



# Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 21-Dec-2023 | Report No: PIDA37010



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Somalia	Project ID P181512	Project Name Somalia Urban Resilience Project II Third Additional Financing	Parent Project ID (if any) P170922
Parent Project Name Somalia Urban Resilience Project II	Region EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 23-Jan-2023	Estimated Board Date 15-May-2024
Practice Area (Lead) Urban, Resilience and Land	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Federal Republic of Somalia	Implementing Agency Garowe Municipality/ Puntland, Baidoa Municipality/South West State, Benadir Regional Administration, Ministry of Public Works, Kismayo Municipality/Jubbaland, BeletWeyne/Hirshabelle, Dhusamareeb/Galgaduud

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To strengthen public service delivery capacity of local governments and increase access to urban infrastructure and services in selected areas.

Components

- Urban Infrastructure and Services
- Institutional Strengthening and Analytics
- Project Management and Capacity Building
- Contingent Emergency Response
- Response to Urban Forced Displacement

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

**SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	50.00
<b>Total Financing</b>	50.00
<b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>	40.00



Financing Gap	0.00
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**DETAILS**

**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	40.00
IDA Grant	40.00

**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

Trust Funds	10.00
Somalia Multi-Partner Fund	10.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

High

**B. Introduction and Context**

Country Context

1. **The outlook for the remainder of 2023 remains dire for much of Somalia, in anticipation of a strong El Niño associated with severe rains, flooding, displacement, loss of lives and livelihoods.** From October 2023, the El Niño, with a positive Indian Ocean Dipole, is generating above-average rainfall in the Deyr rainy season and causing riverine and flash floods. To date, nearly 2.5 million people have been affected by the floods, including almost a million who are newly displaced, 41,000 hectares of land inundated, 4.7 thousand households destroyed, and 118 deaths.<sup>1</sup> There is an increase in cholera cases and significant disruption of connectivity due to flood impacts on road and airstrips. The forecast for the next few weeks will foresee significant additional rains in southern Somalia exceeding the carrying capacity of the Jubba and Shabelle rivers with an additional increase expected once the flooding from Ethiopia is expected to reach Somalia. This crisis, which follows one of the longest and most severe droughts in at least 40 years is predicted to drive more than 8.25 million people into humanitarian need according to the 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview<sup>2</sup>.

2. **Frequent climate-related shocks and protracted conflict is triggering large-scale displacement contributing to rapid urbanization.** Somalia suffers from an increasingly acute cycle of drought during La Niña years and intense rainfall and flooding during El Niño.<sup>3</sup> Extreme climate events are the largest single

<sup>1</sup> UNOCHA Somalia, Districts Affected by Heavy Rains and Floods (as of November 29, 2023).

<sup>2</sup> 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview, <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-humanitarian-needs-overview-2023-february-2023>

<sup>3</sup> Current climate projections show that average annual temperatures in Somalia may increase by between 3°C and 4°C by 2080. Somalia ranks 178 out of 185 countries for vulnerability to climate change (ND-GAIN). Though always prone to environmental crises, climate change has



cause of internal displacement and interact with the long-running security crisis to severely strain both Somali society and the capacity of the international community's humanitarian response. Somalia is suffering the effects of the 2020-2023 drought – its longest on record – compounded by conflict. In October 2023, Somalia faced a flood event with a magnitude statistically likely only once in every 100 years, resulting in further displacement. Somalia's rapid urbanization is driven by traditional economic rural-urban migration, as well as decades of 'forced urbanization' due to internal conflicts and cyclical environmental adversities such as drought and famine. The growth rate for urban population is high at around 4.3 percent per year.<sup>4</sup> An estimated 54 percent of Somalis are currently living in cities—compared to neighboring Kenya's 28 percent—and the urban population is expected to triple by 2050.<sup>5</sup>

3. **Climate-induced migration of IDPs from rural areas to participating SURP-II cities is accelerating unplanned urbanization.** It is estimated that IDPs total approximately 3.8 million people in 2023.<sup>6</sup> The majority of IDPs have self-settled in over 2,400+ IDP sites in urban and peri-urban areas across Somalia in pursuit of better access to humanitarian aid and urban services as well as livelihood opportunities. Consequently, about one-quarter of today's urban population are estimated to be IDPs.<sup>7</sup> Yet, the majority of IDPs are living in precarious conditions with a limited ability to meet their basic needs due to inconsistent service provision and/or social exclusion, which prevents them from accessing humanitarian support.<sup>8</sup> Recent flood events highlight how IDPs displaced from conflict and drought are at risk of secondary displacement from flooding. This underlines the need for strengthened flood protection that emphasizes safe urban development for informal settlements and wider urban areas. The status of the targeted cities is as follows:

- Currently, **Mogadishu** hosts approximately 400,000 IDPs.<sup>9</sup>
- In **Baidoa**, the cumulative urban population has increased five to six times in the last five years with the district hosting an estimated 600,000 IDPs as of 2022.<sup>10</sup> Recent flooding in October 2023 added an additional 92,000 IDPs in the district of Baidoa.<sup>11</sup> That number may soon increase as the El Niño climate pattern is expected to bring increased rainfall and flooding events through December 2023.
- In **Kismayo**, the drought and an inflow of returnees from the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in Kenya have substantially impacted the city's urban population.<sup>12</sup> As of 2022, the Kismayo district hosts nearly 125,000 people in congested settlements with limited water, sanitation, and health facilities.<sup>13</sup>

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exacerbated the increased frequency and intensity of both drought and flooding. Somalia has experienced 14 recurring droughts since the 1960s, at least one every four years, which caused severe food insecurity. Moreover, the frequency of natural disasters has dramatically increased, with 32 between 1934 and 2000, while 17 natural disasters occurred between 2000 and 2017. SURP-II cities all have significant coastal and/or riverine flood risks and large IDP populations because of recurrent shocks. See Somalia Risk and Resilience Assessment (2023) and Somalia Climate Risk Review (2023).

<sup>4</sup> UN World Population Prospects 2019 and World Urbanization Prospects 2018 (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs).

<sup>5</sup> World Bank. 2021. Somalia Urbanization Review: Fostering Cities as Anchors of Development.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), April 2023.

<sup>7</sup> World Bank 2021.

<sup>8</sup> Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCCM) Somalia Overview. (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]). 2023.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Development Program. Innovative Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees.

<sup>10</sup> Baidoa City Strategy. 2022.

<sup>11</sup> OCHA. Somalia Situation Report. November 2023.

<sup>12</sup> Kismayo Urban Profile. Working Paper and Spatial Analyses for Urban Planning Consultations and Durable Solutions for Displacement Crises. 2019 (UN-HABITAT).

<sup>13</sup> OCHA. Somalia. Update by area: Jubaland. September 2022.



- **Beledweyne** is affected by the Al-Shabab insurgency, the ongoing drought and is highly prone to flooding as 80 percent of the city is in low-lying areas. In May 2023 alone, over 200,000 individuals were displaced due to flash flooding<sup>14</sup> that affected 90 percent of the city’s population.<sup>15</sup>
- **Dhusamareb** is rapidly developing due to its strategic importance as a transit hub, connecting northern and southern Somalia. The city also holds strategic importance in the broader conflict against Al Shabab (AS).

4. **People in Somalia are enduring conflict and widespread insecurity related to ongoing offensive against Al-Shabab exacerbating vulnerability and need.** In early 2022, rapidly evolving dynamics between Al-Shabaab (AS) and certain clans in central Somalia led to the first major offensive against the group in a decade. Over the last year, pro-government forces have made notable territorial gains in recovering territory previously controlled by AS in Hirshabelle and Galmudug. However, there have also been significant setbacks in terms of holding territory recovered from AS. The security situation in both FMS is further exacerbated by complex intercommunal conflict dynamics. Areas that have thus far been recovered and held by pro-government forces have small populations, are poorly connected to major urban areas, have significant access constraints, are fragile and socioeconomically underserved, have limited or no public services, and remain highly vulnerable to AS influence and attacks.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. The proposed SURP-II third AF entails several key changes: (i) the scale-up of Component 1 by adding US\$47 million to support additional preparatory activities and investments in flood risk management infrastructure and services in the six cities currently being supported under the project; (ii) the scale-up of Component 2 by adding US\$1 million for government-led scoping and analytical work to inform and guide potential stabilization investments in additional urban areas in the Federal Member States (FMS) of Hirshabelle and Galmudug; (iii) the scale-up of Component 3 by adding US\$2 million for the six PIUs to manage additional infrastructure investments. Correspondingly, the results frameworks will be revised to reflect these changes; and (iv) the closing dates of the three Recipient Executed Trust Funds (RETFs) – TFOB1409, TFOB1519, and TFOB8532 noted in the Financing Agreement and Grant Agreement will be modified from December 31, 2024, to December 31, 2026.

6. The proposed changes are detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1. Summary of Proposed Changes**

Activities	Proposed Changes
(a) Component 1: Urban Infrastructure and Services	Add US\$47 million to scale-up flood risk management-related infrastructure investments across the 5 FMS and BRA Mogadishu.
(b) Component 2: Institutional Strengthening and Analytics	Add US\$1 million for government-led scoping and analytical work on stabilization agenda and potential investments in FMS of Hirshabelle and Galmudug.
(c) Component 3: Project Management and Capacity building	Add US\$2 million for the six PIUs to manage additional infrastructure investments and analytics.

14 ActionAid. Press Release on Beledweyne Flooding Response. 2023.

15 OCHA. Somalia: 2023 Flash and Riverine Floods Situation Report. No. 1. May 2023.



Activities	Proposed Changes
(d) Changes to the Results Framework	Revise end targets and adding intermediate indicators
(e) Changes to closing date of three RETFs	Extend closing date of TFOB1409, TFOB1519, and TFOB8532 to December 31, 2026, the same closing date as the Project.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

To strengthen public service delivery capacity of local governments and increase access to urban infrastructure and services in selected areas.

Current PDO

To strengthen public service delivery capacity of local governments, increase access to climate-resilient urban infrastructure and services, and to provide immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency in selected areas.

Key Results

7. The immediate beneficiaries of the proposed third AF are the residents of Baidoa, Beledweyne, BRA Mogadishu, Dhusamareb, Garowe, and Kismayo. The number of people benefitting from improved access to climate resilient urban infrastructure and services is expected to exceed one million, benefitting women, men, and children. This revised target reflects both the results of ongoing investments that have exceeded original targets (at least 400,000 beneficiaries expected to be reached through completed and ongoing civil works investments), as well as a conservative estimate of the expected beneficiaries of the 3AF civil works investments. There will continue to be a concerted effort to ensure inclusion of IDPs in investments. The municipal staff in the six cities will benefit from capacity-building initiatives. The targets of existing intermediate indicators will be adjusted upwards to reflect the additional infrastructure and services investments and technical assistance. A new indicator is introduced to reflect the project’s increased focus on flood risks. The proposed changes to the Results Framework (RF) are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. New and Revised Indicators for the Proposed 3AF

Original Indicator	Revised/Proposed	End Target	Revised/Proposed	Remarks
<b>Existing PDO Indicator with revised end target</b>				
People with improved access to climate-resilient urban infrastructure and services (% female, % IDPs, % host communities) (Number, Custom)	No change	45,000  <i>Achieved beyond target.</i>  400,000	<b>1,000,000</b>	600,000 beneficiaries anticipated under activities under preparation and the proposed 3AF. Includes beneficiaries of various civil works sub-projects including roads, bridges, and drainage investments.



Original Indicator	Revised/Proposed	End Target	Revised/Proposed	Remarks
<b>New Intermediate Indicators</b>				
	Length of trunk drainage improved by the project (km)		22.4	Captures coverage of trunk drainage networks including detention ponds in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Garowe, Baidoa, Beledweyne, and Dhusamareb.
<b>Existing Intermediate Indicators with revised end target</b>				
Pedestrian walkways constructed (kilometers)	No change	20	90	Revised to align with the total kilometers of urban roads rehabilitated or upgraded. While some stretches of road do not have walkways, others have walkways on both sides of the road.
Number of person days of employment created (days, % female, % IDPs, % host) (Number)	No change	195,000	400,000	Revised to capture employment generated through the additional works
Number of women engaged in unskilled labor activities in the project (number)	Number of women engaged in skilled and unskilled labor activities in the project (disaggregated by skilled/unskilled)	100	300	Revised to capture the full range of women engaged in the project, including those who receive training to perform skilled labor activities.
Number of inter-governmental forum discussions held between federal/state/municipal levels	No change	6	12	Revised level of ambition based on the pace of achievement
Number of participants in consultation activities during project implementation	Participants in consultation activities related to project	600	3,000	Revised to ensure consultations prior to civil



Original Indicator	Revised/Proposed	End Target	Revised/Proposed	Remarks
(disaggregated by percentage of women, IDPs) (Number)	implementation (number, disaggregated by percentage of women, IDPs)			works implementation captured.

D. Project Description

8. **Component 1: Urban Infrastructure and Services (US\$155 million).** The allocation will be increased from US\$108 million to US\$155 million. In response to the recent climate-induced flood impacts and flood risk projections in Somalia, the additional scope prioritizes investments in flood risk management (FRM) infrastructure and services<sup>16</sup>, such as road drainage, stand-alone trunk drainage, and detention ponds, in line with international standards<sup>17</sup>, contributing to urban stormwater collection, drainage, and flood protection. It will also invest in pedestrian walkways and solar streetlights along proposed roads and support nature-based solutions, such as mangrove reforestation and planting native grasses in detention ponds, all of which will help reduce and offset, mitigate drought by reducing the urban heat island effect, increase recreational space, amongst others. These additional climate adaptation investments will be finalized in consultation with communities and stakeholders, build on completed or ongoing pre/feasibility study, detailed engineering designs, and social and environmental safeguards, and be informed by the agreed and endorsed allocation formula.

Table 2. Completed activities and readiness status of proposed activities

City	Completed and ongoing activities	Potential investments <sup>18</sup>	Readiness of potential activities
<b>Garowe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>140m concrete bridge</li> <li>Design of citywide drainage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5km standalone drainage and outfall</li> <li>Vegetative buffers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Citywide FRM pre-feasibility</li> <li>Preparation of Designs, E&amp;S risk management plans and bidding documents ongoing.</li> <li>Construction to commence by June 2025</li> </ul>
<b>Baidoa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9.1km of roads with side drains</li> <li>Feasibility study and design of citywide drainage and 8.8km gravel road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trunk drainage (4km)</li> <li>8.8 km gravel road with side drains and solar street lights</li> <li>Vegetative buffers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of feasibility studies, designs, E&amp;S risk management plans and bidding documents ongoing, by March 2025</li> <li>Construction to commence by August 2025</li> </ul>
<b>Kismayo</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9.25km of roads with side drains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4km of standalone trunk drainage, three outfalls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Citywide FRM pre-feasibility</li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> The project is already supporting FRM and completed 55.5km of roadside drains in 4 cities, desilted 4 catchment ponds and 0.7km trunk drainage in Mogadishu, and .74km in stand-alone drainage in Kismayo, while 40km of trunk drainage are planned for Mogadishu, Kismayo, and Garowe. Also completed 19.3km asphalt roads in 4 cities and 3 box culverts in Baidoa.

<sup>17</sup> FRM infrastructure (trunk drainage, roadside drainage, detention ponds) and the bridges will be designed using internationally standards already in use by the project and based on climate change adjusted 25-year return period.

<sup>18</sup> These investments have been prioritized for each city based on the initial estimated city-wise allocation, with the final allocations pending endorsement by the project steering committee.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 detention ponds</li> <li>• Feasibility study and design of citywide drainage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 detention ponds</li> <li>• Mangrove reforestation (12.75 ha) and vegetative buffers</li> <li>• 3.8 km of roads with side drains, pedestrian walkways, and solar streetlights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of designs, E&amp;S risk management plans and bidding documents ongoing for FRM, by August 2025</li> <li>• Road designs completed</li> </ul>
<b>Mogadishu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8km new trunk drainage (design stage)</li> <li>• 8.8km asphalt roads (design stage)</li> <li>• Desilting one catchment pond</li> <li>• Trunk drainage (5km) desilting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 km standalone trunk drainage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citywide trunk drainage master plan completed.</li> <li>• Preparation of feasibility studies, designs, E&amp;S risk management plans and bidding ongoing, by August 2025</li> <li>• Construction to commence by February 2026</li> </ul>
<b>Beledweyne</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIU office and materials lab testing</li> <li>• Feasibility Study &amp; Design of citywide drainage (procurement)</li> <li>• Design of 2 bridges (procurement)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 bridges (60m each)</li> <li>• Trunk drainage (2km)</li> <li>• Vegetative buffers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of feasibility studies, designs, E&amp;S risk management plans and bidding documents ongoing, by December 2025</li> <li>• Construction by June 2025</li> <li>• Citywide FRM pre-FS</li> </ul>
<b>Dhusamareb</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIU office and materials lab testing (advertised)</li> <li>• Feasibility Study and Design of city-wide drainage (procurement)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8km of roads with side drains, pedestrian walkways, and solar streetlights</li> <li>• Trunk drainage (2km)</li> <li>• Vegetative buffers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of feasibility studies, designs, E&amp;S risk management plans and bidding documents ongoing, by December 2025</li> <li>• Construction by June 2025</li> <li>• Citywide FRM pre-FS</li> </ul>

Note: “completed” are investments finalized under the project; “proposed” are investments proposed under this 3AF; and “readiness” are the preparatory activities under way or completed that will inform the proposed 3AF investments and facilitate fast-tracking towards implementation.

9. The actual investments will be selected from these candidate investments based on the proposed funding allocation determined using a performance-based city allocation<sup>19</sup> that accounts for both performance and needs for the six cities including Mogadishu, Garowe, Baidoa, Kismayo, Beledweyne, and Dhusamareb. The project steering committee will make a final decision of the proposed allocations during appraisal. The performance-based allocation incentivizes good performance and fosters accountability from participating cities. An allocation for stabilization investments will also be provided at the federal level, to be incorporated into the two FMS of Galmudug and Hirshabelle following the assessment to pilot *quick wins* investments in selected recovered cities, as feasible.

10. **Component 2: Institutional Strengthening and Analytics (US\$3 million).** The allocation will be increased from US\$2 million to US\$3 million. Additional funds for this component will be used for consultative scoping and analytics to inform and guide potential stabilization investments in the urban areas in the FMS of Hirshabelle and Galmudug.<sup>20</sup> Analytical work could include the following: (i) a detailed

<sup>19</sup> The performance-based allocation aims to lay the foundation for performance-based inter-governmental fiscal transfer approach to urban service delivery. This was endorsed by the federal inter-ministerial Project Steering Committee established for the SURP-II. The allocation formula is based on equal allocation, vulnerability and absorption rate of current allocation/performance, and has been used for previous city-wise allocations under the project.

<sup>20</sup> Informed by Bank-delivered Rapid Social Assessment, Attachment 2.



assessment of the security situation, intercommunal dynamics, access constraints, and climate and disaster risks; (ii) analysis of existing community structures and government institutional capacity; (iii) support for government-led community engagement and participatory planning exercises, enabling communities to identify and rank their priority needs, while considering options for mainstreaming disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigations; (iv) a geospatial mapping of urban infrastructure, including information on the status and/or quality of infrastructure and preliminary estimates of the scale of investment required for rehabilitation or construction needs; (v) estimates of the potential beneficiaries of urban infrastructure assessments, triangulating satellite imagery and field data; and (vi) a survey to collect on household needs in targeted areas (informed by feasibility scoping exercise and potentially applying a lighter touch version of the Somali High Frequency Survey (SHFS)) and analysis to frame needs within a broader national narrative.

11. Analytical work on recovered areas under this Component will also closely coordinate with the World Bank's *Bulsho Strengthening Community Institutions for Social Cohesion, Inclusion and Resilience Project* (P501728) currently under preparation for potential synergies.

12. **The proposed diagnostic and/or assessments will be carefully coordinated with other stabilization actors to avoid duplication, build from existing analytics, and needs assessments, understand ongoing and planned activities, and learn how partners are adapting their operational modalities to deliver in these higher-risk contexts.**<sup>21</sup> Priority investments may be considered for project financing based on funding availability, feasibility, and in compliance with the World Bank's fiduciary and Environmental and Social Framework requirements and best practice for maximizing climate adaptation/mitigation in fragile contexts. This engagement will leverage the two operational municipal PIUs in each FMS to provide coordination and quality assurance support, while the specific implementation modality will be informed by the assessment results and considering the comparative advantage of other Bank operations. The participation and implementation readiness criteria for the project will need to be reassessed and revised before additional urban areas receive funding allocations, as they would not meet either set of criteria as currently framed.

13. **Component 3: Project Management and Capacity Building (US\$30.5 million).** The allocation will be increased from US\$28.5 million to US\$30.5 million. To cover the additional costs of project implementation and management for the scaled-up investments, as well as further capacity building across all PIUs and the PCU, such as for contract management training. This will also enable the PIUs in Beledweyne and Dhusamareb to support government-led scoping and analytics to inform and guide potential stabilization quick win investments in additional urban areas in the FMS of Hirshabelle and Galmudug.

14. **Component 4: Response to Urban Forced Displacement.** No changes.

15. **Component 5: CERC.** No changes.

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<sup>21</sup> It will be important to engage with bilateral partners, such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), which are already supporting community dialogue processes in both FMS and may already have some initial assessments of existing government institutions. It would also need to be coordinated with other World Bank projects to ensure the information collected could inform activities financed through other projects, as well as to build on existing tools and methodologies (e.g., the SHFS).



Table 3. Project Cost by Component and Funding Sources (US\$, millions)

Component	Parent Project	First AF	Second AF	Third AF	Total
1. Urban Infrastructure and Services	89.0	108.0	108.0	155.00	155.0
2. Institutional Strengthening and Analytics	5.0	5.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
3. Project Management and Capacity Building	18.0	20.5	28.5	30.5	30.5
4. Response to Urban Forced Displacement	—	—	65.0	65.0	65.0
5. CERC	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>203.5</b>	<b>253.5</b>	<b>253.5</b>

Legal Operational Policies

Triggered?

Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50

Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

16. **There is no change in the implementation arrangements. The existing institutional arrangement aim to capacitate functional coordination between the state, federal, and municipal levels of governmental agencies and beneficiary communities.** The proposed new activities on stabilization diagnostics will be implemented through the federal government to ensure timely implementation though still under the overarching umbrella of the SURP-II institutional arrangements. The PCU will be responsible for procuring technical assistance and leading coordination for the proposed stabilization assessment. The established PIUs in Hirshabelle and Dhusamereb will support the day-to-day supervision and monitoring of these activities. The assessment results will inform the specific project and implementation modality.

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