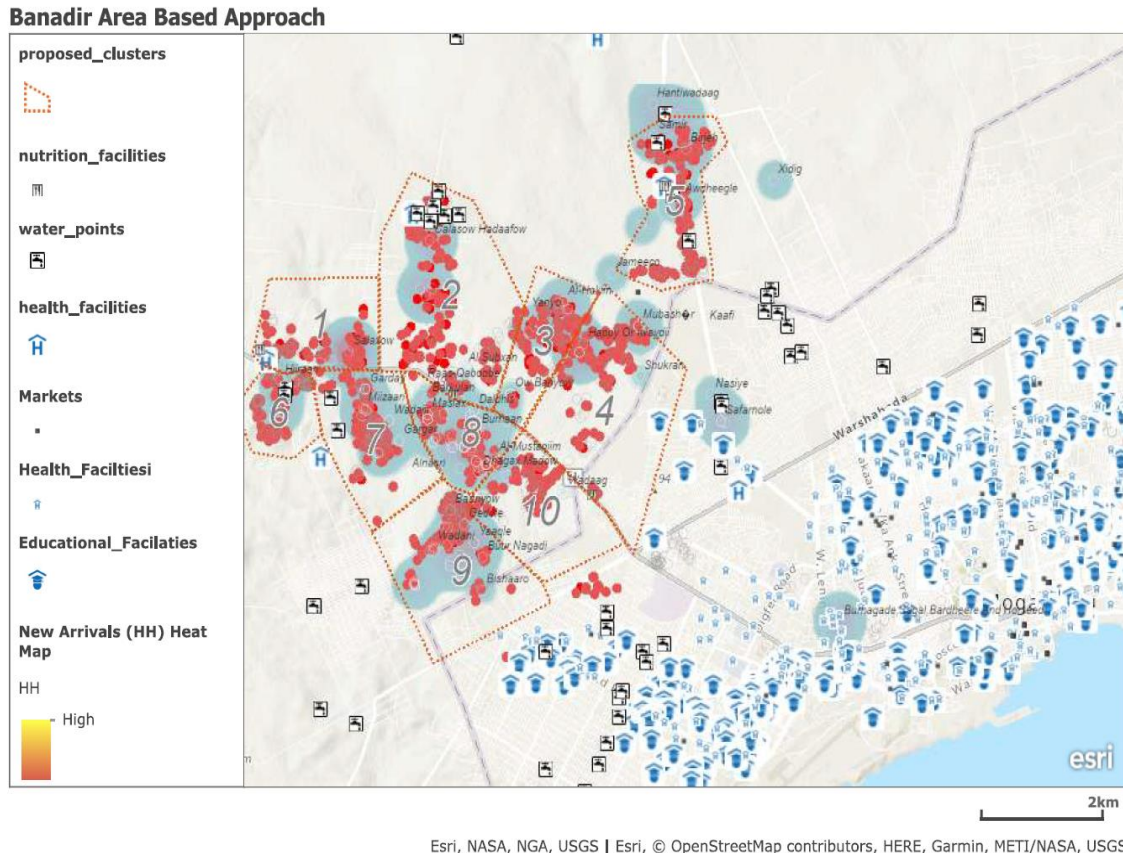
⁶ PRMN Monitoring figures

⁷ The Government of Somalia, Contingency Emergency Response Implementation Plan – CERIP, Somalia Drought Displacement Impact Response, March 22. In February, more than 500 IDPs were evicted from two settlements in Bangala area in Daynille, at the expiry of their tenure on the private land; and 2,700 IDPs were ordered to vacate Mandeeg, Balanbalis and Wardhere settlements in Section Three of Kahda District by a private landowner. Source: NRC eviction tracker.

⁸ The Government of Somalia, Contingency Emergency Response Implementation Plan – CERIP, Somalia Drought Displacement Impact Response, March 22.

subdistrict area). This area-based approach will leverage the existing operational footprint of the Danwadaag partners and provide complementarity to other humanitarian funding such as ECHO.

Figure 6 BRA area map



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS | Esri, © OpenStreetMap contributors, HERE, Garmin, METI/NASA, USGS

The additional financing will go beyond these two locations and implementation will be undertaken across all ten zones of Mogadishu. **Mogadishu** hosts the largest number of IDPs, estimated at over 850,000,⁹ and is expected to have 275,730 people in IPC level 4, the highest number across the country based on the latest FEWSNET projections from September 2022. The proposed program will help reduce the vulnerability of the newly arrived IDPs by providing: (i) health services that are accessible to the IDPs in the two districts of Khada and Daynille where the majority of the newly arriving IDPs are concentrated. Approximately 25,000 households (150,000 persons) are expected to benefit. Each household will receive a minimum package, including MPCA, plastic sheets for emergency shelter needs, and one hygiene kit. At the site level, IDPs will also benefit from emergency water supply (water trucking, boreholes), sanitation services (latrines), and health and nutrition assistance as per identified household needs.

⁹ Amnesty International. 2020 "Somalia: Internally Displaced People Surviving by 'the Grace of God' amidst COVID-19."

3. Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

9. **E&S benefits of ongoing and planned activities.** The proposed activities will expand the broad and life-saving benefits to IDPs in Baidoa, Garowe and Mogadishu, including (i) enhanced WASH and health services for new arrived IDPs; (ii) land development of IDP sites and access roads; (iii) provision of legal advice and support to IDPs to avoid forced evictions and ensure more secure title situations; (iv) improved food security through multi-purpose cash assistance; and (v) strengthened camp coordination and management through registration of new arrivals and improved service delivery to IDPs. Especially, while the proposed activities are based on solid planning processes and long-term perspectives of integrating IDPs into the urban environment, they will outweigh its limited and short-term E&S risks and adverse impacts. In addition, the activities will be making use of local labor and will therefore create temporary job opportunities for IDPs and host communities.

10. **E&S risks and impacts typical for general civil works.** The ongoing and planned activities (WASH, health and HLP) include general civil works, which are in smaller scale but similar nature with SURP II's main activities (urban infrastructure). The typical E&S risks and impacts of such civil works are well identified and relevant mitigation measures are already specified in the SURP II's ESMF (updated in April 2022). Table 6 below describes in summary the potential E&S risks and impacts and anticipated risk levels of such civil works. Table 6 is followed by Table 7, which summarizes different E&S risks and impacts specific to the ongoing and planned activities. These two tables will help project stakeholders understand the differentiated E&S risks anticipated for the proposed activities.

Table 6 Risks and Impacts

ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL RISK AND IMPACTS	RISK LEVEL
<p>General civil works under WASH, Health and HLP activities</p>	<p><i>Environmental:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased levels of air pollution, particulate matter from dust, and emissions of noxious fumes and greenhouse gases caused by the operations of construction vehicles and heavy equipment; truck traffic, operation phase equipment, • Water and soil pollution may be caused by accidental leaks/spills of oil/fuel from on-site construction facilities, equipment, or machinery, and accidental damage to septic tanks located on the right of way; Improper waste water disposal, soil erosion from cleared lands, solid disposal of wastes from housing areas • Adverse impacts on river and coastal ecosystem resulting from: (i) alterations of surface runoff through compaction of soils and increase in impermeable surfaces, (ii) changes to flow regimes of ephemeral streams and intermittent rivers (water velocity, depth, depositional patterns, and channel morphology) and, (iii) locating of outfall points at or near the shorelines; • Enhanced risk of flooding due to: (i) increased storm-water runoff resulting from reduction in infiltration rates following compaction of soils and surface paving, (ii) changes in surface water flow due to terrain modification during earthworks, and (iii) reduced water conveyance capacity as a result of increase in the volume of sediments; • Excessive solid waste generation and inappropriate disposal. Uncollected or improperly disposed garbage may cause foul odor, rodent and insect infestation leading to public health issues; • Increased Soil erosion and accompanying sedimentation caused by site terrain modification and loss of soil biodiversity due to contamination from chemical substances; • Degradation of water quality due to increase in the sediment loads of the seasonal river Shabelle and the ephemeral streams; waste water, improper solid and waste disposal; • Increased noise levels due to construction works and operation of vehicles and heavy equipment; noise from all the people in housing and support workers; • Disruption or loss of biodiversity and natural landscape at borrow pit sites and at riparian locations which have an extensive wetland area due to sub-surface ponding during the frequent flooding episodes; • Possible damage or loss of vegetation including trees; • Transmission of infectious diseases (STD) among workers and other stakeholders, including HIV and COVID-19; and water based vectors, vectors from waste disposal areas (both temp and permanent); 	<p>The anticipated environmental risks are considered “Moderate” but they could be increased to “Substantial” considering the limited capacity and experience of implementing agencies to manage those risks as per WB ESF.</p>

ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL RISK AND IMPACTS	RISK LEVEL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The surrounding community being exposed to a variety of site hazards if access to construction site is not limited and controlled properly. These include, but not limited to risks arise from inadvertent or intentional trespassing, including potential contact with hazardous materials, contaminated soils and other environmental media, buildings that are vacant or under construction, or excavations and structures which may pose falling and entrapment hazards; • Limited capacity of implementing agencies to manage E&S risks as per the WB ESF. • Emergencies – due to fires, natural risks, etc. • Risks to people due to provision of public services (housing, water supply) 	
	<p><i>Social</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion of women and vulnerable groups from project benefit • Unsafe and poor working conditions • Child labor/Forced labor • Labor influx • labor disputes over terms and conditions of employment • Community and workers’ health and safety: Risks associated with construction/rehabilitation work and operation, including risks of the COVID-19 transmission; • SEA/SH or other forms of GBV • Social tensions and security risks: Somalia is a fragile country that still bears the scars of war and continues to face the risk of terrorism and civil unrest in the absence of effective law enforcement mechanism. Social tension triggered by competition over limited project benefits and resources can be devastating given many community members (including PAPs) are likely to be armed • Physical and economic displacement (if not avoided through exclusion of activities) • Damage or disruption to tangible/intangible cultural heritage • Lack of inclusive and meaningful consultations 	<p>The anticipated social risks are broadly considered “Substantial.” However, some contextual risks such as security risks and GBV risks are considered “High” in particular in fragile and insecure project environment in IDP sites.</p>

E&S risks and impacts specific to Component 4 activities. The ongoing and proposed Component 4 activities include different types of interventions from SURP II's main activities, which will focus on WASH, health, HLP, and multi-purpose cash assistance. While the potential E&S risks and impacts associated with such different activities are not covered in the SURP II's E&S instruments, Table 7 below summarizes the potential E&S risks and impacts and anticipated risk levels **specific to such Component 4 activities**.

Table 7 Ongoing and Planned Risks and Impacts additional to construction risks and impacts

ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL RISK AND IMPACTS	RISK LEVEL
<p>Enhanced WASH services for newly drought-displaced IDPs</p> <p>Construction of boreholes (40 m³ water storage tanks, installation of solar system, genset, submersible pump and rooms for generator and guards)</p> <p>Installation of piping networks</p> <p>Construction of water distribution points</p> <p>Construction of transitional/permanent twin latrines (including gender-disaggregated and lockable latrines)</p> <p>Operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure</p> <p>Distribution of hygiene kits</p> <p>Water trucking</p>	<p><i>Environmental risks and impacts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall withdrawal of ground water and impacts on other ground water users and other risks (e.g., subsidence). • Risk of provision of non-potable water for drinking or other uses • Use of chemicals (storage, use, disposal, etc.) associated with water supply and waste water treatment – fires, spills, OHS, etc. • Pit latrines can be a source of foul smell affecting those within the area, if such facilities not managed properly • Faecal matter may lead to underground water contamination if the water table is high or in the case of pit latrines, when there is an overflow due to heavy rains. Contamination of water may lead to outbreak of diseases e.g. cholera, dysentery, typhoid, diarrhea, etc. • Pit latrines can be breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes, which are disease vectors • Final disposal of sludge (if removed) from latrines can pose risk of land contamination and seepage to surface and groundwater resources • Attraction of common pests/disease vectors due to dirty environments associated with WASH facilities, including rats, cockroaches, flies; and associated use of pesticides for their control (thus hazardous material storage, use, disposal, spills, OHS, community exposure) • Water quality issues from boreholes, including taste, physical, chemical, and microbiological issues • Environmental pollution from access roads for borehole construction, installation of piping network • Traffic Safety during construction and rehabilitation phases <p><i>Specific EHS risks and impacts brought about by water trucking:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water trucking would cause risk of over-abstraction of water sources, thus exert strain on the natural recharge capacity of water resources to provide water somewhere else • Water trucking on unsealed roads or roads not designed to handle weight of water tankers can damage the road 	<p>The anticipated environmental risks with WASH activities are considered “Moderate” but they could be increased to “Substantial” considering the limited capacity and experience of implementing agencies (IOM) to manage those risks as per WB ESF.</p>

ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL RISK AND IMPACTS	RISK LEVEL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads in poor condition cause increased erosion and air pollution due to dust, and affecting communities on the route • Air pollution arises from dust turned up by an increased number of passes of heavier vehicles • Air pollution also includes emission of higher levels of particulate and NO2 in exhaust fumes, as well as increasing GHG emissions from burning fossil fuels and power-pumping to refill water tanks • Poorly maintained vehicles can lead to increased fuel consumption and emissions, as well as a higher risk of water pollution or leakages <p><i>Community health and safety risks and impacts</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of traffic accidents by intensified water trucking activities • Increased risk of drinking/ using polluted water as a result of improper/ unobserved activities of water abstraction, tanking, trucking, storing, and pumping. • Risk of unsafe drinking water due to insufficient water treatment measures (filtration, disinfection, desalination) • Air pollution associated with water trucking may particularly affect children, people with disabilities, and those with chronic health conditions 	
	<p><i>Social risks and impacts</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion/discrimination of vulnerable groups from accessing WASH facilities, including for persons with disabilities • Increased community safety and GBV risks if the latrines are not gender-sensitive, especially for women, such as lack of functional locks and night-time lighting • Increased security risks for all stakeholders in IDP sites, such as project workers and beneficiaries • Land and resettlement issues in regards to land required for boreholes and piping networks and latrines if resettlement issues are not properly excluded in the screening process. • Conflict among beneficiaries over reception of hygiene kits 	<p>The anticipated social risks with WASH are broadly considered “Substantial.” However, some contextual risks such as security risks and GBV risks are considered “High” in particular in fragile and insecure project environment in IDP sites.</p>

ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL RISK AND IMPACTS	RISK LEVEL
<p>Enhanced basic health and nutrition service delivery for newly drought displaced IDPs</p> <p>Support health care provision through community level, mobile, and fixed health care facilities</p> <p>Train and support community health workers (CHWs) and health staff in targeted health clinics on preventive measures, screening, and basic curative care</p> <p>Equipping & rehabilitation of mobile and fixed health clinics</p>	<p><i>Environmental risks and impacts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental risks and impacts, which would include Risk of indiscriminate disposal of medical and hazardous waste, wastewater and air emissions • Impacts of air emissions and residues from incinerators and/or burning of waste in the open air • Specific OHS risks and impacts during operating HCF: • OHS related risks and impacts, including manual handling injuries, falls, trips and slips, injuries caused by moving objects, and mental stress • Health care providers and personnel may be exposed to general infections, blood-borne pathogens, and other potential infectious materials during care and treatment, as well as during collection, handling, treatment, and disposal of healthcare waste • Exposure of workers/visitors to indoor air quality, and fire hazards due to storage, handling, and presence of chemicals, pressurized gases, boards, plastics and other flammable substrates <p><i>Specific community health and safety risks and impacts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infection control and health care waste risks leading to contamination if not properly managed/disposed (infections including COVID-19, pollution/contamination of the environment – air, land, water physical injuries, effect on domestic animals) • Water borne diseases for health care facilities with inadequate portable water. • Risk of vehicle emissions caused by site workers or site visitors • Community health and safety risks and impacts, which would include cross infection from HCF daily activities, water-borne diseases, poor sanitation conditions, air emissions/ vector breeding from improper onsite storage/ treatment of general and medical waste streams, Risks of traffic and road safety while transferring waste to disposal sites including accidental spills, as well as general astheric impacts • Risks of petroleum waste disposal during rehabilitation works 	<p>The anticipated environmental risks with health activities are considered “Moderate” but they could be increased to “Substantial” considering the limited capacity and experience of implementing agencies (CWW and GREDO) to manage those risks as per WB ESF.</p>

ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL RISK AND IMPACTS	RISK LEVEL
	<p><i>Social risks and impacts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion/discrimination of vulnerable groups from health services • Increased GBV and SEA/SH risks for health service providers as well as project beneficiaries • Increased security risks for all stakeholders in IDP sites, such as project workers and beneficiaries • Conflicts among beneficiaries over nutrition assistances • Capturing of benefits by those in power 	<p>The anticipated social risks with health activities are broadly considered “Substantial.” However, some contextual risks such as security risks and GBV risks are considered “High” in particular in fragile and insecure project environment in IDP sites.</p>
<p>Relocation site development and mitigation of forced evictions for new drought displaced populations</p> <p>Preparation of HP capacity needs assessments of local authorities.</p> <p>Topographical surveys, site planning, land development, provision of basic services such as drainage network</p> <p>Support to beneficiary selection and relocation to the government sites; ensure provision of information on HLP rights and awareness of established community feedback mechanism for accountability.</p>	<p><i>Environmental:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of enough drainage and risk of increased storm water runoff • Depletion of available wood in the area due to requirements for cooking fuels for daily life. This would also include potential exploitation of natural resources, such as water and soil for site preparation • Emergency shelter structures will degrade over time. Resources to make repairs may be taken directly from the environment in an unsustainable manner if not provided by the organization managing the site • Impacts on environment through temporary use of building materials. Including accidental spillage of oils/ fuels from gensets and water pumps • The removal of temporary housing from a site can lead to conditions which promote erosion • Land clearance and drainage alteration would lead to habitat loss/vegetation through land clearing, including modified, natural and critical habitats • Transitional housing/ shelter would lead to impacts on environment through temporary use of building materials and improper disposal of waste. <p><i>Risks and impacts on Community Health and Safety, including Emergencies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to structural safety, physical trauma associated with failure of building structures could be experienced 	<p>The anticipated environmental risks with HLP activities are considered “Moderate” but they could be increased to “Substantial” considering the limited capacity and experience of implementing agencies (IOM and NRC) to manage those risks as per WB ESF.</p>

ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL RISK AND IMPACTS	RISK LEVEL
<p>Support establishment of owner-driven incremental transitional housing</p> <p>Provide legal support to secure individual land titles and other tenure documents</p> <p>Installation of solar streetlights</p> <p>facilitating the signing of a written longer-term lease agreement between the private landowners and IDPs</p> <p>Distribution of plastic sheets</p> <p>Assistance to Camp Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries suffered as a consequence of falls or contact with heavy equipment • Respiratory distress from dust, fumes, or noxious odors and exposure to hazardous materials • Impact of rock or other surface covers (used for shelter base) on water infiltration and drainage • Risks related to vector control, because of stagnant water ponds • Risks associated with material supplies for construction and operation (road, truck traffic), including risk of vehicular accidents resulting in different injuries and fatalities among camp occupants as well as surrounding communities • Increased risks of man-made fire, particularly with intensive usage of plastic sheets. Health impacts include burns and smoke inhalation from fires • Life threatening events like risk of flash flooding and wildfires • Risk of exposure to spills and releases of on-site and off-site transportation of waste • Direct contact with household wastes leading to community health issues, such as respiratory, skin and injury issues, contact with pathogens, chemical hazards, biological hazards, and risk of fires • Risk of waste cross-contamination with water and food sources • Children and other vulnerable groups are of greater possibility to get exposed to risks and impacts of waste mismanagement • A variety of risks and impacts of burning waste in the open air resulting in harmful fumes • A variety of risks and impacts of accumulating waste in public areas resulting in increased breeding of flies and mosquitoes, thus increased vector-borne diseases • Sewage polluting the environment and being a health hazard for community members <p><i>Solar Streetlights:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generation from discarding broken solar panels (street lights) 	

ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL RISK AND IMPACTS	RISK LEVEL
	<p><i>Social:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion/discrimination of vulnerable groups from HLP services • Poor stakeholder engagement processes • Increased GBV and SEA/SH risks for HLP service providers as well as project beneficiaries • Increased security risks for all stakeholders in IDP sites, such as project workers and beneficiaries • Previous land allocation by government may not have been consistent with ESS 5 • Land owners reject formalized lease agreements • Land owners interested in selling land after service improvements on the land have been undertaken • Disputes over land ownership, especially as it becomes economically more viable • Conflicts among beneficiaries over plastic sheets assistances • Capturing of benefits by those in power 	<p>The anticipated social risks with HLP are broadly considered “Substantial.” However, some contextual risks such as security risks and GBV risks are considered “High” in particular in fragile and insecure project environment in IDP sites. Also, the social risks related to eviction prevention is not fully known.</p>
<p>Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance</p>	<p><i>Social:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion/discrimination of vulnerable groups from services • Poor stakeholder engagement processes • Increased GBV and SEA/SH risks for project beneficiaries • Increased security risks for all stakeholders in IDP sites • Conflicts among beneficiaries over cash assistances • Capturing of benefits by those in power 	<p>The anticipated social risks with cash assistance are broadly considered “Substantial.” However, some contextual risks such as security risks and GBV risks are considered “High” in particular in fragile and insecure project environment in IDP sites.</p>

4. Environmental and Social Risk Management

a. ESMP Tables

11. Table 8 presents indicative mitigation measures proposed in the ESMF of SURP II (updated in April 2022) that are being implemented to address negative environmental and social risks and impacts associated with general civil works under SURP II. The activities will rely on this table, which will be applied to all relevant civil works to be undertaken under the activities. Additionally, Table 9 presents newly proposed mitigation measures to address other specific activities (WASH, health and nutrition, HLP, and multi-purpose cash assistance sectors) that are different from SURP II's main activities (urban infrastructure). While these measures are not covered in the SURP II's ESMF, this second table is applied to the relevant other activities. In addition to relevant ESSs, Table 9 includes relevant mitigation measures recommended in WB General EHSs, the EHS for Health Care Facilities and the recently issued WB ESF Life Safety Tip sheet (2021), which are applicable to relevant CERC activities. Site-specific ESMPs will further clarify applicable measures and mitigations of such standards and guidelines.

12. Considering the nature of the Component 4 activities to urgently address emergency situations, the ongoing and planned activities focus on quick interventions that can be completed in the first 12-18 months. As such, Tables 8 and 9 are primarily focused on E&S mitigations to be implemented during the **construction phase**. While the following 6 months will focus on operation and maintenance, more detailed E&S measures to address the **operational phase** (such as maintenance of WASH facilities and management of IDP sites) are considered and implemented in collaboration with the government and relevant implementing partners. Given the type of operation phase activities (e.g., operation of health care facilities, provision of potable water and waste-water disposal, operation of housing, etc.), the potential EHS risks and impacts during the operation phase will be appropriately managed, which will include preparation and implementation of operational phase E&S approach and institutional arrangement (e.g., responsibilities, budgets, capacity, monitoring, etc.) (See also Section 5, which clarifies this process as part of the key steps to manage E&S risks and impacts under Component 4).

13. The implementation of the measures proposed in Tables 8 and 9 are **monitored and reported** through the indicative indicators presented in the tables and mechanisms as described in the following section on monitoring and reporting section of this document (section 8). The effectiveness of these measures will be continuously reviewed and improved throughout project life of the activities. More details on site-specific environmental and social monitoring indicators will be established during the implementation.

Table 8 Environmental and Social Mitigation Plan for general civil work activities

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restrict construction working hours between 7am to 5pm ● Educate workers on noise reduction measures ● Ensure an effective routine maintenance for construction vehicles and 	Recorded cases of complaints by the project workers and community members

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
	<p>machinery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consideration of specific noise control measures for works near sensitive receptors (e.g., schools, health clinics and hospitals, etc.) ● Select equipment with lower noise levels, e.g., the use of hand drilling machines ● Install suitable mufflers on engine exhausts and compressor components in cases where the service provider uses generators. ● Provide fit for work PPE (ear plug/earmuffs) for all workers involved in the areas with elevated noise levels. ● The contractor should use equipment that is/are in good working condition and are periodically serviced. 	
Fire hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide fire hazard training to construction workers. ● Provide fire extinguishers. ● Designate areas as “assembly points”. ● Establish, where possible, live fire breaks in form of appropriate vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of fire extinguishers installed - # of fire hydrants installed - # of assembly points designated
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Educate workers about air pollution impacts from construction activities on human health, and good practices to avoid, reduce and mitigate ● As feasible, minimize the amount of time of using areas of exposed soil (source of particulate material) ● Sprinkle water on exposed road surfaces as appropriate ● Proper storage of road base materials (e.g., soil, gravel, etc.) ● Covering road base material and construction waste soil/material transport trucks with tarpaulin or other heavy material to control dust emission and spillage hazards ● No unnecessary idling during operation of vehicles and machines ● Regular and effective maintenance of construction vehicles and machineries to ensure that they are in good working condition ● No unauthorized slash-and-burn activity 	# of complaints related to air pollution
Water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Educate workers about chemical hazards and safety ● Proper handling and storage of Contaminants ● Proper waste management ● Proper soil erosion controls and management ● Emergency procedure to control storm water and soil erosion during significant rain fall events or flooding ● Careful measures taken not to pollute boreholes, stream and other water sources ● Maintain register of any significant releases into surface or ground water 	# of complaints or incidents recorded
Soil pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Educate workers about chemical hazards ● Proper chemical, material and waste handling and storage, including prevention measures of oil/ fuel spillage (use of second containment tanks for instance) ● Effective vehicular and machinery maintenance ● Maintain a register of any chemical or petroleum spills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of incidents recorded # of grievances registered

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper site clean-up and closure upon completion of construction 	
Loss of flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize unnecessary vegetation clearance • Where vegetation/trees cut down, plant replacement • Sensitize workers about fauna conservation • Discourage fauna killings and set penalties for killing them • Promote protection of modified, natural and critical habitats where found, and put penalties against violation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of trees cut and planted # of grievances recorded -Record of sensitization workshops
Generation of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate workers about proper waste collection, storage and disposal • Prohibit burning solid waste in the open air, or accumulate next to shelters • Only treat medical/nonmedical waste according to local regulations/ waste management plans • Preparation of waste management plan for each waste stream and implementation of the waste hierarchy • Disposal of project-generated wastes at Municipal approved sites only • The contractors shall ensure provision of waste bin at the project sites in the six cities to handle wastes generated. • Efficient use of materials to as much as possible avoid and minimize waste production. • Ensure waste are recycled/reused before opting to dispose. • Use of durable, long-lasting materials that shall not need to be replaced often. • Ensure waste is collected and disposed in accordance to Somalia Government regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -# of waste bins at the sites -# of waste management plans -Volume of total waste generated -% of waste collected
Occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select legitimate and reliable contractors through screening OHS records • Address OHS risks with non-compliance remedies in procurement documents. • Proper and effective Contractor OHS plan to be in place that meets applicable Somalia requirements and World Bank ESS2 and World Bank Environmental and Health and Safety General (as well as HCF) Guideline requirements • The contractor shall always provide the workers with the required PPE and enforce their use while at the work sites. • Provide drinking water and designate suitable and safe resting areas • The equipment used in the works should be routinely serviced to ensure proper and safe equipment functionality. • Use of safety signage “MEN/WOMEN AT WORK” to warn contractor workers and visitors to worksites. • Provision of adequate signage and communication of risk to workers and communities. • Training and use of temporary fall prevention devices, such as rails, full body harnesses and energy absorbing lanyards, where possible. • Electrical works should be performed by trained and qualified experts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of accident logs # of first Aid Kits # of fire extinguishers Availability of insurance policy % of workers using PPE # of trainings conducted # of HH that have drinking water supply

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that electrical equipment is properly connected before switching on sockets. ● In case of any spillage at working areas, this should be cleaned off immediately, anti-slip hazard warning when mopping floors should be provided to reduce on chances on slip and falls. ● Insurance coverage for all project workers ● Site construction layout and planning to help minimize potential project OHS risks ● Safety induction for workers during induction process ● Ongoing OHS training for workers and specialized OHS training for workers with specific risks (e.g., heavy equipment operators, welding, hazardous materials, etc.) ● OHS Officer should be on site to implement OHS requirements Proper PPE provided for workers ● Provision of sanitary facilities for workers ● Separate toilets and change rooms for male and female employees ● Worker health screening and monitoring where appropriate ● Maintain onsite appropriate first aid and other equipment associated with the level of worker OHS risk, and establish procedure to transport of injured worker to nearby hospital ● Ongoing monitoring and reporting of OHS performance ● Proper investigation of all worker accidents or project-related health issues, including documentation of investigation results and as needed implementation of corrective measures ● Establish emergency plan/procedure in case of emergencies such as chemical spills, fires, explosions, flooding. 	
Spread of infectious diseases, in particular COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Train all staff on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, and other communicable diseases endemic in the area, how these diseases spread, how to protect themselves, and the need to be tested if they have symptoms. ● Use existing grievance procedures to encourage reporting of co-workers if they show outward symptoms, such as ongoing and severe coughing with fever, and do not voluntarily submit to testing. ● All workers and visitors accessing work sites every day or attending meetings shall be subjected to rapid Covid-19 screening which may include temperature check and/or other vital signs. ● Regular tests of other communicable diseases should also be arranged for workers and people in the camps ● Mandatory provision and use of appropriate PPE such as masks shall be required for all project personnel including workers and visitors. ● Provide hand wash facilities, water and soap, alcohol-based hand sanitizer and mandate their use on entry and exit of the project site and during breaks. ● Avoid congregation of more than 15 workers at one location. Where more than one person gathered, maintain social distancing of at least 2 meters. ● Restrict the number of people accessing the work areas. 	<p>-# of reported cases at site</p> <p># of training undertaken</p>

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fumigate offices and work areas • Train all workers in respiratory hygiene, cough etiquette and hand hygiene. • Train cleaning staff in effective use of PPE, cleaning arrangement and procedures and disposal of waste generated from the work. 	
Traffic and Road Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good and effective Traffic Management Plan, including at macro and micro level and consideration of pedestrians • Use of competent drivers with defensive driving techniques. • Respective PIUs shall regularly inspect vehicle safety and maintenance. • All fleet handling deliveries shall observe speeds limits to a maximum of 80km/h out of major towns but 30kms in the built-up areas in project areas. • All drivers and loaders should sign the CoC. • Drivers (especially going to high insecurity areas) should follow guidance on safe emergency driving. • Public notification for planned road closures, road deviations, and construction works. • Information to direct affected local population on potential safety risks from pedestrian movements. • Provide alternative route (detour) if technically and financially feasible. • Take appropriate safety measures, which are technically and financially feasible, to avoid the occurrence of incidents and injuries to members of the public associated with the operation of construction equipment. • Install and maintain traffic and construction signs and controls • Safe driving awareness for construction drivers. • Clearance of road and footpath from construction wastes, materials or equipment. • As appropriate, separation of work areas from public spaces/areas such as barriers, fencing and signs highlighting potential risks or limitations. • In case of project related traffic or pedestrian accident, implement adequate accident investigation procedure (reporting, cause assessment, corrective measures as appropriate, etc.). 	<p>-# of accidents recorded</p> <p># vehicle inspection reports</p> <p># of trip management plans</p>
Poor management of ESHS risks, as well as risks to community health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain continuous liaison with the communities in project areas, including sensitization on ESHS risks and mitigation measures. • Use of local language and images for ESHS signage shall be encouraged. • Ensure proper and adequate provision of sanitation and waste management facilities at all construction sites. • Selected construction staff to be trained on EHS monitoring during civil works. • Restrict access to the site, through a combination of institutional and administrative controls, with a focus on high-risk structures or areas depending on site-specific situations, including fencing, signage, and communication of risks to the local community • Remove hazardous conditions on construction sites that cannot be controlled affectively with site access restrictions, ensuring means od escape for larger openings such as trenches or excavations, or blocked storage of hazardous materials 	<p># of ESHS incidents occurring</p>

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
Management of chemicals and hazardous Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Educate workers about proper management of chemicals, hazardous materials and waste management (use, storage, and waste collection, storage and disposal). ● Waste separation and segregation to be undertaken by competent and well-trained staff only. ● Provide necessary PPE to workers and other equipment for chemical hazardous material use. ● Provide proper storage area for temporary storage of chemicals and hazardous materials. ● If pesticides are used, for example for pest control at construction storage area or work camp, ensure not to use any pesticide products that contain active ingredients that are restricted under applicable international conventions or their protocols. ● Provide waste bins and procedure for collection, temporary storage and disposal of chemical and hazardous wastes including waste oils and petroleum products, batteries, contaminated soil, empty chemical or hazardous material containers, etc. ● Disposal of project-generated hazardous wastes at Municipal approved sites only. ● Ensure proper clean-up and closure upon completion of work. 	<p># of waste management plans</p> <p>Volume of total waste generated</p> <p>% of waste collected</p> <p># of trainings records</p>
Labor risks other than OHS: i) labor influx; ii) social tensions; iii) labor disputes over terms and conditions of employment; iv) Child labor risks, and v) Discrimination and exclusion of disadvantaged/vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement the LMP including the following (See LMP section for detailed procedures): ● all contracts shall have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age requirements including penalties for non-compliance. The contractor is required to maintain labor registry of all contracted workers with age verification. Verification of the age shall be undertaken prior to the engagement of labor and documented. ● The employment of project workers will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship. ● Contractually require the contractor to preferentially recruit unskilled labor from the local communities and nearby areas with priority given to hiring of qualified members of project affected households, female community members, local residents and IDPs. ● Ensure fair terms and employment conditions consistent with national Labor Code in contracts. ● Develop and operationalize grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) for project workers (direct workers and contracted workers) to promptly address their workplace grievance. ● Relevant trainings provided to workers, such as induction and daily toolbox talks outlining expected conduct and local community values, customs and traditions. ● Develop remedial procedures to deal with child labor incidents as detailed in the LMP (Where a young looking person's age cannot be confirmed, use the GRC members from the area for age verification; assigning non-hazardous work for the child; employing adult family member; continue to pay the wage without work). 	<p>Labor registry with breakdown information of project workers (age, gender, contact info, etc.)</p> <p># of reported cases of disputes by workers</p> <p>Review of employment contracts</p>

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
Physical and economic displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Exclude activities that will entail economic and physical displacement. 	
SEA/ SH and other forms of GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement the SEA/SH Action Plan including the following: ● Hiring/assigning of a GBV Specialist in each implementing. agencies for the project implementation and monitoring; ● Codes of conduct (CoC) for project workers; and plan for sensitization/awareness raising for the community and intended training activities for workers on CoC and SEA/SH provisions, GRM and services available. ● Mapping and partnership with identified GBV service providers and development of referral pathways. ● A Reporting and Response protocol that outlines key requirements for reporting cases if they arise and measures to enable safe, ethical, survivor-centered response. ● An Accountability Framework that outlines how the PIU/contractor will handle SEA/SH allegations, including related to investigation (in alignment with national processes) and sanctions for potential perpetrators. ● Establishment of special channel/procedures for safe, confidential reporting of GBV incidence that connect to the project GRM and enable training of GRM operators on how to respond to cases that come forward. ● Development of additional protection measures to address potential sexual harassment in recruitment practices and in the workplace. ● Clarification of GBV requirements in bidding documents (including requirements for CoCs, training of workers, and how GBV related costs will be covered in the contract); bid evaluation to include consideration for GBV response proposal. ● Engagement of female workers in project civil work. ● Arrange enough and suitable toilet and washing facilities, separate from men and women workers. 	<p>Progress report of the SEA/SH action plan</p> <p>% of female workers engaged in each subproject</p> <p>% of workers that have signed the CoC</p> <p>Number of GBV/SEA/SH cases reported to the GM (disaggregated by survivors age and sex, type of incident reported)</p> <p>% of GBV Grievances that have been referred to GBV service providers (disaggregated by type of services)</p>
Security risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Where appropriate, prepare and implement security management plans (SMP) in line with ESS4 and WB GPN on the use of security personnel including code of conduct, incident reporting, grievance redress and training/awareness-raising for security officers on the principles of proportionality in the use of force. ● Close coordination with security authorities and local communities. ● Deploy police officers to provide site security for the workers where appropriate. ● Active use of remote monitoring tools, and cautious management of project visibility, e.g., public display of project information such as signboards at works sites. ● Carry out consultations in small numbers and also through the telephone when necessary. ● Minimize the time spent collecting project-related data and avoiding predictability in the sequencing of data collection locations. 	# of reported insecurity incidents

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
Damage or disruption to tangible and intangible cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chance find procedures will be used as follows: • Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find; • Delineate the discovered site or area. • Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology and Museums take over. • Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture immediately (within 24 hours or less). • Avoid disturbance to local religious and cultural activities. 	
Lack of inclusive stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the stakeholder engagement activities, including the following: • Identify disadvantage groups in each subproject. • Establish and maintain continuous liaison with the communities including disadvantaged groups. • Facilitate the participation of vulnerable groups to consultations (such as provision of transportation and accessible venues) • Establish GRCs involving vulnerable groups. • Inform and sensitize all stakeholders on accessible GRM. 	<p>% of disadvantaged groups consulted</p> <p>% of disadvantaged groups in the GRC</p> <p>Functionality of GRM (review of grievance logs and actions taken)</p>

Table 9 Environmental and Social Mitigation Plan specific to CERC activities (WASH, HLP, health and nutrition, and multi-purpose cash assistance)

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
<p>WASH activities in all cities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Overall withdrawal of groundwater and impacts on other ground water users and other risks (e.g., subsidence) 2) Provision of non-potable water for drinking or other uses 3) Use of chemicals (storage, use, disposal, etc.) associated with water supply and waste water treatment 4) Pit latrines and septic tanks if not well sited and maintained will be a source of foul smell that will affect those within the area 5) Faecal matter may lead to underground water contamination if the water table is high or in the case of latrines, when there is an overflow due to heavy rains. 6) Contamination of water may lead to outbreak of diseases e.g. cholera, dysentery, typhoid, diarrhea etc. 7) Pit latrines can be breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes, which are disease vectors 8) Final disposal of sludge (if removed) from latrines 9) Attraction of common pests/disease 	<p><u>Measures to manage risks and impacts on EHS, including water quality and hygiene:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure water balance is determined which will guide on the amount of water to be abstracted, and subsequently eradicating uncontrolled water abstraction by the relevant authorities such as the local council • Protect drinking water sources to meet WHO guidelines for drinking water quality. • Ensure quality of trucked water as well as water from boreholes meets local/ WHO quality guidelines • Safe storage and administration of chemicals associated with water supply • Keep number of employees handling chemicals to a minimum • Ensure proper siting of septic tanks and pit latrines in accordance with the MOH guidelines for siting and construction of pit latrines, including incorporation of roofing and ventilation pipes. • Promotion of appropriate latrine design (i.e., above ground, not pit latrines) in areas of high water table. • Ensure proper maintenance of sanitation facilities including cleaning and hygiene training. • Provide hand washing facilities and water in all the sanitation infrastructures. Ensure hygiene kits are available for everyone in the camp • Ensure and provide training on cleaning of toilet for communities. • Use biopesticides to manage pests. • Precede borehole drilling with proper assessment on location and sustainable yield potential of water in the area. • Ensure continuous monitoring of groundwater quantity, according to local/ WHO quality guidelines • Introduce point-of-use treatment of drinking water. • Assess horizontal and vertical distance between latrines and drinking water source. • Ensure good siting of latrines so as to not pollute groundwater. • Design treatment technology to reduce pathogen hazard within the sludge by removal to a level appropriate for the intended end use or disposal practice 	<p>Evidence of water balance having been determined</p> <p># of sites where quality of drinking water in accordance with WHO standards</p> <p># of sites where chemicals for water treatment are stored in a lockable storage</p> <p># of sites where construction of septic tanks consistent with MOH guidelines</p> <p># of checklists developed and used to indicate status of WASH facilities</p> <p># of hand washing facilities provided</p> <p># of checklists developed and utilized to record hygiene status of toilets</p> <p># of trainings on cleaning toilets</p> <p># of sites in which appropriate sludge treatment technologies are used</p> <p># of site in which disposed sludge is dewatered and dried</p> <p>% of workers that have signed a CoC</p> <p># of traffic management plans in place</p> <p>Water quality parameters are within</p>

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
<p>vectors due to dirty environments, including rats, cockroaches, flies.</p> <p>10) Water quality issues from boreholes</p> <p>11) Exclusion/discrimination of vulnerable groups from accessing WASH facilities, including for persons with disabilities</p> <p>12) Increased community safety and GBV risks if the latrines are not gender-sensitive, especially for women, such as lack of functional locks and night-time lighting.</p> <p>13) Conflict among beneficiaries over reception of hygiene kits</p> <p>14) Water trucking-related traffic risks</p> <p>15) Water quality and environmental issues from trucked water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dewater and dry sludge in order to prevent contamination. Perform soil testing of chemical and microbiological pollutants, according to local/global standards • Consider siting and design of WASH facilities to ensure accessibility for all users. <p><i><u>Specific mitigation measures of managing water trucking issues include:</u></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure water trucking takes the shortest and most direct paths while avoiding unsuitable roads, wherever possible • Mitigate GHG emissions and leakage by developing a preventive maintenance programme for vehicles used in water trucking • Identify a more sustainable water source, whether in one go or in stages to diminish dependence on water trucking • Monitor groundwater levels, water flow paths, or reservoir depths at the point of abstraction, to minimize risk of permanent source damage and/ or future water scarcity <p><i><u>Measures to manage traffic safety issues</u></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare traffic management plan, specifically for controlling water trucking activities and ensuring no health and safety impacts on community members along trucking routes • Set speed limits and monitor adherence to driving instructions • Avoid peak hours and passage through populated areas, in close coordination with relevant traffic authorities <p><i><u>Measures to manage social risks and impacts:</u></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define GBV requirements and expectations included in the contractual obligations as well as re-enforce CoCs that addresses GBV in the project locations. • Ensure regular consultation with women and key stakeholders including vulnerable groups, persons with disability to facilitate safe access to WASH facilities. • Ensure well-lit, safe and separate WASH facilities for males and females. • Put in place lockable WASH facilities to guarantee privacy and safety for the users. • Conduct regular safety audits to understand the GBV risks and limiting 	<p>permissible limits</p> <p>Soil quality is checked, and chemical and microbiological parameters are within permissible limits</p>

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
	<p>factors that female staff have and may experience in their working and learning environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and deliver information, education, and communication materials for stakeholders to indicate that the project and/area is a GBV/SEA/SH free zone. • Train all project staff and workers and integrate understanding of the CoC, GBV, SEA/SH as well as accountability and response framework including the referral processes, responsibilities and reporting in other trainings. • Sensitize communities on SEA/SH, services available, GRM including reporting channels. • Put in place a GBV sensitive GRM for project workers and for communities. • Conduct GBV service mapping and establish referral pathways. • Establish a partnership with existing GBV service providers to facilitate safe referrals to services and/or project GRM. 	
<p>Health and nutrition activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Risk of indiscriminate disposal of medical waste 2) Risk of medical wastes, wastewater and air emissions leading to contamination of the environment 3) Impacts of air emissions from incinerator 4) Risks of incineration residues 5) Risks of carriage of healthcare waste through public streets can be a risk in case of an accident or more spill of health care waste 	<p><u>Measures to manage EHS risks and impacts, including community health and safety:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and monitor health care waste management procedures based on <i>WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety General and Health Care Facilities Guidelines</i>, including training of health care workers and auxiliary staff on how to safely handle health care waste up to its final disposal. • Provide adequate and appropriate protective clothing; use appropriate types of polyethylene bags and containers for waste; appropriate storage of health care waste until end of day; treat health care waste appropriately at hospitals, etc. • Ensure incineration of relevant delivered hazardous waste and appropriate disposal of the resulting ash at a licensed landfill. • Estimate and record potential waste streams including general, hazardous and medical before leaving the HCF and also recorded at incineration point to account for every medical waste that is moved from the HCF. • Require that receptacles for waste should be sized appropriately for the waste volumes generated, and color coded and labeled according to the 	<p># of trainings held for health care workers</p> <p>% of workers with appropriate PPE available</p> <p>% of health care facilities in which health care waste is stored in appropriate colored containers</p> <p>% of health care facilities in which protocols for collection and transportation of waste are available</p> <p># of health care staff that has been trained in segregation of waste</p> <p># of health care facilities in which waste segregation and selection</p>

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
6) Risk of poor sanitation conditions at the HCF leading to discomfort and poor aesthetic values	types of waste to be deposited. Provide guidelines on color-coding.	undertaken
7) Risk of infection among health professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop appropriate protocols for the collection of waste and transportation to storage/disposal areas in accordance with WHO guidance. Design training for staff in the segregation of wastes at the time of use. 	# of health care facilities with incinerator in which incineration residues have been managed appropriately
8) Risk of infection to the handlers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste segregation and selection including removal of the following items from waste destined for incineration: halogenated plastics, pressurized gas containers, large amounts of active chemical waste, silver salts and photographic / radiographic waste, waste with high heavy metal content, and sealed ampoules or ampoules containing heavy metals 	# of times the defined route for transportation of medical waste and the vehicle properly labelled
9) Risk of infection to the handlers due to secondary handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of incineration residues such as fly ash, bottom ash and liquid effluents from flue gas cleaning as a hazardous waste (see WBG General EHS Guidelines) as they may contain high concentrations of POPs.¹⁰ 	# of times records are made available
10) Indoor air quality at health care facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation of medical waste will be done according to the WHO specifications which guides that during transportation, a defined route is used always and the vehicle is well labelled to indicate its transporting hazardous materials. 	% of health care facilities in which cleaning equipment is available
11) Water borne diseases for health care facilities with inadequate portable water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid disposing hazardous wastewater into domestic streams, and separate, collect and dispose at licensed dumpsites. 	#Effective cleaning system
12) Risk of vehicle emissions		% of cleaners trained
13) Risks of traffic and road safety		# of trainings held and who has been trained
14) Conflicts among beneficiaries over nutrition assistances	<u>Specific measures to manage OHS risks and impacts at HCFs:</u>	# of facilities in which protocols are available at location
15) Capturing of benefits by those in power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect against infections and diseases, formulate an exposure control plan for blood-borne pathogens through education and providing immunization, use of gloves, masks and gowns, providing enough facilities for hand washing, following procedures for handling dirty and contaminated clothing, and adopting appropriate cleaning and waste disposal practices for healthcare workers Reduce exposure to sharps by using safer needle devices and containers, adopt best management practices like not bending, recapping, or removing contaminated needles, sheering or breaking contaminated sharps, and only using disposable razors 	# of trainings held
		% of staff that wears PPE
		% of staff that wears PPE

¹⁰ See for WHO standards / specifications: <https://www.who.int/teams/health-product-and-policy-standards/standards-and-specifications>

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish policies to exclude animals from facility property • Provide cleaning staff with adequate cleaning equipment, materials and disinfectant. Provide adequate facilities to disinfect the cleaning equipment and dispose of the used consumables in a safe manner; • Review general cleaning systems, training cleaning staff on appropriate cleaning procedures and appropriate frequency in high use or high-risk areas. • Train cleaners in proper hygiene (including handwashing) prior to, during and after conducting cleaning activities; how to safely use PPE (where required); in waste control (including for used PPE and cleaning materials) • Ensure appropriate training on Infectious Prevention and Control for healthcare workers and other staff. • WHO prescribed protocols for personal protection of healthcare professionals is to be enforced at all times • Ensure training in Health care waste management systems, which enable health care waste to be managed responsibly, without harming the community or the environment. Staff engaged in medical waste management should wear PPE. • Staff engaged in auxiliary activities, such as food supply, medical waste management should wear PPE. • Provide washing facilities for personal hygiene, particularly at waste storage locations • Medical waste should be treated as infectious clinical waste Category B (UN3291) [30] and handled in accordance with healthcare facility policies and local regulations • Segregate medical/health care waste at generation point • Disinfect infectious medical waste before handling, storage and disposal • Avoid burning both general and medical waste in open air, either on- or offsite • Place the different types of medical/health care waste in secured bags color-coded and labelled • Conduct air quality baseline assessments at facility level • Conduct water quality assessments at health care facilities with lack of portable water. • All unnecessary traffic must be strictly limited on site speed controls are 	<p># of health care facilities with records of medical waste treatment</p> <p># of health care facilities where medical is waste segregated at source to avoid double handling</p> <p># of health care facilities in which medical waste in secured bags which are color-coded and labelled</p> <p>% of health care facilities in which indoor air quality baseline assessment are undertaken</p> <p>% of health care facilities where water quality assessments are undertaken</p> <p>% of vehicles well maintained</p> <p>% of engine exhausts with mufflers installed</p> <p>% of activities implemented during the days</p> <p># of speed control signage</p> <p># of safety/warning signs installed</p> <p># of outreach campaigns targeting vulnerable groups</p>

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
	<p>to be enforced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor exhaust emissions to ambient air, waste pollutant releases to land and water. • Install signage for speed control in front of settlements • Safety/warning signage, safety barrier, • Life and fire safety measures in fixed health care facilities, including installation of smoke and sprinkler systems, maintenance of fire safety systems, and training staff or operation of fire extinguishers and evacuation procedures, as well as development of facility fire prevention or emergency response and evacuation plans <p><i>Measures to manage social risks and impacts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up and implement GRM • Ensure inclusive beneficiary selection • Transparent and inclusive stakeholder engagement based on SEP, including information dissemination targeting most vulnerable groups 	
<p>HLP and camp management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Risk of storm water runoff 2) Risks associated with material supplies for construction and operation (road, truck traffic) 3) Risks of man-made fire 4) Risk of temporary housing failure 5) Risk of flooding 6) Depletion of available wood in the area due to requirements for cooking fuels 7) Demands on environment due to cooking facilities 	<p><i>Measures to manage risks and impacts on the Environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and implement the segregation of liquid effluents principally along industrial, utility, sanitary and stormwater categories in order to limit the volume of water requiring specialized treatment • Meet the pretreatment and monitoring requirements of the sewer treatment system into which stormwater discharges • No interference with the operation and maintenance of the collection and treatment systems • Discharge storm water into municipal wastewater treatment system with adequate capacity to meet local regulatory requirements • Avoid or minimize clearing of vegetation during preparation for works. • Carry out works in areas that have been cleared. • Revegetate around structures following completion of works. • Buildings should use as few resources as possible while meeting cost criteria. Use of renewable resources (e.g. vegetative matter) is preferred over non-renewable (e.g., sheet metal) on the basis of the environmental sustainability of renewable resources. • Encourage the planning for reuse to allow emergency shelter occupant to “carry over” the building materials as assets when they move to their new housing. 	<p># Of sites where segregation of liquid effluents is undertaken</p> <p># of sites where the stormwater is discharged into the municipal wastewater treatment system</p> <p># of speed control signage</p> <p># of safety/warning signs have been installed</p> <p># of ha of vegetation cleared</p> <p>% of ha of vegetation rehabilitated</p> <p># of people trained on non-damaging land management techniques</p> <p># of sites with evidence of renewable</p>

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
<p>8) Waste impacts from households leading to community health issues</p> <p>9) Emergency shelter structures will degrade over time. Resources to make repairs may be taken directly from the environment in an unsustainable manner if not provided by the organization managing the site</p> <p>10) Sewage polluting the environment and being a health hazard for community members</p> <p>11) Impact of rock or other surface covers (used for shelter base) on water infiltration and drainage</p> <p>12) Impacts on environment through temporary use of building materials.</p> <p>13) The removal of temporary housing from a site can lead to conditions which promote erosion</p> <p>14) Conflicts among beneficiaries over plastic sheets assistances</p> <p>15) Capturing of benefits by those in power</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials which cannot be reused should be recycled. • Standard soil and water conservation measures should be applied to limit the resource use. <p><u>Measures to respond to site emergencies, including for traffic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure enough warning systems at least annually (fire alarms monthly, and more frequently if required by local regulations, equipment or other considerations • Installing backup system for communications on-site with off-site resources, such as fire departments, in the event that normal communication methods may be inoperable during an emergency • Apply communication measures to the alert the community on nature of emergency and protection options (evacuation, quarantine) and providing advice on selecting an appropriate protection option • Ensure conducting regular fire drills. In particular, educate on risk of fire of plastic sheets, as well as provide enough measures for firefighting and prevention • Provide appropriate storage areas for flammable materials, including petroleum products, such as plastic sheets, fuels and oils/ lubricants • Reduce noise levels of pumps and gensets by ensuring enough maintenance measures and adequately insulating housing structures • Conduct awareness and sensitization campaign on causes of wildfires/safety practices to adopt • Ensure appropriate training to beneficiaries in the construction of temporary housing • Ensure appropriate elevation and drainage of infrastructure to prevent risk of flooding • Incorporate provision of fuel-efficient stoves and provide enough training on safe use of them • Ensure enough mechanisms in place to fund emergency activities • Install signage for speed control in front of settlements • Safety/warning signage, safety barrier • Develop a decommissioning plan with community participation <p><u>Measures to manage solid waste on-site</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste collection to take place at least weekly, or more often if 	<p>resources as building materials</p> <p># of sites with evidence of recycling of materials</p> <p># of trainings for beneficiaries on construction of temporary housing</p> <p># of flooding incidents</p> <p># of households with fuel-efficient stoves provided</p> <p># of IDPs trained on use of stoves</p> <p># of waste collection per week</p> <p># of waste collection sites established</p> <p># of IDPs provided with resources to repair shelter</p> <p># of sites with evidence of sewage collection taking place</p> <p>Noise levels from pumps and generators are kept within local/global permissible limits</p> <p># of houses with evidence of renewable resources as building materials</p> <p># of sites with evidence of recycling of materials</p>

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
	<p>necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific waste collection sites to be established. • Disposal methods to incorporate recycling and composting, managed by community members • Provide resources to IDPs to repair damage to structures through a community-managed approach • Sewage collection to take place as dictated by local circumstances, including toilet use, ground water levels and surface water inflows. Disposal of sewage to not lead to ground or surface water pollution and should be approved by the appropriate government authority <p><u>Measure to manage social risks and impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up and implement GRM • Ensure inclusive beneficiary selection • Transparent and inclusive stakeholder engagement based on SEP, including information dissemination targeting most vulnerable groups 	<p># of sites with evidence of a Decommissioning Plan</p> <p># of sites with evidence of application of soil conservation measures</p> <p># of outreach campaigns targeting vulnerable groups</p>
<p>Legal support to secure land tenure and prevent forced evictions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Previous land allocation of IDP sites by government may not have been consistent with ESS 5 (such as land acquisition through forced evictions) 2) Land owners reject formalized lease agreements 3) Land owners interested in selling land after service improvements on the land have been undertaken 4) Disputes over land ownership/different people claiming land, especially as it becomes economically more viable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct retroactive screening on the IDP sites provided by the government as laid out in the SURP II RPF (updated in April 2022). • Facilitate legal agreements between the local authorities, camp management and land owners. • Ensure the participation and witnessing of legal agreements by traditional and formal authorities. • Get agreement from all residents and users of the land and relevant departments on the use of land. • Ascertaining land ownership and claims and ensure all resettlement issues are resolved prior to the start of relevant work. • Exclude activities that will cause economic and physical displacement. • Ensure that the affected parties have access to functional GRM. • Regular community consultations with the affected population on GBV risk factors in accessing HLP. 	<p># of legal agreements entered that had local authorities as witnesses</p> <p># of land related complaints captured and addressed through the GRM</p> <p># of site specific ESMPs consistent with the excluded resettlement.</p> <p># of consultations with the affected population to discuss GBV risk factors in accessing HLP</p>

Potential E&S risks and impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Indicators for monitoring
<p>Multi-purpose cash assistance</p> <p>1) Exclusion/discrimination of vulnerable groups from services</p> <p>2) Poor stakeholder engagement processes</p> <p>3) Increased GBV and SEA/SH risks for project beneficiaries</p> <p>4) Increased security risks for all stakeholders in IDP sites</p> <p>5) Conflicts among beneficiaries over cash assistances</p> <p>6) Capturing of benefits by those in power</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up and implement GRM • Ensure stakeholder engagement as per SEP • Implement GBV measures listed in this ESMF • Train all project staff and workers and integrate understanding of the CoC, GBV, SEA/SH as well as accountability and response framework including the referral processes, responsibilities and reporting in other trainings. • Sensitize communities on SEA/SH, services available, GRM including reporting channels. 	<p>% of GRM received cases closed</p> <p># of consultations conducted</p> <p># of staff trained in handling on GBV/SEA complaints</p>

14. While the above ESMP tables broadly cover key E&S risks and proposed mitigations, the project will pay particular attention to the following three key issues where the project locations and the nature of the activities may have significant risks. The effectiveness of the mitigations proposed in the ESMP tables on these key issues will be closely monitored and additional measures will be considered in an adaptive manner.

b. Management of Gender-Based Violence and SEA/SH risks

15. **GBV and SEA/SH risks in Component 4 activities.** Gender-based violence (GBV) in Somalia continues to be an issue of major concern amidst worsening drought conditions. Available evidence indicates recent spikes in Intimate Partner Violence, rape, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment and abuse have multiplied GBV risks for women and girls, with a worsening impact on women and girls living with disabilities. GBV affects both men, women and children, but it disproportionately affects women and girls. Conflict and disaster-related displacement magnifies risks of sexual violence for women and girls in Somalia. Women and girls are at heightened risk of sexual assault during movement to new areas and once settled in displaced settings. Unsafe environments, eroded protection mechanisms and social cohesion, and a lack of safe livelihoods options all increase the incidence of opportunistic sexual violence perpetrated in and around displaced settings when women and girls are collecting water, firewood and other resources, and when in public spaces and accessing public facilities. Ongoing insecurity in the country coupled with the increase in climate-related shocks and disasters are likely to create ongoing population displacement, further entrenching poverty among internal migrants and increasing exposure to GBV risks. Also, resource scarcities as a result of the ongoing drought can create tensions in the home with increased risks of domestic violence. Displaced, migrant and women from minority clans, or with no clan affiliation, are at particular risk of sexual exploitation and abuse and sex trafficking because of the double discrimination they face due to their economic and social vulnerability, discrimination and lack of access to protective resources and redress mechanisms. The project has identified the following key GBV/SEA/SH risks that may emerge as a result of the ongoing and proposed activities:

- Potential abuse of power and sexual exploitation in labour practices, especially during recruitment, can distort power relations and lead to opportunities for abuse. For example, labour-intensive work schemes and/or cash for work programs (in general) can expose women to sexual exploitation, harassment, or violence; when moving about communities and engaging with male leaders and/or community members.
- Unequal gender norms and harmful beliefs run the risk of creating hostile environments for female workers, in instances where unethical sub-project workers may take advantage of their positions and sexually exploit other personnel or the community while accessing the cash for work programs, housing, land property, health and water infrastructure/ distribution points.
- Limited or lack of information throughout the project's cycle can lead to harm and violence towards the communities, especially those with less agency and power. With limited or lack of information, staff may have no /limited knowledge in identifying, supporting and reporting GBV, SEA and SH related cases as such may cause more harm than good leading to a slew of consequences including retaliation by perpetrator(s), intimate partners or family members, social isolation, targeted physical attack and death.

- Pre-existing gender inequality and discrimination can exacerbate the risk of gender-based violence (GBV) for women especially where female workers have less time for traditional gender-related work such as child care, this can also lead to a potential increase in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).
- Exclusion from spaces of voice, agency and decision-making for women and girls can lead to decisions that further harm or marginalize women and girls, this can lead to prioritization that does not take women and girls' safety or needs into account via requirements that are not correctly met or assessed, thereby increasing their risk to GBV – i.e., via the cash disbursements, water structures, solar streetlights, or provision of temporary housing.
- Community or social governance resolution processes might reinforce gender inequality pushing for resolutions that widen inequalities, are not survivor-centered and may lead to impunity and more harm to a survivor (through marriage to a perpetrator, re-victimization or other consequences).

16. **Mitigations to address GBV and SEA/SH risks in the ongoing and planned activities.** To address the GBV and SEA/SH risks, the SURP-II SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan is under implementation with the following key measures:

- Code of conduct (CoC) for project workers with SEA/SH/GBV-related protections, to be signed and understood by all project workers including contractors, service providers and consultant staff;
- Plan for sensitization/awareness raising for the community and intended training activities for workers on CoC and SEA provisions;
- Map out GBV prevention and response service providers and develop referral pathways in the Component 4 project locations;
- Develop a Reporting and Response Protocol that outlines key requirements for reporting cases if they arise and measures to enable safe, ethical, survivor-centered response;
- An Accountability Framework that outlines how the PIUs/contractors, IOM and IPs will handle allegations, including related to investigation (in alignment with national processes) and sanctions for potential perpetrators.
- Establish of special channel/procedures for safe, confidential reporting of GBV incidence that connect to the project GRM, and enable training of GRM operators on how to respond to cases that come forward.
- GBV requirements to be clarified in bidding documents (including requirements for CoCs, training of workers, and how GBV related costs will be covered in the contract); bid evaluation to include consideration for GBV response proposal.
- The SURP II is also providing capacity building and training of relevant stakeholders, including contractors and project workers, in addition to capacity building for government partners.
- A GBV expert has been hired to support the PCU and a technical specialist has been also brought on board to support the project.

c. Involuntary Resettlement

17. **Exclusion of activities with economic and physical displacement.** As specified in the list of excluded activities, the Component 4 will not support any activities that will cause economic or physical

displacement. All project activities will be conducted on the land secured by the government, which will be subject to prior screening to confirm the consistency with the SURP II Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF, updated in April 2022). Where the activities will cause unanticipated/unintended resettlement impact (for example, minor loss or damage to neighboring household assets during installation of water piping systems under WASH activities by IOM), relevant measures of the RPF will be applied.

18. **Legal support to land tenure security and mitigation of forced eviction.** The activities include technical assistance to be conducted under HLP by NRC, which will provide legal support to IDPs (who are informally settling on private land outside IDP sites provided by the government) to promote land tenure security and mitigate forced evictions (Activities 3.5 and 3.7). Most of the evictions of IDPs in Somalia are driven by insecure tenure, inadequate legal and policy frameworks, and weak rule of law. The three most cited reasons for evictions in Somalia are the desire of owners to develop their properties, irregular and arbitrary increase of rental fees, and the inability of tenants to fulfil rental obligations. To address such evictions, NRC is conducting an eviction monitoring & response programme. Monitoring is done through a local network of community leaders, informal settlement leaders, monitors, NRC paralegals and community volunteers. When an eviction event is identified, a diversion or mitigation response is activated. Government focal points are notified and either they or a qualified NRC staff establish contact with the landowner or representative(s) attempt to resolve the dispute so that the eviction threat is dropped and the occupants' tenure is temporarily assured (diversion) or, if eviction is unavoidable, to negotiate sufficient time to safely relocate the land occupants to a new site. With that extra time, NRC and its partners attempt to find a new site or accommodations for dignified relocation (mitigation). Once the eviction threat is diverted or mitigated, government focal points and NRC staff negotiate with landowners to provide a written commitment to secure the tenure of occupants for several years as a means to prevent future arbitrary evictions. While the WB ESS5 does not apply to disputes between private parties in land titling and related contexts (ESS5 para 7), the project will take the following measures to address potential risks in this TA component:

- Facilitate legal agreements between the local authorities, camp management and land owners.
- Ensure the participation and witnessing of legal agreements by traditional and formal authorities.
- Get agreement from all residents and users of the land and relevant departments on the use of land.
- Ascertaining land ownership and claims and ensure all resettlement issues are resolved prior to the start of relevant support.
- Ensure that the affected parties have access to functional GRM.
- Where possible ensure that the lease agreement is notarized by the public notary
- Ensure both landowners and affected communities are aware of their HLP rights and responsibilities under signed lease agreements.
- Ensure that there are functional well-trained community fora with capacity on dispute resolution to resolve any land disputes and emerging cases.
- In cases, where the land disputes arise (e.g., landowners issue eviction threats or breach of lease agreement), NRC to work with local authorities and community dispute resolution committees to resolve the cases.

d. Security Risk Management

19. **Security risks in the ongoing and planned activities.** While security risks in some IDP sites to be supported by Component 4 activities are considered significant, the project will take appropriate and proportionate security measures to minimize the potential risk to workers. As proposed in the above ESMP table, key security measures will include security protection by public security personnel (such as by district police); restrictions on work hours where security risks are higher (such as night time); and measures to maintain low profile of the site and workers (such as the minimum use of sign boards). While security measures to be arranged by public security personnel to address external security risks (such as terrorism and armed insurgency) will be determined by relevant security authorities in each municipality, the Component 4 will address internal security risks associated with the deployment of such security personnel on the community and project workers in line with ESS4 (Community Health and Safety) and the WB Good Practice Note “Assessing and Managing the Risks and Impacts of the Use of Security Personnel” (such as the awareness raising and training of security officers on the principles of proportionality in the use of force and GBV risks.). The IPs will consist of an UN agency and international NGOs, who are already operating under the current security environments with their respective security risk management systems. The consistency with the relevant requirements of security risk management under the ESF will be confirmed and additional measures will be applied (including the coverage of their contractors and service providers and relevant project workers), where necessary.

5. Environmental & Social Screening Process

20. IOM and relevant IPs take the following E&S steps. Relevant PIUs and the PCU provide necessary support to them throughout the entire process:

Step 1: E&S Screening. In conjunction with relevant technical studies (hydrological and topographical surveys) and detailed designs to be prepared for each IDP site, the proposed activities are screened with the positive list and excluded activities are screened out (with significant E&S risks and impact, including economic and physical displacement). The screening form included in SURP II ESMF (Annex 2) is utilized for this purpose. Key E&S risks will be identified at this stage.

Step 2: Preparation of the ESMPs. Based on the results from Step 1, IOM and relevant IPs prepare ESMPs for each IDP site or location that will cover the relevant activities. Relevant inclusive stakeholder consultations are conducted, which inform the ESMP. The following table presents the initial ESMPs which are currently under preparation for the CERC activities. They are prepared for each site with specific **activities involving civil works** and responsible IPs. To facilitate expedited project preparation necessary for emergency situations, the ESMPs cover all relevant ESSs in one document (integrating SEP and LMP provisions) and in a brief and focused manner. The IOM and IPs aim to prepare one ESMP for each site. However, depending on the project designing process and timelines for different activities, the ESMPs may be prepared and new activities added in a phased manner (for example, the first phase focuses on HLP activities while the second phase on WASH). The AF-II activities will not include additional civil works, except for the construction of additional latrines in Mogadishu zones. In this case, ad ESMPs will be prepared accordingly. Other **activities not involving civil works** (which are not indicated in the following table) will directly apply the relevant

E&S measures specified in the ESMF (such as activities for institutional capacity building (activity 3.1), provision of health care services (activities 2.1 and 2.2), legal support for HLP (activity 3.5), and multi-purpose cash distribution. While such activities do not require site-specific ESMPs, they will be implemented, monitored and reported on as per Step 4 below.

Table 10 ESMP Process

City	ESMP for IDP Site / Urban Centre	Activities to be covered in the ESMP	Responsible IPs
Garowe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESMP for the site near Jilab (tbd) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH by IOM (borehole, piping network, water distribution point, transitional latrines) HLP by NRC (land development, compaction of existing access road, drainage, temporary housing, streetlighting) 	IOM with support of NRC
Baidoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESMP for Barwaqo extension (formal resettlement site) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH by IOM (borehole, piping network, water distribution point, transitional latrines) HLP by IOM (land development, drainage, temporary housing, streetlighting) 	IOM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESMP for ADC IDP site (Isha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH by IOM (transitional latrines) 	IOM
BRA/ Mogadishu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESMP for Daynille District (Zone 4 & 5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH by IOM (borehole, piping network, water distribution point, transitional latrines) Health by CWV (minor expansion of Weydow health center) 	IOM with support of CWV
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESMP for Kahda District (Garasbaley sub-district) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH by IOM (borehole, piping network, water distribution point, transitional latrines) 	IOM

Step 3: Review, clearance and disclosure. The ESMPs are reviewed by PIU/PCU and cleared by WB for disclosure. For swift implementation of activities under the emergency situation, the WB internal review and clearance process will be streamlined wherever possible.

Step 4: Implementation and Monitoring and Reporting. The approved ESMPs are implemented according to the agreed implementation arrangement (see Section 9). IOM and relevant IPs are responsible for the implementation of the ESMPs on the ground and report the outcome to PIC/PCU and WB as specified in this ESMF. Where civil work contractors are engaged, the ESMPs are integrated with relevant procurement documents. IOM and relevant IPs also follow the emergency reporting requirement for significant incidents and accidents (see Section 8).

Step 5: Completion and Evaluation. Once the activity has been completed, the IOM and relevant IPs evaluate the results before closing the outcome agreement. Any pending issues and/or grievance

must be addressed before the subprojects are considered fully completed. The PCU submits the completion report describing the E&S compliance and performance to the WB.

Step 6: Management of E&S risks during operation stage. While the last 6 months of activities focus on operation and maintenance, more detailed E&S measures to address the operational phase (such as maintenance of WASH facilities and management of IDP sites) are considered and implemented in collaboration with the government and relevant implementing partners. Given the type of operation phase activities (e.g., operation of health care facilities, provision of potable water and waste-water disposal, operation of housing, etc.), the potential EHS risks and impacts during operation phase will be appropriately managed, which will include preparation and implementation of operational phase E&S approach and institutional arrangement (e.g., responsibilities, budgets, capacity, monitoring, etc.).

6. Labor Management Procedures

21. **The Labor Management Procedures (LMP)** for SURP II (updated in April 2022) are applicable to Component 4 activities. This section summarizes key labor requirements of the LMP, highlighting key labor risk mitigations and responsible institutions relevant to Component 4 activities.
22. **Labor use under Component 4 activities.** The labor use of the activities are similar to the parent project, which includes ‘**direct workers**’ (e.g. PIU and PCU staff), skilled and unskilled ‘**contracted workers**’ (e.g. engaged by construction companies), ‘**primary supply workers**’ (e.g. engaged for provision of construction materials) and **government civil servants** (e.g. federal, state and municipal, including police officers). The key additional project workers under Component activities include the following. The workforce is required for the duration of relevant activities, focusing on the first 12 months:
 - **Contracted workers:** (i) the permanent and program staff of IOM and its consortium IPs (NRC, CWW, GREDO) as well as additional IPs (including WFP, BRCiS, DRC, and ACF), who fully or partially support the Component 4 activities; (ii) workers engaged by their contractors and service providers (e.g. construction companies for civil works, health care professionals, lawyers and paralegals to support HLP, providers of multi-purpose cash assistance.); and (iii) IDP community members, who will be engaged by IOM and some IPs to support relevant CERC activities under ‘cash for work’ program (who will be paid approx. US\$20 per day).).
 - **Community workers:** Local IDP community members support other IDP families who receive building materials and labor cost (US\$ 300) from IOM in setting up transitional shelters with an ‘owner driven transitional shelter approach’,
 - **Primary supply workers:** Workers engaged by primary suppliers who provide goods and materials essential for Component 4 activities on an ongoing basis (e.g. construction materials, building materials for shelters (including plastic sheets), materials for WASH, medical supplies, water trucking, and hygiene kits).

Below is the overview of anticipated project workers in Component 4 activities. The number of project workers provided is indicative for the implementation of the initial activities (except for contracted workers by IOM and IPs under category (i)). More detailed number will become available during project implementation.

Table 11 Project Workers

Type of project workers	Characteristics of project workers	Indicative number of workers	Applicable labor management procedures
Contracted workers 1. IOM and its consortium and other IPs (NRC, CWW, GREDO, WFP, BRCiS, ACF, DRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff and consultants of IOM and its consortium and other IPs, who will fully or partially support the Component 4 activities. • Their characteristics vary, including International/national positions and permanent/program staff. • They are based in country (Baidoa, Garowe, Mogadishu) or Nairobi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM: approx. 60 • NRC: approx. 50 • CWW: approx. 40 • GREDO: approx.30 • WFP: approx. 20 • BRCiS: approx. 40 • ACF: approx. 20 • DRC: approx. 20 	The existing labor requirements of UN agency and international NGOs, the SURP II LMP and national labor code, whichever is more stringent.
Contracted workers 2. Construction companies and service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH: construction for WASH facilities engaged by IOM. • Health: health care workers engaged by GREDO and CWW • HLP: construction for IDP site clearance and development, legal firms and individual law professionals for tenure security support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors and service providers will be selected during implementation stage. 	All relevant requirements of the SURP II LMP, as summarized in this section.
Contracted workers 3. IDP workers under ‘cash for work’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP workers engaged by IOM and IPs under ‘cash for work’ program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equivalent to 200 jobs for 12 months (50,000 person days works). 	
Community workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local IDP community members supporting other IDP families who will receive building materials and labor cost (US\$ 300) from IOM in setting up transitional shelters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1800 for temporary shelters in Garowe • 1500 temporary shelters in Baidoa • A few IDP members may help setup each housing. 	As specified in the below subsection on community workers.
Primary supply workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers engaged by primary suppliers (e.g. construction materials, building materials for shelters, materials for WASH, medical supplies). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary suppliers will be selected during implementation stage. 	Child/forced labor and serious OHS risks, as specified in below subsection on primary supply workers).

23. **Key labor risks and mitigations.** Key labor risks under the Component 4 are similar to those listed in the SURP-II LMP, except where the LMP specifically defines risks in relation to road construction. The CERC also includes risks of OHS, child labor, labor disputes, GBV/SEA/SH risks, discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable groups, and security risks. Labor influx risks and impacts are less expected under the Component 4, since most works will be implemented by local workers and community workers, with only some skilled workers deployed from outside. The summary of the policies and procedures to address such key labor risks is presented in the table below.

Table 12 Key labor risks

Key labor risks	Policies to address risks	Procedures to back up the policy
1. OHS risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abide by OHS requirements as set out in Labor Code (Articles 101-104), ESS2 (including WBG EHSs both general and Health Care Facilities), the SURP II LMP and the Component 4 ESMF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement an approved Contractor ESMP, including OHS Management Plan. Select legitimate and reliable contractor through screening OHS records. Address adequately OHS risks with non-compliance remedies in procurement documents. Require the contractor to engage qualified ESHS staffing Enhance workplace OHS awareness and training. Conduct routine monitoring and reporting. Implement COVID-19 mitigation measures as provided in Bank and FGS guidelines Raise awareness on STDs/HIV
2. Child labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set the minimum age of project workers eligible for any type for work (including construction work) at 15 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include minimum age in procurement documents. Raise awareness on child protection with contractors and in the communities. Maintain labor registry of all contracted workers with age verification. Develop remedial procedures to deal with child labor incidents.
3. Labor influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize labor influx through tapping the local workforce. Minimize labor-related risks on the community through the code of conduct, including GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require the contractor to preferentially engage unskilled local workforce from the local communities. Make all contracted workers sign code of conduct, including prevention of GBV. Conduct induction and toolbox talks outlining expected conduct and local community values. Introduce disciplinary measures for violations and misbehaviors.
4. Labor disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect the national Labor Code and promptly address workplace grievances to minimize the risk of labor disputes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide workers with contracts with fair terms and conditions. Have grievance mechanisms in place to promptly address workplace concerns. Respect the national Labor Code on workers' right of labor unions and freedom of association.
5. GBV/SEA/SH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement SEA/SH prevention and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness raising Enforce signing of code of conduct by all project workers. Train GRC GBV focal point on handling related complaints and also on GBV service providers referral mechanism Require the contractor to address potential sexual exploitation or harassment in recruitment

Key labor risks	Policies to address risks	Procedures to back up the policy
		or retention of skilled or unskilled female workers.
6. Discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote no discrimination and equal opportunity with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require the contractor to employ vulnerable groups as part of unskilled workforce. Provide maternity leave and nursing breaks where relevant. Arrange sufficient and suitable toilet and washing facilities, separate for men and women workers.
7. Security risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take appropriate and proportionate security measures to minimize the potential risk to the workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security protection to be determined by security authorities to address external security risks (such as terrorism and armed insurgency). Address internal security risks associated with the deployment of security personnel on the community and project workers in line with the WB Good Practice Note “Assessing and Managing the Risks and Impacts of the Use of Security Personnel”.

24. **Minimum age for project workers.** While the Component 4 activities will engage IDP community members as project workers to provide them with short-term employment opportunities and support their livelihood, the following policies and procedures will be applied to manage the risk of child labor.

- Hazardous work:** The national Labour Code (Article 93) provides that it shall be unlawful to employ children under the age of 15 years. The Code (Article 94) sets certain age limit on hazardous work, providing that the minimum age for employment on underground work in quarries or mines shall be 18 years. Similarly, ESS2 (para 19) sets out further conditions on the minimum age, stating that a child over the minimum age and under the age of 18 will not be employed or engaged in connection with the Bank-financed project in a manner that is likely to hazardous or interfere with the child’s education or be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental and any other relevant development. Considering these national and WB requirements, **the minimum age for hazardous work under Component 4 activities is set at 18** (for example, construction work and health care work).
- Non-hazardous work:** The national Labour Code as well as ESS2 allow persons under 18 and over 15 to be engage if the work is non-hazardous and does not interfere with the child’s education and not harmful to the child’s development (for example, administrative work, site cleaning or rubbish removal). Considering this, the minimum age of project workers for such (non-hazardous) work is set at 15. As per ESS2, the IPs will conduct an appropriate risk assessment to see if particular risks exist for engaging workers under 18 and over 15 prior to engagement of such workers, which will be followed by regular monitoring of health, working conditions, hours of work and availability of functional GRM for them.
- Age verification protocol:** In order to prevent engagement of under-aged labor, all contracts with work contractors shall have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age requirements including penalties for non-compliance, and it will be well communicated to all potential

stakeholders including the local community where the unskilled workforce will be sourced. The contractor is required to maintain labor registry of all contracted workers with age information. Verification of the age shall be undertaken prior to the engagement of labor and be documented. Below is indicative age verification means that could be used in Somalia context where official ID system is broadly unavailable: Check the birthday on official documents such as birth certificate, national ID or other credible records, where available; Obtain written confirmation from the medical practitioner; Obtain written and signed declaration from the worker and his/her parents or guardian; or Inquire with the local community leader, community action group or with other credible community sources.

- **Responsible remedial measures.** In case a project worker who does not satisfy the age limit is identified working on the project (i.e., over 18 years old for hazardous work; and over 15 years for nonhazardous work), the employer (contractor, subcontractor or primary supplier) shall be required to terminate the engagement of such a project worker in a responsible manner. Indicative responsible approach may include:

- 1) Offer a project employment to a member of the family who satisfies the age limit in exchange of keeping the under-aged worker away from work.
- 2) If a family member who satisfies the age limit is not available, require the employer (using the contractual penalty provisions) to continue the wage payment to the underage worker without engaging in work for an agreed period.
- 3) If the worker is over 15 years old and under 18, consider transferring the worker to an alternative position that is not hazardous and does not interfere his/her education (subject to prior risk assessment and regular monitoring).

25. **Terms and conditions for IOM and IPs' own staff and consultants.** The terms and conditions for direct staff and consultants of IOM and international IPs will be governed by their own labor standards, ESS2 and the national labor code, whichever is more stringent.

26. **Terms and conditions for contracted workers engaged by IOM and IPs' contractors and service providers as well as IDP workers engaged under 'cash for work' program.** Labour Code of Somalia presented in Section III (Overview of Labor Legislation) is the guiding legislation on employment terms and conditions for contracted workers. Below are key components of the terms and conditions that should be applied to contracted workers under these categories.

- **Provision of written individual contract of employment.** A written individual contract of employment shall be provided to workers that specify the following: (a) name of workers; (b) address, occupation, age and sex of workers; (c) employer's name and address; (d) nature and duration of contract; (e) hours and place of work; (f) remuneration payable to the worker; (g) procedure for suspension or termination of contract. Depending on the origin of the employer and the employee, employment terms and conditions will be communicated in a language that is understandable to both parties. In addition to written documentation, an oral explanation of conditions and terms of employment will be provided to workers who may have difficulty understanding the documentation.
- **For 'cash for work',** all the beneficiaries will sign an MOU/CFW agreement with the IP, witnessed by the CDC representative. The MOU will stipulate the scope of work, output per day,

working hours, daily CFW rate, conflict resolution among others. This MOU will formalize NRC's engagement of the CFW beneficiaries in the rehabilitation of the selected projects.

- **Notice for termination of contract.** Either of the contracting parties may terminate a contract of employment by giving written notice as under: (a) not less than ten days in the case of manual workers; or (b) not less than 30 days in the case of non-manual workers. No notice needs to be given in case the duration of contract does not exceed one month.
- **Minimum Wages.** While the mechanism to set the official minimum wage by the presidential decree (Labour Code, Article 72) is not currently functioning, the market rate is available for each job type in different locality. The fair market rate will be identified and applied for SURP-II and the AF project workers. For '**Cash for work**', in recognition that CfW primarily aims to provide instant, temporary jobs for unskilled labour while rehabilitating community facilities and basic community services, skilled labour is also needed to lead, technically supervise, and ensure the quality of work being done. This means that skilled labour should not receive the minimum wage that the unskilled CfW beneficiaries receive, but rather a fair rate for their daily work. However, at minimum, the minimum wages have to be paid. There is an added benefit when unskilled labourers gaining vocational skills by apprenticeship when they are teamed up with skilled labourers. However, setting wages for CFW projects should take into account: beneficiary needs (i.e. what is the wage intended to cover), objective of the program, wage standards in the project location based on prevailing market rate or government set rate, other NGOs or local actors conducting CFW projects in the same intervention area/cluster recommended rate.
- **Hours of Work.** The normal hour of work of a project worker shall not exceed 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week. Hours worked in excess of the normal hours of work shall not exceed 12 hours a week and shall entitle a worker to a proportionate increase in remuneration. Working hours for the '**cash for work**' activities are defined as 6-8 hours per day.
- **Rest per week.** Every worker shall be entitled to one day's rest each week, which should normally fall on Friday. It shall consist of at least 24 consecutive hours each week. Workers shall also be entitled to a rest day on public holidays recognized as such by the State.
- **Annual leave.** Workers shall be entitled to 15 days' leave with pay for every year of continuous service. An entitlement to leave with pay shall normally be acquired after a full year of continuous service.
- **Maternity leave.** A female worker shall be entitled, on presentation of a medical certificate indicating the expected date of her confinement, to 14 weeks' maternity leave with half pay, of which at least six weeks shall be taken after her confinement, provided that she has been employed by the employer for at least six months without any interruption on her part except for properly certified illness.
- **Nursing breaks.** A female worker who is nursing her own child shall be entitled, for a maximum of a year after the date of birth of the child, to two daily breaks of one hour each. The breaks shall be counted as working hours and remunerated accordingly.

- **Deductions from remuneration.** No deductions other than those prescribed by the Code or regulations made hereunder or any other law or collective labour agreement shall be made from a worker's remuneration, except for repayment of advances received from the employer and evidenced in writing. The contractor shall not demand or accept from workers any cash payments or presents of any kind in return for admitting them to employment or for any other reasons connected with the terms and conditions of employment.
- **Death benefit.** In case of death of a worker during his contract of employment, the employer shall pay to his heirs an amount not less than 15 days' remuneration as death benefit for funeral services.
- **Medical treatment of injured and sick workers.** It shall be the duty of the employer to arrange at his own expense for the conveyance to the nearest hospital of any injured or sick worker who can be so conveyed and who cannot be treated on the spot with the means available.
- **Collective Agreements.** A collective agreement is an agreement relating to terms and conditions of work concluded between the representatives of one or more trade unions, on the one hand, and the representatives of one or more employers, on the other hand. Where collective agreements exist between the employer and project workers, such agreements will be applied, where relevant.

27. **Grievance Redress Mechanisms for Project Workers.** While a general GRM will be established for general stakeholders (see Section 7), a separate grievance mechanism will be established for project workers as required in ESS2. Handling of grievances should be objective, prompt and responsive to the needs and concerns of the aggrieved workers. Different ways in which workers can submit their grievances should be allowed, such as submissions in person, by phone, text message, mail and email. The grievance raised should be recorded and acknowledged within one day. While the timeframe for redress will depend on the nature of the grievance, health and safety concerns in work environment or any other urgent issues should be addressed immediately. Where the grievance cannot be addressed within a reasonable timeframe, the aggrieved worker should be informed appropriately, so that the worker can consider proceeding to the national appeal process. The mechanism will also allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed. Individuals who submit their comments or grievances may request that their name be kept confidential.

- **IOM and IPs' own staff and consultants.** Considering the limited number of project workers in this category, the project will have a simplified but effective grievance system. IOM and IPs will hold periodic team meetings to discuss any workplace concerns. The grievance raised by workers will be recorded with the actions taken by each agency. The summary of grievance cases will be reported to the PIU/PCU and World Bank as part of the regular report. Where the aggrieved direct worker wishes to escalate their issue or raise their concerns anonymously and/or to a person other than their immediate supervisor/hiring unit, the worker may raise the issue with the PIU/PCU or responsible municipal authorities, where relevant. Where the IOM and IPs have an existing grievance system (such as those in the UN system), their workers should use such mechanism.
- **Contracted workers engaged by IOM and IPs' contractors and service providers as well as IDP workers engaged under 'cash for work' program.** The project site manager and the

ESHS officer (or any other appropriate officers such as E&S focal points) of the contractor and service provider (or IOM and IPs in case of cash for work program) will hold a daily team meeting with all present contracted workers at site at the end of the daily work to discuss any workplace grievances. The grievance raised will be recorded with the actions taken by the contractor and service provider (or IOM and IPs in case of cash for work program). The summary of grievance cases will be reported as part of periodic report. Where appropriate and available, the contracted workers should be allowed to utilize an existing grievance mechanism within the contractor or service provider (or IOM and IPs in case of cash for work program). Where the aggrieved workers wish to escalate their issue or raise their concerns anonymously and/or to a person other than their immediate supervisor, the workers may raise their issue with the PIU/PCU and/or the municipality. The contracted workers will be informed of the grievance mechanism at the induction session prior to the commencement of work. The contact information of the PIU/PCU and/or the municipality will be shared with contracted workers.

- **National appeal process.** As per the national Labour Code (Article 134), any individual labour dispute can be submitted by any of the parties to the competent district labour inspector for conciliation, where such labour inspector is available. The inspector is mandated to attempt to settle the dispute within 14 days of its submission.
- **Grievances related to Gender Based Violence (GBV).** See the subsection on GRM under Stakeholder Engagement Section.

28. Contractor management

- Selection of Contractors. The IOM and IPs shall make reasonable efforts to ascertain that the contractor or service provider who will engage contracted workers is legitimate and reliable entities and able to comply with the relevant requirements under the LMP. Such requirements shall be included in the procurement documents. As part of the process to select the contractors or service providers who will engage contracted workers, the IOM and IPs may review the following information:
 - Business licenses, registrations, permits, and approvals
 - Public records, for example, corporate registers and public documents relating to violations of applicable labor law; accident and fatality records and notifications to authorities; labor-related litigations Documents relating to the contractor's labor management system and OHS system (e.g., HR manuals, safety program); ESHS personnel and their qualification
 - Previous contracts with contractors and suppliers (showing inclusion of provisions and terms reflecting requirements on labor and working conditions).
- Contractual Provisions and Non-Compliance Remedies. The IOM and IPs shall incorporate the relevant labor management requirements into contractual agreements with the contractor or service provider, together with appropriate non-compliance remedies (such as the provision on withholding 10 % of payment to the contractor in case of non-compliance with relevant environmental, social, health and safety requirements; removal of personnel from the works; or forfeiting the ESHS performance security.). In the case of subcontracting, the IOM and IPs will require the contractor or service provider to include equivalent requirements and non-compliance remedies in their contractual agreements with subcontractors.

- Performance Monitoring. The IOM and IPs shall establish resources and procedures for managing and monitoring the performance of the contractor in relation to the Component 4 ESMF. The IOM and IPs will ensure that the contract with the contractor or service provider explicitly set out their monitoring responsibility for the contractor’s performance on labor and working conditions on a daily basis. The monitoring may include, inspections, and/or spot checks of project locations or work sites and/or of labor management records and reports compiled by the contractor or service provider. Contractors or service providers’ labor management records and reports that should be reviewed would typically include the following:
 - Representative samples of employment contracts and signed code of conduct;
 - Grievances received from the community and workers and their resolution;
 - Reports relating to fatalities and incidents and implementation of corrective actions;
 - Records relating to incidents of non-compliance with national Labour Code and the provisions of
 - the LMP; and
 - Records of training provided for contracted workers to explain occupational health and safety risks and preventive measures.

29. **Community Workers.** Local IDP community members may support beneficiaries IDPs who will receive building materials (US\$ 700 in kind) and labor cost (US\$ 300 in cash) from IOM in setting up transitional shelters with ‘owner driven transitional shelter approach’ (HLP activity 3.4). 1800 temporary shelters in Garowe and 1500 temporary shelters in Baidoa will be supported under this program. This type of informal community workforce is categorized under ‘community workers’ under ESS2 (para 34) where only relevant and appropriate labor requirements are applied. Potential labor risks associated with community workers will include (i) forced labor; (ii) child labor; (iii) minor accidents and injuries; (iv) inappropriate working conditions (such as non-payment of wages); and (v) GBV risks. To address these risks, the IOM and IPs will ensure that the following measures are taken (relevant measures have been already taken by some IPs, as indicated below):

- Community workers are engaged only on a voluntary basis (IPs already have arrangements in place).
- The age of community workers should be over 18 as the work entails construction (IOM and CWW already have arrangements in place).
- The OHS training, PPEs and first aid kit are made available to community workers (IOM already has arrangements in place, while other IPs will make arrangements).
- Appropriate wages are paid in timely manner to community workers (IPs already have arrangements in place).
- GBV risk mitigations are taken for all stakeholders involved in this arrangement (beneficiaries, community workers, and project management staff) (IPs already have arrangements in place).
- GRM is available for community workers (IPs already have arrangements in place).

Community health workers working with **CWW**, and potentially with ACF will get incentive as per the national rate and they will be accountable to community health committee from the respective employers. There will be an MoU between CWW and Community Health Committee in the respective IDP settlements. The age of the community health workers will above 18 years. Furthermore, awareness and sensitization session will be held for these activities and for other stakeholders involved in the project implementation to avert risks of GBV and related issues.

30. **Primary Supply Workers.** When sourcing goods and materials essential for CERC activities from primary suppliers, the contractor will require such suppliers to identify the risk of (i) child labor/force labor and (ii) serious safety risks in producing the goods and materials. The IOM and IPs will review and approve the purchase of primary supplies from the suppliers following such risk identification/assessment and any other relevant due diligence (such as the review of license for quarries). Where appropriate, the contractor will be required to include specific requirements on child labor/forced labor and work safety issues in all purchase orders and contracts with primary suppliers. If child labor/forced labor and/or serious safety incidents are identified in relation to primary supply workers, the IOM and IPs will require the primary supplier to take appropriate steps to remedy them. Such mitigation measures will be monitored periodically to ascertain their effectiveness. Where the mitigation measures are found to be ineffective, the IOM and IPs will, within reasonable period, shift the project's primary suppliers to suppliers that can demonstrate that they are meeting the relevant requirements.

7. Stakeholder Engagement

31. The Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) for SURP II (updated in April 2022) is applicable to Component 4 activities. This section summarizes key stakeholder engagement activities specific to Component 4 activities that have been conducted to date.
32. **Stakeholder identification.** As per the SURP II SEF, key stakeholders in Component 4 activities include the following:
- **Project affected parties:** Beneficiary IDPs who will benefit from WASH, health and nutrition, HLP and other services; other community members (IDPs or non-IDPs) who will be subject to potential E&S risks induced by Component 4 activities.
 - **Other interested parties:** Community/clan leaders/members, religious leaders, landowners, municipalities of Garowe and Baidoa, BRA/Mogadishu, federal and state ministries, Project implementing institutions (IOM, NRC, CWW, Gredo, WFP, BRCiS), other UN/bilateral donors, international/national NGOs, private sector (water and power utilities), contractors (such as construction companies) and service providers (health care professionals, lawyers and paralegals) engaged in Component 4 activities.
 - **Disadvantaged/vulnerable groups:** IDPs in general, but in particular those with disabilities, female-headed households, widows, elderly, orphans, illiterate persons, minority clans, persons living with severe illness.
33. **Previous stakeholder engagement by IOM and IPs:** Below is a brief summary of inclusive stakeholder engagement activities that IOM and IPs have been undertaking under their existing similar operations:
- **IOM:** The IOM WASH team has been hiring and training a qualified hygiene promoter for every 500 households in its response sites. The hygiene promoters have been conducting weekly or monthly (depending on geographical coverage and access) door-to-door consultations and KAP surveys on service delivery gaps, especially in regards to hygiene promotion-related activities. Thus far, this has been the most effective feedback mechanism at household-level since the respondents' inputs are anonymous and the hygiene promoters freely interact with the

beneficiary on daily basis. Engagement of the government is key in program implementation in Somalia. Both the local authority and the Ministry of Water representative, represent the beneficiary community and collect independent information through various community meetings. The information and feedbacks are directly shared with IOM for action. IOM has designed and facilitated Community Based Planning (CBP) processes in line with the Wadajir Framework on Local Governance in Somalia. The approach ensures community participation in all stages of a programme leading to strengthened local ownership for durable solutions interventions that address migration and displacement crises. CBP is a voluntary, bottom up and people centered planning process that addresses social, economic, technological and environmental concerns of the local communities through joint community profiling, situational analysis, resource envelope disclosure, vision development, strategy formulation, activity planning, disaster proofing the identified projects and setting up of local monitoring and evaluation systems. The process entails the involvement of grassroots people together with local authorities and service support institutions in the planning process to identify, prioritize and operationalize local development agenda. CBP can also be defined as a vision and resource-based planning process which empowers different socio-economic groups in a community to actively participate (in defining and implementing) and make informed decisions on development interventions that are relevant to them. The process is linked to district level planning to enable communities to identify relevant and priority projects to be supported by the different resource envelopes. This form of participatory planning builds capabilities of communities to own, control and manage their own development processes with support of local stakeholders, government and other civil society actors. CBP is clearly a departure from top-down planning, which do not promote active citizenship and tend to undermine productive interactions between local government structures, communities, support organizations and potential investors. The principles of CBP can also be found in many IOM policies and frameworks. The Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) lists participation and empowerment as key operating approaches for the Organization. The AAP Framework strongly emphasizes the inclusion of affected populations and communities in programme processes and decision making.

- **NRC**: The beneficiary targeting strategy appreciates that community-managed beneficiary selection quite often results in deliberate exclusion of the most vulnerable due to reasons ranging from bias against minority clans and lack of knowledge of conditions of IDPs to lack of recognition of gender issues. Communities will be mobilized and sensitized to ensure that the beneficiary selection does not exacerbate existing conflicts/tensions, while making sure that marginalized groups, including both minority clans and people with disabilities, are targeted without pre-condition. As a humanitarian organization, NRC will ensure that its operations does not, in any shape or form, compromise beneficiaries' capacity to protect themselves and others or consequently expose them to risks. Consequently, HLP activities will be complemented by community-based dispute resolution mechanisms for cases that need to follow customary procedures. Community leaders will be front line for the discussion and decision-making. NRC also will support existing community structures to expand local dispute resolution capacities by providing technical support on dispute resolution techniques. In the relocation process, adequate consultations with the target households, community leaders, landlords and local municipality will take place prior to any relocation.
- **CWW** has a long presence in the selected areas and has a long working relationship with communities and the local authorities. It has been engaging local communities in community-

based planning processes, leading to Community Action Plans that are inclusive of marginalized groups, involving communities in all stages of programming, from design to implementation and thereby also providing communities a voice before local authorities, ensuring their voices and needs are taken account of.

- **GREDO** already has an established community response mechanism (CRM) through which in-person feedback and complaints can be delivered, as well as a toll free phone number. At the same time, communities and key stakeholders such as community groups, elders and religious leaders, local and regional government representatives, as the ultimate owners of their own information, have been involved in every phase of monitoring and evaluation and feedback of this project. This mechanism has allowed for past stakeholder engagements. Under the CERC, GREDO will continue to apply participatory methods to collect feedback from beneficiary communities during project period in order to make project implementation more effective. The participatory methodologies that will be applied will also include focus group discussions, stakeholder meetings and DAC forum meetings. The feedback collected will provide quantitative gender-disaggregated data as well as qualitative data that will feed into activity reports and will be used to improve project performance.

34. **Stakeholder Consultations Conducted for Component 4:** Stakeholder consultations have been implemented in a selection of Component 4 locations (See Annex 4 List of Participants). The results are presented here, by location:

- **Baidoa / Barwaaqo site:** Stakeholder consultations in regards to the activities were conducted with a variety of stakeholders. Currently there are no IDPs on the extension site yet, so stakeholders considered were local authorities, NGOs/CSOs, as well as host community members and IDPs from neighboring communities. In view of the latter, IOM divided the communities in different groups and interviewed elders and men, women and youth separately. Consultations were held on 6 July 2022 in Barwaaqo. The below table presents the outcomes of the consultations with IOM's responses.

Table 3 Consultations in Baidoa / Barwaaqo site: Outcomes and Responses

Consulted individual or group	Comment	Response
Local NGOs	The majority of IDPs that have arrived in the past and that are likely to arrive base their subsistence on agro-pastoralism. Any programming for IDPs should take this into account, as activities that deviate too far from agro-pastoralism may contribute to a lack of success of the interventions	IOM takes note of this where relevant for the design of the construction activities. The PIU and local authorities will take note in view of future livelihoods interventions
	It is important to identify funding for long-term capacity building and economic activities of IDP in order to make the settlement sustainable	The PIU and local authorities will take note in view of future livelihoods interventions
	<p>With a particular view to the respective extension site and its surrounding communities, no particular conflicts have occurred and no issues in regards to land and resettlement are anticipated.</p> <p>Also, no access issues to existing businesses or services or blockage of any access through the planned activities is anticipated.</p>	IOM takes note of this for the preparation of this ESMP
Elders and male members of the host communities and the surrounding IDP communities	Soil erosion may take place during the clearing of the bushes for the construction activities, dust emissions may be anticipated.	Soil erosion and dust emission have been anticipated as risks in this ESMP and mitigation measures are listed
	Respondents are worried about the quality of construction and shelter material. In the past, in their experience, a lack of funding has led to a lack of quality in construction and the shelter housing.	IOM has taken note of this and will ensure high quality materials for shelter
	Respondents suggested to avoid the clearing of vegetation where possible during the land development and to ensure a good design of the activities.	This suggestion has been included in the ESMP
	Respondents emphasized that any potential borrow pits should be filled again after construction.	This suggestion has been included in the ESMP
	In general, funds should be sufficient to ensure durable solutions and long-term stability of the settlement.	The PIU and local authorities will take note in view of future livelihoods interventions
	Conflicts can arise where resources have to be shared by IDPs and host communities, or where people face livelihood-related challenges coupled with a lack of opportunities to make a living. It is therefore important that resources are shared equally between host communities and IDPs and to ensure that sufficient livelihood support is provided.	The PIU and local authorities will take note in view of future livelihoods interventions
	Training on community integration and peacebuilding can be provided for a peaceful co-existence. Local authorities should promote	The PIU and local authorities will take note in view of future interventions

		integration.	
		Labor-related conflicts could take place, for example over the competition of employment.	In the implementation of works, IOM will comply with the LMP listed in this ESMP
		In view of land and resettlement issues, the respondents assured that there were no existing conflicts over the land that is planned to be developed, and there are no access issues to any services or businesses.	This has been noted, and the ESMP has been prepared accordingly
Women and host community members	IDPs	Respondents suggested that the drainage system should be equipped with a separator for oil and water.	IOM shall limit the number of heavy duty machineries to operate at one time. On top of this, all machineries should be well serviced before commencing the activity to avoid any oil spillage.
		The new site should include a waste pit for all solid waste and with regular waste collection guaranteed	This has been noted, and the ESMP has been prepared accordingly.
		Respondents further indicated that if there are no sufficient livelihood opportunities in the IDP settlement, IDPs are likely to move to other areas.	The PIU and local authorities will take note in view of future interventions
		For women, insufficient livelihoods can mean that they will have to walk far for activities like firewood collection. Firewood collection is the only income source, if nothing else is provided.	The PIU and local authorities will take note in view of future interventions
		The digging of any water ponds with no fencing can pose risks of drowning.	Any water ponds or other open water sources will be protected by a fence
		Apart from this, the group of women suggested additional awareness raising on environmental issues and water and sanitation, training of beneficiaries on water management, the establishment of a farm specifically for women, and awareness creation on natural resource management	IOM has taken note of this and will include it on the operational phase of the project.
		Latrines and bathing facilities will be very beneficial for women, but it needs to be ensured that they have locks.	IOM has taken note of this and will design the latrines accordingly.
		Sanitation facilities should further be gender-disaggregated with clear signage	IOM has taken note of this and will design the latrines accordingly.
		In terms of water management, women are the ones usually fetching water and they are part of water management committees. However, they don't benefit from private water supply, as the costs are usually too high.	IOM has taken note of this and affordability shall be the main criteria during the handing over of the water supply system to the private operators after IOM supervision of the system for 12 months after construction.
		Communal spaces should benefit from sufficient lightening, this would contribute to women's security	The intervention is planning to provide solar street lights
Youth from	groups	The youth groups of the IDP and host communities added that competition between IDPs and host communities over available	This is well noted by IOM and will be paid attention to during the hiring processes

neighbouring IDP camps and host communities	resources should be avoided.	The PIU and local authorities will take note in view of future interventions
	They further added that literacy training to both communities would be of great benefit.	

- **Baidoa / ADC Site:** Stakeholder consultations in regards to the planned activities were conducted with a variety of stakeholders. The communities were divided into different groups and interviewed elders and men, women and youth separately. Consultations were held on 8 September 2022 at the ADC site. The below table presents the outcomes of the consultations with responses provided.

Table 4 Stakeholder Consultations Comments and Responses

Consulted individual or group	Comment	Response
Local Authorities and NGOs	As the majority of IDPs are primarily agro-pastoralists and rely on this as a source of livelihood, the IDPs would need to adapt and live on the site; the adaptation process may take longer and require careful planning for their livelihood activities to provide a durable solution for the affected communities. If this is not considered, there are potential and markedly adverse impacts on program success.	This well noted, but likely beyond the scope of this project
	Environmental pollutants can cause health problems.	This ESMP stipulates risk mitigation measures to handle environmental pollutants
	The government owns the land and no conflicts are therefore anticipated. The construction work will also not block any access	This is noted
Elders and male members of the host communities and the surrounding IDP communities	No challenges are anticipated for the health care provision	This is noted
	Latrine designs need to consider Households to ensure usability	This will be considered in the design of latrines
	Health care services coverage needs to ensure equity in service	Health care will ensure a broad coverage
	Impact of health care providers could be pollution if waste from health care centers is not managed correctly.	This ESMP includes health care waste management
	Social issues may be Shortage of health care services, considering the large number of IDPs.	The project will aim to cater for as many IDPs as possible
	Limited access to latrine construction.	The latrines will be made as accessible as possible
	Recommended: Integration of the host and the IDPs, joint collaboration by leaders to enhance cooperation and trust.	This will be encouraged as much as possible.
Environment training and avoiding damage to the environment.	Environmental training may be provided to the constructor if necessary	

	Create disposal sites for the waste products .There will be no problems with land or access	Waste will only be disposed at authorized disposal sites This is noted
Women IDPs and host community members	Pollution if waste from health care centers not adequately managed	This ESMP includes health care waste management
	Latrine designs without proper waste management structures.	Waste management will be included as part of the latrine design/operation
	Disposing waste from the health care centre to a designated place.	This ESMP includes health care waste management
	Construct ventilated pit latrines.	This is noted and will be considered in the latrine design
	Competition for available local resources between IDPs and host communities.	The project aims to include both communities in order to minimize competition
	There will be no land or access issues	This is noted
	Currently, women are benefitting from latrines; we require to provide locks in bathing and sanitation facilities. Locks should be installed from the inside to ensure privacy.	Latrines will be designed so they are lockable
	Sanitation facilities must be gender-segregated	Latrines will be gender-disaggregated
	Women are the most vulnerable as they feel less safe than men and need protection and water points near them not more than 500 meters from their homes.	This distance will be considered in the planning of the latrine locations
	Provide enough access to health care services to both women and children.	Coverage will be as broad as possible within the confines of the project
Consider gender-segregated ventilated pit latrine	This will be considered in the design of the latrines	
Youth groups from neighbouring IDP camps and host communities	Pollution from health care centre if not managed correctly.	Medical waste management is included in this ESMP
	Latrine pit width is important	This is noted and the design of the latrines will account for that
	Pollution during construction	This ESMP includes a waste management plan for the construction period
	The new site must have a garbage pit in which all solid waste will be deposited Collection of solid waste for disposal must be done regularly	This is noted and will be passed on to the responsible authorities
	Youth should be prioritized to working at the construction sites as a source of livelihood. Many youths have no activities.	This is noted and the contractor will be called upon to employ youth as unskilled workers where feasible

35. **Stakeholder engagement programs for Component 4:** Throughout the preparation and implementation of activities, the project team of IOM and IPs will continue to conduct inclusive stakeholder engagement in all project sites. Stakeholder consultations allow community members and other stakeholders to assess and identify additional risks and impacts, as well as risk mitigation measures. As per the SURP II SEF, inclusive consultations will be conducted during all phases of activities (preparation, construction/operation and maintenance phases). The lessons learned under SURP II on community engagement will be taken into account.¹¹ All stakeholder engagements will follow the guidelines provided by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Ministry of Health of the Federal Republic of Somalia (FRS) and the WB to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 transmission during stakeholder engagement activities.
36. **Strategy to incorporate the view of vulnerable groups.** All views expressed by stakeholders are carefully noted, documented in the consultation summary and considered, including those of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. To support this, such groups are identified during site-specific project preparation and appropriate measures are considered through close consultation with such groups and support groups in order to incorporate their views into the project. Like under the SURP II, IOM and IPs provide vulnerable groups with appropriate incentives and accommodation, such as accessible venues and transport and sitting allowance, to participate in stakeholder consultations to be carried out in culturally appropriate manner. Vulnerable community members will also be provided with the opportunity to express their views privately, such as in separate focus group discussions or phone interviews for female stakeholders and other vulnerable IDP members. Easy-to-understand, non-technical language and materials will be used during the consultations with illiterate stakeholders. The targets and indicators for inclusion of vulnerable groups indicated in the ESMP tables in Section 4 of this ESMF will be monitored and its effectiveness reviewed as part of periodic monitoring and reporting processes.
37. **Disclosure:** Meaningful stakeholder engagement depends on timely, accessible, and comprehensible information. All relevant documents, including this ESMF and site-specific E&S instruments, will be fully disclosed in local language in areas accessible to project-affected parties and on the website of IOM, IPs and WB. Formats to provide information may include presentation printouts, non-technical summaries, project leaflets, and pamphlets, depending on stakeholder needs.
38. **GRM.** The GRM for Component 4 activities builds upon the Complaints Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) developed under the Danwadaag consortium and the GRM established for the SURP-II. It is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all project-affected parties, at no cost and without retribution. It will not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies. IDPs and host communities will be informed about the grievance process in the course of community engagement activities. The summary of registered grievances and actions is also made public.

¹¹ The SURP II SEF (updated in April 2022) highlights the lessons learned on community engagement: (i) the concept of “Inclusive stakeholder engagement” is not common for the communities in the country. Stakeholder engagement activities arranged by the project can be used as entry points to broaden stakeholder mapping and outreach; (ii) the need for awareness-raising and authorities’ buy-in on WB standards; (iii) better management of community expectations; (iv) continuous feedback to the community on key decisions; and (v) management and consideration of “consultation fatigue” where a series of consultations without timely start of projects create the frustration and resentment of the communities.

Handling of grievances is discreet, objective, sensitive and responsive to the needs and concerns of the beneficiaries. The mechanism will also allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed. The aggrieved person also has the option to resort to the formal judicial system. Individuals who submit their comments or grievances may request that their name be kept confidential. Specific uptake channels will be provided following the CERC activation.

39. In general, the SURP-II GRM is already in place in all the municipalities where Component 4 activities are implemented. While the locations of activities may be different from SURP II main activities, the existing GRM is adjusted to include Component 4 beneficiaries and stakeholders. There are generally two options for the GRM: Option 1 is to adjust the existing Tier 1 GRM (see below); Option 2 is to use IP GRM systems, based on a gap-filling checklist (see Annex 3). The lessons learned under SURP II on GRM will be taken into account,¹² so that different GRMs used under Component 4 will be harmonized wherever possible.
40. **SURP-II GRM:** The current Project GRM consists of a three-tier grievance system (Other than in person reporting, available channels are: Telephone number: +252611435080 and email: bmsurp2grc@gmail.com)
- **Site-level GRM (Tier 1 GRM):** A grievance redress committee (GRC) established in each SURP-II project site consists of representatives from women and youth groups, elders, religious leaders, representatives from the PAPs, and representatives of the municipality. The mechanism takes into consideration the existing local practices. The site-level GRM will be attended by the contractor and service provider where relevant, and supported by IOM and IPs, as well as PIUs/PCU as appropriate.
 - **Municipality-level GRM (Tier 2 GRM):** The municipal-level GRM already exists under the SURP-II and will be made available for the CERC activities as well. It will address unsolved grievances at the site-level GRM. The municipal-level GRC is comprised of the representatives of each municipality, the PIU, IOM and IPs, and the representatives of the aggrieved persons/communities.
 - **Federal-level GRM (Tier 3 GRM):** The exiting federal-level GRM will address unsolved grievances at the municipality level, which may require higher-level solution or common issues across municipalities participating in CERC activities. The federal-level GRC is formed by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at the Ministry of Public Work, representatives of relevant municipalities, and other relevant federal ministries and agencies.

¹² The SURP II SEF (updated in April 2022) highlights the lessons learned on GRM: (i) the training provided to the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) helped develop the capacity of its members in grievance resolution and boosted the confidence of its members, especially the vulnerable. The project would benefit from better management of the potential tension in GRC between “legitimacy” and “inclusivity” where local leaders and vulnerable groups may have differentiated views on the roles and membership of the GRC. The experience also found that, while the GRCs are voluntary in nature, provision of some facilitation (such as transportation) was necessary to ensure the participation of vulnerable community members who might not afford the time and resources to attend GRC meetings; and (ii) almost all grievances raised under SURP II were made orally either through telephone or in person. This is considered due to high illiteracy rates and the oral culture of the local communities. The areas for improvement include: the functionality of different grievance channels (grievance box, email, toll free number, etc.); documentation of grievance handling; and coordination across different GRM actors (the contractor, district GRC and PIU).

41. **Grievance Management Process.** The project team will aim to address grievances with the following steps and indicative timelines. The PIU project team and partners aim to address grievances with the following steps and indicative timelines:

Table 12 Steps and timelines for grievance redress

Number	Steps to Address Grievance	Indicative Timeline	Responsibility
1.	Receive, register and acknowledge complaint in writing	Within 1 day	IDP site-specific GRC supported by IOM and relevant IPs
2.	Screen and establish the basis of the grievance; where the complaint cannot be accepted (e.g. complaints that are not related to the project, the reason for the rejection should be clearly explained to the complainant	Within 3 days	IDP site-specific GRC supported by IOM and relevant IPs
3.	GRC to consider ways to address the complaint	Within 3 days	IDP site-specific GRC supported by IOM and relevant IPs
4.	Implement the case resolution or the unsatisfied complainant can seek redress through the appeals process	Within 3 days	IDP site-specific GRC/ Municipal GRC/Federal GRC in case of appeal
5.	Document the grievance and actions taken and submit the report to PIU/PCU	Within 3 days	IDP site-specific GRC supported by IOM and relevant IPs
6.	Elevation of the case to a national judiciary system, if complainant wishes to do so	anytime	IDP site-specific GRC supported by IOM and relevant IPs

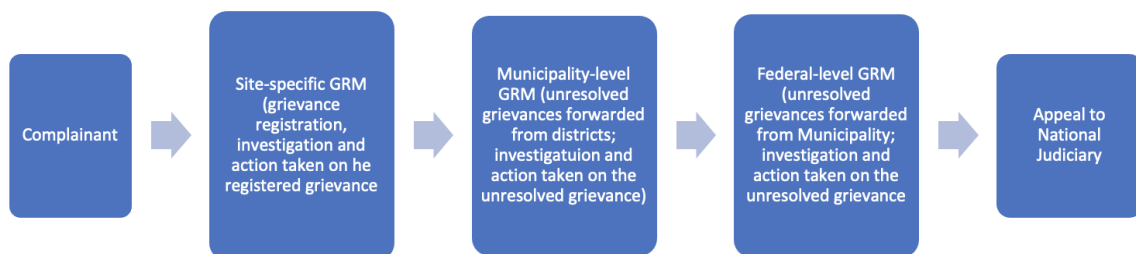


Figure 7 GRM organigram

42. **IOM's GRM.** IOM applies an 'Accountability to Affected Persons (AAP)' mechanism. The AAP is based on a) participation, b) complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM), and c) Information sharing and transparency. AAP contains GRM, but also the involvement of the community in the design and implementation of activities and feeding back information and learning to the communities. Where the use of the existing GRM under SURP II is not optimum (in particular Tier-1 GRM), the project allows the continuation of IOM's GRM as Tier 1 mechanism. However, IOM will form a new GRC, consisting of IDPs local administration representatives, and the CFM Focal Points to ensure that IOM grievance redress is inclusive. The steps of IOM's GRM, otherwise, will be maintained. The concrete steps of IOM's GRM are:

- Operation through two CFM focal points. These individuals will be trained on how to record complaints and provide information request response, in addition to referral pathways and specialized trainings from GBV partners on sensitive case referrals. These individuals will record complaints using the standardized intake form which is provided by the CCCM cluster. Once this form is complete, it can either be photocopied for referral purposes to service providers or filed safely in IOM's office. One of the CFM focal points should be a female staff member to encourage participation from female beneficiaries.
- When setting up a CFM desk for a day, it is important that half of the day is located at a fixed desk, with the other half of the day desk operators are mobile inside of the site. This will allow the focal point to deliver complaints information to individuals who have recently filed complaints, as well as allowing for access to individuals who may not be able to reach the fixed desk. Lastly, this person should be wearing designated CFM visibility which also displays the logo of the CCCM partner. This CFM logo should be circulated with the community so that they are able to associate that logo with the CCCM partners CFM system. In addition to the desk, a hotline number is available: 461.
- Once a complaint has been filed, data should be compiled using an intake form with informed consent being obtained from the individual making the complaint. The CFM focal point and/or other members of staff should now work on contacting service providers according to the complaints that have been registered. A referral form/or copy of intake form/detailed email with necessary data should be filled out for each complaint and sent via email to the respective focal point with follow up done via mobile phone. IOM CFM staff should obtain a response from the service provider about how they are going to rectify a raised complaint within 14 days. Indicative timeline for the escalation process is provided in the Table below. Where inclusive decision making should be applied the newly formed GRC will be consulted.
- Information related to how a service provider is going to remedy a complaint will be provided to the individual who has made a complaint based on how they'd like to best receive feedback. When submitting a complaint, individuals have the option of stating how they want to be informed by the CCCM partner on the overall response to the complaint (mobile phone or home visit).
- Once a service provider has fully addressed a specific complaint, details regarding the action should be provided to the community member who originally raised the said complaint. If satisfied with the outcome, the case will be changed from pending to close. Once this has been done, the CFM staff member will upload the complaints data using the cluster's standard kobo form. CFM data will be linked directly to the CCCM cluster via the use of a central CFM database/ODK account. This data will be displayed using power bi on a separate CCCM website which will allow for stakeholders to disaggregate data and information related to particular sectors, geographic location and demographic making complaints. This data will also be

showcased within the CFM database that is created through the kobo data that has been submitted. IOM to upload complaints data using the cluster provided Kobo form for all cases that are closed, or cases that have been open for more than 14 days. IOM will have the ability of accessing their uploaded complaints data via Kobo and will have the ability to alter the status of a complaint in addition to the satisfaction of the complainant.

43. Grievances related to Gender Based Violence (GBV). To avoid the risk of stigmatization, exacerbation of the mental/psychological harm and potential reprisal, the grievance mechanism have a different and sensitive approach to GBV cases. As in the case of SURP-II, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) are established (or utilized if already exist) for Component 4 activities have a female member trained in dealing with GBV grievances. The member is supported by GBV specialists/focal points engaged by IOM and other IPs. The female community engagement officers in the PIUs in Garowe, Baidoa and Mogadishu coordinates with those responsible for the implementation of the SURP II's SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan, who are also experienced in dealing with GBV issues. The PCU has a GBV specialist who works closely with GBV specialists/focal points of IOM and IPs. Where a case is reported, actions taken ensure confidentiality, safety and survivor-centered care for survivors. Any survivors reporting through the GRM, should be offered immediate referral to appropriate service providers based on their preference and with informed consent, such as medical and psychological support, emergency accommodation, and any other necessary services. In SURP-II, appropriate GBV service providers mapping has been conducted and working relationships established. In some of the cities, in the case of rape, the victims are required to go through the general hospital. For both SURP-II and the CERC activities this process is carried out with assistance from GBV service providers. The GBV service providers are expected to refer project related survivors of GBV to the project GRM according to their wishes. Data on GBV cases should not be collected through the grievance mechanism unless operators have been trained on the empathetic, non-judgmental and confidential collection of these complaints. Project workers also have the right to lodge complaints related to SEA/SH through the GRM, with any supervisor at any level, with the IP in the case of a sub-contractor, or directly with the PCU (GBV Specialist). Only the nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words), whether the complainant believes the perpetrator was related to the project and additional demographic data, such as age and gender, can be collected and reported with informed consent from the survivor. If the survivor does not wish to file a formal complaint, referral to available services are still offered. The preference of the survivor is recorded and the case is considered closed. Recorded GBV/SEA/SH cases should be reported to the World Bank project team within 24 hours.

44. Additional SEA/SH mitigations by IOM and IPs. All implementing partners implement the above measures in their respective activities in collaboration with the PCU's GBV specialist. **IOM** recruits an additional GBV Specialist consultant for the implementation of Component 4 that will assist project-wide activities. IOM identifies and seeks to address GBV through deliberative dialogue sessions that will be facilitated during community-based planning to ensure that the safety, dignity, well-being and equitable access to services, especially women and girls, is prioritized, integrated and coordinated across all partners. This creates safe spaces for: (a) mitigating risks: by mitigating the risk of GBV in activity planning and doing no harm; (b) supporting survivors: by facilitating access to survivor-centered, multisectoral services; and (c) addressing the root causes: by contributing towards progressively transforming the conditions that perpetuate GBV. **GREDO** will implement early identification and referrals of GBV cases through trained Community health workers. It will further mainstream support to GBV survivors and other GBV referral responders while also conducting community sensitization and awareness on GBV prevention, SEA and SH. **NRC** will, through community paralegals and monitors deployed in the target locations identify GBV cases and refer them to appropriate service providers. NRC

is also a lead implementing partner of the Protection Return Monitoring Network and can make referrals for emergency protection assistance. **CWW** health and mobile clinics will provide counselling and referral services of case identified at CWW-supported health facilities. Community health workers and health facility midwives will raise awareness around GBV matters and sensitize community members on early referrals to the respective facilities. Once new IPs are determined, additional SEA/SH mitigations taken by such IPs will be confirmed and supported by PIU/PCU teams.

8. Monitoring and Reporting

45. The PCU and the PIUs conduct monitoring of the Component 4 activities, including environmental and social risk mitigation measures and compliance with this Component 4 ESMF. The PIUs conduct field monitoring in their respective areas on an ongoing basis, based on indicators detailed in the respective ESMPs. The PIUs report monitoring observations and results to the PCU. In cases of non-compliance, the PIUs require the IPs to take corrective measures to bring activities back to compliance. Frequency of monitoring visits for specific indicators is also detailed in the ESMPs. The IOM may consider engagement of third-party monitoring (TPM) to supplement its monitoring activities. The lessons learned from the findings of TPM for the parent project to date will be also considered in the implementation of Component 4, which includes contractor management, OHS, labor and working conditions, inclusion of vulnerable groups, GBV and functionality of the GRM.
46. IOM and IPs will prepare periodic monitoring reports, including inputs from contractors and the PIUs, on the status of implementation of the Component 4 ESMF and site-specific E&S instruments. The reports will be submitted to the World Bank for its review and feedback as part of the PCU's general reporting to the Bank. Details of these reports and their content are given in the Table below.

Table 13 E&S Monitoring and Compliance Report

#	Title of the Report	Contents of the Report	Frequency of Report Preparation	Report to be prepared by
1	E&S Progress Reports	Compliance status of the Project with the environmental and social mitigation and monitoring measures. The report should cover all key requirements of the Component 4 ESMF and site-specific E&S instruments.	Quarterly	IOM and IPs to PCU
2	E&S Progress Reports	Compliance status of the Project with the environmental and social mitigation and monitoring measures. The report should cover all key requirements of the ESMP.	Monthly	Contractors to IPs
3	E&S Monitoring Report	E&S Updates	Informal meeting / monthly	IOM/IPs to PCU

#	Title of the Report	Contents of the Report	Frequency of Report Preparation	Report to be prepared by
4	E&S Progress Report	Compliance status of overall Project with E&S requirements	Quarterly	PCU to WB
5	Incident Reports	Incident investigation reports for all major incidents covering details of the incident, root cause analysis, and actions taken to address the future recurrence of this event	Initial investigation report for severe incidents within 24 hours. Detailed Investigation Report within ten days	Contractor/ Service provider/ IOM/IPs with support of PIUs/PCU

9. Project Coordination and Implementation Arrangements

47. **Overall institutional arrangement:** The ongoing and proposed Component 4 activities will be implemented under the overarching umbrella of the SURP-II institutional arrangements. The SURP-II PCU, embedded in the Ministry of Public Works Reconstruction and Housing (MoPW) at the federal level, has the overall responsibility for the monitoring and supervision of all Component 4 activities, including environmental and social risk management. The established PIUs in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Garowe will support the day-to-day supervision and monitoring of the activities, including compliance with this ESMF and site-specific E&S instruments. Given the need to coordinate with relevant stakeholders engaged in drought response and durable solutions activities, the PCU and the PIUs will also coordinate with the MoHADM and Durable Solutions Units within the FMS, and the SURP-II FMS inter-ministerial committee can be leveraged for coordination between ministries to ensure adequate knowledge sharing for a multi-sectoral response at the interface between humanitarian and durable solutions interventions.

48. **Output agreement with IOM:** The Component 4 activities are embedded in the above existing SURP-II structure, but activities are implemented by IOM, which in turn sub-contracts its consortium and other partners (IPs). The PCU has signed an output agreement with IOM and is planning to sign an additional output agreement for the activities under the Additional Financing II. IOM The current IPs are the NRC, CWW, Gredo, while the new candidate IPs include the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Building Resilient Communities in Somalia Consortium (BRCiS), Action Against Hunger (ACF) and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). All of them are international or local NGOs or UN agencies. IOM and IPs all implement directly or through the sub-contracting of construction companies where necessary. Health and nutrition activities will be coordinated closely with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and efforts are made to coordinate with system strengthening projects such as the World Bank Improving Healthcare Services in Somalia Project, known as “Damal Caafimaad” and incorporate capacity strengthening of the MOH for oversight.

49. **E&S Safeguards Responsibilities**

- **PIUs:** The BRA, Garowe and Baidoa PIUs will have overall responsibility for the E&S safeguards due diligence, and compliance monitoring of the Component 4 activities. All the PIUs includes one E&S Safeguards Specialists who will be responsible for daily monitoring of E&S safeguards compliance supported by Community Engagement Officers. They will review site-specific E&S instruments prepared by IOM and IPs before submitting them to the World Bank for clearance. They will further monitor that the Component 4 project design, specifications and budget adequately reflect the recommendations of the E&S instruments. Based on IOM and IP reporting, they will prepare regular monthly/quarterly/semi-annual progress reports for the Bank; and develop, organize and deliver appropriate E&S safeguards training for IOM and IPs, and other contractors, local government/community representatives and others involved in the project implementation.
- **PCU:** The PCU's roles and responsibilities will include provision of capacity building support to the PIUs as needed, quality assurance of E&S instruments and spot checks on E&S safeguards implementation and monitoring. The PCU is staffed with an E&S Specialist and a GBV Specialist. The PCU is also responsible for compilation of E&S reporting and preparation of the Quarterly E&S Progress Report to the World Bank.
- **IOM and IPs** will be responsible for:
 - Take the lead in the preparation and implementation of E&S instruments for Component 4 activities for the government;
 - Manage the contractors and service providers on implementation of the E&S instruments, including review and approval of contractor-ESMPs, as advised by PIUs;
 - Manage IDP workers (engaged under "cash for work" arrangement and "owner-driven transition shelter" approach) including on EHS responsibilities.
 - Liaise with various Government agencies on E&S matters;
 - Continuously interact with key stakeholders including IDPs, relevant NGOs and host community groups;
 - Establish dialogue with the affected communities and ensure that the E&S concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented in the activities;
 - Ensure the performance of the project in terms of E&S safeguards;
 - Ensure the respective IP E&S staff will act as counterparts to the E&S and GBV Specialists embedded in the respective PIUs and PCU;
 - Provide quarterly updates on E&S measures and incidents to the respective PIU and the PCU, provide informal monthly updates to the PIUs/PCU;
 - Report on severe incidents within 24 hours to the PIU with copy to the World Bank.
- **The Contractor** will be responsible for:
 - Employ or appoint qualified environmental, social, occupational health and safety expert(s) to manage ESHS issues.
 - Prepare and implement their labor management procedure (Contractor's LMP) and Contractor's ESMP (including OHS provisions) which will apply to the contracted workers who work on the projects. These procedures and plans will be submitted to the IOM and IPs for review and approval before the contractor is allowed to mobilize to the field.
 - Supervise their subcontractors to ensure adherence to the LMP, ESMP and C-ESMP.
 - Maintain records of recruitment and employment of contracted workers (including subcontractors) with age verification to avoid child labor.

- Provide induction and regular training to contracted workers on environmental, social and occupational health and safety issues, including training to workers exposed to specific risks associated with their work.
 - Require the primary supplier to identify and address risks of child labor, forced labor and serious safety issues for primary supply workers.
 - Develop and implement the grievance mechanism for contracted workers, including ensuring that grievances received from their contracted workers are resolved promptly, and report the status of grievances and resolutions.
 - Ensure that all contractor and subcontractor workers understand and sign the Code of Conduct prior to the commencement of works, take all other measures to address risks of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA/SH) as specified in the contractor's LMP/ESMP and supervise compliance with such measures.
 - Report to IOM and IPs on labor and occupational health and safety performance.
- **Government:** The respective municipalities and their associated government ministries, departments and agencies are incorporated into the implementing of the Component 4. Their roles and responsibilities are:
 - Provide overall leadership during public consultation meetings with critical stakeholders, in order to gain their support/cooperation/consensus in established policy direction; and
 - Ensure that IOM and IPs comply with all relevant environmental laws and policies.

50. **IOM and IP E&S Staffing Plan:** IOM has selected an Environmental Impact and Safeguards Specialist to oversee all E&S related tasks of the project. The Specialist is currently onboarded and will be based in Nairobi. This Specialist oversees E&S mitigation measures for all consortium activities, including supervision of the IPs to ensure compliance with the E&S instruments. In addition, IOM is in the process of recruiting an E&S safeguards consultant for field travel and direct project monitoring. A communications and information management officers to conduct stakeholder engagement. IOM and IPs further recruit consultants to prepare, implement and report on required E&S instruments. IOM has further recruited other specialist consultants, as necessary, such as a GBV Specialist (on board), Community Engagement Specialists (on board) and a Security Risk Management Specialist (on board). All partners have or will nominate one focal point for E&S matters, who in particular prepares, implements and reports on the respective E&S instruments. These E&S focal points further work closely with their counterparts in the respective PIUs. The focal points are assigned for the following sites:

- i. Barwaaqo North extension (IOM CCCM lead)
- ii. Garowe site near Jilab- tbd (NRC lead)
- iii. ADC Site (GREDO lead)
- iv. Daynille (IOM WASH lead)
- v. Kahda (CWW lead)

51. **Capacity building:** IOM and some of the IPs have not previously implemented a project under the World Bank's ESF in Somalia (WFP and BRCiS have implemented under the ESF). However, IOM policies determine aspects, such as strong engagements with local communities and grievance redress systems in project implementation, and IOM has strong guidelines on ESHS for contractors. IOM builds on its ongoing Accountability to Affected People framework. IOM and IPs further ensure that the above listed E&S staff is recruited and that new recruits are familiar

with the WB's ESS and can ensure compliance with all instruments. In collaboration with PCU/PIUs and World Bank, relevant capacity building activities are organized for such E&S staff and focal points. IOM sub-contracts the IPs, and sub-contracts will include E&S requirements.

10. Estimated Costs of CERC-ESMF

50. **Estimated Costs of the Component 4 ESMF.** Below are the estimated costs for the implementation of this ESMF. More detailed final costs will be determined following the commencement of the AF-II.

Table 14 Estimated Costs for CERC-ESMF Implementation

	Required Resources	USD
PIUs/PCU – Monitoring of the CERC-ESMF		
	Human Resources:	
	PCU E&S Safeguards Specialist	Incl. in PCU staff costs
	PCU GBV Specialist	Incl. in PCU staff costs
	3 PIUs x E&S Safeguards Specialist	Incl. in PIU staff costs
	3 PIUs x Community Engagement Officers	Incl. in PIU staff costs
IOM and IPs – E&S Implementation Staffing		
	Human Resources:	
	IOM Human Resources	72,000
	IOM Safeguards Specialist	18,000
	IOM Consultants	30,000
	Other IPs (9 x 18,000)	162,000
Logistics and Travel		
	Logistics / Travel for monitoring and supervision	40,000
Grievance Redress Mechanism hotline (implemented by IOM/IPs)		
	Hotline and other channels/mechanisms	30,000
Stakeholder Consultations and Capacity Building		
	Stakeholder Consultations IOM and capacity building	40,000
	Other IPs and capacity building	80,000
Implementation of Risk Mitigation Measures IOM/IPs		
	E&S Risk Mitigation Measures for each activity	400,000
	Preparation of E&S instruments (ESMPs)	70,000
	TOTAL	942,000

ANNEX 1: Details of Component 4 Activities

This annex presents the ongoing and planned activities under Component 4 in detail, including the lead IPs and the geographical locations of each activity.

Table 15 Detailed Activity Description of initial activities

Outcome 1: Enhanced WASH services for newly drought displaced IDPs - IOM led in all locations

<u>Activities</u>	Baidoa	Garowe	Mog
<p><u>Activity 1.1:</u> Construction of boreholes (40m³ water storage tanks, installation of solar system, genset, submersible pump and rooms for generator and guards).</p> <p><u>Output 1.1.1.</u> Preparation of 7 hydrogeological studies</p> <p><u>Output 1.1.2</u> <i>Output 1.1.2.1: 1 functional borehole completed in Garowe</i> <i>Output 1.1.2.2: 2 functional boreholes completed in Baidoa</i> <i>Output 1.1.2.3: 4 functional boreholes completed in BRA, Daynille (Zone 4&5)</i></p>	IOM	IOM	IOM
<p><u>Activity 1.2.:</u> Installation of piping networks¹³ from the water sources to the distribution points in the three cities (in Garowe from the Puntland Water Development Agency (PWDA) water system)</p> <p><u>Output 1.2.</u> <i>2000m piping network to PWDA piping network in Garowe</i> <i>2500m piping network in Baidoa</i> <i>3000m piping network in BRA</i></p>	IOM	IOM	IOM
<p><u>Activity 1.3.:</u> Construction of water distribution points (kiosks)¹⁴</p> <p><u>Output 1.3:</u></p>	IOM	IOM	IOM

¹³ Based on our estimations this is the necessary length of piping to connect the new IDP site in Garowe / targeted sites in Baidoa and BRA to water sources. This will be updated based on assessment during the project start-up phase.

¹⁴ Distribution points estimated based on anticipated site plan. This will be reassessed and confirmed in initial phase of the project.

<p>50 distribution points constructed in Garowe (36 HH per distribution point)</p> <p>50 distribution points constructed in Baidoa (30 HH per distribution point).</p> <p>80 distribution points constructed in BRA (30 HH per distribution point)</p>			
<p><u>Activity 1.4.:</u> Construction of transitional/permanent twin latrines (including gender-disaggregated and lockable latrines) – one twin latrine per two HH</p> <p><u>Output 1.4:</u> Garowe: 1000 twin latrines Baidoa: 850 twin latrines Mogadishu: 600 twin latrines.</p>	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>
<p><u>Activity 1.5.:</u> Operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure (with hand over to community O&M groups at the end of project).</p> <p><u>Output 1.5.1.</u> - O&M of all constructed boreholes for lifespan of project -Training and handover to local O&M groups based on bi-lateral agreement with government</p> <p><u>Output 1.5.2.</u> 1 borehole in Garowe; 2 boreholes Baidoa; 4 boreholes Mogadishu, Daynille (Zone 4&5)</p>	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>	<u>IOM</u>

Outcome 2: Enhanced basic health service delivery for newly drought displaced IDPs

<u>Activities</u>	Baidoa	Garowe	Mog
<p><u>Activity 2.1.:</u> Support health care provision through community level, mobile, and fixed health care facilities</p> <p><u>Output 2.1:</u> Running of 2 mobile health clinics and 3 fixed health clinics¹⁵</p>	<u>GREDO</u>		<u>CWW</u>
<p><u>Activity 2.2.:</u> Train and support community health</p>	<u>GREDO</u>		<u>CWW</u>

¹⁵ 45,000 beneficiaries in Mogadishu through 2 mobile health clinics and 1 fixed health centres.
20,000 beneficiaries in Baidoa through 2 fixed health centres.

<p>workers (CHWs) and health staff in targeted health clinics on preventive measures, screening, and basic curative care</p> <p><u>Output 2.2.1.</u> Provision of training to 18 Community Health workers in Baidoa and 30 in Mogadishu.</p> <p><u>Output 2.2.2.</u> Provision of stipends to 18 Community Health workers in Baidoa and 30 in Mogadishu.</p>			
<p><u>Activity 2.3. Equipping & rehabilitation of mobile and fixed health clinics</u></p> <p><u>Output 2.3.1</u> 2 mobile clinics¹⁶ (Kahda and Daynille districts) equipped with medical supplies¹⁷ for outpatient consultation services</p> <p><u>Output 2.3.2.</u> 1 fixed Weydow health center (Daynille district) rehabilitated and equipped with medical supplies for outpatient consultation services</p>			<u>CWW</u>

Outcome 3 Relocation site development and mitigation of forced evictions for new drought displaced populations

<u>Activities</u>	Baidoa	Garowe	Mog
<p><u>Activity 3.1.:</u> Preparation of HLP capacity needs assessments of local authorities. Based on the outcomes of the assessments, provision of technical support to local authorities to strengthen HLP drought response, including forced evictions.</p> <p><u>Output 3.1:</u> <u>3 HLP Capacity Needs Assessments for Armale (Garowe), Barwago (Baidoa) and Daynille and Kahda (Mogadishu).</u></p>	<u>NRC</u>	<u>NRC</u>	<u>NRC</u>

¹⁶ Due to additional influx of IDPs to Baidoa and Mogadishu, there is a need to scale up service delivery through flexible outreach clinics.

¹⁷ Including personal protective equipment (PPE), Diagnostic equipment, scales, cleaning equipment & supplies, dressings & sterile materials

<p><u>Output 3.2.</u> <u>Provision of 3 advisers for technical support</u></p>			
<p><u>Activity 3.2</u> undertake topographical survey, environmental impact assessment, site planning, land development, provision of basic services such as drainage network</p> <p><u>Output 3.2.1.</u> <u>Preparation of 2 topographical surveys for Armale (Garowe) and Barwaqo (Baidoa).</u></p> <p><u>Output 3.2.2.</u> <u>Preparation of stakeholder-endorsed site plans</u></p> <p><u>Output 3.2.2.</u> Land clearance, rehabilitation of access road, and drainage construction through cash for work where feasible in Armale, Garowe and Barwaqo, Baidoa</p>	IOM	NRC (IOM for WASH components)	
<p><u>Activity 3.3</u> support the beneficiary selection and relocation to the government sites; ensure provision of information on HLP rights and awareness of established community feedback mechanism for accountability.</p> <p><u>Output 3.3.1.</u> Preparation and provision of essential information in Armale, Garowe, Barwaqo, Baidoa,</p>	IOM	NRC	
<p><u>Activity 3.4:</u> Support establishment of housing for new IDPs</p> <p><u>Output 3.4.1</u> Cadastral surveys undertaken and Individual plots demarked</p> <p><u>Output 3.4.2.</u> Garowe: 1000 incremental housing units developed Baidoa 1150 incremental housing units developed</p> <p><u>Output 3.4.3</u> Garowe: 1000 households in Armale and 1150 households in Barwaqo relocated to government sites in safety and in dignity</p>	IOM	NRC	

<p><u>Activity 3.5</u> provide legal support to secure individual land titles and other tenure documents, including prevention of forced evictions through support to negotiations with landlords and local authorities and targeted legal aid and training of people in eviction prone sites with newly drought displaced IDPs to resolve land related disputes, and promoting social cohesion.</p> <p><u>Output 3.5.1</u> 2150 land title deeds issued for Armale, Garowe (1000) and Barwaqo (1150)</p> <p><u>Output 3.5.2</u> 23 community-based paralegals and caseworkers trained and deployed in Armale, Garowe, Barwaqo, ADC zone, Kahda and Daynille</p>	NRC	NRC	NRC
<p><u>Activity 3.6.:</u> Installation of solar streetlights</p> <p><u>Output 3.6</u> <i>Safe and sustainable lighting provision</i> Garowe: 50; Baidoa 75 (1 per 20 HH)</p>	IOM	NRC	
<p><u>Activity 3.7</u> facilitating the signing of a written longer-term lease agreement between the private landowners and IDPs, witnessed by the BRA in exchange for provision of HLP, water supply and small infrastructure such as solar lights on those private lands.</p> <p><u>Output 3.7</u> Facilitation of lease agreements between IDP leaders and landowners / representatives and witnessed by government</p> <p><u>Output 3.7.1</u> Baidoa: 1200 HH facilitated lease agreements for Baidoa ADC Zone 7, Mogadishu: 3500 HH facilitated lease agreements for Daynille and Kahda</p>	NRC		NRC

Below is the indicative activities supported by the AF-II (Detailed description of additional activities funded through the AF-II is currently under consideration)

Newly proposed activities:

Table 5 Proposed Activities under AF-II

	Indicator	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Target	Assumptions	Agency
Objective: Deliver life-saving emergency support to 55,000 internally displaced households in the city of BRA, Baidoa and Garowe,	# of households of IDPs that received MRP assistance # of households of that received health and nutrition assistance in Garowe	IOM Registration Database	0	50,000 5,000		
Outcome 1: Vulnerable displaced and disaster affected communities have increased access to life-saving humanitarian services					Access to project site; relationship with government actors remains positive; implementation modality remains appropriate for the context.	
Output 1.1: Newly Displaced households are registered to receive the Minimum Response Package (MRP)	# of households registered in IOM registration database	IOM Registration Database	0	Total: 50,000 BRA: 25,000 Baidoa: 25,000		IOM
Activities that lead to Output 1.1 1.1.1 Community coordination meetings 1.1.2 Registration of beneficiaries accessing MRP assistance					Access to project site; relationship with government actors remains positive; implementation modality remains appropriate for the context.	

<p>Output 1.2: Newly displaced households have access to Camp Coordination and Camp Management services</p>	<p># of sites provided with CCCM support</p>		<p>0</p>	<p>Total: 100 BRA: 60 Baidoa: 40</p>	<p>Access to project site; relationship with government actors remains positive; implementation modality remains appropriate for the context.</p>	<p>IOM</p>
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.2</p> <p>1.2.1: Conduct regular service mapping and monitoring 1.2.2: Establish and manage robust Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) 1.2.3. Engage with, capacitate, and support Camp Management Committees (CMCs) 1.2.4 Support partners and local authorities with Cluster-led capacity building initiatives 1.2.5 Site development and remedial maintenance works such as drainage, sandbagging, leve 1.2.5 Collecting, analysing, and disseminating data from CCCM partners (safety audits, eviction assessments, flood risk assessments) 1.2.6 Conducting monthly national and sub-national CCCM Cluster meetings</p>						
<p>Output 1.3 Key displacement data collected through Emergency Trends Tracking Tool (ETT)</p>	<p># of ETT data products published and disseminated</p>	<p>DTM Mailing lists</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Total: 48 (Four weekly rounds in each location for 6 months) BRA: 24 Baidoa: 24</p>	<p>ETT is a shock-based tool and is designed to be switched on and off depending on need. Should drought induced displacement slow down significantly, or stop entirely then the ETT would be discontinued.</p>	<p>IOM</p>
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.3:</p> <p>1.3.1 Refresher training of enumerators (if needed) 1.3.2 Weekly cleaning and analysis of data 1.3.3 Weekly production of dashboard, dataset and dissemination of results</p>						

Output 1.4: Drought affected communities have improved access WASH services	# of latrines constructed or rehabilitated that offer privacy for women and girls			TBD	Access to project site; relationship with government actors remains positive; implementation modality remains appropriate for the context.	IOM
	# of households who report directly using safe and dignified toilet/latrines with functional handwashing facilities # of households receiving hygiene kits			TBD	Access to project site; relationship with government actors remains positive; implementation modality remains appropriate for the context	
	# of households receiving hygiene kits, including menstrual hygiene supplies and information sessions on health promotion		0	50,000 BRA: 25,000 Baidoa: 25,000		
Activities that lead to Output 1.4: 1.4.1: Construction of boreholes (40m3 water storage tanks, installation of solar system, genset, submersible pump and rooms for generator and guards), and provide water trucking for immediate water supply 1.4.2 Construction of latrines with handwashing stations 1.4.3: Registration and allocation of latrines 1.4.3: Training of households on latrine maintenance 1.4.4 Operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure (with hand over to community O&M groups 1.4.5 Procurement of hygiene kits 1.4.6 Distribution of hygiene kits to households registered by CCCM						

<p>Output 1.5: Drought affected households receive plastic sheets for emergency shelter support</p>	<p># of households receiving plastic sheets for emergency shelter support</p>	<p>IOM Database</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>50,000 BRA: 25,000 Baidoa: 25,000</p>	<p>Access to project site; relationship with government actors remains positive; implementation modality remains appropriate for the context.</p>	<p>IOM</p>
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.5: 1.5.1 Procurement of plastic sheets 1.5.2 Mobilization and identification of beneficiaries as per CCCM list with support of zonal champions 1.5.3 Distribution of plastic sheets</p>						
<p>Output 1.6: Drought affected households receive MPCA to meet their basic minimum needs</p>	<p># of households receiving MPCA</p>	<p>IOM Registration database Proof of payment by FSP</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>50,000 BRA: 25,000 Baidoa: 25,000</p>	<p>Access to project site; relationship with government actors remains positive; implementation modality remains appropriate for the context.</p>	<p>WFP as strategic partner, IOM, DRC/NRC</p>
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.6. 1.6.1: Mobilization and identification of beneficiaries as per CCCM list with support of zonal champions 1.6.2: Biometric registration of beneficiaries, and de-duplication exercise carried out with WFP as strategic partner 1.6.3: MPCA tranches disbursed to beneficiaries via e-cash</p>						

<p>Output 1.7: Drought affected households receive immediate health and nutrition support in BRA and Baidoa</p>	<p># of women, men and children benefited from the provision of essential lifesaving healthcare including vaccination # of health facilities supported # of children aged 6-59 months and PLWs with moderate acute malnutrition identified through the nutrition screening are enrolled for MAM treatment # of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) who are admitted for treatment.</p>		0	<p>TBC TBC TBC TBC</p>	<p>Access to project site; relationship with government actors remains positive; implementation modality remains appropriate for the context</p>	<p>BRCIS CWW, ACF</p>
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.7:</p> <p>1.7.1 Support health care provision through running community level, mobile, and fixed health care facilities</p> <p>1.7.2 Train and support community health workers (CHWs) and health staff in targeted health clinics on preventive measures, screening, and basic curative care</p> <p>1.7.3 Equipping mobile and fixed health clinics</p> <p>1.7.4 Screening of new arrivals among the displaced using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) for malnutrition.</p> <p>1.7.5 Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) children admitted for treatment in outpatient therapeutic (OTP) and stabilization centres (SC).</p> <p>1.7.6 MAM children admitted for treatment in targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP)</p> <p>1.7.7 Engagement and support to district health authorities</p> <p>1.7.8 Real time monitoring of nutrition and mortality in drought- and displacement affected locations through the BRCIS Nutrition and Mortality Monitoring survey (data will be published publicly to better inform targeting of services)</p>						

<p>Output 1.8: Drought affected households receive immediate health and nutrition support in Garowe</p>	<p># of clinics supported to provide health and nutrition services # of PHC consultations including children < 5 years vaccinate # of children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition treated, cured and discharged # of children between 6-59 months screened for malnutrition # of beneficiaries reached with health education</p>			<p>TBC 30,000 295 5,400 30,000</p>	<p>Access to project site; relationship with government actors remains positive; implementation modality remains appropriate for the context</p>	<p>IOM</p>
<p>Activities that lead to Output 1.8: 1.8.1 Support health care provision including Nutrition services through running community level, mobile, and fixed health care facilities 1.8.2 Train and support community health workers (CHWs) and health staff in targeted health clinics on preventive measures, screening, and basic curative care 1.8.3 Preposition essential medicines, medical supplies and equipment for delivery of medical services and rapid response to disease outbreaks 1.8.4 Conduct health promotion to increase practice of healthier behaviors that can prevent disease outbreak and improve maternal-child health outcomes 1.8.5 Equipping & rehabilitation of mobile and fixed health clinics</p>						

ANNEX 2: Details on Consortium Partners

IOM has a strong CCCM, WASH and Shelter track record with teams currently working throughout southern and central Somalia. This includes technical engineering staff who are familiar with the local context and have completed large scale site planning, WASH, Shelter, and other development works in coordination with local communities and authorities. As such IOM directly implements core components of the project activities inclusive of national cluster management, site development, relocations, WASH and SNFI in designated areas.

To support localization efforts, IOM also contracts a local agency, giving them the resources, materials, and skillset to implement a robust CCCM response in north BRA. Seasoned IOM CCCM staff works closely with them in training, capacity, building, and monitoring of their performance, including regular review, reports, and lessons learned workshops. The proposed partnership is inclusive of a contract and regular line-level financial reporting and evaluation.

Concern utilizes its expertise in the BRA, in Kahda and Daynille district, partnering with Youthlink, to provide health services. Concern is a member of both Health and Nutrition clusters. The implementation modality is to establish mobile clinics and a fixed facility in the highly density IDP locations in Kahda and Daynille districts. Experienced Health and Nutrition staff, based in BRA, oversees the project implementation while a technical project team oversees the day-to-day activities at the health facilities.

NRC will implement this project through the offices in BRA, Baidoa and Garowe. NRC thus operates a decentralized system where relevant technical and support personnel spend time in field locations. Each area office employs a team of Shelter related development staff including engineers who are tasked with implementing activities in the sector across the regions. This project benefits from the regular technical guidance provided by the Somalia based Durable solutions project manager and programme coordinator, shelter, and Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) specialists. NRC opts for their proven community driven approach for shelter construction, where community members construct their shelters themselves.

GREDO has implemented health services in Somalia over the last seven years, in Baidoa. The intervention is integrated and closely coordinated with local government counterparts in South West State. The project complements GREDO's ongoing health projects in Baidoa. Health staff present in Baidoa ensures that health services are delivered in Baidoa.

BRCiS: has been leading a seven-partners (including ACF) in health and nutrition project in the past four years, including supporting and running facilities (health centres, primary health units, and hospitals). This included a modality of operating mobile clinics in remote areas and creating demand through community health workers. The project was implemented in 16 districts. In addition to this, BRCiS has worked closely with University College of London (UCL) to develop an agile Nutrition Monitoring Surveillance System, in IDP and hard to reach settings which allows to identify worrying trends in mortality due to malnutrition and pockets of locations where immunization is below par. This helps to fast-track referrals of children affected by malnutrition, and as well as scale-up other related health and nutrition services such as immunization outreach. **ACF** has responded to humanitarian crises in Somalia for 26 years, meeting urgent humanitarian and development needs of women, girls, boys, and men

across the country. Current humanitarian activities cover gender sensitive Nutrition, WASH, Health, and Food Security and Livelihoods in Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Bakool and Nugaal. This long-serving presence in South-Central Somalia has enabled us to earn continued trust of the local administration and communities. Our detailed understanding of the context and humanitarian situation has proved critical to the successful implementation of our programs.

WFP: The WFP has extensive experience globally and in Somalia in emergency food assistance and cash programming. This includes the provision of US\$22 million for quarterly cash transfers since the declaration of the drought emergency in November 2021 from the Shock Responsive Safety Net For Human Capital (SNHCP), and US\$75 million in emergency cash transfers from the Shock Responsive Safety Net for Locust Response Project (SNLRP) -- providing more than 243,000 families with cash assistance during the drought period. IOM plans to contract WFP to advise on beneficiary targeting, registration, and monitoring of its cash programming.

Annex 3: General GRM Checklist for Implementing Partners

The below general GRM Checklist assesses the grievance redress mechanisms of IOM and its partners against the key features of the SURP—II GRM. This way compliance of the IP GRMs with the SURP-II GRM can be identified. In the case of gaps, measures will be taken to rectify those. The checklist will be applied by IOM and the respective IP with support of the PIUs/PCU. If the IP’s GRM is assessed compliant with gap-filling measures, the IP may continue to use its own GRM. The outcome of the assessment with this checklist will be included in site-specific ESMPs and reviewed by the Bank. Key features for the GRM for workers and GBV/SEA/SH grievances are provided in sections 6 and 7, respectively.

Name of Implementing Partner:				
Date:				
Name of Respondent:				
No.	Criteria	Yes	No	Comment/ Explanation and Gap-filling measures
General GRM				
1.	Does the IP have clear, formal, and transparent internal mechanisms and rules for addressing grievances?			
2.	Does IP staff responsible for grievance redress have the authority to take or demand remedial action?			
3.	Are IP staff responsible for grievance redress obliged to take action on all grievances?			
4.	Are beneficiaries allowed to lodge grievances anonymously without fear of retaliation?			
5.	Are beneficiaries aware of their right to file a grievance and of the grievance redress process in general?			
6.	Do clear mechanisms of communication exist for potential users of the GRM on the existence and processes of the GRM?			
7.	Does communication material exist for the general public (what kind of material is it? How is it disseminated)?			
8.	Are there internal processes in place to record, track, and monitor the grievances and the action taken?			
9.	Does the GRM provide timely feedback (written or otherwise) to the aggrieved party on actions taken?			
10.	Is a system in place to keep complainants informed with status updates?			
11.	Is there an appeals process in place that GRM users can access if they are not satisfied with how their grievance has been resolved?			
12.	Do multiple grievance uptake channels and locations exist?			
13.	Are grievance uptake channels accessible for all stakeholders including vulnerable groups (such as women, persons with disabilities, illiterate persons)?			
14.	Is there a fixed service standard for grievance resolution?			

15.	Do clear grievance processing guidelines exist?			
16.	Does the GRM contain the typical GRM value chain (Uptake, sort and process, acknowledge and follow-up; verify, investigate and act; monitor and evaluate; provide feedback)			
17.	Does a process for periodic evaluation of the GRM logs/data exist that informs proactive actions to stem complaints and grievances?			

Annex 4: List of Participants in Stakeholder Consultations

Baidoa / Barwaaqo Site:

Table 6 Signatures of participants in stakeholder consultations in Barwaaqo, 6 July 2022

12	Mohamed Isack Abdurahman	Relocated IDP	61
13	Mohamed Sheikh Abdurahman	Relocated IDP	61
14	Adam Ibrahim Adam	Relocated IDP	61
15	Mohamed Guele Abdurahman	Relocated IDP	61
16	Bishaar Sheikh Mohamed	Host Community	61
17	Ali Adam Abdurahman	Relocated IDP	61
18	Dhahir Mohamed Ali	Host Community	61
19	Mohamednor Isack Adam	Relocated IDP	61
20	Isack Gauran Adam	Relocated IDP	61

Host/Neighbor IDP Community Members

North of Barwago II North Extension S

Community Consultation Meeting Baidoa, Jul

Participant attendance sheet

S/N	Name	Title	
1	Habibo Adam Hussein	Relocated IDP	
2	Asho Osman Hassan	Host Community	
3	Fadumo Adam Kerow	Host community	
4	Naney Mohamed Ali	Relocated IDP	
5	Habibo Ali Mohamed	Host community	
6	Muslimo Kerow Issack	Relocated IDP	
7	Ilgualey Tukow Musaf	Host community	
8	Amow Yarow Hussein	Host community	
9	Madimo Hassan Madim	Relocated IDP	
10	Fadumo Issack Mohamed	Host community	
11	Muslimo Adam Oyar	Host community	

Host / Neighbor IDP community members : Elders

North of Barwago II North Extension Si
 Community Consultation Meeting Baidoa, July
 Participant attendance sheet

S/N	Name	Title	
1	Regeed Adan Hassan	Host community	69
2	Muktar Ahmed Mohamed	Relocated IDP	67
3	Abdirisak Ali Mohamed	Relocated IDP	67
4	Issack Ado Mohamed	Host community	67
5	Abdulkadi Hassan Robow	Host community	67
6	Hassan Adan Ado	Relocated IDP	67
7	Madey Mohamed Hassan	Relocated IDP	67
8	Adan Abdurahman Ado	Host community	67
9	Mohamed Sheikh Ado	Relocated IDP	67
10	Ali-borrow Adan Adan	Relocated IDP	67
11	Ibrahim Mohamed Adan	Host community	67

12	Urbiker	Abdi	Issack	Host Community
13	Hano	Mohamed	Ali	Relocated IDP
14	Habibo	Mohamed	Shmed	Host community
15	Abshirey	Adow	Mohamed	Relocated IDP
16	Ludley	Issack	Adam	Relocated IDP
17	Mandeg	Issack	Robow	Relocated IDP
18	Burayo	Hassan	Liiban	Relocated IDP
19	Khadijo	Abdi	Issa	Host community
20	Imbiyo	Ali	Abdi	Host community

Host / Neighbor IDP Community Members:

North of Barwago II North Extension S
 Community Consultation Meeting Baidoa, Jul
 Participant attendance sheet

S/N	Name	Title
1	Habibo Sheikh Abdullahi	Relocated IDP
2	Hadan Omar Issack	Relocated IDP
3	Ramlo Ali Abdurahman	Host community
4	Sowdo Mohamed Markus	Host community
5	Ganey Ibrahim Nuror	Relocated IDP
6	Harsein Hassan Abdi	Host community
7	Yusuf Mohamed Abdurahman	Relocated IDP
8	Ibrahim Ali Mohamed	Relocated IDP
9	Dayrabo Ahmed Mohamed	Host community
10	Ibrahim Madim Mohamed	Host community
11	Maryam Ibrahim Mo...	Relocated IDP



Figure 8 Stakeholder Consultations Barwaaqo, 6 July 2022, Elders and Men of IDP and Host Communities



Figure 9 Stakeholder Consultations Barwaaqo, 6 July 2022, Women from IDP and Host Communities



Figure 10 Stakeholder Consultations Barwaaqo, 6 July 2022, Youth from IDP and Host Communities

Baidoa / ADC Site:

Table 7 Signatures of participants in stakeholder consultations



No	Name	Title	C
1	Abdiwahab Salat Mohamed	IOM WASH field Assistant	C
2	Abdullahi Mohamed Hussein	GREDO Health project coordinator	C
3	Fardowso Mohamed	Social safeguarding PIU rep	6
4	Mohamed Muse	IOM CCCM	6
5	Ali Abdi Mohamud	IOM CCCM field supervisor	6
6	Fuad Mohamed Hussein	IOM WASH community hygiene promoter	61



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Participant Attendance Sl

S/N	Name	Title	Co
1	Muqtar Haji Ali Ibrahim	Camp Leader	6
2	Abdikhayre Sheikh Aadan	Camp Leader	6
3	Aadan Galoole Roobow	Camp Leader	6
4	Dahabo Abdikadiin Adan	Camp Leader	6
5	Abshirow Isag Ali	Camp Leader	6
6	Kaltuumo Mohamed Nuur	Camp Leader	6
7	Madkuus Macalim Ibraahim	Camp Leader	6
8	Falxado Isag Abdi	Camp Leader	6

19	Isack Nur Mursal	Host Community
20	Akedon Adan Moahmed	Community Leader
21	Farxiyo Moalim Iiman	Community Leader
22	Abdulahi Moalim Ali	Community Leader
23	Ruuney Moalim Yusuf	Community Leader
24	Ali Kusow Ali	Host Community



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Participant attendance

No	Name	Title	C
1	Daahiro Moalim Isack	Women group	€
2	Fadumo Mustaf Hassan	Women group-host community	€
3	Fadumo Mad Sheikh	Women group	€
4	Fadumo Mohamed Kerow	Women group	€
5	Abay Hussein Moalim	Women group	€
6	Deynabo Muqtar Mohamed	Women group	€
7	Khadiijo Boorow Mursal	Women group-host community	€
8	Ruqiyo Osman Hassan	Women group -host community	€
9	Hubaay Madnor	Women group	€
10	Khadiijo Ali Abukar	Women group	€
11	Fadumo Hassan Ali	Women group	€
12	Uuley Abdirahman Adan	Women group	€

9	Faaadumo Ali Baarow	Host Community
10	Abdinuur Mohamed Yarow	Community Leader
11	Jeelle Hussein Ali	Community Leader
12	Mustaf Mohamed Abdirahman	Host Community
13	Abdulahi Isgowe Adan	Community Leader
14	Moalim Ibraahim Iiman	Host Community
15	Mohamed Aadan Ali	Community Leader
16	Mohamed Hassan Nur	Community Leader
17	Adan Abdirahin Mohamed	Community Leader
18	Hassan Ibraahim Karkar	Community Leader



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Parti

No	Name	Title
1	Ali Isack Sheikh	Youth Group- Host community
2	Yacqu ^u Meeri Hilowle	Youth Group
3	Abukar Mohamed Ali	Youth Group
4	Talsamo Naharis Mohamed	Youth Group
5	Nor Mohamed Bule	Youth Group
6	Mulki Mohamed Abdi	Youth Group
7	Abdi Adan Osman	Youth Group
8	Qatro Mohamed Moalim	Youth Group
9	Hussein Hassan Madnuur	Youth Group- Host community
10	Nurto Ibrahim Ali	Youth Group
11	Rahmo Mohamed Hilowle	Youth Group- Host community
12	Jeelow Mohamed Adan	Youth Group





Figure 11 Stakeholder Consultations at ADC Site