

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA



Ministry of Finance (MoF)

PROJECT: Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRP)
COMPONENT 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
PROJECT ID- P173315

**Simplified Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for
Rehabilitation of six Medical Warehouses (Mogadishu, Jubaland Baidoa,
Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Garowe)**

September 22, 2022
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

Introduction

The SCRP is planning to undertake the rehabilitation of six medical warehouses of the Ministries of Health in five States and one at the federal level. The warehouses (see **Figure 1-6**) are located in Jubaland (Kismayo Regional Hospital), Puntland (Garowe, Ministry of Health), Mogadishu (near Martini Hospital, Ministry of Health), Galmudug (Dhuusamareeb Warehouse), Hirshabelle (Beledweyne Hospital), and South West State (Baidoa, Ministry of Health). All sites have been screened for potential environmental and social risks and impacts, as per the Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMF), and have all been categorized as Category D or C (low to moderate).



Figure 1 Kismayo MoH Warehouse
(GPS Coordinates: 0.34611, 42.5536)



Figure 2 Garowe MoH Warehouse
(GPS Coordinates: 8.4061, 48.4583)

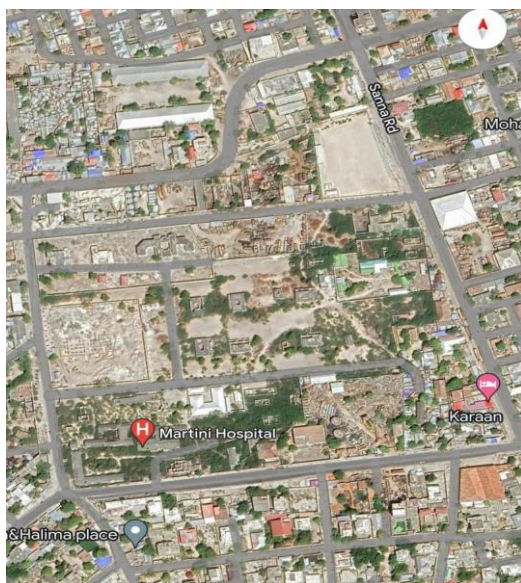


Figure 3 Martini MoH Warehouse
(GPS Coordinates: 2.02947, 45.3367)



Figure 4 Dhusamareb Warehouse
(GPS Coordinates: 5.52763, 46.3806)



Figure 5 Beledweyne Hospital
(GPS Coordinates: 4.7372, 45.2042)



Figure 6 Baidoa MoH Warehouse
(GPS Coordinates: 3.1230, 43.6654)

All works have to be in compliance with the below Simplified Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). This Simplified ESMP will be attached to bidding documents to allow the contractor to budget accordingly and to implement all risk mitigation measures as necessary. The Simplified ESMP attempts to cover typical core mitigation approaches to civil works contracts with small, localized impacts. The Simplified ESMP offers practical, concrete and implementable guidance to Contractors and supervising Engineers, in the context of the warehouse rehabilitation contracts. The Simplified ESMP constitutes an integral part of the bidding documents and the works contracts. The bidders should be able to identify specific line items on environmental and social (E&S) management in the bidding documents and understand that they will be held accountable to compliance with the Simplified ESMP's provisions during implementation of the works. The simplified ESMP is based on the SCRP's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)¹ and on the SCRP's CERC-ESMF².

Institutional Arrangements

The warehouse rehabilitation works are implemented through local contractors that are directly contracted by the SCRP PIU. The SCRP will be guided by the Ministry of Health in regard to technical and design issues regarding the warehouses. The SCRP PIU's E&S Unit will monitor and supervise the implementation of all risk mitigation measures.

¹ Somalia Crisis Recovery Project, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), 2020, accessed at: <https://www.mof.gov.so/publications/environmental-and-social-management-framework-esmf>

² Somalia Crisis Recovery Project, CERC-Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), 2020, accessed at: <https://www.mof.gov.so/sites/default/files/2020-07/SCRP%20CERC-ESMF%20final.pdf>

Current Status

All warehouses currently exist (see **Table 1**). No major demolition is planned. The warehouses are used for the storage of medical equipment. All land is public and was dedicated in the past for the construction of the warehouses.

Table 1: Existing Medical Warehouses

Location	Current operations	Photos
Rehabilitation of Medical Warehouse for Ministry of Health (Mogadishu)	The Facility is used to store medical and other related medical supplies. The facility is responsible for coordinating and trucking shipments, analyzing supply chain systems, and making sure all MCHs have sufficient supply to run daily business.	  

Rehabilitation of Medical Warehouse for Jubaland State Ministry of Health	The facility is used to store medical products and other medical supplies (COVID-19, malaria prescription, PPE, First Aid Kit, scrubs, aprons, walkers, canes, needles/syringes)	 
Rehabilitation of Medical Warehouse for Baidoa Ministry of Health	The facility is used to store medical products and other medical supplies (COVID-19, malaria prescription, PPE, First Aid Kit, scrubs, aprons, walkers, canes, needles/syringes)	 

Rehabilitation of Medical Warehouse for Garowe Ministry of Health	The Facility is used to store medical and other related medical supplies. The facility is responsible for coordinating and trucking shipments, analyzing supply chain systems and making sure all MCHs have sufficient supply to run daily business	  
Rehabilitation of Medical Warehouse for Dhuusamareeb	The warehouse currently not in use. Originally was used to store medical products (malaria, PPE, first aid kit, scrubs, aprons, walkers, canes, needles/syringes). In addition, the warehouse was responsible for coordinating and trucking shipments to make sure the main hospital and other independent medical facilities have sufficient supply of medical supplies.	

		
Rehabilitation of Medical Warehouse for Hirshabelle State Ministry of Health	The Facility is used to store medical and other related medical supplies. The facility is responsible for coordinating and trucking shipments, analyzing supply chain systems and making sure all MCHs have sufficient supply to run daily business	 

a) Puntland Warehouse

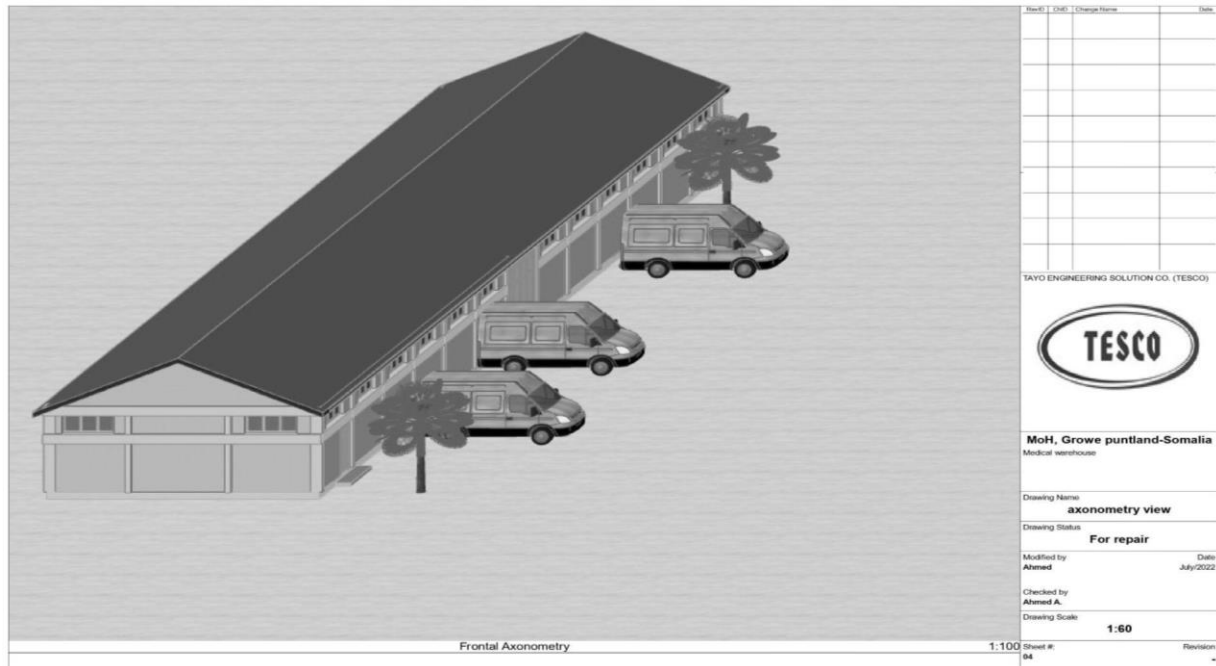


Figure 5 Garowe Medical Warehouse Design - Frontal Axonometry

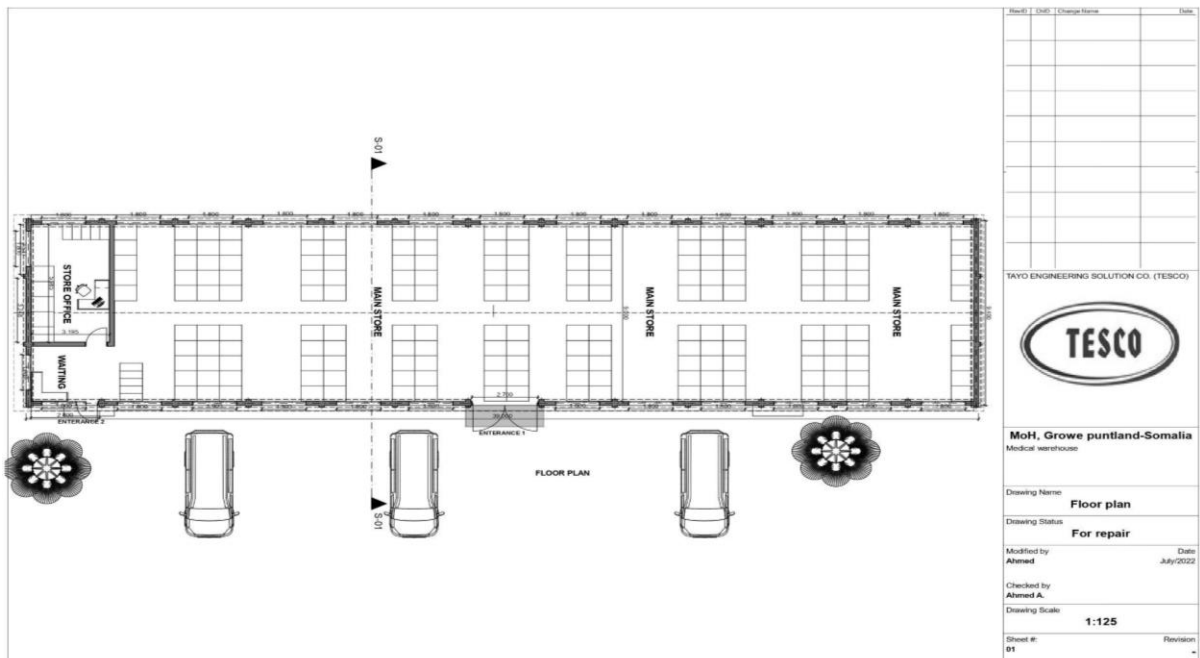
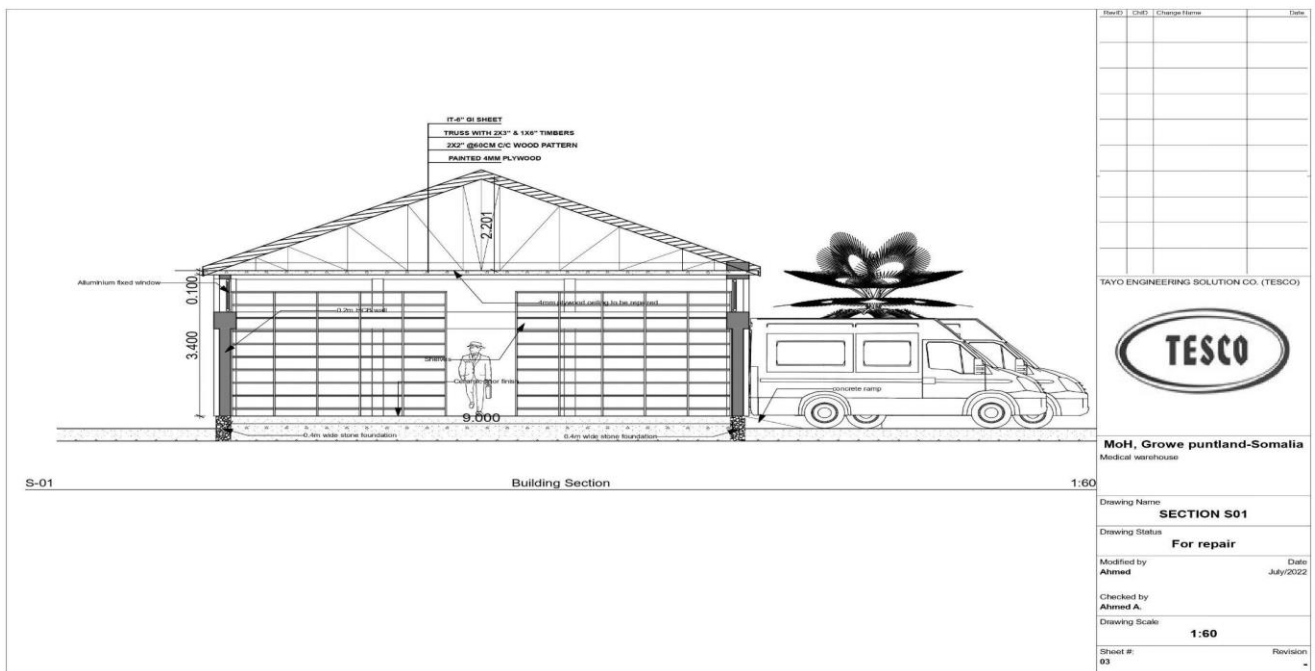


Figure 6 Garowe Medical Warehouse - Floor Plan



b) Jubaland - Medical Warehouse Design

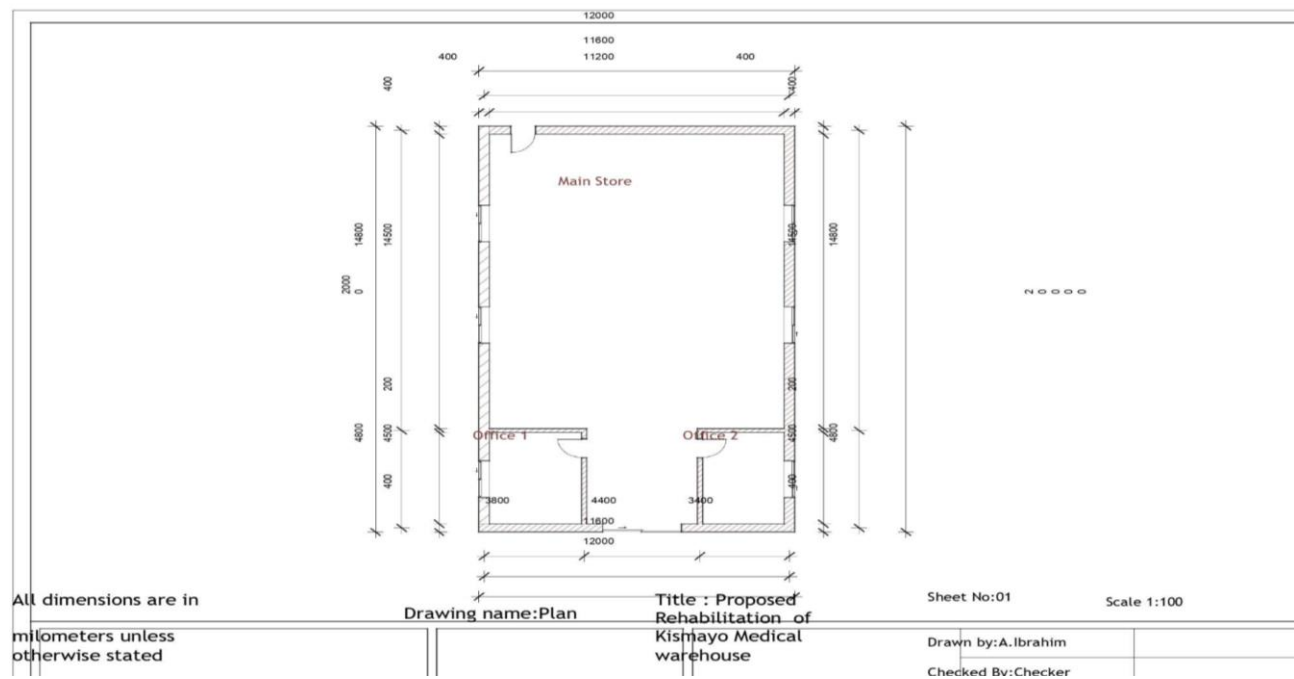


Figure 9 Kismayo Medical Warehouse Design - Floor Plan

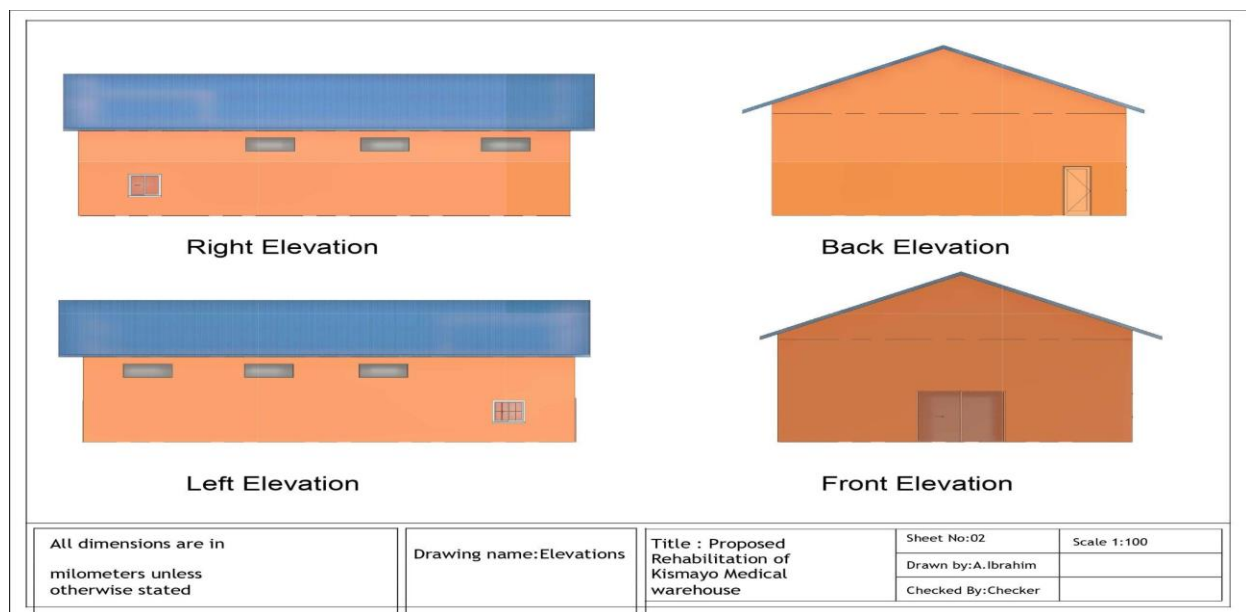


Figure 10 Kismayo Medical Warehouse Design – Elevation

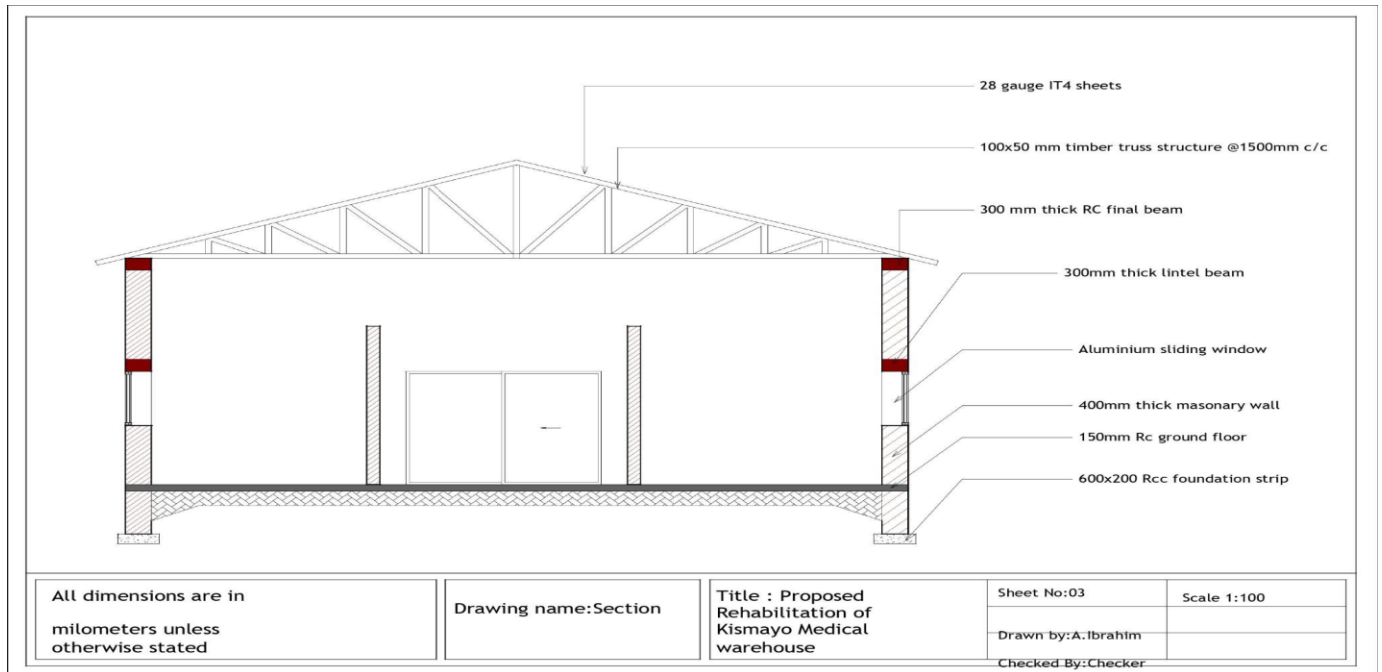


Figure 11 Kismayo Medical Warehouse Design - Section

c) South West State Medical Warehouse Design

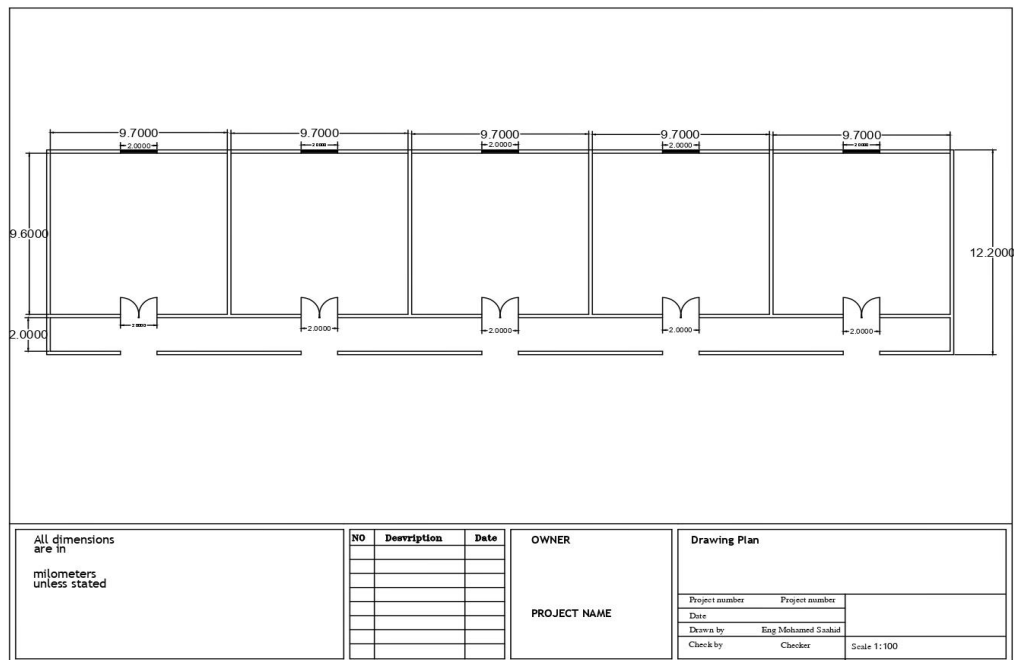


Figure 12 Baidoa Medical Warehouse Design - Floor Plan

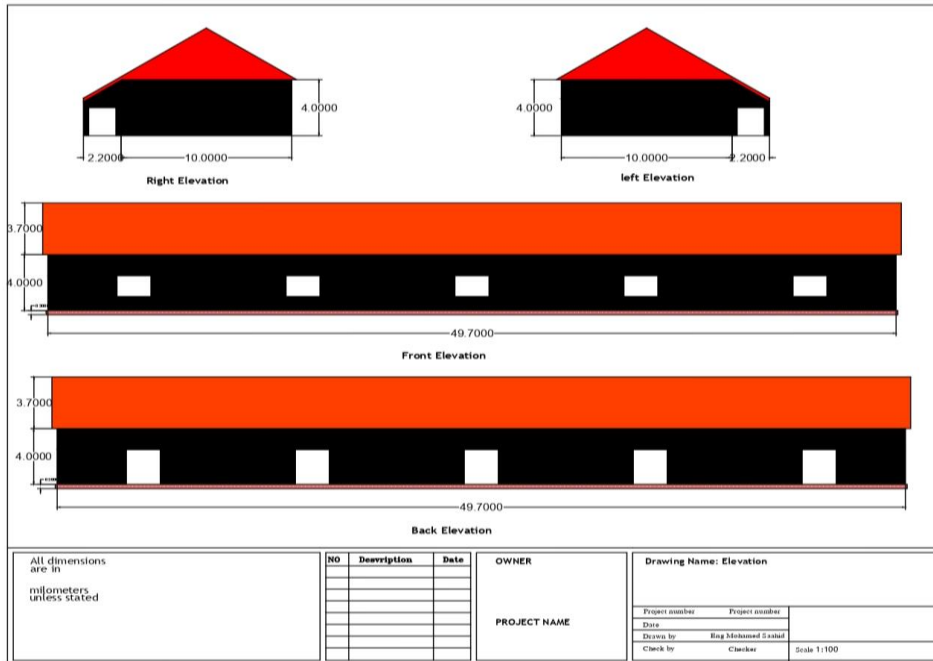


Figure 13 Baidoa Medical Warehouse Design – Elevation

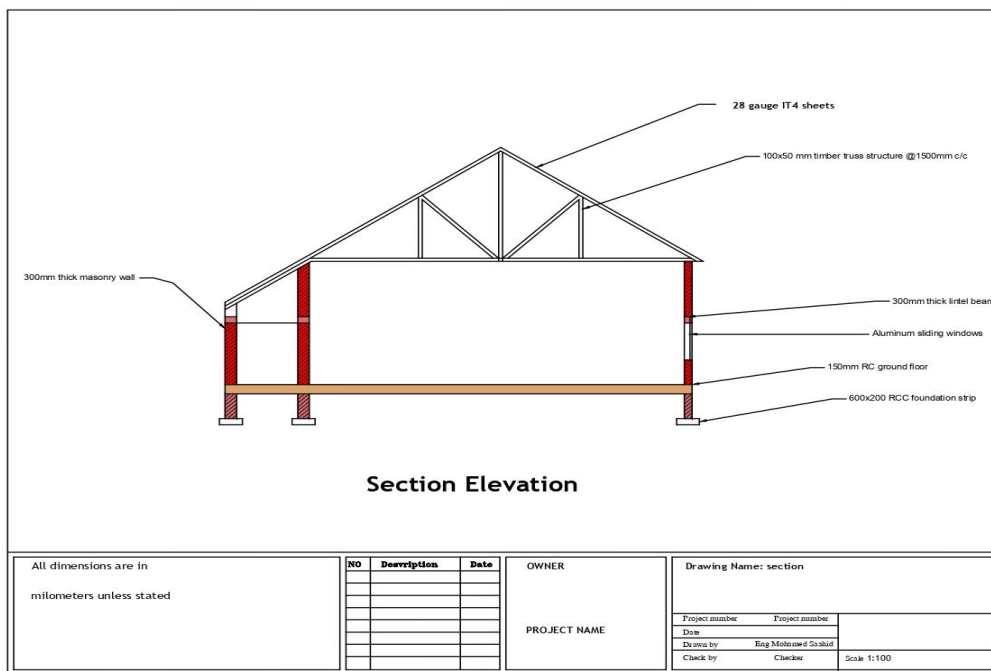


Figure 14 Baidoa Medical Warehouse Design – Section Elevation



Figure 17 Mogadishu Medical Warehouse – Elevation



Figure 18 Mogadishu Medical Warehouse - Elevations



Figure 21 Mogadishu Medical Warehouse – Section



Figure 22 Mogadishu Medical Warehouse - Section

e) Beledweyne Hospital Warehouse Design

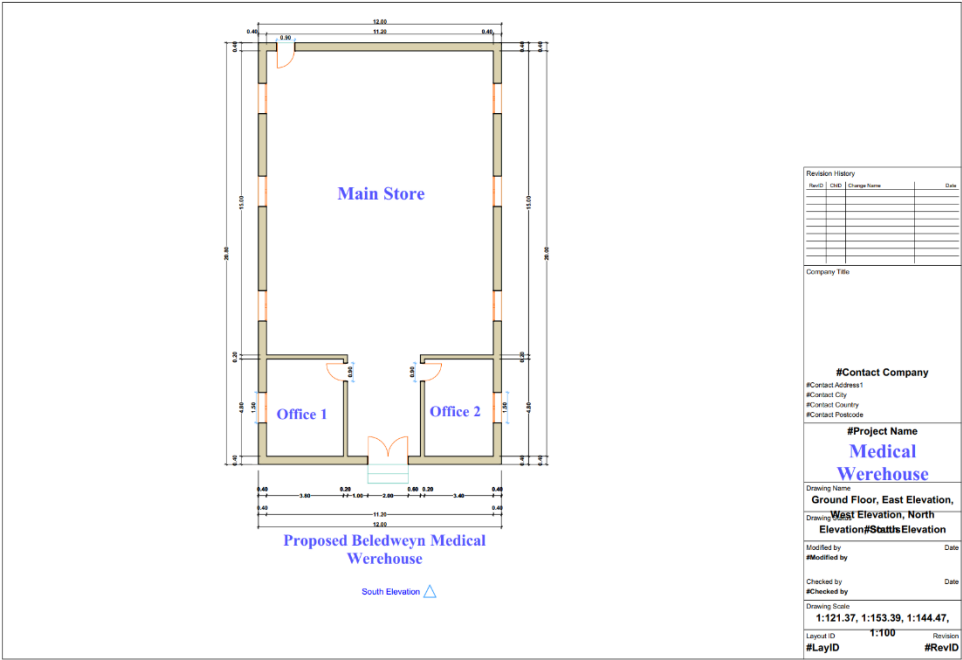


Figure 23 Beledweyne Hospital Warehouse – West, North, South Elevation

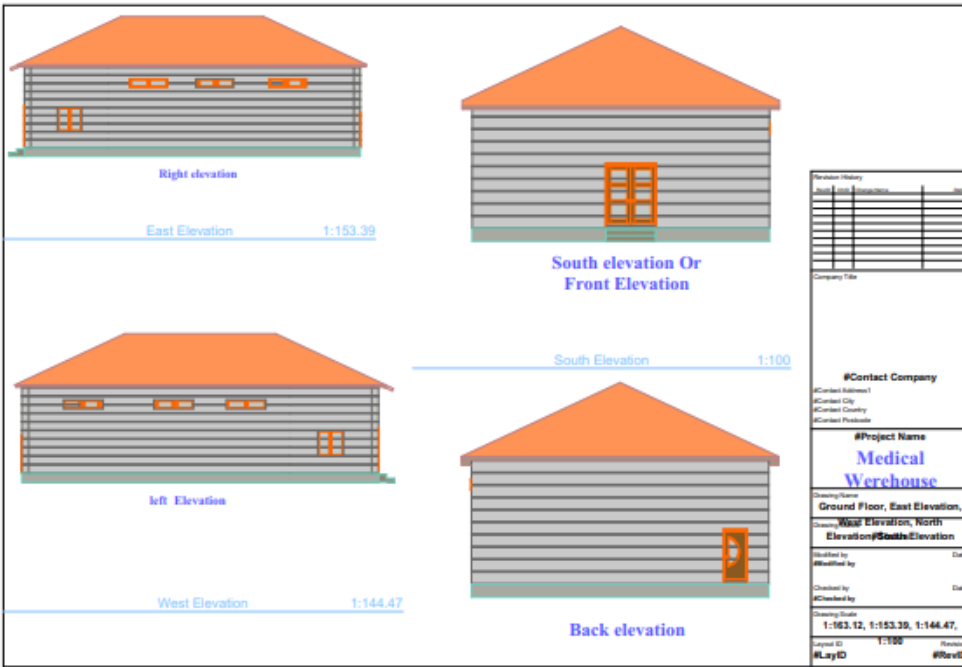


Figure 24 Beledweyne Hospital Warehouse – West, North, South Elevation

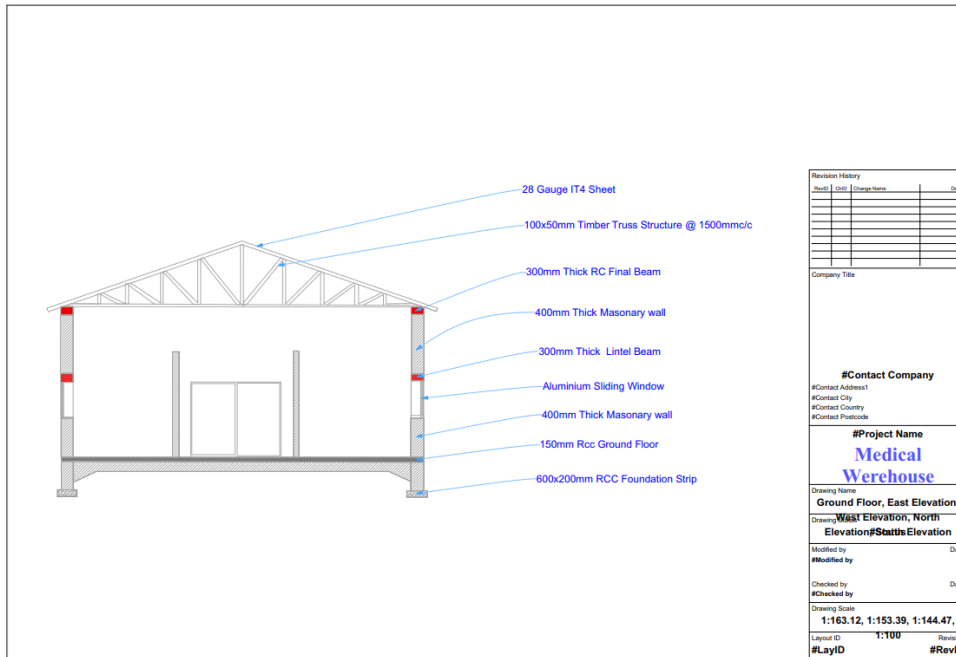


Figure 25 Beledweyne Hospital Warehouse – West, North, South Elevation

f) Dhuusamareeb Warehouse Design

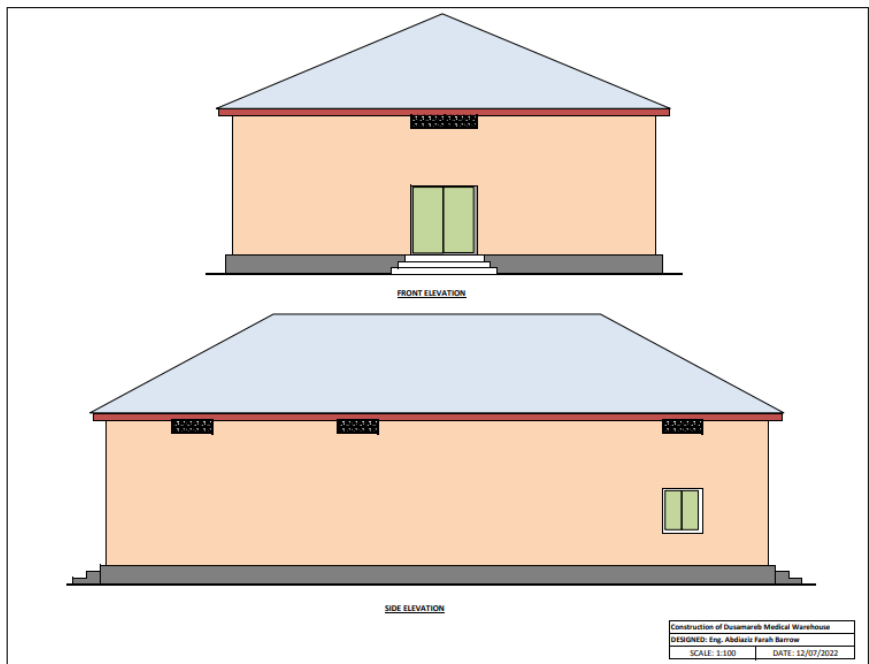


Figure 26 Dhuusamareeb Warehouse – Front & Side Elevation

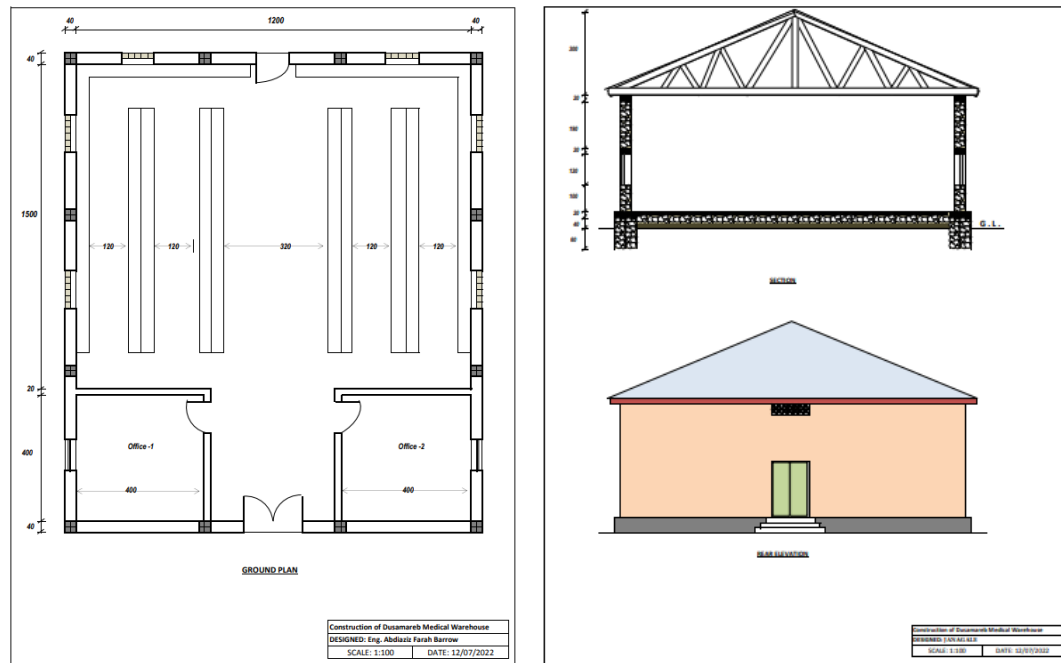


Figure 27 Dhuusamareeb Warehouse – Ground Plan & Rear and Section

Proposed Activities

The proposed rehabilitation works will improve the conditions of the medical warehouses. At present, the existing warehouses do not meet the required standards to guarantee the maintenance of the quality of the medical products that are intended to be stored. The rehabilitation will contribute to the safe storage and better conditioning for medical supplies. Moreover, it will improve the quality, access, safety of the medical products distributed at each health facility and will grant efficient running systems and will provide optimal use of space. The current usage is indicated in **Table 1** above. Where warehouses are currently in use, temporary storage is available within the site.

The contractor will undertake the following activities:

- Minor demolition works
- Renovation of existing rooms, installing shelves for safe storage capacity, replacing doors and air conditioning units, and roof repair
- Renovation of walls, steel columns, and finishes
- Mobilize machinery and labour

Required Workers:

- At least one (1) Project Engineer for all sites.
- At least one (1) Site Foreman full time on each site with the following minimum qualifications and experience is required for the successful execution of the Works:
 - Degree in Civil Engineering from a reputable University
 - 5 years experience in construction works in Somalia;
 - Fluency in written and spoken English

- Knowledge/understanding of Somali language an added advantage
 - Computer literate in Ms Word, Ms Excel and Internet
 - Good understanding on reading of production technical drawings
- 10-15 unskilled laborers, preferably recruited from the local community.

Essential Equipment:

Minimum essential equipment (Minimum Number per Type) required for the implementation of the works:

- Wheelbarrow (1)
- Hand tools: Brushes (3), trawlers (2)
- Concrete mixer (1)
- Tipper lorry (1)

Time Plan

The expected time to complete the works is 60-90 calendar days per site.

Stakeholder Consultations

The E&S Team conducted stakeholder consultations with the MoH. Consultations commenced September 1st, 2022 with the Federal Ministry of Health, where we discussed the safeguard requirements for the warehouse rehabilitation. In the meeting, we discussed the screening process, MoH focal points in each Federal Member State (FMS), and the environmental and social risk mitigation measures which will be required for the rehabilitation warehouses. Bile Abdi the Communications Advisor for the National Institute of Health (NIH) and Abdifath Ahmed the Executive Director of Somali National Institute of Health (NIH) participated in the consultation. Bile Abdi provided key focal points for each FMS (**see Table 2**) where we interviewed and informed of the screening process required for each MoH warehouse as well as the purpose.

On September 4th and 5th, Liban Mohamed the PIU Environmental Safeguard conducted the E&S screening for the Ministry of Health of the Federal Government of Somalia, BRA warehouse, and Dhuusamareeb. Similarly, on September 5th, 7th, and 8th, State Project Teams (SPTs) in Jubaland, South West State, and Hirshabelle conducted E&S screening of the FMS warehouses. On September 10th and 13th, PIU Environmental Safeguard conducted E&S screening in Dhuusamareeb and Garowe. The findings were shared with each FMS after completion of the E&S screening. On September 17th, 2022, PIU Safeguard team with PIU Engineer, sat with Bile Abdi to discuss the all findings at each FMS. In this meeting, it was agreed six out of the seven sites can proceed as the risks were low to moderate. In addition, the environmental and social risk mitigation measures which will be required for the rehabilitation warehouses (**see Table 3**).

Table 2: Key focal points from the MoH

Name	Email	Phone Number
Banadir (FMoH and BRA) Warehouse		
Yusuf Omar	supplychain@moh.gov.so	061 2117461
Omar Hussein	indhoy11@gmail.com	061 5904100
Jubaland Warehouse		
Abdirahman Mohamed Ibrahim	qoraxyare143@gmail.com	061 3737300
South West State Warehouse		
Maryam Mohamed Hussein	caliimaryam@gmail.com	061 4013666
Abukar Abdirahman Ali	-	061 5502324
Galmudug Warehouse		
Abukar Nor Shurie	hamisare@gmail.com	061 5290929
Farhan Aden Hassan	-	061 4864760
Puntland Warehouse		
Sharmaarke Jama	shumakhar2013@gmail.com	252 906794369
Hirshabelle Warehouse		
Abdirashid Mohamed Hussein	drabdirashidcd@gmail.com	061 5231344

Community level consultations will be held in October 2022, parallel to the procurement process of the contractor.

Table 3: Simplified ESMP

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risk and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for Implementation	Timing	Monitoring Indicators	Budget (to be included in BoQ)
Rehabilitation of medical warehouses in Mogadishu, Galmudug, Jubaland, Hirshabelle, SWS, and Puntland						
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions						
	Security of all Project workers	- Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to prepare District Security Risk Assessment - PIU to prepare local Security Management plan (SMP) - Contractor to prepare local Activity Security Plan - Implementation of SMP and local Activity Security Plan - Ensure there is a working grievance redress mechanism to address the community complaints before they escalate to conflict - Report any criminal activities at the site to the local police for investigation - Remove any employee that is persistently involved with misconduct or refuses to comply with the contract provisions.	Contractor / PIU	Prior to commencement of works and throughout activity	# District Security Risk Assessments # of Local Security Management Plans # of Local Activity Security Plans	PIU budget
	Risks of child and forced labor	- Implementation of GRM - Contractor to maintain staff records, ID copies	Contractor	Throughout activity	# of GRM cases filed # of child and forced labor reported	

OHS risks, including impacts of hot work, ergonomics, extreme temperatures, communicable diseases, over-exertion, slips and falls, struck by objects	○ Provide temporary shelters to protect against the elements during working activities or for use as rest areas. ○ Monitor weather forecast for outdoor work ○ Adjust work and rest periods according to temperature ○ Use of mechanical assists to eliminate or reduce exertions required to lift materials, hold tools and work objects ○ Implement good housekeeping practices, such as the sorting and placing loose construction materials or demolition debris in established areas away from footpaths ○ Cleaning up excessive waste debris and liquid spills regularly ○ Locate electrical cords and ropes in common areas and marked corridors ○ Conduct sawing, cutting, grinding, sanding, chipping or chiseling with proper guards and anchoring as applicable	Contractor	Throughout activity	# of temporary shelters available # of rest and stretching breaks per work day # of workplace accidents recorded # of trainings for workers per site	Costs of PPE: 2,000 USD Costs of Training: 500 USD per lot
Delayed payment of workers or community workers leading to complaints and conflict Underpayment of contracted workers or supply workers Labor and working conditions of community workers do not comply with WB and Somali legislation – including OHS risks.	○ Ensure provision of timely payment ○ Ensure provision of GRM (PIU)	Contractor / PIU	Throughout Project activity	% of GRM complaints received in regards to delayed payment or underpayment	Support from PIU GRM/GBV
Risk of workers being unaware of the dangers at the site (construction site	○ Regular review and provision of PPE to the project sites. The PPE includes but is not limited to: safety boots, safety goggles,	Contractor	Commence ment of activities	# of regular reviews conducted	Safety Talks: See above

	etc.) leading to injury	hard hats, gloves, dust masks, reflective jackets, overalls and dust coats. - Workers' GRM in place - Training of workers on safe working procedures including: - Fire prevention procedures like having fire extinguisher installed. - All community workers to be trained on and provided with PPEs - Ensuring workers have access to clean water and food - Have a ready first aid tool kit at the site to handle any injuries. - Ensuring new workers are well oriented on the use of materials, construction equipment and prevention of exposure to hazards. - Coding of unsafe areas using barriers and tape to limit access by workers and community members			# of grievances logged # of fire drills conducted	PPE: see above
	Discrimination against women in employment	- Contractor to implement recruitment and retention policies that enable fair working conditions and women's safe and equitable participation. - All site workers must sign a CoC prohibiting them from committing any sexual exploitation and abuse, harassment against women. - Implement existing Project GRM that addresses gender related complaints	Contractor/PIU	Commence ment of activities	% of GRM cases from women referring to discrimination in deployment % of workers that signed CoC	Support from PIU GRM/GBV 2000 USD
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management						
	Impacts of generation of solid waste (non-hazardous)/ including demolition waste	Ensure disposal of generated solid waste at designated and authorized municipal disposal sites in consistence with the local and international requirements (see WBG General EHS Guidelines)³, such as:	Contractor	Throughout activity	# of records of amount of solid waste disposed, where and when	Construction Waste Disposal per lot: 800 USD per lot

³ WBG EHS Guidelines, Waste Management, accessed at: <https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/456bbb17-b961-45b3-b0a7-c1bd1c7163e0/1-6%2BWaste%2BManagement.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=nPtgwEW>

		○ Institute good housekeeping and operating practices - including inventory control to reduce the amount waste ○ Identify potentially recyclable materials ○ Disposal at permitted facilities specially designed to receive waste ○ Provide on-site or off-site transportation of waste to prevent or minimize spills, releases and exposure to employees and public ○ Ensure mechanisms exist for community to bring forth any complaints/feedback concerning the waste disposal by the contractor – Project GRM ○ Construction wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers. ○ Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly by collectors licensed by municipality ○ The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed. ○ Whenever feasible Contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except when containing asbestos)			# of grievances filed # of records of amount of solid waste disposed, where and when Integrated waste management plan	
	Risk of poor sanitation facilities and sanitation conditions at work site	○ Provide proper earth pit latrines at all work sites where work will be undertaken for periods of up to one month. ○ Fill the latrines in once they become full and when site work is complete. ○ Do not allow site workers to defecate in the open anywhere on the site or in its vicinity. ○ Add the use of sanitation arrangements in toolbox talks	Contractor	Monthly	# of latrines provided % of latrines filled # of workers openly	If warehouse does not provide sanitation facilities, min two pit latrines will be required: 400 USD per

					defecating Sanitary arrangements part of toolbox talk	latrine
	Generation of dust and noise and risk of air pollution	- Where feasible, practice minimal or none vegetation disturbance during the implementation of the project - There will be procedures in place for prevention of and rapid response to accidental spills of fuels, lubricants and other toxic or noxious substances, and for their recovery and appropriate disposal - There will be no uncontrolled discharge of process waters, cement slurries, or any other contaminated waters into the ground or adjacent to rivers - Spraying of water on dusty areas to prevent dust emission. - Provision of dust masks to site workers to reduce effect of dust on workers' health	Contractor	Throughout activity	% of vegetation removed # of uncontrolled discharges	Silt fence 6 USD per linear foot
	Risk of pollution from construction wastes and water use on groundwater(water pollution may have an impact on the water quality)	- Through accurate estimation of the sizes and quantities of materials required, order materials in the sizes and quantities they will be needed, rather than cutting them to size, or having large quantities of residual materials. - Ensure that construction materials left over at the end of construction will be used in other projects rather than being disposed of. - Ensure that damaged or wasted construction materials will be recovered for refurbishing and use in other projects - Donate recyclable/reusable or residual materials to local community groups, institutions and individual local s or homeowners.	Contractor	Monthly	# of construction materials left over at the end % of waste at construction site is disposed of appropriately # of waste bins available at construction sites Integrated waste management	See construction waste costs above

		○ Dispose waste more responsibly by dumping at designated dumping sites or landfills only. ○ Waste collection bins to be provided at designated points on site. ○ Shutting down noisy and vibrating equipment when not in use ○ Restricting local people access to the contraction area			plan	
	Uncontrolled discharges of these wastes and other effluents can potentially contaminate the soil, pollute the nearby water bodies and degrade their value for communities and ecology	○ Ensure that waste is not released into any drinking water source	Contractor	Throughout activity	Record on status and management of waste available	See construction waste costs above
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety						
	Risk of spread of communicable diseases (Sexually Transmitted Diseases, HIV/AIDS, COVID-19 etc..) between workers and the community	○ Provide hand washing stations for workers ○ Provide mosquito nets for workers ○ Ensure usage of latrines by workers – through toolbox talks ○ Implement COVID-19 protection measures, including: ○ Contractor to ensure workers have access to face masks and sanitizers. ○ Regular sensitization on COVID 19 to ensure workers observe the social distancing especially when in the community and public places ○ Sensitize workers and community people on awareness, prevention and management of HIV/AIDS through staff trainings, community meetings, etc ○ Regularly remind workers on COCs.	Contractor	Commence ment of activity	# of community sensitization % of workers that have signed CoC % or works with access to face masks and sanitizer	Support from PIU GRM/GBV See safety talks cost above
	Risk of increased GBV/SEAH cases and risks of sexual exploitation and abuse or sexual harassment, such as	○ GBV awareness sessions for workers ○ Workers to sign COC prohibiting them from committing any sexual exploitation and abuse, harassment ○ Implement Project GRM	Contractors (CoC) / PIU/SPT (GBV awareness and GRM)	Throughout activity	# of GBV awareness sessions # of sessions	Support from PIU GRM/GBV See costs for

	requests for sexual favors by project workers				% of workers that have signed CoC	awareness sessions above
	Exposure of community members to physical hazards on project sites	○ Sensitize the local community on the activity of type project and inform them about construction risks and the restricted access to the site ○ Restrict access to construction site through signage and guarding ○ Remove hazardous conditions on construction sites that cannot be controlled effectively with site access restrictions, such as covering openings to small confined spaces, ensuring means of escape for larger openings ○ Ensure signage and fencing of site	PIU/SPT and Contractor	Commencement of activity	# of sensitization measures for communities # of signage available around construction site % of small openings that have been covered % of larger openings that have an escape opening # of locked storage for hazardous materials	Signage for the site: 1,000 USD per lot
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement						
ESS 10	Risks of poor access to beneficiaries lead to less meaningful community engagements and difficulty in monitoring for social harm	○ Implementation and monitoring of GRM ○ Implementation of Project SEP. ○ Ensure that the stakeholders are well informed of the project activities, understand the risk and impacts of the project and possible opportunities before the project is implemented	PIU	Before commencement of activity and throughout activity	% of complaints filed have been addressed # of site-specific incident logs	Community engagement: 500 USD per lot

	Risks of lack of information on access to GRM leads to lack of accountability	○ Awareness raising on GRM through meetings with community members in local language	PIU	Throughout Activity	# of awareness sessions of GRM	Support from PIU GRM/GBV
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