



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 19-Oct-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24986



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Somalia	Project ID P166591	Project Name Somali Urban Investment Planning Project Additional Financing	Parent Project ID (if any) P150374
Parent Project Name Somali Urban Investment Planning	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 13-Jul-2018	Estimated Board Date 30-Nov-2018
Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance	Implementing Agency Mogadishu Municipality, Baidoa Municipality, Kismayo Municipality

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To provide (i) an assessment of the feasibility of, and preliminary plans for, selected urban investment and institutional strengthening activities in southern Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland, and (ii) enhanced project preparation and implementation capacity of participating agencies.

Proposed Development Objective(s) Additional Financing

To provide: (i) an assessment of the feasibility of, and preliminary plans for, selected urban investment and institutional strengthening activities in targeted cities, and (ii) enhanced project preparation and implementation capacity of participating agencies.

Components

- Mogadishu
- Technical Studies
- Project Implementation Capacity Support
- Garowe
- Hargeisa
- Cross-cutting Activities

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	3.00
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Total Financing	3.00
of which IBRD/IDA	0.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	3.00
Somalia Multi-Partner Fund	3.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **Somalia is emerging from a legacy of two and half decades of cycles of violent conflict and fragility. Since 1991, the country has been fragmented by armed conflict, *ad hoc* regime change and state capture.** The August 2012 peaceful transfer of power from a transitional to a full federal government in Mogadishu and the peaceful handover of power in 2017 to President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed Farmaajo generated domestic political momentum and triggered international recognition and support for the new federal government. Over the last four years, Somalia has made encouraging steps towards a political settlement and the rehabilitation of government institutions. The creation of four new regions – Jubbaland, South-West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle – and the ouster of Al Shabab from its major tax bases in Mogadishu and Kismayo form the basis for a devolved/federal political settlement. While Al Shabab retains control and continues to destabilize parts of southern Somalia, it no longer administers nor controls major urban areas.

2. **However, decades of conflict compounded by recurring natural disasters have displaced a significant part of the society and damaged much of the country’s infrastructure, resulting in high rates**



of poverty and food insecurity. Of the 12.3 million Somali population,¹ 2.4 million are expected to live on the margins of food insecurity.² It is estimated that some 1.1 million Somalis currently reside in neighboring countries as refugees, and another 1.1 million internally displaced, many of whom live in urban areas.³ Poverty is estimated at approximately 49 percent at the national level while overall urban poverty rate stands at 45 percent and the poverty rate in Mogadishu specifically higher than the national average at 57 percent. Poverty is heavily concentrated in settlements of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at 70 percent.⁴ The poor are also likely to experience non-monetary poverty with even worse access to basic services such as education, health, water and sanitation than the overall population.⁵

3. Somalia's economy has proven remarkably resilient, but resources for infrastructure and service delivery are limited and poverty remains high. Despite the perpetual civil conflict, the economy has grown at a moderate pace. Sectors such as telecommunications, money transfer businesses, livestock exports, and localized electricity services drive the growth. The government has shown remarkable improvement in domestic revenue collection, achieving 103.2 percent of the 2017 budget target. Domestic revenue grew by 26.5 percent, from US\$112.7 million in 2016 to US\$142.6 million in 2017 driven by trade taxes. The government, however, still relies heavily on external assistance which almost doubled to US\$103.6 million in 2017 from US\$55.3 million in 2016. Total revenue in 2018 is estimated at US\$274.6 million with domestic revenue accounting for 57 percent. Yet, the current revenue levels, at about 3 percent of GDP, are inadequate for the government to deliver meaningful services to citizens. Public expenditures have expanded significantly driven by year-on-year increases in revenue from US\$170.5 million in 2016 to US\$243.7 million in 2017. Despite the remarkable improvement, almost 90 percent of total spending goes to security and administrative services, with capital spending accounting for just 3 percent of total spending in 2016 and 2017. Somalia relies heavily on external assistance for socio-economic infrastructure and services. With an estimated per capita GDP of US\$535 in 2017, Somalia remains one of the poorest countries in the world.

4. The recent drought in 2016-2017 has resulted in a crisis weakening the economy and forcibly displacing more people, thereby exacerbating the country's vulnerability. The prolonged drought which began in November 2016 has led to the decline of real GDP growth from 2.4 percent to 1.8 percent in the first half of 2017.⁶ With the increase in food prices, inflation rose from 1.3 percent in 2016 to 5.2 percent in 2017.⁷ The agriculture sector, which underpins the Somali economy, experienced near total collapse with crop failures and increased livestock mortality due to widespread shortage of water. This resulted in loss of livelihoods for many and has left approximately 6.7 million Somalis – more than half the population – in need of humanitarian assistance and displaced more than 915,000 people.⁸ The majority of the drought related displacement is taking place in rural areas with populations moving to urban centers to join existing settlements for the internally displaced. Many of the drought-displaced people are settling

¹ UNFPA (2014) <http://somalia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Population-Estimation-Survey-of-Somalia-PESS-2013-2014.pdf>

² FEWSNET – Somalia Food Security Outlook for October 2017 to May 2018.

³ UNOCHA (2017). "Humanitarian Bulletin July 2017"

⁴ World Bank (2017). Draft Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD).

⁵ World Bank (2017). Draft SCD.

⁶ World Bank estimate.

⁷ World Bank estimate.

⁸ Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) Executive Summary. 2017.



in Mogadishu (231,696 people),⁹ Baidoa (243,884 people)¹⁰ and Kismayo (42,000 people).¹¹ These three cities alone host almost 40 percent of the total drought-related displacements.¹²

Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. **Somalia's urban population is growing rapidly partly as a result of significant forced migration into urban areas caused by protracted conflicts, insecurity, and cyclical natural disasters.** Rapid urbanization is driven by decades of internal conflicts, insecurity, political turmoil, human rights violations, and governance failures in addition to the traditional economic rural-urban migration. These challenges are compounded by cyclical environmental adversities such as drought and famine. The country has also witnessed a steady flow of returnees and refugees from neighboring countries. From December 2014 to January 2018, over 112,000 refugees have returned to Somalia predominantly from Kenya with the impending closure of the Dadaab refugee camp.¹³ More recently, conflict in Yemen has resulted in 37,000 Yemeni refugees seeking shelter in Somalia.¹⁴ Returnees and refugees are settling in urban areas such as Mogadishu in the hope of better access to humanitarian assistance, safety, services and job opportunities. While it is difficult to produce widely accepted population figures, the current urban population is estimated at around 5.2 million people (42 percent) with a growth rate of around 4 percent per annum.¹⁵ If the current trend persists, by 2030, Somalia will add another 4.5 million urban residents to its already constrained urban environment, nearly doubling current numbers.¹⁶

6. **Urbanization is one of the most significant drivers of development. If managed well, it can provide a pathway out of poverty and act as an engine of growth. In the Somali context, cities are also increasingly serving as centers of resilience where people seek refuge.** High urban densities can reduce transaction costs, make public spending on infrastructure and services more economically viable, and act as an economic hub that attracts investments and talent. Furthermore, cities in Somalia are increasingly coming to serve as a safe haven or the last resort for those fleeing violent conflicts or natural disasters.

7. **Yet as urban areas fail to keep pace with the rapid urbanization, Somalia's cities are becoming more fragile thereby threatening the country's stability.** The rapid pace of urbanization has created multiple challenges for cities, which are expected to intensify as urbanization continues. Cities have not been able to cope with the increased demands for land, housing, basic services, and job opportunities. As a result, cities are sprawling in an uncontrolled manner, slums are on the increase, and environment degradation is accelerating. It is feared that large influxes of people may shift clan dynamics which can potentially destabilize already fragile social structures. Protection challenges are also significant in the context of ongoing urbanization and displacement. Gender-based violence (GBV), among other protection concerns, is a prevalent issue in Somalia and a significant challenge confronting displaced populations in

⁹ UNCHR PRMN October 2017.

¹⁰ UNHCR PRMN October 2017.¹¹ IPSOS (2017).

¹¹ IPSOS (2017).

¹² Humanitarian Bulletin, July 2017, UNOCHA.

¹³ UNHCR (2018). "Somalia: Refugee, asylum-seekers and returnees at 31 January 2018".

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/62260>.

¹⁴ UNHCR (2017). <http://data.unhcr.org/yemen/regional.php>.

¹⁵ UNFPA (2014).

¹⁶ World Bank staff calculation based on UN-Habitat and CIA World Factbook.



particular¹⁷. IDPs face increased risks of GBV and sexual exploitation due to limited security in the IDP settlements, poor living conditions and limited clan protection. Rapid urban population growth, high unemployment rate especially among the youth, income inequality, lack of access to basic services, and lack of government’s ability to cope are all contributing to increased fragility of cities in Somalia. Indeed, Mogadishu, Merca and Kismayo have been named the world’s three most fragile cities in the world.¹⁸ Urban fragility, particularly in the capital of Mogadishu, can have a profound impact on Somalia’s nascent stability.

8. **The Government has limited capacity and resources to address these challenges.** District governments (which function as municipal governments) have the primary responsibility for providing basic services. But capacity and fiscal constraints often limit their ability to undertake basic municipal functions, and outside of a few larger cities, these constraints deepen rapidly. Sub-national governments are only receiving a small recurrent budget through an inter-governmental fiscal transfer, and staffing is generally skeletal with limited capacity. Municipal governments’ own source revenue collection is minimal and unstructured. They are dependent on external assistance or private sector for capital investments and delivery of services which tends to be *ad hoc* due to lack of comprehensive urban development plans and limited resources.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

To provide (i) an assessment of the feasibility of, and preliminary plans for, selected urban investment and institutional strengthening activities in southern Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland, and (ii) enhanced project preparation and implementation capacity of participating agencies.

Current PDO

To provide (i) an assessment of the feasibility of, and preliminary plans for, selected urban investment and institutional strengthening activities in targeted cities, and (ii) enhanced project preparation and implementation capacity of participating agencies.

Key Results

D. Project Description

9. **The proposed AF will scale-up the SUIPP activities to the cities of Kismayo and Baidoa with an additional financing of US\$3 million.** Overall, the SUIPP AF will finance the same activities as in the parent project, mainly:

¹⁷ Several studies estimate that roughly three-quarters of survivors are IDPs.

¹⁸ “These are the World’s Most Fragile Cities”. Urban Gateway. <http://new.unhabitat.org/news/these-are-worlds-most-fragile-cities>.



- a) Establishment of Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in target cities and provision of technical assistance to enhance the capacity of the Somali executing agencies to plan, prepare and implement urban development projects, such as SURP, effectively and efficiently while mitigating fiduciary and safeguards risks. These activities will be client executed.
- b) Technical studies and designs of the priority urban investments and institutional assessments of the implementing agencies in target cities. The selection of the priority investments will be based on the rapid urban assessment which was undertaken in Kismayo and Baidoa under SUIPP original financing, but also on pre-agreed selection criteria and a multi-stakeholder participatory selection process. The priority urban investments that will be studied under SUIPP Additional Financing will be financed under SURP, the follow-on investment project. The institutional assessments will provide an informational and analytic base for the preparation of institutional strengthening activities to be supported under SURP. Other thematic analytics may also be undertaken as needs emerge. In order to facilitate the quick execution of these activities and ensure quality in the fragile and conflict affected environment of Somalia, they will be executed by the Bank on behalf of the Client.

10. The infrastructure investments to be studied in Kismayo and Baidoa have been selected using the criteria listed below which were agreed to between the Bank and the governments in preparatory consultations:

- (i) *Strategic investments that contribute to urban resilience.* The investment should be aligned with a broader strategic plan or vision of the city. This plan should focus on how to make the city more resilient.
- (ii) *Inclusiveness.* Investments identified should be as inclusive as possible, i.e. incorporate needs of the IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities. The investments should be selected in a participatory manner in consultations with community representatives.
- (iii) *Maximizing development impact.* Investments should maximize development impact and return on investment, thus avoid small scale/piece meal investments.
- (iv) *Coordination/complementarity with ongoing projects.* Investments should avoid overlap with ongoing government and development partner interventions and try to complement and build on these activities.
- (v) *Labor intensiveness.* Investments should provide short term income generation opportunities for vulnerable groups.
- (vi) *Sustainability.* Investments should build in operations and maintenance measures to ensure that they were sustained over the long term.
- (vii) *Government visibility.* Investments should be visible to citizens and highlight the government's (both federal and state levels) lead in implementation so as to strengthen their legitimacy.



11. The AF will restructure the project components to include one component for *Technical Studies* in Kismayo and Baidoa and one component for *Project Implementation Capacity Support* across the two new cities of Kismayo and Baidoa, some project coordination work continued in Mogadishu, and winding down activities in Garowe and Hargeisa. This restructuring replaces the component structure in the original project with one component for each city. The component on cross-cutting activities will be removed. These components are described in more detail below. This restructuring of the components would better align with the Grant Agreements and Agreement Letters linked to this project (see Section C below). An itemized budget for the full project is given in Section B below.

Component 1: Technical Studies (US\$ 1.94 million)

12. This component will cover all technical studies to be carried out under SUIPP in preparation for the follow on SURP SOP2 which includes: (i) technical studies and engineering designs for priority investments; (ii) environment and social due diligence work; (iii) institutional assessments of implementing agencies; and (iv) any other necessary analytical work.

13. **Technical studies for the priority investments.** Based on the preliminary consultations with the government and findings of the rapid urban assessment undertaken in Kismayo and Baidoa, priority investments are likely to be urban roads, along with corresponding drainage system, sidewalks, and streetlighting. Under SUIPP AF, a feasibility study and preliminary engineering design study will be undertaken for the long list of roads to examine which road segments are the most cost-effective and strategically important considering the pre-agreed selection criteria. The shortlist of roads will be finalized using the findings from these studies and through a participatory through a decision-making process that includes state and district-level governments, community (with representatives of the vulnerable such as women, poor, youth, and IDPs), and the private sector. Once the shortlist of the roads is developed, the team will develop detailed engineering designs for the shortlisted investments. Community consultations will also be undertaken in each of the relevant catchment areas to determine how they can participate in and benefit from the implementation and maintenance of the physical investments.

14. **Environmental and social (E&S) due diligence work** will include the following activities: (i) a baseline survey of environmental and social data, capacity, and potential impacts that would help to identify E&S mitigations, but also areas of potential enhancement of project outcomes, and provide sufficient E&S context for the subsequent design process; (ii) the development of an environmental and social management framework, which would constitute a generic tool for managing social and environmental risks related to the long list of investments, regardless of funding source for use by entities such as local governments; (iv) the development of a resettlement policy framework which would constitute a generic tool for managing any resettlement or compensation issues that may arise related to the long list of investments; and (v) the development of specific safeguard instruments (ARAP/ESMP) for the prioritized shortlist of investments as soon as specific investments are selected.

15. **Institutional assessments.** An assessment of district governments (which functions as the *de facto* municipal governments) and other relevant agencies will be undertaken for the detailed preparation and execution of institutional strengthening activities to be supported under the follow-on SURP. The assessment will focus on basic functionality, performance, strategic planning capacity, technical and operational capacity, fiduciary systems, transparency and accountability mechanisms and environmental and social management capacity.



16. **Other Analytical Studies.** Urban infrastructure development projects can have both intended and unintended socio-economic and political impacts and outcomes that can vary based on different population groups such as men, women, female-headed households, the poor, host communities and the displaced, influencing their access to land, services, and jobs. The local power dynamics can also influence the process and outcome of the project. This component will therefore undertake a qualitative socio-economic assessment for the target cities. The study will undertake a stakeholder analysis and political-economy analysis to better understand the local power dynamics in each city. The study will examine how the local power dynamics may influence the participatory decision-making process, levels of participation in project activities (such as labor-intensive works), and maintenance of the infrastructure to be financed under SURP. At the same time, the study will also try to identify both positive and negative impacts the urban infrastructure investments may have on various population groups, and how negative impacts may be mitigated to the extent possible. For example, with urban investments, land value can increase which may lead to the forced eviction of IDPs or informal vendors. Alternatively, improved access may result in positive socio-economic outcomes. Additional analytic works may be considered as needs emerge.

Component 4: Project Implementation Capacity Support (US\$ 1.06 million)

17. **Subcomponent 1: Mogadishu Municipality (\$60,000).** To help the two new cities, Kismayo and Baidoa, to liaise with the federal government and also to foster peer-to-peer learning across the cities that have been supported by SUIPP additional financing and follow-on SURP, a program coordinator will be assigned in Mogadishu. This program coordinator will be appointed with the consent of Kismayo and Baidoa stakeholders.

18. **Subcomponent 4: Kismayo Municipality (\$500,000).** In order to establish sufficient capacity to prepare and implement the SURP, a PIU will be established within the Kismayo municipal/district government comprising a full-time project coordinator, procurement specialist, project engineer and social and environmental safeguards specialist. Financial management support to this project will be provided by the External Assistance Finance Section (EAFS) unit located in the State Ministry of Finance. Operating and minor equipment costs related to the recruitment and employment of these positions will also be incurred. Training and capacity building for the PIU staff on fiduciary management, procurement, safeguards, project management, and monitoring and evaluation will be conducted based on their capacity and needs. Finally, costs for the financial audit would be covered under this component. A Project Coordinator, who will oversee both the SUIPP and the SUIPP AF, will help Kismayo liaise with the federal government. The Project Coordinator will also help coordinate Kismayo with other target cities for cross-fertilization and peer learning.

19. **Subcomponent 5: Baidoa Municipality (\$500,000).** In order to establish sufficient capacity to prepare and implement the SURP, a PIU will be established within the Baidoa municipal/district government comprising a full-time project coordinator, procurement specialist, two project engineers and a social and environmental safeguards specialist. Finance support to this project will be provided by the EAFS unit in the State Ministry of Finance. Operating and minor equipment costs related to the recruitment and employment of these positions will also be incurred. Training and capacity building for the PIU staff on fiduciary management, procurement, safeguards, project management, and monitoring and evaluation will be conducted based on their capacity and needs. Costs for the financial audit would be covered under this component. A Project Coordinator, who will oversee both the SUIPP and the SUIPP



AF, will help Baidoa liaise with the federal government. The Project Coordinator will also help coordinate Baidoa with other target cities for cross-fertilization and peer learning.

E. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

20. The ESMF and RPF for the long list of roads will be prepared by UNOPS on behalf of the Recipient, the site specific ESIA/ESMPs and RAPs for the shortlisted priority roads will be prepared by the respective PIUs with the support of the World Bank. The RPF/ESMF primarily provides the flexibility to changes in priority investments – which may happen due to frequent political transitions and changes in the government’s priorities and fills the anticipated capacity gaps in the newly established PIUs for undertaking directly the preparation of specific safeguard instruments namely the ESMPs and ARAPs. ESMF and RPF will also be prepared to screen the long list of investments and to provide guidance for the preparation of the ESMPs/ARAPs for the shortlisted priority investments. The Scope of Work outlining the above environmental and social studies/preparation of ESMF and RPF, as well as Generic ToRs for the preparation of site specific ESIA/ESMPs and RAPs have been disclosed in-country as on the World Bank external website.

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

The AF will be scaling up activities to the cities of Kismayo and Baidoa. The physical environment in all project areas and locations is characterized by a strong existing anthropogenic imprint typical for intra-urban areas, including transport infrastructure, residences, shops, workshops, managed drainage systems and highly altered biodiversity and land cover. Virtually all of the project planning activities will pertain to the footprint of pre-existing infrastructure, which has deteriorated or been destroyed due to war or neglect.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

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



SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This is a technical assistance (TA) project to develop options of upgrading of urban investments and services. As such, it is expected that there will be downstream impacts associated with OP 4.01. The assessment of EA category of B is due to the lack of category A-type investments to date in Somalia. The design of the potential investments will include an initial scoping of potential environmental and social impacts, negative and positive. The prioritized shortlist of subprojects for which detailed designs will be prepared under the AF, will prepare ESMPs and the TORs for ESMP preparation have been reviewed and cleared by the RSA.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	This policy is not applicable to this TA intervention.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	There are limited areas in Somalia that qualify as natural habitats, mostly rural rather than urban, and, as such, this policy is not applicable to this TA intervention.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The long list and short list of investments are mainly rehabilitation and improvements of existing roads within the ROW for which impacts on forests are not expected.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	Due to the nature of the TA focus, this policy is not applicable to this TA intervention.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This policy may be applicable to the downstream investments, owing to the potential for chance find of cultural or archeological significance during construction, including the existence of some historic buildings around the secondary road investments that could potentially be impacted from the construction.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	Based on the assessment undertaken prior to SUIPP AF preparation, there are no indigenous peoples that will be affected by this TA intervention.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The rehabilitation and construction of roads in Kismayo and Baidoa may involve land acquisition leading to involuntary resettlement and/or restrictions of access to resources or livelihoods. Due to potential downstream impacts in the follow-on SURP SOP2, this policy is triggered.



Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Due to the scope of this TA, this policy is not applicable.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Due to the scope of this TA, this policy is not applicable.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Due to the scope of this TA, this policy is not applicable.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

SUIPP AF is only financing the preparation of the feasibility study and preliminary design studies for the long list of roads, and detailed engineering designs for shortlisted priority roads in Kismayo city and Baidoa city. To this end, there are no major safeguard issues and impacts associated with SUIPP AF.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
N/A

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

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.
The Borrower’s safeguards capacities were assessed to be low during project preparation. Thus the Bank will engage UNOPS to undertake the following: (i) feasibility study and preliminary design study for the long list of priority urban investments; (ii) a baseline survey of environmental and social data, capacity, and potential impacts that would help to identify E&S mitigations, but also areas of potential enhancement of project outcomes, and provide sufficient E&S context for the subsequent design process; (iii) Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and detailed designs for shortlisted urban investments. ESMF would constitute a generic tool for managing social and environmental risks related to the long list of investments, while RPF would constitute a generic tool for managing any resettlement or compensation issues that may arise related to the long list of investments.

The Bank team will then provide close hand-holding support to the PIUs in Kismayo and Baidoa, which will be established under SUIPP AF, to help them develop Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) for the prioritized shortlist of investments as soon as specific investments are selected.

The TORs for the ESMF/RPF and ESMP, ARAPs have been disclosed prior to project appraisal. The TORs will guide the preparation of ESMF, RPF, ESMP and ARAP for SURP SOP2 to comply with World Bank safeguard policies.



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

The key stakeholders at this stage will be the urban management institutions in Kismayo and Baidoa. They have been continuously involved in the safeguards process, as well as the preparation of the TORs for the ESMF, RPF, ESMPs and ARAPs. The TORs have been disclosed in-country as well as in the World Bank’s infoshop.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank 19-Sep-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 19-Sep-2018	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Somalia
22-Sep-2018

Comments

In Kismayo city, TOR for ESMF and ESMP were disclosed on Sept. 22; in Baidoa city, on Sept. 25, 2018.

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank 20-Sep-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 20-Sep-2018
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"In country" Disclosure

Somalia
22-Sep-2018

Comments

In Kismayo city, TOR for ESMF and RAPs were disclosed on Sept. 22; in Baidoa city, on Sept. 25, 2018.

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

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



C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

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

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

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

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

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

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

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

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

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

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

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



All Safeguard Policies

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

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

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

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

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

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APPROVAL

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