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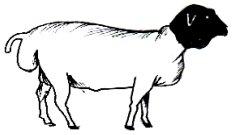
DEGMADA GAROOWE



THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
OF GAROWE

PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA

GAROWE MUNICIPALITY

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

SOMALIA URBAN RESILIENCE PROJECT PHASE TWO

(SURP II)

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR GAROWE HOSPITAL BRIDGE

SEPTEMBER 2020

1. INTRODUCTION

Garowe is the capital of Nugal region and administrative capital of Puntland State in north-eastern Somalia. The city is one of the rapidly developing cities in Somalia. It is situated in the Nugal Valley, bounded by gradually ascending high plateaus that generally reach elevations of 1,450 to 3,300 feet (450 to 1,000 m) above sea level on the north, west, and south. The western part of the same plateau is crossed by numerous valleys and dry watercourses.

Garowe Municipality has undertaken programmes of upgrading targeted intra-city roads to provide a freer flow of urban traffic, facilitating easier and quicker transport between various parts of the city. This improvement in urban mobility is aimed at facilitating increased commercial activity, improving revenue generation and boosting incomes within the city.

The Somali Urban Investment Planning Project (SUIPP) supported the feasibility studies and preliminary design work for Garowe and Mogadishu. Specifically, SUIPP financed assessment and design of 19 secondary roads and two bridges. SUIPP prepared the ground for the Somalia Urban Resilience Project (SURP), worth US$ 9 million for municipal infrastructure delivery. The first phase of the SURP financed four roads covering total length of 4.930km in Garowe.

The second phase of SURP II is currently financing the detailed feasibility, designs and construction of five roads with approximate total length of 7.76km and one bridge of 140m in Garowe. The new bridge will be constructed at the north side of Togga-Garowe riverbed which cuts through the city. Togga-Garowe is a seasonal and temporary stream, which receives more water especially after occasional rains in the upstream areas and seasonal flash floods were, recorded which affected residents in eastern part of the city. In dry seasons, Togga-Garowe remains dry, although sub-surface wells can be established in riverbed where the water table is shallow. Commercial areas and government institutions are located along and near the banks of the Togga-Garowe where the Gambol road serves as the main access facility.

The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) are applicable to SURP II. Consistent with the ESF, environmental and social frameworks have been prepared to address E&S risks and impacts of individual subprojects in each Municipality, which include the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) and the Labor Management Procedures (LMP). While Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) are enough for the roads construction, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (and other E&S instruments) are required for the bridge investment, considering its broader potential E&S risks and impacts.

1.1 Purpose of the ESIA

There is need to carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which will have to comply with the environmental procedures of Puntland Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change (MoEACC) and with the environmental guidelines of the financing institutions, World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) and the E&S frameworks prepared for SURP II (ESMF, RPF, SEP and LMP).

1.2 Objectives of the ESIA

The objectives of the ESIA are to:

- Thoroughly document baseline conditions of the study area and the socio-economic conditions of the affected communities;
- Place the ecological baseline conditions of the concession area in the context of the surrounding neighborhoods;
- Inform, obtain and address contributions from stakeholders including relevant authorities and the public;
- Assess in detail, the environmental and social impact that would result from the subproject;
- Consider feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technologies, design, and operation/maintenance, including the "without project" situation. The analysis of alternatives will inform the project design;
- Identify mitigation measures that would reduce the significance of predicted negative impacts or enhanced predicted benefits of the proposed subproject;
- Develop Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and appropriate environmental and social management plan (ESMP) which includes stakeholder engagement plan (SEP); and
- Meet the requirements of the environmental regulatory agencies in Puntland as well as international best practice for project of this nature.

The ESIA will identify the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the construction of the bridge and then provide the measures that will be required to manage those impacts, which will be incorporated into an ESMP. A multi-disciplinary team of experts will conduct the ESIA with the stages identified as follows:

2. PHASE DESCRIPTION

***Screening/Scoping*:** Identification of key issues and concerns that are to be addressed by the specialist studies;
***Stakeholders Engagement*:** Initial engagement of key stakeholders during scoping;
***Baseline study*:** Characterize current broadly-defined environmental and social conditions on and near the site to serve as a basis against which impacts can be measured and monitored;
***Assessment and Mitigation*:** Analysis of alternatives and identification of positive and negative impacts; the potential spatial extent, severity, duration and probability of impacts are described along with mitigation actions;

***Reporting*:** Collation of specialist studies and assessments and the compilation of the ESIA Report;
***Review*:** The ESIA Report will be reviewed by the PIU and other stakeholders. All stakeholders in the process should have an opportunity to comment on the ESIA Report, in such a manner that any concerns are able to be taken into account. The final ESIA including the ESMP and the RAP is subject to World Bank review and clearance.
Disclosure: The final report will be disclosed in English and summary translation in Somali language in country and at World Bank website.

3. APPROACH AND TASKS

Using interaction matrix approach, the ESIA will identify scope and characterise the probable risks and impacts of proposed bridgeworks and ancillary interventions on physical components, biological components, and socio-cultural components. The study will focus on probably risks and impacts that may occur during:

- pre-construction (such as land acquisition, if any, and developments thereof), construction (construction of the main bridge, construction of approach roads, if any,
- construction of bridge facilities, construction of yards and camp), and
- operation and maintenance phases.

The substance and the procedure to prepare the ESIA shall be consistent with all E&S frameworks earlier prepared for SURP II (ESMF, RPF, SEF and LMP).
In the conduct of the ESIA the consultant team will undertake the following tasks.

- Provide a detailed description of the project;
- Describe alternatives examined in developing the project;
- Identify the relevant laws, guidelines, regulations and standards that define the operating framework of the project;
- Assemble relevant baseline information on the project area including: geology, soil hydrology, surface water quality noise, air quality, climate, terrestrial and aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna;
- Collect information on the socio-economic background of the project area, including users of the bridge and the river, livelihood of the local community, labor and working conditions, gender and community health and safety including security situations;
- Identify and assess the physical, biological, socio-economic impacts of the project;
- Identify and assess cumulative impacts;
- Identify and discuss mitigation measures for identified impacts and clearly identify residual impact;
- Conduct and document meaningful and inclusive stakeholder engagement including at scoping/screening stage and when the draft ESIA is ready;
- Prepare RAP and ESMP that recommends measures to address those adverse impacts that can be avoided, or reduced to acceptable levels; and
- Design a monitoring and auditing plan for the duration of the project.

4. SPECIFIC ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE ESIA

The consultant team will address the full range of issues triggered by the proposed project, as specified in the E&S frameworks of SURP II. Specific issues to be addressed in the ESIA (including ESMP and RAP) include:

- A detailed description of the project area including maps showing the boundaries of the project area, the existing land cover (if any), as well as the layout of current land uses of the surrounding areas;
- Current water quality data from surrounding seasonal river and groundwater for continuous monitoring;
- Dust and noise management in particular from the bridge;
- Impact to aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna;
- Water use and effluent management;
- Waste management;
- Land use;
- Cultural and archaeological resources;
- Labor use in this project including type of project workers, labor influx and gender risks, inclusion and non-discrimination at workplace, Occupational health and safety (OHS) including COVID19 transmission risks, and working conditions;
- Community health and safety risks for local communities and bridge users including safety and accessibility of the bridge, SEA/SH risks, flood risks, security risks and direct benefits generated by the project, such as jobs;
- Land acquisition, restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement, including physical and economic displacement to be caused by the project;
- Cumulative and residual impacts of the project;
- A Monitoring and reporting Plan;
- An Emergency Response Plan (to consider identification of emergencies, response mechanisms, personnel responsibilities and equipment and training requirements).
- Stakeholder engagement plan, including consultations, information disclosure and GRM.

5. SITE VISIT AND SCOPING

The ESIA consultant will carry out detailed site visit to gather first-hand information of existing environmental and social conditions in line with the proposed bridge design. Scoping exercise, the consultant will identify and highlight key environmental and social issues and impacts that are likely to occur during construction, operation and maintenance phase of the subproject. During ESIA preparation process, in consideration of COVID-19 pandemic, consultations with stakeholders will adapt precautionary measures to contain the spread of the disease. World Bank (WB) guideline on public consultations and stakeholder engagement amid of COVID-19 will be adapted during the ESIA preparation process.

6. TECHNICAL TEAM (COMPOSITION OF REQUIRED TEAM)

The Consultants must as a minimum, but not limited to, provide the expertise described below, and submit a curriculum vitae for each individual. No dual roles shall be accepted and the Consultant must provide a different staff member for each role.

6.1 Project Director/Team Leader

Qualification and Skills

A minimum of a Master's Degree in Project Planning and Management from a recognized university and qualification as a Lead Expert.

General professional experience

At least seven (7) years post-qualification experience.

Specific professional experience

At least four (4) years professional and practical experience in leading similar infrastructure projects.

6.2 Environmentalist

Qualification and Skills

A minimum of Master's Degree in Environmental Sciences/Studies from a recognized University and qualification as an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Expert.

General professional experience

At least seven (7) years of post-qualification experience.

Specific professional experience

At least four (4) years of professional and practical experience in undertaking EIA Studies in the infrastructure sector.

6.3 Socio-economist

Qualification and Skills

A minimum of Master's Degree in Sociology/Social Sciences/Studies from a recognized University and qualification as Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Specialist.

General professional experience

At least seven (7) years of post-qualification experience.

Specific professional experience

At least four (4) years of professional and practical experience in resettlement action plan (RAP) in the infrastructure sector.

6.4 Civil Engineer

Qualification and Skills

A minimum of Master's Degree in Civil Engineering from a recognized University. Prior experience on EISA will be an added advantage.

General professional experience

At least five (5) years of post-qualification experience.

Specific professional experience

At least five (3) years of relevant professional and practical experience in design and supervision of bridge construction or related projects.

NOTE

Prior experience with World Bank financed projects; E&SF as well working in Somalia context will be strongly advantageous.

7. ESIA REPORT

Outline for an ESIA Report:

An ESIA process should not exclusively be perceived as a matter of preparing a report and obtaining approval only, instead the use of the ESIA should help ensure that the environmental and social concerns of local communities and other stakeholders are taken into account throughout the life of the project. The ESIA should be tailored to the specific sub-project and to the legal requirements, environmental and social conditions where it is situated. The coverage of the ESIA report itself will depend on local circumstances. The identification and participation of relevant stakeholders is a critical part of the process. The following outline for a typical ESIA report is offered on the basis that identified issues will not necessarily have the same degree of relevance for all sub-projects. More details are provided in the E&S frameworks of SURP II. For the outline of the RAP, please see RPF of SURP II:

Executive Summary or Non-Technical Summary – To be written in non-technical language, be translated into Somali language, and be accessible and understandable to the relevant stakeholders and/or affected communities

Methods and Key Issues – This provides the opportunity to clarify some basic information about the ESIA including what difficulties have been encountered and the limitation of the assessment.

Legislative Framework – The legislative framework should include the relevant legislation and requirements of Somalia and particularly Puntland State. It is also important to include a statement that commits the project to compliance.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan – Should contain the identification and analysis of stakeholders, the step-by-step approach and views expressed. If clear recommendations resulting from the consultation process were not followed, the reasons for those decisions should be provided. It should also include stakeholder engagement plans during project implementation and O&M phases, information disclosure and management of grievances. More details are provided in the SEF of SURP II.

Description of the Environmental and Social Baseline – Should describe information collected in order to provide a picture of existing trends resulting from natural events or human activities, the current state of the environment, the current socio-economic conditions in the project area, and any potential future changes which may occur as a result of planned developments.

Consideration of Alternatives – Should present the results of a well-thought-out process that has ensured that reasonable alternatives of different types have been considered.

Description of the Proposed Development – Should cover the purpose and scope of the sub-project, an overview of the sub-project and its location, a detailed description and layout, the site preparation and construction, and the nature of the process, as well as resources and technologies to be used.

Prediction and Evaluation of Significant Environmental and Social Impacts – Should emphasize the most important impacts, who or what these will affect, and how significant the effect will be.

Mitigation/Offset Measures – Should provide an assessment of the hierarchy of impacts and whether mitigation measures proposed to alleviate the impacts and residual and/or cumulative effects. Proposed methodology to reduce negative impacts should also be included.
Environmental and Social Management Plan – Should provide a framework for managing and monitoring impacts (implementation costs inclusive) for the duration of the sub-project, and ensuring corrective measures. It should be designed to ensure that the commitments made in the ESIA, and in any subsequent assessment reports, together with any license approval or similar conditions are implemented.
Monitoring and Reporting Plan – The monitoring plan is primarily to ensure a project is implemented (pre-construction, construction and commissioning) with commitments made in the ESIA. The auditing plan is primarily to ensure a project is operated (after commissioning) in accordance with commitments made in the ESIA.
Bibliography – A list of all references cited should be included in the report and other important sources of information relevant to the proposed construction of the bridge.

8. THE TECHNICAL TEAM

One-page CVs of each technical team member should be appended to the ESIA Report.

9. MANAGEMENT OF THE ESIA PROCESS

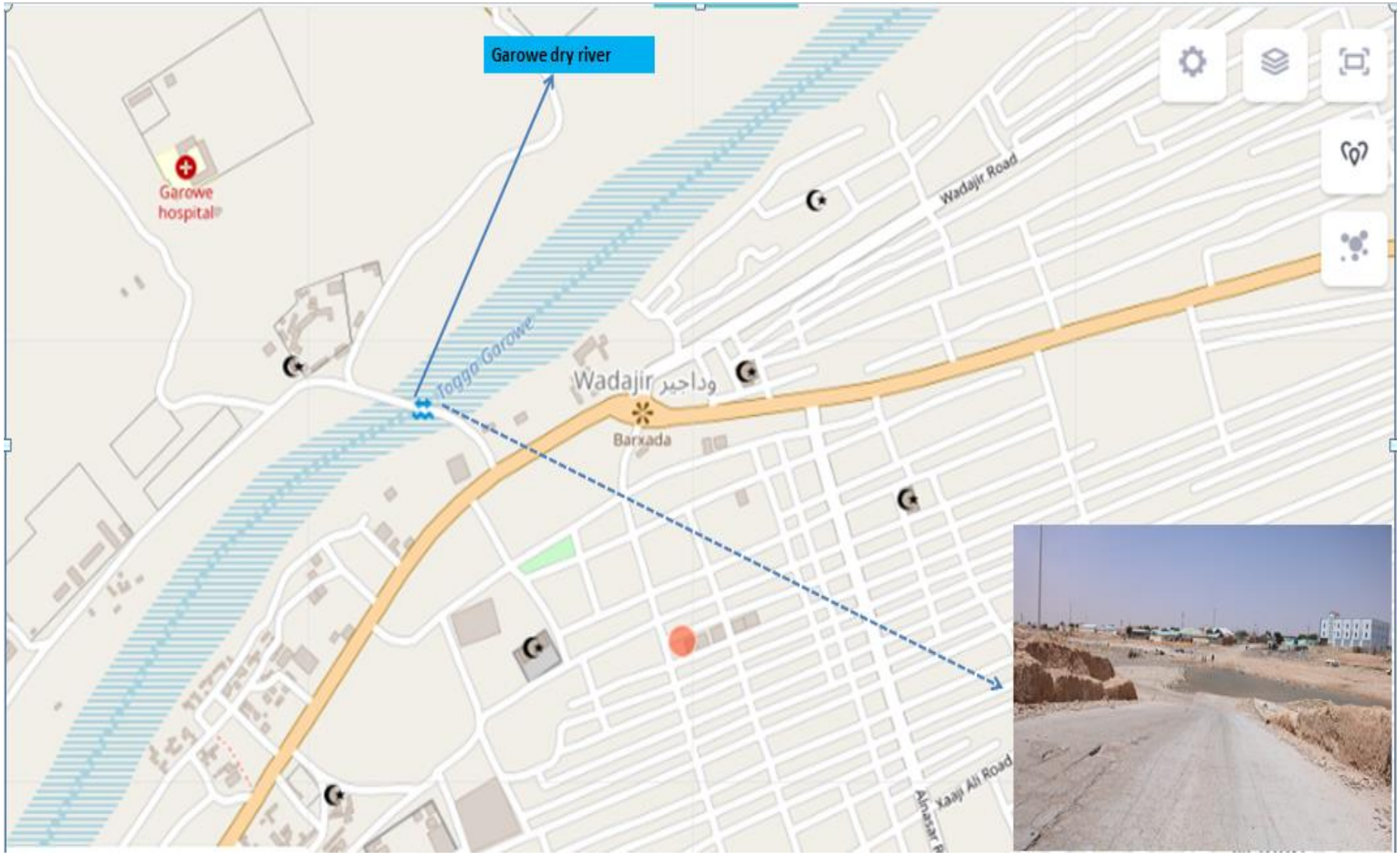
The consultant will manage the overall ESIA process and will be responsible for the compilation and presentation of the ESIA Report. The consultant will plan, coordinate and execute all activities of the ESIA process as well as in the planning and execution of the public scoping meeting and public hearing. The consultant will provide updates to all relevant agencies on the ESIA process.

10. DURATION

The duration for the assignment is two (2) months from the date of agreement. The consulting firms should submit the work plan and the timelines as per the standard format for timely completion of the assignment. The time schedule for submission of various reports is as follows:

SN	Deliverables/Outputs	Timeline
1	Inception report including tools and techniques for the ESIA	1 week from the date of signing the contract
2	Draft ESIA for the Bridge	6 weeks from the date of signing the contract
3	Draft ESMP and RAP reports respectively	
4	Powerpoint presentation to GM and other stakeholders	
5	Final submission of ESIA including ESMP and RAP	8 weeks from the date of signing the contract

ANNEX 1: MAP OF GAROWE BRIDGE



ANNEX 2: SELECTED PICTURES