



# Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 27-May-2021 | Report No: PIDISDSA32186



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Somalia	Project ID P176343	Project Name Additional Financing to the Somalia Crisis Recovery Project for Food Insecurity Response	Parent Project ID (if any) P173315
Parent Project Name Somalia Crisis Recovery Project	Region AFRICA EAST	Estimated Appraisal Date 19-May-2021	Estimated Board Date 25-Jun-2021
Practice Area (Lead) Urban, Resilience and Land	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Federal Republic of Somalia	Implementing Agency Ministry of Finance, Federal Government of Somalia, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Federal Government of Somalia

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To support the recovery of livelihoods and infrastructure in flood and drought affected areas and strengthen capacity for disaster preparedness nationwide

Components

- Component 1: Immediate Basic Services and Livelihood Support
- Component 2: Medium-Term Flood Recovery
- Component 3: Longer-Term Disaster Risk Preparedness
- Component 4: Project Management
- Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response
- Component 6: Anticipatory and Recovery Support for Addressing Food Insecurity

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**

**SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	50.00
<b>Total Financing</b>	50.00



of which IBRD/IDA	50.00
Financing Gap	0.00

**DETAILS**

**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	50.00
IDA Grant	50.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification  
High

**B. Introduction and Context**

**Food Insecurity Crisis in Somalia**

- It is projected a minimum of two to three million people in Somalia are in acute need of food security and sustainable recovery support in Somalia.** Three ongoing emergencies in Somalia are key drivers of its current food security crisis. Unusually erratic rainfall related to climate change with more frequent and extreme bouts of floods and drought, the prevailing Desert Locust (DL) infestation, and the COVID-19 pandemic have deepened existing vulnerabilities and weakened household resilience. Consequently, households are adopting negative coping mechanisms detrimental to livelihood asset and human capital accumulation.
- The effect on pasture and crop yields of less-than-average Deyr seasonal rainfall during Q4 of 2020, a harsh dry season during Q1 of 2021, delayed Gu seasonal rainfall in April 2021, and spotty and less-than-average rainfall for the rest of the season during Q2 of 2021 is expected to worsen an already serious food insecurity across the country.** While at this stage the DL infestation has reduced and is limited to only some northern areas, the risk of new breeding and southward migration towards central and southern pasture and cultivated lands persists. As of April 2021, more than 80 percent of the country was experiencing moderate to severe drought conditions and at least 3.4 million people are expected to be affected by drought conditions through mid-year.<sup>1</sup>
- The COVID-19 pandemic is also having significant indirect effects on food security, driven by the regional economic downturn and supply chain disruptions.** Border closures have hurt trade, increased prices of imported items including food, and reduced household incomes. This directly impacts on food security in pastoral and urban areas. Daily wages have fallen 30-40 percent below May 2019, and by 27-33 percent compared to the five-year average. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and urban households

<sup>1</sup> FAO SWALIM, 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2021. Available at: <https://www.faoswalim.org/>.



are expected to suffer a 20-30 percent decline in income.<sup>2</sup>

4. **The crisis will aggravate existing gender inequality and social risks.** Somali women and girls, especially those with disabilities, face additional challenges as well as heightened risks of gender-based violence. Despite substantial investment in the treatment of acute malnutrition, seasonal assessments from the FAO Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) over several years show that the prevalence of acute malnutrition has remained above Serious, particularly for pregnant and lactating women suffering severe acute malnutrition as well as children under five: these two categories remain in the highest risk categories as food insecurity deepens across the country. The Government's structural capacity to address malnutrition is next to non-existent.
5. **All 18 regions of Somalia are expected to have a high share of their population in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Crisis (IPC3) or Emergency (IPC4) phases of food insecurity.** This ranges from 12 percent of the population in Middle Shabelle to a maximum of 34 percent in Banadir. More specifically, IPC3 outcomes are expected in Guban Pastoral, East Golis Pastoral of the Northwest, Togdheer Agropastoral, Coastal Deeh Pastoral of Central, Bay Bakool, and several of the riverine areas of Hiiraan, Middle Shabelle, and Middle and Lower Juba. Based on recent projections and staff estimates, assuming same level of humanitarian assistance to continue in 2021 compared to the preceding year, a large increase is expected from 1.6 million at the start of this year to a peak of 2.2 million by mid-year in the number of people under IPC3 and 4.<sup>3</sup> The estimated overall financing needs for Somalia to cope with this food insecurity crisis are in the range of US\$ 300-400 million. Meanwhile, the current country response plan—which is heavily reliant on the UN's US\$ 1.09 billion 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)— is severely underfunded.<sup>4</sup>
6. **US\$ 50 million of additional IDA Grant resources have become available to the Federal Republic of Somalia under the Bank's newly established IDA Crisis Response Window (CRW)'s Early Response Financing (ERF) mechanism.** This is part of the global Famine Action Mechanism (FAM) utilized by the World Bank, United Nations, and other global partners which is dedicated to supporting upstream interventions in famine prevention, preparedness, and early action. In July 2020, Somalia met the CRW ERF trigger based on food security forecasts. The forecast projected that 55 percent of people are expected to live in districts categorized as IPC 3+ over the coming four to eight months (through February 2021), representing a 36 percent increase from the conditions existing just prior to the breach of the threshold in July 2020. The trigger-based activation of the ERF was endorsed by the CRW ERF Technical Expert Group in August 2020, and a CRW Eligibility Note was accordingly prepared. Somalia's eligibility to receive CRW ERF funds of US\$ 50 million was confirmed by the Africa Regional Vice President (AFRVP) in December 2020 and approved by the Bank Board in January 2021. Since then, the food insecurity situation has generally held and intensified in parts of the country through the continued and combined effect of the three key drivers of food security, particularly including the onset and prevalence of drought conditions in many parts of the country.

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<sup>2</sup> FEWSNET, Somalia Food Security Outlook February-September 2021. Available at: See: <https://fews.net/east-africa/somalia>.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the FEWS-NET Update dated March 2021 of the joint FEWS-NET and FSNAU Food Security Outlook February-September 2021 and FAO-FSNAU-World Bank staff estimates. See: <https://fews.net/east-africa/somalia>.

<sup>4</sup> OCHA allocated US\$15 million from its CERF for complementary anticipatory-action interventions. Following a pledging conference at end-April 2021, the FAO has received only pledges of US \$38.8 million from its traditional donors against the agency's own target under the HRP of US \$126.6 million.



**Rationale for the SCRP as the Instrument of Choice for the Bank’s Emergency Food Insecurity Response**

7. **The SCRP offers the closest possible design elements, implementation arrangements and partnerships across partners to enable a quick and effective Bank response** The Project has set up a robust and well capacitated Project implementation unit (PIU) located in the Federal Ministry of Finance (MOF) and co-managed and staffed with the Federal Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MOPIED) and is supported by the United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS). Focusing on addressing the key drivers of national food insecurity (locusts, floods, drought and the COVID-19 pandemic), the SCRP provides a unique multi-sector implementation platform, including via community-level outreach mechanisms, for supporting multi-crisis early response, preparedness and resilience strengthening in Somalia. Importantly, the SCRP PIU has the necessary contracting arrangements in place with key implementing partners, who have both the capability to manage and the on-the-ground reach to scale-up and deliver efficiently at a national level the priority activities needed for countering food insecurity. It is planned that around half of the AF proceeds will be utilized within one year of the effectiveness of the AF on anticipatory and early response interventions, while the remaining funds will be utilized progressively over the next couple of years on medium term recovery and rehabilitation of water and fisheries infrastructure.
8. **Approval of exception for AF for projects under implementation for less than 12 months.** Since the SCRP has been under implementation for less than 12 months, an exception was required to process the AF for a project under implementation for less than 12 months under Bank Procedures (AF for Investment Project Financing applying the World Bank Safeguards Policies). This exception was approved by the Regional Vice President (AFEVP) on April 26, 2021.
9. **Given the urgency to act, this AF is being processed as an emergency operation.** This is pursuant to *paragraph 12, Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints of Section III of the Bank Policy, Investment Project Financing and paragraph 56, Exceptional Arrangements in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints of Bank Directive, Investment Project Financing.* The use of condensed procedures for preparation under Para 12 was approved under the Project Concept Memorandum by the Somalia Country Director.

**C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

Original PDO

10. To support the recovery of livelihoods and infrastructure in flood and drought affected areas and strengthen capacity for disaster preparedness nationwide

Current PDO

11. **No revision to the original PDO is envisaged for the AF.** The overall objective of the AF, to respond to immediate food insecurity needs, is covered adequately by the parent project’s PDO to *support the recovery of livelihoods and infrastructure in flood and drought affected areas and strengthen capacity for disaster preparedness nationwide.*



Key Results

12. The PDO for the Additional Financing remains the same as the original project. Targets for some selected PDO indicators under the original SCRP Results Framework (RF) are proposed to be revised to reflect the expanded scope of activities and beneficiaries introduced under the Additional Financing. Additional indicators are proposed to be incorporated in the SCRP AF results framework to reflect the AF operations being added to the SCRP. These proposed changes are reflected in the project results framework, while Table 1 below lists the new indicators and revised targets for existing indicators proposed to be added at the PDO and intermediate outcome levels for the AF. The number of direct overall beneficiaries from the project as a result of the AF would be close to 2 million people, with a few more million of indirect beneficiaries.

Table 1: Existing and Revised Indicators to be added under the AF

Existing PDO Indicators	Revised Description	Previous Target	Revised Target
Number of people with improved access to livelihoods support	Persons - benefiting from livelihood support; engaged in cash-for-work and unconditional cash grants; supported with agricultural inputs; obtained water and health services; <i>and fishing inputs</i>	1,203,650 - 1,719,500	<u>1,240,225 - 1,771,750</u>
Number of female-headed households benefiting from livelihood inputs	Women or female-headed households - benefiting from livelihood support; engaged in cash-for-work and conditional cash grants; supported with <i>agricultural inputs</i> ; obtained water and health services; <i>fishing inputs</i>	116,375 - 166,250	<u>146,300 - 209,000</u>
<i>Number of female-headed farming households benefiting from agricultural inputs</i>	Provision of seed packages, livestock feed-stocks and cash-for-work, and "Inputs for Assets"	66,500 - 95,000	<u>66,500 - 109,250</u>
Number of households with access to improved infrastructure and basic services	Households with improved access to roads, irrigation, health facilities, and <i>water supply</i>	1,608,192 - 2,297,417	<u>1,721,242 - 2,458,917</u>
<i>Number of female-headed households with access to improved infrastructure and basic service</i>	Female-headed households with improved access to roads, irrigation, health facilities, and <i>water supply</i>	804,096 - 1,148,708	<u>860,621 - 1,229,458</u>

New PDO Indicator	Description	Target
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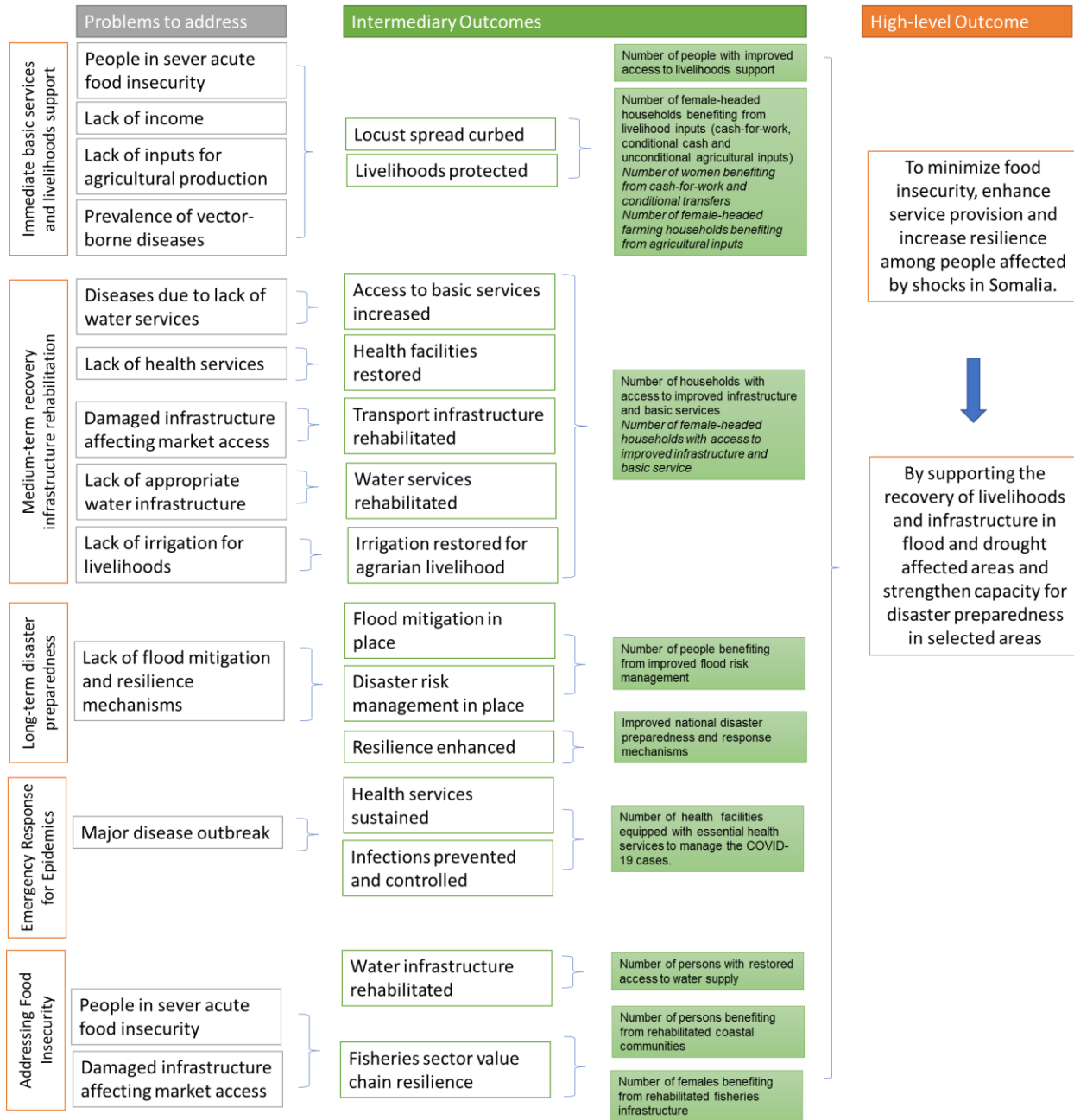
Number of people benefiting from multiple-use water services through periods of drought for domestic, livestock and agricultural use (new indicator)	Water services that include - zero-emission standpipes or shallow wells with hand or solar pumps and watering troughs for livestock. Each type of use – domestic, livestock and agriculture to be computed with a composite index.	116,375 - 166,250
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<b>New Intermediate Indicators (Component 6: Anticipatory and Recovery Support for Addressing Food Insecurity)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>
Number of persons with restored access to water supply	Benefiting from rehabilitation and/or construction of community-level water points in rural areas, such as - small-scale water catchments, wells, reservoirs, piped water schemes and irrigation canals; new small-scale soil infrastructure, such as - soil bunds, gully control baskets, and stone walls to address soil erosion and improve moisture retention;	232,750 - 332,500
Number of households benefiting from agricultural inputs	Provision of “Inputs for Assets” linked to agricultural communities	19,950 - 28,500
<i>Number of female-headed households benefiting from agricultural inputs</i>	Provision of “Inputs for Assets” linked to agricultural communities	9,975 - 14,250
Number of households benefiting from fishing input	Provision of fishing inputs linked to port communities	16,625 - 23,750
Number of persons benefiting from rehabilitated coastal community	6 port communities benefiting of fishing infrastructure - small jetty, cold storage, feeder roads to markets and fish markets	49,875 - 71,250
Number of females benefiting from rehabilitated fisheries infrastructure	Females engaged in processing, storing, selling, etc. all on-shore activities	19,950 - 28,500

13. The following diagram (Figure 1) represents the proposed revisions to the SCRP Theory of Change as a result of the proposed AF, including the proposed additions and alterations.



Figure 1. SCRP AF Theory of Change



D. Project Description

14. The key proposed changes under the project entail the inclusion of a food insecurity specific project component. This component will include both anticipatory action and immediate response activities to address the food insecurity crisis, as well as medium term recovery and resilience building activities. The proposed set of activities entail both a scaling up of existing project activities like livelihoods support





through the provision of agricultural inputs, but also include fishing inputs, and strengthening and rehabilitation of small to medium scale water and fisheries infrastructure while maximizing the use of labor intensive methods. This approach is backed by a strong whole-of-government consensus on utilizing the AF for scaling up the SCRP response in these areas, and premised on the need for avoiding overlaps and building upon ongoing humanitarian response activities in the areas of cash provision for food and a range of agro-pastoral production enhancement activities. Importantly, the proposed approach to split the AF across immediate response and medium term recovery and resilience building activities owes to the strong government resolve to make forays and advance its agenda for strengthening its medium to long term crisis preparedness, through a nationwide diversification of food sources and strengthening of water and fisheries infrastructure. The need for such an approach was further validated through consultations carried out during the AF preparation mission with a broad range of stakeholders including government ministries<sup>5</sup>, Federal Member States (FMS), humanitarian partners, UN agencies and civil society networks. In this respect, the government is developing a comprehensive plan of action on addressing food insecurity as well as undertaking a mapping of partners and activities currently underway or planned by other actors. Annex 1 elaborates the broad strategic contours of the government's under-development Food Insecurity Response Strategy. In addition, with the support of the Bank, the government has also initiated the development of a longer term Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan (FCSP), which will also entail multi-stakeholder consultations and is expected to be completed in the coming months.

15. **Enhanced Project Scope and Additional Activities.** It is proposed that the original scope of the project is enhanced to include “anticipatory action” and “immediate response” activities to address the food insecurity crisis, as well as medium term recovery and resilience building activities. To this effect, a new sixth component on “Anticipatory and Recovery Support for Addressing Food Insecurity” will be added to the project. This will entail: (a) immediate livelihoods support through an ‘Inputs for Assets’ approach under which water supply, agricultural and fishing inputs will be provided to communities either unconditionally or in return for their participation in water and fisheries infrastructure, and; (b) strengthening and rehabilitation of existing small to medium scale water and fisheries infrastructure using regular (community) contracting mechanisms while maximizing the use of labor intensive methods. The project will ensure clarity of ownership and management arrangements of all community and local administrations’ assets to be rehabilitated under the Project, to ensure their adequate future operations and maintenance. In addition, given that the food insecurity crisis is spread across the entire country, the scope of the AF will be national, including Somaliland, however appropriate implementation arrangements will be discussed with Somaliland prior to implementation of the AF activities. This is similar to some of the original SCRP activities such as on locust control.
16. **Component 6: Anticipatory and Recovery Support for Addressing Food Insecurity:** This component will include the following two subcomponents:
  - Subcomponent 6a: Anticipatory Action and Early Response Support to Food Insecure Communities (US\$ 22.5 million). This will include: (a) Immediate Rehabilitation of Small-Scale Community Irrigation and Water Supply Infrastructure, and; (b) Immediate Provision of Fishing Inputs and Infrastructure to Coastal Communities, and related training and awareness. These activities will be undertaken

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<sup>5</sup> Including MOPIED, MOF, MOAI, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MOEWR), MOHADAM, Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing (MPWR), MOLFR, and MFMR.



using the 'Inputs for Assets' approach under which agricultural and fishing inputs will be provided to communities in return for their participation in water and fisheries infrastructure. This component will also retain the option of providing agricultural and fishing inputs unconditionally to more vulnerable groups or if otherwise warranted by local circumstances.

- Subcomponent 6b: Medium-term Sustainable Recovery and Resilience of Food Insecure Communities (US\$ 22.5 million equivalent). This will include the rehabilitation and reconstruction of : (a) Larger Drought-Mitigating Water and Irrigation Infrastructure<sup>6</sup> ; (b) Fishing Coastal Community Infrastructure and Value Chain Resilience, and; (c) capacity building, training and awareness building of government and communities for recovery planning, scheme design, operation and maintenance and technical oversight for the planned water and fishery infrastructure works, and operation and maintenance under clear ownership and management arrangements. This component will employ routine design and contracting methods while maximizing the use of labor-intensive methods, where applicable.

17. **Additional Allocation to SCRP Project Management Component (US\$ 5 million equivalent).** An additional allocation of US\$ 5 million will be made to the original SCRP project management component (Component 4: US\$5 million) to cover the costs of project implementation and management for the AF. The revised of the SCRP project component will thus become US\$ 11 million.

Legal Operational Policies

	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	Yes
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The project is being implemented in areas of fragility due to endemic poverty, acute drought and protracted conflict and insecurity which makes direct access to beneficiaries challenging. Security and other challenges associated with working in rural Somalia make effective stakeholder engagement and community participation very challenging hence heightening the risk of exclusion. As such, the challenges of ensuring the project reaches vulnerable community members (such as minorities, people with disabilities or widows present in any cash transfer project are amplified. This is mitigated by robust community participation and sustained information dissemination. For implementation, the project will rely on the existing institutional and implementation arrangements established under the parent project. The PIU is mapped to the MOF and co-managed and co-staffed by a combination of MOF and MoPIED personnel in close coordination with the federal member states and beneficiary ministries.

<sup>6</sup> This would include existing infrastructure damaged by conflict, natural disasters or infrastructure that may have fallen into disrepair due to neglect and deferred maintenance.



Implementing partners will be accountable to the PIU with regard to implementation of E&S risks management measures and relevant aspects of the ESCP, including the relevant E&S documents and/or plans, and the Labor Management Procedures, will be included into the ESHS specifications of the procurement documents with contractors. The PIU will ensure that the contractors and implementing partners comply with the ESHS specifications of their respective contracts. Environmental and social standard's sections will be included in the TORs, tender documents for suppliers and construction works contracts, such as the environmental and social clauses including Project E&S standards, codes of conduct, coordination, reporting, monitoring, and GRM.

Expected environmental and social benefits. The investments under this Project will provide substantial climate co-benefits both because (i) the provision of livelihood support and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure and services will help to improve the well-being, economic prospects, and quality of life for some of the most vulnerable people; thereby improving their capacity to cope with climate-induced stressors, (ii) the policies, plans, and infrastructure investments themselves will be designed and constructed in a resilient manner, and (iii) the strengthening of Government capacities to coordinate and prepare for changing climate conditions, including the consolidation of early warning information.

E&S risk management instruments prepared prior to appraisal are; a) Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) to identify, profile and elaborate mechanisms to consult and involve project stakeholders; b) Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) to detail material measures for E&S management under the project including borrower obligation, roles and responsibilities.

Anticipated E&S risks and impacts emanate from new category activities that include construction of small-scale fish landing, processing and handling sites and rehabilitation and reconstruction of water infrastructure for food insecure communities. This sites are yet to be identified and the activities even on a smaller scale may include works on the shoreline that can have wide range of impacts as well as disposal sites for the construction wastes and materials, the process may impact marine and benthic animals and plants. In addition the new category activities may generate adverse site-specific risks and impacts such as erosion and sedimentation of rivers from earth works and run-off during the construction phase, disposal and management of large amounts of excavated material generated from construction activities during the construction phase, occupational health and safety of workers both during the construction and operational phases, increased level of dust, noise and vibration from moving of construction vehicles and machinery, and community health and safety risk and pollution of surface and groundwater sources. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared for the Parent Project will be updated before AF activities start which includes selection and design of sub-projects. The updated ESMF will include relevant measures from WBG General ESHGs and Fish Processing ESHGs. Through a rapid E&S assessment, the Project will identify additional potential E&S risks and impacts and reflect the appropriate mitigation measures in the updated ESMF and the Resettlement Policy Framework. Likewise, any new risks and impacts under AF associated with labor, security and Gender Based Violence (GBV) will be identified and reflected in updated LMP, Security Management Plan and GBV Response Plan as required. In addition, the project will conduct additional stakeholder consultations focused on activities under the AF and the SEP updated accordingly. Robust stakeholder engagements will be conducted with government agencies, civil society and NGOs that will be supporting project implementation and detailed in the SEP. These updates will be finalized within three months of project effectiveness and prior to the commencement of associated activities. These material measures and timelines are reflected in the Project Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

Given that most of the anticipated E&S risks and impacts will occur during the construction phase, the contractor will be contractually bound to adopt and implement a C-ESMP consistent with the applicable environmental and social standards, guided by the project updated ESMF and site specific ESAs.

Relevant provisions of subproject-specific instruments will be incorporated into procurement documents and measures implemented during implementation of the project. Key E&S commitments of the borrower have been included in the ESCP.



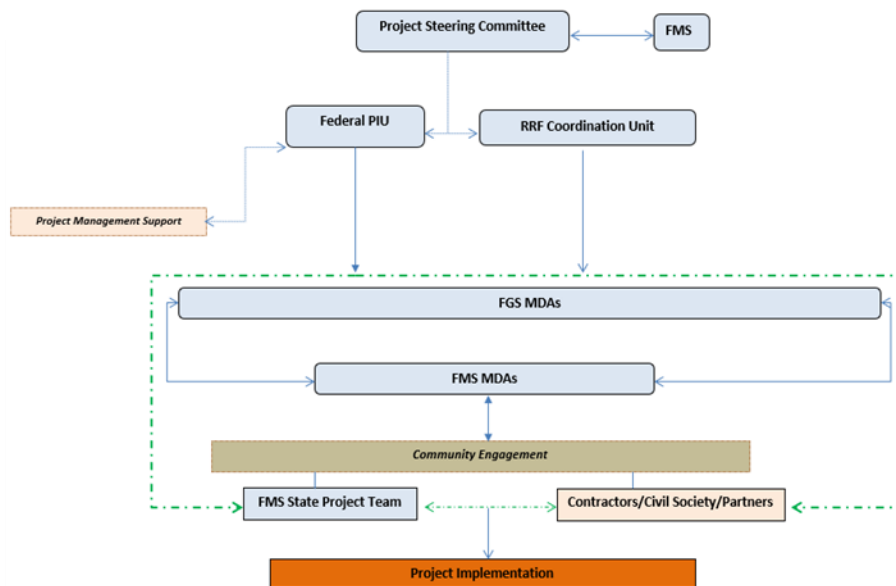
Site specific ESIA, RAPs or ESMPs will be prepared during the implementation phase to inform the project design when the nature, scope and geographical location of the sub-projects are known. The ESIA for construction of small-scale fish landing, processing and handling sites will include assessment of impacts of sedimentation rates, coastal erosion and aquatic habitat. Relevant management plans such as the OHS Plan and Labor Management Plan, Waste Management Plan (WMP), RAP, Security Management Plan and GBV/SEA Action Plan will be included in the site specific ESMPs, reviewed and approved by the World Bank prior to the start of any civil works. RAPs will be fully implemented prior to commencement of civil works for each site requiring land acquisition or compensation to PAPs. The government will be responsible for RAP implementation

### E. Implementation

#### Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

18. **The SCRPF builds on existing institutional structures to capacitate functional coordination between the state and federal levels of governmental agencies and flood-affected communities.** With the addition of fisheries activities, the AF will further expand the institutional arrangements to include the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, while also building government and community capacities to support AF implementation. An overarching objective is to restore the legitimacy of the State and strengthen state-citizen trust. As an integral element of the SCRPF, this AF component will further promote coordination and cooperation both vertically and horizontally within the Government and with communities. The FGS will continue to maintain and update a detailed Project Operations Manual (POM) based on the additional activities proposed under the AF. The institutional implementation model described in the original PAD will support the implementation of the requested AF - see in Figure 2.

Figure 2: SCRPF AF Institutional Arrangements





***At the Federal Level***

19. **Project Steering Committee (PSC).** As part of the SCRCP Project, the AF component will be overseen by a PSC chaired by senior staff from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) comprised of Directors General and/or Permanent Secretaries of the MOF, MOPIED, and FMS MOPIED. The PSC serves as an apex decision-making body responsible for broader strategic oversight, policy guidance, validation of broader resource allocation recommendations by the PIU, and other key decisions referred to it over time. However, the PSC is not be involved in routine operational decision making, such as project targeting or procurement decisions. The PSC is also mandated to approve state investment and procurement plans, conduct periodic implementation progress and compliance reviews, perform trouble shooting functions particularly in the event of disputes, liaise with high level law enforcement agencies to ensure project security, validate strategic course corrections recommended by the PIU and other project constituents, and validate PIU state performance assessments and performance-based allocations to states.
20. **Project Implementation Unit (PIU).** The current Project PIU will be responsible for the implementation of the AF, as part of the broader SCRCP Project. The PIU is mapped to the MOF and co-managed and co-staffed by a combination of MOF and MOPIED personnel. It is responsible for project management, and coordination and implementation support to the FMS. These tasks include quality and process oversight, financial management, procurement, reporting and certification, contract management, M&E, security risk management (SRM) and ensuring World Bank social and environmental risk and impacts compliance. For the AF, an immediate and priority task for the PIU would be to ensure timely and effective coordination between Federal and State Governments to facilitate prioritization, sequencing, investment planning and ensuring different sectoral line agencies to work together to implement the additional activities.
21. **Leveraging existing and successful partnerships.** For the anticipatory and early recovery activities envisaged under the AF, the government will be encouraged to utilize and scale-up where possible, the existing contracting and partnership arrangements with the relevant UN agencies and civil society networks under the parent project. The parent project has benefited immensely from engaging partners such as UN agencies and civil society networks on the early recovery activities (Component 1) and activating CERC (Component 5).
22. Scaling up of these existing contracting arrangements will help ensure the provision of immediate and effective support to the people affected by the food insecurity crisis, without having to resort to forging altogether new implementation modalities for such early recovery activities. The PIU, FMS SPTs FGS and relevant FGS Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs), such as the Ministry of Water and Energy Resources and Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, will continue to supervise the implementation of activities of partners engaged by the PIU for providing such services. For the new components under the AF, the Project intends to further build the capacity of SPTs to enable them to perform these additional functions. New SPTs may also be constituted in FMS which currently lack such implementation mechanisms under the SCRCP, on a needs basis.
23. **Citizen Engagement.** The implementation of the AF will build on the strong citizen engagement principles underpinning the original implementation design of the SCRCP. This includes through the engagement of potential INGO and UN implementing partners, such as building on the partnerships established through the parent project. This will help ensure the use of well-established processes of community



engagement, which are both gender and conflict-risk sensitive. The Project will ensure progressive social mobilization in respect of all project components through the use of existing community leadership and civil society networks, ensuring that communities are consulted at various stages of the subproject cycle, i.e., identification, design, implementation, quality assurance, and impact valuation. Communities will engage throughout project implementation, including in the monitoring of the implementation of project activities. Information boards, local meetings, and other forms of locally appropriate communication tools would be used for community-level information dissemination. A Community Scorecard exercise will be utilized to enable communities to provide formal feedback on overall project governance, including the performance of the targeting and the GRM. These activities are intended to generate evidence to contribute to improving policy and programs to enhance citizen engagement in local service delivery.

24. **Implementation Capacity Assessment and Strengthening.** The World Bank undertook an initial assessment of FGS and FMS capacities to deliver the SCRCP Project. This pointed to the need for capacity enhancement and skills transfers at both levels for project preparation and implementation. A hybrid strategy was thereby agreed under which the FGS contracted UNOPS to provide project management surge support during project preparation, and at least during the first two years of implementation, likely on a declining scale—while the Project will also enhance the capacity of the PIU and the SPTs where necessary. UNOPS provides on-the-job training and skills acquisition to the PIU, SPTs, and the FMS MDAs on procurement, contract management, environmental and social risk management, monitoring, evaluation, SRM and reporting, engineering, GBV, grievance redressal, etc. The PIU has designated a focal point on environmental and social risk management and has initiated the procurement of dedicated environmental, social, GBV and SRM experts.

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