

SOMALI URBAN INVESTMENT PLANNING PROJECT ADDITIONAL FINANCING (SUIPP AF)

GENERIC TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

I. Introduction

1. The Terms of Reference for Feasibility Studies, Preliminary, and Detailed Engineering Designs and Preparation of Bidding and Safeguards Documents for Urban Roads in Kismayo and Baidoa is being disseminated in-country and on the World Bank external website to comply with the requirements of Operational Policy 4.01 Environmental Assessment.

2. The Somalia Urban Investment Planning Project (SUIPP) Additional Financing (AF) will undertake technical assessments and designs of priority urban investments as well as the final identification of specific projects and detailed design work – e.g. detailed engineering design, social and environmental impact assessments, and preparation of bid estimates. The actual construction will be undertaken under SURP Series of Projects (SOP2) to be prepared based on the studies prepared under the SUIPP AF. Detailed preparation of this follow-up operation will commence once the work supported by the SUIPP is completed.

3. While the ESMF and RPF will be prepared by UNOPS on behalf of the Recipient (to guide the preparation of project specific ESIA/ESMPs and RAPs for already identified projects and for those to be identified in the future), specific the site specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared by the respective PIUs. This is a generic Terms of Reference for the preparation of site specific ESMP.

II. Project Description

4. The SUIPP AF has two components: (i) technical studies; and (ii) project implementation capacity support. Component 1 will cover all technical studies including (i) feasibility studies, preliminary designs and detailed 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. Component 2 will cover setting up PIUs comprising project coordinator, procurement specialist, two project engineers and a social and environmental safeguards specialist in both Baidoa and Kismayo as well as assignment of a Program Coordinator in Mogadishu. 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.

5. The priority investments under component 1 are roads with drainage, sidewalks, and streetlighting. While the list of feasible investment priorities will be identified through preliminary assessments and consultations it is likely that change in priorities may occur due to factors such as accessibility technical feasibility issues or government decision.

6. These activities are likely to generate minor land acquisition and resettlement-related impacts. The World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 paragraph 17 states that “a resettlement

plan or abbreviated resettlement plan is required for all operations that entail involuntary resettlement unless otherwise specified". Paragraph 25 of the policy further explains that "where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor,¹ or fewer than 200 people displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be agreed with the borrower." Based on detailed assessment of each target road, the client should therefore determine the appropriate resettlement instruments.

III. Project Context

7. Somalia is emerging from decades long conflict. Decades long conflict and cyclical drought and natural disaster have caused significant displacement, extreme poverty and damage to infrastructure. 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. The influx of the displaced is concentrated in urban areas of Mogadishu, Kismayo, and Baidoa. These towns host IDPs as well as returnees and refugees from neighboring countries. In the absence of security of land tenure, IDPs are highly vulnerable to forced eviction. Concentration of IDPs in the outskirts of the urban centers leaves most residents without access to basic services. High unemployment among the young and large influx of people has disrupted the social cohesion. 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 particular.

IV. Objective and Scope of an ESMP

8. The objective of the ESMP is to identify the potential environmental and social impacts and the measures to mitigate the negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts of the project. The ESMP should identify key stakeholders and consultation with key stakeholders as well as communities potentially affected by the project. The ESMP should be guided by the ESMF that outlines the steps for screening, identification of potential impacts, development of mitigation measures, stakeholder identification and consultation, public consultation, gender mainstreaming and institutional arrangement for management of environmental and social impacts, capacity assessment, grievance redress and budget for implementation of ESMP.

V. Generic Terms of Reference for an ESMP for a Sub-Project

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| <p>Introduction and Project Description: Give a short description of the project</p> <p>Purpose Indicate the objectives and the project activities, the activities that may cause environmental and social negative impacts and needing adequate mitigation measures.</p> <p>Tasks The ESMP should cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential environmental and social impacts resulting from project activities;• Proposed mitigation measures; |
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¹ Impacts are considered "minor" if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost.

- Institutional responsibilities for implementation;
- Monitoring indicators
- Institutional responsibilities for monitoring and implementation of mitigation measures;
- Costs of activities; and
- Calendar of implementation

The ESMP results and the proposed mitigation measures should be discussed with relevant stakeholders, NGOs, local administration and other organizations mainly involved in the project activities. Recommendations from the public consultations should be included in the final ESMP.

Format

- Cover page
- Table of Contents
- List of Abbreviations, Acronyms and Units
- Introduction
- Project Site Description and Process
- Applicable standards: including World Banks Operational Performance Standards. Country Standards, Other funding partner standards, other international standards, if appropriate (ISO, WMO, WHO and so on) and other elements of good international practice. If there are specific international standards or practices that need to be met, these should be listed
- Description of environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures for project activities
- Institutional framework, roles and responsibilities, action parties
- Monitoring indicators
- ESMP Training requirements, if any

Timescale

The consultant will produce the final ESMP one week after receiving consolidated comments from the World Bank, relevant Country institutions

Deliverables

Draft and Final ESMP (soft copy only)

V. Timetable and Outputs

9. The expected output is a report that provides detail information on the scope of adverse environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures (resettlement/rehabilitation) actions to be taken by the project. The Consultant is expected to submit to the PIU the following:

- Inception report describing the procedures and timetable for completion of the ESIA/ESMP preparation process by first week after contract signing;
- Report summarizing the preliminary results of the baseline survey (by six weeks after contract signing); and
- Draft ESIA/ESMP report (by nine weeks after contract signing).

VI. Qualifications and Experience

10. The Consultant team should have a minimum of five (5) years working experience in environmental and social assessment and other relevant fields. It is desirable that the consultant team have experience with working with international development institutions like the World Bank. Knowledge about World Bank safeguard policies and experience in similar operation is vital. The consultant's team shall be composed of professionals with experience in environmental and social impact analysis, spatial/ urban, surveying and valuation.