



**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING, INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**



Barwaaqo - Somalia Water for Rural Resilience Project (P177627)
Additional Financing

**DRAFT
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)**

2nd September 2024

DRAFT

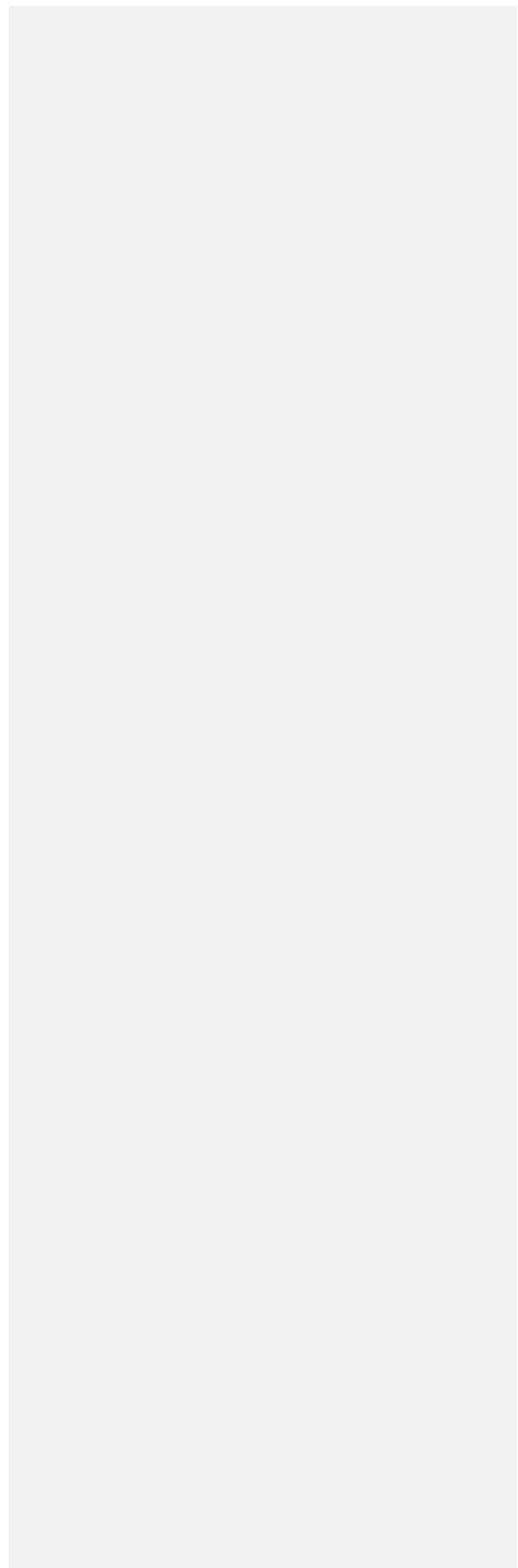


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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
CBO	Community-based organization
CIP	Community Investment Plan
CoC	Code of Conduct
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DG	Director General
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESIRT	Environmental and Social Incident Reporting
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environment and Social Standards
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
FPIC	Free, prior, informed consent
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress System
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
LMP	Labour Management Procedures
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoPIED	Ministry of Planning Investment and Economic Development
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PCU	National Project Coordination Unit
OHS	Occupation health and safety
OIP	Other Interested Parties
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAI	Project Area of Influence
PDO	Project Development Objective
PWDA	Puntland Water Development Authority
PMC	Project Management Committee
PLWDS	Persons living with disabilities
RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPIU	State Project Implementation Unit
TOR	Terms of Reference
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water and Sanitation Hygeine
WBG	World Bank Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed Barwaaqo AF will scale up the investments under Barwaaqo components 1 and 3 and support a comprehensive long-term Basin-Scale, support watershed-specific Sustainable Land and Water Management Planning, while also expanding the environmental restoration scope of sub-component 3.1 from the current micro (site level) scale to a macro (watershed level) scale. This expansion will include intervention planning of innovative nature-based solutions to address land degradation, desertification, and flooding, and to enhance ecosystem services for climate mitigation and adaptation. The measures to address Environmental and Social risks under the parent project are deemed sufficient and will be applied to the AF.

1. The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to develop water, agriculture, and environmental services among agro-pastoralist communities in Somalia's drylands. The achievement of the PDO will be measured by the following outcome-level indicators:

- People provided with access to improved water sources.
- People provided with access to improved water sources - female.
- Farmers/clients adopting improved technology.
- Farmers/clients adopting improved technology - female.
- Land area under sustainable landscape management practices.

2. The project comprises the following four interlinked components:

- i. **Component 1: Support Development of Multi-use Water Sources.** This component aims to improve water availability for domestic, agriculture, and livestock, and to address the effects of climate induced droughts and floods by developing a slew of water supply infrastructure that provides reliable year-round supplies, including small sand and subsurface dams in dry riverbeds (wadis) and surface water storage infrastructure (for example, berkads and hafir dams).
- ii. **Component 2: Support Development of Agriculture and Livestock Services around Water Points.** This component will support interventions aimed at creating and strengthening sustainable and productive livelihoods for communities, ensuring that they benefit from the water point investments while improving SLM and addressing vulnerabilities to flood and drought.
- iii. **Component 3: Development of Environmental Upstream Catchment Services.** This component aims to address vulnerabilities to floods and droughts and enhance the benefits from the sustainable management of upstream catchments. It includes the promotion of rangelands restoration (thus contributing to LDN), and introduction of appropriate practices for SLM (thus reinforcing national climate mitigation measures to increase forest cover and SOC).
- iv. **Component 4: Project Management, Community Development and Enhancing Livelihoods Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and Knowledge Management and Learning.** This component would finance the operational costs of the project management units in participating FMSs and a project coordinator and fiduciary support unit at the FGS level. The successful targeting of beneficiaries and the achievement of improved water balance, access and management, adoption of SLM practices, select indicators for soil moisture and/or SOC (as appropriate), enhanced agricultural productivity, as well as gender sensitive and nutrition sensitive outcomes would be among the main performance indicators to be monitored.

3. **Gender and social inclusion are key factors determining the current and future of water management in Somalia and should be given much attention in project implementation.** The project aims to contribute to women’s and girls’ socioeconomic empowerment by reducing gender gaps in the agricultural and livestock sector where women play important roles but have limited access to extension, training, inputs, information, credit as well as little voice in decision making, and few opportunities for income generation given their heavy domestic responsibilities, particularly for water collection. Project activities to reduce the gender gaps include engaging female facilitators will ensure that women have a voice in decision making. A quota of minimum 30 percent female leadership of Village Development Committees (VDC) will be established. Selected Female VDC members will be trained to enhance their capacity for active participation in VDCs. In addition, the project will ensure inclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups including minority groups, IDPs, youth, female headed households and people living with disabilities.
4. **Citizen engagement is central to the project design.** Community driven development is a critical element in this project and is essential for sustainability of project outcomes. The project will work through VDCs to ensure community engagement in the project, including identifying and mobilizing all groups in the community for participation, jointly agreeing on investment priorities, and organizing the community to deliver those investments in collaboration with the Government and other service providers. The project implementation team will train community facilitators to lead discussions on Community Investment Plans (CIPs) to help communities identify their priority water interventions (costs and benefits of different technologies), how they will manage their water infrastructure, and how the community will use the water to increase their food security and income opportunities. **Given the capacity and human resource constraints at the state level, the project will provide funds to contract implementation support for communities.**
5. **Stakeholder engagement refers to a process of sharing information and knowledge in a meaningful manner.** It seeks to understand and respond to the concerns of individuals or groups potentially impacted or affected by the Barwaaqo project in a transparent, inclusive and timely manner and building relationships based on trust. The scope of the SEP covers the Barwaaqo Project additional financing in its entirety in the FGS and five Federal Member States. As such, the SEP includes the various stakeholders positively, neutrally and adversely affected by the project.
6. **The aim of the SEP is the identification and analysis of stakeholders** (including disadvantaged groups), their characteristics and interests, and the methods of communication, engagement and consultation that are appropriate for different groups at different stages of the project. The SEP describes the timing and methods of engagement with stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of a project. Stakeholders are usually categorized as “project-affected parties” and “other interested parties”. Effective stakeholder engagement is expected to improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and contribute to successful project design and implementation and sustainability.

7. The specific objectives of the SEP include:

- i. Facilitate open and continuous communication and consultation between various groups including project managers, stakeholders, and the general public;
- ii. Provide timely and appropriate information prior to and during project implementation to enable informed participation in the project and definition of appropriate mitigation measures;
- iii. Assist in building strong relationships with the local community and reduce the potential for delays through the early identification of issues to be addressed as the project progresses;
- iv. Document practical engagement strategies, achievements and lessons learnt;
- v. Provide stakeholders with a clear process for providing comments and raising grievances;
- vi. Allow stakeholders the opportunity to raise comments/concerns anonymously using the existing hotlines;
- vii. Structure and manage the handling of comments, responses and grievances, and allow monitoring of effectiveness of the mechanism; and
- viii. Ensure that comments, responses and grievances are handled in a fair, timely and transparent manner in line with international best practice and WB expectations.

Virtual stakeholder consultation meetings on the E&S risks and mitigation measures of the project were held on the 29th of August 2024 for over 60 participants, including 40 male and 15 female participants from the government and non-government institutional representatives at the FMS and FGS level, including from other WB-funded projects, civil society organizations involved with the water, agriculture, and livelihood sectors as well as representatives of disadvantaged groups. The key issues raised included: strengthening: security management, the inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups, land donation issues, wildlife diseases, the role of ministries of interior, and consideration for line ministries strategies. This complements consultations that were carried out on 21st June and 7th July 2022, which raised issues including the need to be more purposeful in the inclusion of women and minorities and marginalized groups, including separate meetings and consideration in committees and others and avoidance of elite capture, take time to build ownership and strengthen community structures, as well as disseminating information on the project to all groups. The details are given in Annex 5 including the key issues raised and how the project proposes to address them.¹

8.

¹This section has been updated following the consultation meetings planned for 29th August 2024.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

9. **The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) developed this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the “Second Water for Agro-Pastoral Productivity and Resilience Project (WARP)” or Barwaaqo²,** which is World Bank funded. The SEP will serve as one of the environmental and social (E&S) instruments required to address and manage E&S impacts associated with the WARP under the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

10. **Development projects in urban areas have accelerated Somalia’s progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for water and sanitation.** However, the lack of progress in rural areas slows down the process. By 2030, an estimated 8.3 million additional rural Somalis would need better water and sanitation access to reach the expected SDG target of universal access to water and sanitation. Access to water and pasture is a fundamental source of conflict and cooperation between clans and civil authorities throughout the Somali region. As a source of conflict, extensive transboundary livestock movements and limited access to the combination of water and pasture are one of the primary drivers of competition across the Horn of Africa (HoA). Following decades of low investment in Somaliland (SL) and Puntland (PL), water points with adequate surrounding pasture are exceedingly scarce, claimed by clans, fiercely guarded, and intrinsically linked to resource conflict.

11. **The respective administrations in Somalia have limited capacity to build and maintain water sites in rural areas due to the overall state of fragility and instability and ancient clan wars.** State action must better complement community-based initiatives to reduce resource-based conflicts, particularly between pastoral nomads and established communities. Enhancing the state’s participation in creating water supplies – an evident service – is desirable in signaling state functionality and can be a significant component of a peace dividend by increasing civilian trust in the government and improving state-citizen relations. The government’s role is also critical in guaranteeing a sufficient and equitable supply of water and obtaining economies of scale in developing and maintaining new infrastructure.

12. **Rural water supply solutions must address both the quantity and quality of water required by people and the quantity needed by animals to reap economic and health benefits.** However, finding solutions for rural water supply in Somalia is complicated by: i) ongoing and chronic low-level conflict; (ii) high levels of aridity characterized by low annual rainfall with high inter-annual variability and the country’s very complex hydrogeology; (iii) the economy’s reliance on highly mobile pastoralist livelihoods; and (iv) weak or absent local government institutions operating under civil rather than traditional codes.

13. **Somalia has proven the success of low-cost, low to zero-carbon energy small-scale water harvesting and storage technologies to enhance rural communities’ access to water in drylands.** Under the Water for Agro-Pastoralist Livelihoods Pilot Project (WALP, US\$2 million, 2015–2018), Somaliland and Puntland State tested the creation of sand dams with the help of the World Bank. The subsequent Water for Agro-Pastoral Productivity and Resilience Project (Biyoole, US\$42 million, 2019–2023), scaled up the adoption of sand dams and other water-harvesting technologies across Puntland, Galmudug, and South West States, was made possible by this pilot. The Barwaaqo project seeks to develop water and agricultural

²Biyoole in Somali language means “water fetcher” in Somalia. It’s the person who collects water from shallow wells, water catchments and other sources to distribute for household consumption, livestock and agriculture. The Biyoole is a staple of Somali agricultural and pastoral life.

services among agro-pastoral communities in dryland areas of Somalia. It centres its approach on four components: (a) Support the Development of Multiple Use Water Sources; (b) Institutional and Capacity Development; (c) Supporting SLM and Livelihoods Development Around Water Points; and (d) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), Knowledge Management, and Learning.

14. The proposed Barwaaqo project is scaling up the investments under Biyoole. The project will increase activities in Puntland, Galmudug, and South West States. In addition, it will expand to two additional FMSs- Hirshabelle and Jubaland - where it will focus on the drylands (away from the floodplains of the Shabelle and the Juba rivers). This project would duplicate the original Biyoole project in terms of water point development and livelihood support in the surrounding area, while also including environmental services in catchment areas upstream from water points, such as adaptation to climate change vulnerabilities and climate mitigation efforts. Furthermore, the project will support the enhancement of natural resource management upstream of the water point, including water, land, forests, and rangelands, in order to increase the long-term viability of investments. The proposed AF will scale up the activities and investments under the on-going project by constructing additional climate-resilient water harvesting and storage facilities, along with implementing nature-based solutions for ecosystem restoration across Somalia.

15. This project will continue the community action approach developed under Biyoole. The project will continue to support communities to better understand how their decisions and actions in relation to the management of land and water resources affect their well-being. This will be achieved through rigorous inclusive social mobilization processes that consider existing plan processes and bylaws as well as appropriate mechanisms to incentivize and mobilize involvement and labour for soil and water conservation tailored to community ownership and sustainability.

16. The Biyoole project had a standalone component for institutional strengthening. Lessons learnt suggest that each ministry, and thus each component (since components are institutionally aligned), should be responsible for their own institutional strengthening from both a technical and fiscal standpoint. Cross-cutting institutional strengthening will be procured/provided centrally, such as project cycle management and leadership development, procurement, financial management, and safeguards training. Backstopping engineering support and community investment plan preparation will be contracted centrally to assure consistency and cost savings through economies of scale.

17. Somalia has relatively embryonic but steadily improving institutional capacity to manage water, agriculture, livestock, and environmental resources. This needs to be strengthened to better manage and successfully implement ongoing and proposed investment opportunities. This will require an increase in government's capacity, the clarification of institutional frameworks, improvements in how the above sectors are effectively managed, strengthening of planning instruments that support infrastructural developments, and the provision of services. Key to this process is to build country systems to manage service delivery, which is best achieved through learning by doing. The provision of services by the government in fragile states is crucial for strengthening social contracts and contributes to peace and state building. Social contracts in turn are important for reducing conflict over water and environmental resources and reducing land degradation. Environment Ministries' capacity, particularly in the FMSs (except for Puntland), is critically low, lacking even the basic resources (offices, equipment, and staff) needed to manage climate change adaptation for the foreseeable future.

18. The World Bank is the leading development partner in the water, agriculture, and environmental sectors, working with Federal and State institutions as implementing partners. Rural resilience projects

attract nonstate actors, United Nations (UN) agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), which contribute significantly, particularly in humanitarian response efforts. UN managed sector cluster systems are gradually becoming country managed with government beginning to take responsibility for sectoral oversight. The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) recently published its National Water Resources Strategy that propelled the Ministry into the forefront of sector leadership. Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Directorates and Ministries of Environment are on a similar trajectory, albeit at slower paces.

19. **The proposed project seeks to reverse the challenges set out above.** Somalia is highly vulnerable to disasters and there is an alarming trend: from 1934 to 2000 there were 32 disasters in 84 years; from 2000–2017 there were 17 disasters in 17 years.³ Drought and other disasters destroy the livelihoods of farmers and pastoralists, forcing them to either move leaving their families to struggle to make a living off the land, often a burden that falls on women and girls or alternatively they turn to destructive livelihoods such as charcoal making which leads to rapid deforestation, increased erosion, denuded soil, damaged water resources. Poverty and vulnerability increase exponentially and then the next shock comes. The Biyoole project, which has been under implementation since January 2020 is reversing this downward cycle by investing not only in water, agriculture, livestock, and environmental services but also in the institutions that manage them.

1.2 Project description

1.2.1 Project Development Objective

20. The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to develop water, agriculture, and environmental services among agro-pastoralist communities in Somalia's drylands. The achievement of the PDO will be measured by the following outcome-level indicators:

- People provided with access to improved water sources.
- People provided with access to improved water sources - female.
- Farmers/clients adopting improved technology.
- Farmers/clients adopting improved technology - female.
- Land area under sustainable landscape management practices.

21. The project comprises the following four interlinked components:

- i. **Component 1: Support Development of Multi-use Water Sources.** This component aims to improve water availability for domestic, agriculture, and livestock, and to address the effects of climate induced droughts and floods by developing a slew of water supply infrastructure that provides reliable year-round supplies, including small sand and subsurface dams in dry riverbeds (wadis) and surface water storage infrastructure (for example, berkads and hafir dams).
- ii. **Component 2: Support Development of Agriculture and Livestock Services around Water Points.** This component will support interventions aimed at creating and strengthening sustainable and productive livelihoods for communities, ensuring that they benefit from the water point investments while improving SLM and addressing vulnerabilities to flood and drought.
- iii. **Component 3: Development of Environmental Upstream Catchment Services.** This component aims to address vulnerabilities to floods and droughts and enhance the benefits from the sustainable management of upstream catchments. It includes the promotion of rangelands restoration (thus contributing to LDN), and introduction of appropriate practices

³Hydroc/SDRI. 2017. Disaster Risk Management Reports, Somaliland and Puntland. Status Report – Somalia Disaster Timelines.

for SLM (thus reinforcing national climate mitigation measures to increase forest cover and SOC).

iv. **Component 4: Project Management, Community Development and Enhancing Livelihoods Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and Knowledge Management and Learning.**

This component would finance the operational costs of the project management units in participating FMSs and a project coordinator and fiduciary support unit at the FGS level. The successful targeting of beneficiaries and the achievement of improved water balance, access and management, adoption of SLM practices, select indicators for soil moisture and/or SOC (as appropriate), enhanced agricultural productivity, as well as gender sensitive and nutrition sensitive outcomes would be among the main performance indicators to be monitored.

22. **Gender is a key factor determining the current and future of water management in Somalia and should be given much attention in project implementation.**

The project aims to contribute to women's and girls' socioeconomic empowerment by reducing gender gaps in the agricultural and livestock sector where women play important roles but have limited access to extension, training, inputs, information, credit as well as little voice in decision making, and few opportunities for income generation given their heavy domestic responsibilities, particularly for water collection. Project activities to reduce the gender gaps include engaging female facilitators will ensure that women have a voice in decision making. A quota of minimum 30 percent female leadership of Village Development Committees (VDC) will be established. Selected Female VDC members will be trained to enhance their capacity for active participation in VDCs.

23. **Citizen engagement is central to the project design.**

Community driven development is a critical element in this project and is essential for sustainability of project outcomes. The project will work through VDCs to ensure community engagement in the project, including identifying and mobilizing all groups in the community for participation, jointly agreeing on investment priorities, and organizing the community to deliver those investments in collaboration with the Government and other service providers. The project implementation team will train community facilitators to lead discussions on Community Investment Plans (CIPs) to help communities identify their priority water interventions (costs and benefits of different technologies), how they will manage their water infrastructure, and how the community will use the water to increase their food security and income opportunities. **Given the capacity and human resource constraints at the state level, the project will provide funds to contract implementation support for communities.**

1.3 Project Beneficiaries

24. Project beneficiaries will be communities that experience poor water conditions in Somalia, and that face increasingly future difficult conditions relating to climate change, a rapidly growing population, and increasing conflicts over scarce resources. The primary project beneficiaries are more than 650,000 (of which 195,000 are women) agro-pastoralists in Galmudug, Puntland, South West State, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Somaliland. The project will provide benefits in the form of access to improved water sources for multiple uses (domestic, livestock, agriculture, horticulture, environmental strengthening); agricultural extension services (livestock and crops); improved livelihood resilience; and adaptive know-how. Table 1 provides a breakdown of beneficiaries and activities for the parent and the AF activities.

Table 1: Activities and beneficiaries	
Baseline	Completion Period
Development of Multiuse Water Sources	
Revised New water points constructed to reduce the risk of water shortages in drought-prone rural areas (Number)	
Jun/2023	Feb/2028
0.00	130.00
Rationale for Change	scale up of activities will lead to additional 30 water points being constructed
Existing water points rehabilitated to reduce the risk of water shortages in drought-prone rural areas (Number)	
Jun/2023	Feb/2028
0.00	50.00
Number of government staff gaining capacity to plan and design climate-resilient infrastructure (Number)	
Jun/2022	Feb/2028
0.00	175.00
Ø Female number of government staff gaining capacity to plan and design climate-resilient infrastructure (Number)	
0.00	53.00
New 'Number of sustainable land and water management plans prepared' (Number)	
Aug/2024	Feb/2028
0	30
Development of Agriculture and Livestock Services Around Water Points	
People with strengthened food and nutrition security (Number of people) ^{CRI}	
Dec/2022	Feb/2028
0	650,000
Ø People with strengthened food and nutrition security – Youth (Number of people) ^{CRI}	
Dec/2022	Feb/2028
0	195,000
Ø People with strengthened food and nutrition security – Female (Number of people) ^{CRI}	
Dec/2022	Feb/2028
0	195,000
Number of functional Farmer Field Schools established (Number)	
Jun/2023	Feb/2028

0.00	150.00
Number of Animals that received veterinary services (Number)	
Dec/2022	Feb/2028
0.00	1,800,000.00
Number of Community Animal Health workers (CAHWs) trained (Number)	
Dec/2022	Feb/2028
0.00	500.00
∅ Female number of Community Animal Health workers (CAHWs) trained (Number)	
0.00	150.00
Number of institutions providing veterinary services/certifications strengthened (Number)	
Jun/2022	Feb/2028
0.00	15.00
Livestock managers with increased productivity (Percentage)	
Dec/2022	Feb/2028
0.00	70.00
∅ Female share of livestock managers with increased productivity (Percentage)	
0.00	30.00
Development of Environmental Catchment Services in Project Areas	
New Degraded land area (Ha) implemented with nature-based solutions for ecosystem restoration (Number)	
Aug/2024	Feb/2028
0	4,000
New Number of sustainable land and water management plans prepared (Number)	
	Feb/2028
	30
Land area under invasive species management techniques (Hectare(Ha))	
Dec/2022	Feb/2028
0.00	1,000.00
Revise Agricultural land area with soil and water conservation measures (Hectare(Ha))	
Apr/2022	Feb/2028
0.00	15,000.00

Rationale for Change	scale up of environmental management activities will lead to additional land area with soil and water conservation measures
Forest area restored (Hectare(Ha))	
Feb/2023	Feb/2028
0.00	500.00
Project Management, Community-Driven Development and Enhancing Livelihoods Planning	
Efficient and functional web-based Management Information System (MIS) (Number)	
Apr/2022	Feb/2028
1.00	2.00
Beneficiaries that feel project investments reflected their needs (Percentage)	
Apr/2022	Feb/2028
0.00	70.00
Project Implementation Units (PIUs) staffed (Number)	
Apr/2022	Feb/2028
4.00	6.00
Female share of PIU staff, interns & seconded staff at line ministries & other water institutions (Percentage)	
Feb/2023	Feb/2028
12.00	30.00
Proportion of contracts awarded to female friendly contractors (Percentage)	
Jul/2022	Feb/2028
0.00	20.00
Women's share of leadership positions in Village Development Committees (VDCs) (Percentage)	
Jul/2022	Feb/2028
2.00	20.00
Grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are addressed (Percentage)	
Feb/2023	Feb/2028
0.00	75.00
Community Investment Plans Developed (Number)	
Feb/2023	Feb/2028
0.00	180.00

Rationale for Change	CIPs for the additional 30 points
Number of line Ministry buildings, laboratories and offices constructed (Number)	
Feb/2023	Feb/2028
16.00	22.00
Number of line ministry buildings, laboratories, offices renovated (Number)	
Feb/2023	Feb/2028
17.00	27.00

25. The beneficiaries will include:

- i. Rural communities that do not have enough clean water to maintain healthy living conditions;
- ii. Farmers and Livestock owners that deliver about half of Somalia's food security and a very large share of the countries' export value;
- iii. Women and girl-children who are traditionally responsible for collecting household water, often from very far distances from the household; and
- iv. At the *institutional level* project beneficiaries will include institutions responsible for water management at the FGS, FMS, and districts, including line ministries, departments and agencies.

1.4 Project Risks

26. **The overall risk of the project is rated ('Substantial').** Somalia represents a complex operational environment with substantial risks that have the potential to derail project activities and impede achievement of the project's objectives. All risks are rated 'Substantial', with the exception of Sector Strategies and Policies and Technical Design of Project risks which are rated 'Moderate'.

27. **The Project's environmental and social (E&S) risks have been classified as 'Substantial'.** Project activities may pose potential for changes in the natural resource asset base, including land access. Components 1 and 2, which will involve construction of multiple water sources, could cause potential risk of overdevelopment/overexploitation and pressure on existing resources. Poor community management of water points can result in soil fertility losses, degraded pasturelands, increased land and water pressures, poorly managed farming (including use of pesticides that potentially generate dispersed waste, even if in small volumes), and poor water quality, all of which have the potential to amplify tensions within communities and lead to conflict. The security situation is complex, and areas could suddenly experience conflict, affecting access to subprojects and making monitoring difficult.

28. **The implementing institutions existing E&S risk management capacity and prior experience is limited.** Water infrastructure and services to communities, both for people and to support livelihoods, could lead to a range of social risks and impacts. There is the potential for exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (for example, women, minority groups, nomadic herders, internally displaced people, and persons with disabilities) from decision making and project benefits (with associated elite capture). In addition, the project will require land to develop water infrastructure, community and household irrigation areas, and so on, in locations where land is likely to be subject to communal ownership and usage rights and multiple and overlapping claims. There are also risks of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) from the project, particularly due to the presence of even relatively small numbers of external workers. The project will be subject to a range of labor risks including occupational health and safety (OHS) risks, safety and security risks and the potential use of child labor.

1.5 Project implementation arrangements

29. **The project will build on the engagement developed over the seven years of implementing WALP Biyoole and Barwaaqo.** The projects have made significant progress in terms of peace and state building, as well as the capacity building of Federal, FMS, and Somaliland institutions and the establishment of PIUs in all but two states (Hirshabelle and Jubaland). The Biyoole project has created the framework for the provision of water to agro-pastoral communities in Somalia and is helping to build country systems and promoting intergovernmental coordination and collaboration, according to a mid-term review (November 2021), this was then strengthened under Barwaaqo.

30. Implementation arrangements will remain as per Biyoole. The project will continue to be served by the existing and established National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU), State Project Implementation Units (PIUs), and Somaliland model. Ministries of Planning - lead coordinating ministry and accountable for Component 4; Ministries of Water/relevant agencies, such as the Puntland Water Development Agency (PWDA) in Puntland - lead component 1 implementation; Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock - lead component 2 implementation; and Ministries of Environment - lead component 3 implementation - will be responsible of the project implementation. The NPCU will assist Hirshabelle and Jubaland in establishing PIUs under their respective Ministries of Planning, and lessons learnt from the current project will be applied to improve staff skills, capacity, and risk mitigation. E&S staff will be employed within the Federal Government and Member states including separate environmental specialists, a social/CDD specialist and a gender/GBV specialist. A E&S, GBV and security specialist will also be employed at national level with project coordinators at FMS responsible for security implementation. Additionally, there will be E&S focal points within each implementing ministry responsible for overseeing and reporting on E&S implementation. Further, the capacity of the national and state level implementing agencies, to implement the project in line with the ESF, will be further assessed during project preparation and strengthened with respect to the changed approach under the ESF.

1.5.1 Federal Level Roles and Responsibilities

31. A Federal Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee will be established. This will be chaired by the Ministry of Planning and will include the ministries of Finance, Water, Agriculture and Irrigation, Livestock, Forestry, Range, and Environment, with the goal of empowering technical ministries in the overall oversight of implementation. This model will be replicated in Somaliland and FMS-levels. The Steering Committee will meet quarterly to review the project's progress and identify any policy or regulatory issues, particularly cross-sectoral issues, that will surface during project implementation. The MoF oversees all project disbursements to line ministries at the federal and member-state levels and coordinates all financial reporting. Funds allocated to Somaliland will be disbursed directly to the MoF in Somaliland from the World Bank. The project will support additional human resources at the MoF to manage the financial aspects and coordinate with MoPIED.

1.5.2 Somaliland and Federal Member State-Level Roles and Responsibilities

32. Development of community water points will be the starting point and anchor for all other interventions under the project. Somaliland and each FMS PIU with representation from each participating line ministry will ensure cross-sectoral collaboration in planning and implementation activities.

33. Community mobilization and planning. Each Federal State and Somaliland will oversee the community mobilization process, which will engage communities throughout the project cycle to help them identify their priority water interventions (costs and benefits of different technologies), how they will manage their water infrastructure, and how the community will use the water to increase their food security and income opportunities. Given capacity and human resource constraints at the state level, the project will provide funds to contract implementation support for the mobilization activity. The approach will bring together all members of a village, ensuring the inclusion of all stakeholder groups for example, pastoralists, irrigated farmers, and rainfed farmers, landless laborers, older persons, persons with disability (PWDs), women and youth.

34. **Water infrastructure.** To inform key design elements of water interventions, Somaliland and state-level ministries responsible for water will contract consultant backstopping engineers to: (a) identify areas with potential for water development; (b) inform the mobilization discussions led by the Government with communities; (c) provide construction investment reports; and (d) provide detailed designs for bidding documents and real time support services during the construction of water infrastructure.
35. **Each FMS and Somaliland will respond to the demand articulated by community-level institutions, considering their preferences:** (a) for the types of technology for water catchment, storage, and management; (b) for siting infrastructure given their knowledge of water flows and service needs; and (c) options for involvement in construction works. Community consultation will weigh the pros and cons of technological choices considering factors such as: (a) equity of access to water resources and abstraction rights; (b) affordability constraints for different types faced by communities; and (c) upstream and downstream impacts on water use including environmental flows. Construction companies will be contracted separately to carry out the construction works. The construction process, where requested by communities, will include labor-intensive methods.
36. **Mobilization will help the community identify and address the shocks they face to their lives and livelihoods.** For example, land degradation, access to inputs, and pest and disease and how they can work together as a community to address those shocks and work to solve those problems and develop more resilient livelihoods using the increased water availability. The process will form Village Development Committees (VDCs) comprising traditional leaders and representatives from the stakeholder groups will lead the formation of a village livelihood development plan that will prioritize the use of water and how that use will be managed.
37. **Funds will be made available to state ministries for contracting of UN agencies and/or consortia of INGOs to deliver services under Component 2.** The implementing partner will be supervised and overseen by the PIU and will be selected based on a set of objective criteria. Implementing partners may be the same or may differ from one state to the next and in Somaliland. Table 2 provides a summary of selected implementation agencies for the various activities by subcomponents.
38. **Project management, fiduciary, and safeguards management.** State-level ministries will also be responsible for M&E and for safeguards implementation. Federal-level institutions will provide backstopping support for the fiduciary aspects of water infrastructure and livelihoods development.
39. **The role of districts and communities is critical in the management of rural resilience infrastructure projects.** This project will help districts and community management committees improve capacity by following the following criteria: (a) a project steering group is formed to monitor project implementation and provide support and direction as needed at the federal level; and (b) at the FMS level, state-level project steering groups will be established to provide oversight and guidance. The Ministries of Planning will coordinate community participation and development to achieve stronger inter-agency collaboration.
40. **Strengthening institutional infrastructure and operations is essential.** The project's budget will allow for the procurement of vehicles, office supplies and equipment, and the renovation and/or construction of dilapidated or non-existent office buildings in order to boost institutional capacity and support relevant government entities that lack adequate budgetary allocations. This factor is relevant to the project's institutional capacity building component. To allow PIUs to become used to Systematic

Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) and other World Bank procedures, project employees will be trained to develop quality work plans, procurement plans, and other reports.

1.6 Objectives and Scope of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

41. **Stakeholder engagement refers to a process of sharing information and knowledge in a meaningful manner.** It seeks to understand and respond to the concerns of individuals or groups potentially impacted or affected by the Barwaaqo project in a transparent, inclusive and timely manner and building relationships based on trust. The scope of the SEP covers the Biyoole project and the additional financing in its entirety in the FGS and five Federal Member States. As such, the SEP includes the various stakeholders positively, neutrally and adversely affected by the project.

42. **The aim of the SEP is the identification and analysis of stakeholders** (including disadvantaged groups), their characteristics and interests, and the methods of communication, engagement and consultation that are appropriate for different groups at different stages of the project. The SEP describes the timing and methods of engagement with stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of a project. Stakeholders are usually categorized as “project-affected parties” and “other interested parties”. Effective stakeholder engagement is expected to improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and contribute to successful project design and implementation and sustainability.

43. **This SEP is intended to be a ‘live’ document** that is updated throughout the project lifecycle to document the implementation of community and stakeholder engagement, communication strategy and information disclosure in the changing Project landscape. This SEP will be reviewed regularly by the National Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at FGS Ministry of Planning in collaboration with State-Level Project Implementation Units (PIUs) led by the social specialists.

44. **The SEP has been prepared in line with the requirements of the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)** notably ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure as well as the following Guidance Notes: “Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings” and the ESF/Safeguards Interim Note: “COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects”.

45. **The specific objectives of the SEP include:**

- i. Facilitate open and continuous communication and consultation between various groups including project managers, stakeholders, and the general public;
- ii. Provide timely and appropriate information prior to and during project implementation to enable informed participation in the project and definition of appropriate mitigation measures;
- iii. Assist in building strong relationships with the local community and reduce the potential for delays through the early identification of issues to be addressed as the project progresses;
- iv. Document practical engagement strategies, achievements and lessons learnt;
- v. Provide stakeholders with a clear process for providing comments and raising grievances;
- vi. Allow stakeholders the opportunity to raise comments/concerns anonymously using the existing hotlines;
- vii. Structure and manage the handling of comments, responses and grievances, and allow monitoring of effectiveness of the mechanism; and

- viii. Ensure that comments, responses and grievances are handled in a fair, timely and transparent manner in line with international best practice and WB expectations.

1.7 World Bank Requirements for Stakeholder Engagement

46. **The project is being prepared under the World Bank's ESF.** As per ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the borrower/implementing agencies are required to provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

47. **Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle.** Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process and is an integral part of early project decisions and the assessment, management, and monitoring of the project's environmental and social risks and impacts.

48. **World Bank Requirements on Stakeholder Engagement, specifically, the requirements set out by ESS10 include the following principles:**

- i. The government will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.
- ii. The government will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders. The government will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.
- iii. The process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding to grievances; and (vi) reporting to stakeholders.
- iv. The government will maintain and disclose as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it was not.
- v. The government shall seek the views of stakeholders on the SEP, including on the identification of stakeholders and the proposals for future engagement.
- vi. A grievance mechanism (GM) will be established for the project to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances of project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project in a timely manner.

49. **The objectives of ESS10 as defined by WB ESF include the following;**

- i. Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that helps Borrowers identify stakeholders and maintain a constructive relationship with them in particular project-affected parties;

- ii. Assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance;
- iii. Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project lifecycle on issues that could potentially affect them;
- iv. Ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format; and
- v. To provide project affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.

1.7 Relevant Legal and Policy Provisions

50. **The Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia 2012 defines access to information as a right.** Article 32 on Rights of Access to Information spells out that every person has the right of access to information held by the state; as well as every person has the right of access to any information that is held by another person which is required for the exercise or protection of any other just right.

2.0 SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

2.1 Brief Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

51. **Consultations on the project design and the planned activities:** these were carried out with key institutional stakeholders including the relevant government and implementing agencies, Non-State Actors, development partners, private sector institutions and Universities as summarized in Annex 5. Consultation workshops were virtual given meeting restrictions due to security and the participants locations across the FMSs.
52. **It is anticipated that further consultations will be undertaken to get the views of the key stakeholders in the country to inform the engagement process.** The PCU and PIU teams will continue to engage in extensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders including the Federal Member States (FMS), local district administrators in the selected project areas, community leaders, and business entrepreneurs/private sector, development partners, the UN, Civil Society Organizations, Universities/colleges among others. Information gathered through these consultations will be used to complete Table 2 and to update the SEP, as necessary.
53. Virtual stakeholder consultation meetings on the E&S risks and mitigation measures of the project were held on the 29th of August 2024 for over 60 participants, including 40 male and 15 female participants from the government and non-government institutional representatives at the FMS and FGS level, including other WB funded projects, civil society organizations involved with the water, agriculture, and livelihood sectors as well as representatives of disadvantaged groups. The key issues raised included Security management, the inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups, land donation issues, wildlife diseases, the role of ministries of interior, and consideration for line ministries strategies. This complements consultations that were carried out on 21st June and 7th July 2022, which raised issues including the need to be more purposeful in the inclusion of women and minorities and marginalized groups, including separate meetings and consideration in committees and others and avoidance of elite capture, take time to build ownership and strengthen community structures, as well as disseminating information on the project to all groups. The details are given in Annex 5 including the key issues raised and how the project proposes to address them.

3.0 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Project stakeholders

54. **Project stakeholders are individuals, groups or other entities who are affected by or have an interest in the Project and have to be informed and consulted about the project.** Engagements with the project affected communities will be conducted upon project effectiveness and will be sustained throughout project implementation and closure. For effective engagement, project stakeholders are categorized into three main groups, as described below.

- i. **Affected Parties:** persons, groups and other entities within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) that are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the project. Such stakeholders are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the project, and who need to be closely engaged in design of the project, identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures. For this project, the affected parties are districts, municipalities, communities and community institutions or groups that will be directly impacted positively or negatively from projects activities, including disadvantaged and marginalized groups as well as communities that are not directly targeted, but may be present in the water catchment. Affected parties also include technical institutions targeted for capacity building under the project. More project affected parties may be identified as the project is implemented and the SEP will be updated accordingly.
- ii. **Other Interested Parties (OIPs):** constitute individuals/groups/entities who may have an interest in the project and who have the potential to influence project outcomes. OIP may not experience direct or indirect impacts from the Project but they may consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and the process of its implementation in some way. For this project, other interested parties include Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), UN organizations, and Development Partners engaged in the water sector in the country who may become partners. Others include local entrepreneurs, and the business community who may benefit from business opportunities and contracts; universities and colleges which main gain from technical expertise; and mass media and associated interest groups, including local, regional and national print and broadcasting media, digital/web-based entities, and their associations, among others.
- iii. **Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups:** persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerability and that may require special efforts to ensure their equal representation in the project consultation and decision-making processes. The disadvantaged and vulnerable groups identified for this project include Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), minority groups, female headed households, PWDs, among others.

3.2 Identification of Stakeholders

55. **Directly affected people and institutions.** There are several categories of people and institutions that will be affected directly by the project and those with an interest in the Project at different levels that will need to be consulted and engaged in the project activities, as summarized in Table 3.

Table 1: Stakeholder Description and Areas of Interest

Stakeholder Group	Nature of interest in the project	Interest	Influence
Project-affected parties			
Communities that will benefit from water infrastructure investments for household consumption, livestock and farms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest in meaningful community engagement in the project decisions including identification of priority needs in water infrastructure, agriculture, livestock and rangelands, and project site selections. • Involvement in project implementation. • Maximise benefits from the project activities so that they will be resilient to climate shocks. • Lack of interference in the selection of community project committee's formation of the VCDs at the community level • The VCDs are trained and facilitated to perform their multiple roles. • Local people are prioritised in employment opportunities from the project activities (e.g., construction workers, security guards, jobs for youth, men and women with requisite education and skills in project management). 	High	High
Districts councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest in meaningful engagement in the project decisions including identification of priority needs in water infrastructure, agriculture, livestock and rangelands, and project site selections. • Formalizing the communal land donation processes and land certification. • Supporting the VDC and the PIU in conflict resolution. • Facilitation of the project activities, including the provision of security where necessary. • Improved district development planning and frameworks documents. • Improved collaboration with the village development committees and subcommittees and common interest groups. • Community project committees are trained and facilitated to perform their multiple roles at the village levels as representatives of the district councils. • Baseline, progress, and end line district level project activities shared with the district council for records and achievements for the council. 	High	High
Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) officials and staff at the Federal Government level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoPIED meaningfully engaged with partners in all aspects of the project from project design and throughout project cycle. • Capacity of the staff is built to effectively coordinate the project. • Communities benefit from the projects which will enhance government legitimacy. • National level relevant legal, policy and administrative actions are developed and/or reformed for enhanced resilience of agropastoral livelihoods. • The coordination between the Federal and Federal Member States is done in a transparent and accountable manner, and with mutual respect for institutional and functional integrity of the level of government. • Principles of engagement are observed in all aspects of consultation at different levels-FGS, FMS and local level. • That they will be able to manage potential environmental and social risks and impacts as well as community health and safety. 	High	High

Stakeholder Group	Nature of interest in the project	Interest	Influence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will be able to manage to deliver amid security challenges. 		
Ministries/government institutions responsible for Water, Agriculture, Livestock and Environment Officials at the FGS level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningful and structured engagement with FMS in all aspects of the project from project design and throughout project cycle. • Capacity of the staff is built to effectively supervise and monitor progress on implementation of the sectoral subprojects. • National level relevant legal, policy and administrative actions are developed and/or reformed for enhanced resilience of agropastoral livelihoods. • The coordination between the Federal and Member States is done in a transparent and accountable manner, and with mutual respect for institutional and functional integrity of the levels of government. • Technical principles of engagement are observed in all aspects of consultation at different levels-FGS, FMS and local level. • Manage potential environmental and social risks and impacts as well as community health and safety. • They will be able to manage to deliver amid security challenges. 	High	High
Ministries of Planning at FMS level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningfully engage with State level partners in all aspects of the project from project design and throughout project cycle. • Capacity of the staff is built to effectively coordinate the project. • Communities benefit from the projects which will enhance government legitimacy. • State level relevant legal, policy and administrative actions are developed and/or reformed for enhanced resilience of agropastoral livelihoods. • The coordination between the Federal and Federal Member States is done in a transparent and accountable manner, and with mutual respect for institutional and functional integrity of the level of government. • Principles of engagement are observed in all aspects of consultation at different levels-FGS, FMS and local level. • That they will be able to manage potential environmental and social risks and impacts as well as community health and safety. • They will be able to manage to deliver amid security challenges. 	High	High
Ministries/government institutions responsible for Water, Agriculture, Livestock and Environment Officials at the FMS level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningful and structured engagement with FGS and FMS' in all aspects of the project from project design and throughout project cycle. • Capacity of the staff is built to effectively deliver the project. • Communities benefit from the projects which will enhance government legitimacy. • State level relevant legal, policy and administrative actions are developed and/or reformed for enhanced resilience of agropastoral livelihoods. • The coordination between the Federal and Federal Member States is done in a transparent and accountable manner, and with mutual respect for institutional and functional integrity of the levels of government. • Principles of engagement are observed in all aspects of consultation at different levels -FGS, FMS and community. • Manage potential environmental and social risks and impacts as well as community health and safety. 	High	High

Stakeholder Group	Nature of interest in the project	Interest	Influence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will be able to manage to deliver amid security challenges. • Information is shared in a timely manner and feedback is used to inform further engagement on the project. • Clarity on terms of engagement and ministry's role is provided from the beginning. 		
Other Interested Parties			
CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, operating in the districts and grassroots level involved in water and development projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That they receive information about the project and provide feedback in a timely manner especially on the issues of overlap. • There is transparency and accountability in all aspects of the engagement. • Principles of inclusive engagement are observed in all aspects of consultation. • That they will share their knowledge of the project sites, location and community for the benefit of the project. • They could benefit from the technical expertise and lessons learnt from the project. 	Medium	Medium
Development Partners and UN organizations engaged in water and climate change and resilience sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit from the technical expertise and lessons learnt from the project. • To provide lessons learnt from their own work for the benefit of the project. • To promote improved policies and strategies that may be supported by the project. • They are interested in coordination of development work and build synergy and avoidance of duplication of efforts. 	Medium	Medium
Business communities and contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will be awarded contracts to deliver Barwaaqo infrastructure activities and/or provide services for the project. • There will be fair and transparent tendering process for works and service contracts. • That they will be able to manage potential environmental and social risks and impacts as well as community health and safety. • They will be able to manage to deliver amid security challenges. 	Medium	Low
Academic institutions (e.g., universities, colleges, experts think tanks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will be interested to receive financial support for training and research in relevant topics. • That they will be called upon to provide technical knowledge and expertise on climate resilience and adaptation related topics. • Potential concerns over environmental and social impacts of the project. 	Medium	Medium
Media (print and electronic) and online communication platforms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get and share accurate information about the project. • To have clear channel of information flow from the project teams. • Complaints and grievances shared on social media platforms will be addressed. 	Low	High
Downstream water users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water fluctuation especially during the dry seasons • Opportunities for temporary income generation (cash-for-work) • If farming communities, they also need: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To receive agriculture support inputs especially drought tolerant seeds, irrigation systems, farm tools, etc. ○ Trainings to enable them earn income and enhance food security. Trainings like climate smart agriculture, good agriculture practices, micro-irrigation trainings etc. ○ Benefit from the other project subcomponents 	High	High

Stakeholder Group	Nature of interest in the project	Interest	Influence
Disadvantaged Groups			
Women, youth and older persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the project will involve them in project related decision-making processes to overcome traditional practices that relegated them to the side lines of decision making for example by including them in community committees. That women and women headed household will also benefit from the project. 	High	Low
IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That areas where they live are not overlooked in sub-project selection by ensuring they are represented in committees They benefit from sub-projects and have a voice in decision making. 	High	Low
Minority groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That areas where they live are not overlooked in sub-project selection by ensuring they are represented in committees They benefit from sub-projects and have a voice in decision making 	High	Low
Nomadic pastoralists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need water for their livestock but also want their rangeland protected e.g. no permanent water sources in dry season grazing areas that may cause degradation and in migration. That there will be investments in infrastructure at strategic sites and location to strengthen resilience. Due to mobility, they may miss out on community consultation process. Deliberate effort by projects teams to identify their locations and devise best way to reach them are needed. 	High	Low
Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need water for irrigation They also need to receive agriculture support inputs especially drought tolerant seeds, irrigation systems, farm tools, etc. They need special trainings to enable them earn income and enhance food security. Trainings like climate smart agriculture, good agriculture practices, micro-irrigation trainings etc. That there will be investments in infrastructure at strategic sites and location to strengthen resilience. 		
People Living with Disabilities (PLWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project takes cognizance of the fact of the challenges faced by PLWD to access project information including ensuring the method/materials used to deliver information is accessible. That the project involves them in project decision making processes. That their priority needs are catered for by the project (as part of project target communities). 	High	Low

3.3 Stakeholder Engagement Principles

56. **Stakeholder analysis generates information on the perceptions, interests, needs, and influence of actors on the project.** Identifying the appropriate consultation methodology for each stakeholder throughout the project lifecycle is necessary. In order to meet best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement.

- *Openness and life-cycle approach:* public consultations for the project will continue during the whole project lifecycle from preparation through implementation. Stakeholder engagement will be free of manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation.
- *Informed participation and feedback:* information will be provided and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; conducted based on timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information related to the project; opportunities provided to raise concerns and ensure that stakeholder feedback is taken into consideration during decision making.

- *Inclusivity and sensitivity*: stakeholder identification will be undertaken to support better communication and building effective relationships. The participation process for the project will be inclusive. All stakeholders will be encouraged to be involved in the consultation processes. Equal access to information will be provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention will be given to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups taking into consideration cultural sensitivities.

4.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 Stakeholder Engagement Program

57. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process that must be conducted throughout the project lifecycle. The stakeholder engagement program covers the following: purpose and timing; proposed strategy for information disclosure (when and how); proposed strategy for consultation (channels to be used, frequency); proposed strategy to incorporate the views of vulnerable groups; timelines; review of comments; and future phases of the project. Table 4 presents the key stakeholder engagement activities during the project preparation stage through to implementation and closure.

Table 2: Stakeholder Consultation Matrix

Consultation Stages	Consultation Participants		Consultation Method	Expected Outcome
	Project Authority	Project stakeholders & Beneficiaries including the disadvantaged		
Consultation on the preparation of project documents for concept note and appraisal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoPIED leadership and technical staff. Project implementation/Coordination Units Project consultants (technical experts, project management specialists, social and environmental safeguards, finance and procurement specialists). Federal Members States, Ministries, Departments and Agencies 	UN, CSOs Development Partners, Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One on one meetings Stakeholder engagement workshop. Virtual meetings using WeBex/Skype/zoom/teams, etc. Face-to-face meetings (adhering to government guidelines on COVID-19) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the development of robust project and inclusive processes. Lessons learnt on mitigation of social and environmental risks and impacts considered in project design. Agreement on project target beneficiaries and implementing entities. Staff trained/sensitized on World Bank tools and processes. Gain a preliminary understanding of the scope of the Project, appropriate policy and legal requirements and relevant stakeholders.
Consultation after project approval and effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoPIED leadership and technical staff. Project Implementation/coordination Unit Project consultants (technical Experts, project management specialists, social and environmental safeguards, finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FGS -MDAs FMS-MDAs Other stakeholders implementing related projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virtual meetings using WeBex/Skype/zoom/teams Face-to-face meetings (adhering to government guidelines on COVID-19) Incorporation of E&S issues and lessons learnt into the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness created on the project design and E&S mitigation measures. All stakeholders brought on board. POM details robust process of inclusive consultations and management of E&S risks.

	and procurement specialists). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Members States Ministries, Departments and Agencies 		Project Operation Manual	
Selection and verification of existing and new location/sites for projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCU/PIU project team Project Consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups, CBOs, community leaders/elders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public announcements Face-to-face meetings (adhering to government guidelines on COVID-19) Virtual meetings using Webex/Skype/zoom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate selection of project sites based on need and equity, E&S risks are identified and mitigated/managed. First-hand assessment of the local people's perceptions of potential project benefits and risks Community ownership and sustainability. Inclusive project committees formed.
Screening of the proposed sub-project projects	PIU social and environmental specialists and technical team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected groups including IDPs, minority groups, nomadic pastoralists, women, PLWDs etc. CBOs Community leaders/elders Downstream communities Key informants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public announcements Face-to-face meetings (adhering to government guidelines on COVID-19) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of E&S risks and management to strengthen project implementation.
ESMPs: In-depth study of risks and benefits taking into consideration, inter alia, the conditions that led to community consensus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU Project consultants Social specialists Other knowledgeable government officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected individuals and groups Locally-based CBOs/NGOs Community Leaders/elders Downstream communities Key informants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal/informal meetings interviews Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Discussion on specific impacts, alternatives, and mitigation, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust plan for E&S management and clear responsibilities of project staff and contractors. Clear documentation of community agreements and consultation processes.
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCU (social specialists) Project Consultants Federal, FMS, Ministries, Departments and Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals and groups of disadvantaged groups Community and community groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation Monitoring Committees (formal or informal) face to face meetings Public announcements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation and management of environmental and social risks with clear responsibilities. Quick resolution of issues and grievances

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders/elders and other stakeholders • Downstream communities • NGOS/CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of print and electronic media to inform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective implementation of the Inclusion Plan. • Information on project progress communicated. • Beneficiary communities' views and perception of the project and improvements obtained.
Preparation of CIPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCU (social specialist) • Project consultants • FGS, FMS, line ministries and project specialists • PIUs • Community level experts • VDCs • Female facilitators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGs • VDC, CIGs, and CBOs • Community groups • FGS -MDAs • FMS-MDAs • Other stakeholders implementing related projects • Downstream water users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community level workshops • Focused Group Discussions. • Questionnaires. • Interviews • Expert level virtual meetings using WeBex/Skype/zoom/teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification CDD interventions • Effectiveness of SEP and Inclusion Plan. • Project results identified, documented and communicated/disseminated using language and methods accessible to stakeholders including disadvantaged groups. • Enhanced community capacities
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCU and PIU (social specialists) • Consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project affected and interested persons and entities including downstream water users, Disadvantaged individuals and groups • NGOs & CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal participation in review and monitoring sessions. • Focused Group Discussions. • Questionnaires. • Interviews • Virtual meetings using WeBex/Skype/zoom/teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and resolution of implementation issues and grievances. • Effectiveness of SEP and Inclusion Plan. • Project results identified, documented and communicated/disseminated using language and methods accessible to stakeholders including disadvantaged groups.

4.2 Project Information Disclosure

58. Information will be packaged and shared with the key stakeholders using different methods.

The NPCU will be responsible for ensuring that the information gets to the stakeholders in a timely manner and through the most appropriate channels. Feedback from stakeholders will be taken into view and improvements will be made to ensure robust and consistent information flow. Table 4 presents a summary of the information disclosure for the project. The SEP is a living document that may be modified and changed following input and suggestions from project stakeholders.

Table 3: Disclosure of project information at different stages of the project cycle

Information to be disclosed	Method used	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
Before Appraisal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft documents shared with key stakeholder for feedback and comments at stakeholder consultation workshop Disclosure of project documents (PAD, ESMF, RPF, SEP, ESCP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Websites: MoPIED and WBG Virtual stakeholder workshops Brief summaries of the main features of the project SEP 	All key stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoPIED NPCU
After Appraisal			
Publicity on project approval and roll-out plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FMS stakeholder workshops Audio-visual messages on project information including GM (radio, TV in different local languages) Newspaper stories and supplements Printed materials on project information Social Media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp) Emails Press releases Speeches Websites (FGS and FMS, WBG) 	All key stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoPIED PCU Communication expert Social specialists
Disclosure of all the project documents including summary in Somali (PAD, ESMF, RPF, updated SEP, LMP, GBV/SEAH processes and action plan, among others with the exception of the Security risk assessment and management plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Websites: MoPIED and WBG Brief summaries of the main features of the project SEP Audio-visual messages on the project (radio, TV in different languages) Newspaper stories/supplement Social Media (twitter, Facebook, Instagram WhatsApp) Emails Press releases Speeches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOPIED and all partners involved in the project Open access to all interested parties Development and distribution of printed project flyers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoPIED PCU WBG Team
During implementation			
Roll-out of project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews with key stakeholders Community discussions (through public meetings and call-in radio sessions/activations) including screening, awareness raising on SEAH and GM mechanism and memorandums of understandings and land agreements documented in summary safeguards reports in C-ESMPs Disclosed and published ESIA's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members including vulnerable and disadvantaged groups Government departments Community Project Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoPIED NPCU PIUs/FMS line Ministries Communication expert Social and environmental specialists Project management specialist

Information to be disclosed	Method used	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newsletters • Newspaper stories/supplement • Social Media (twitter, Facebook, Instagram WhatsApp) • Emails • Press releases • Speeches • Mobile phone mass messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downstream communities • Target Universities/ Colleges' administrations • Media houses 	
Highlights of project activities, progress, achievements and lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual reviews including community feedback. • Annual FMS and FGS stakeholder workshops • TV/Radio spots/activations and announcements • Print materials (newsletters and flyers) • Town hall meetings • Newspaper stories/supplement • Social Media (twitter, Facebook, Instagram WhatsApp) • Emails • Press releases • Speeches • Mobile phone block message 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project affected persons and entities and interested parties • World Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPIED NPCU • FMS PCUs • Social specialists
Complaints/Compliments about the project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logs and reports from the national GM focal person, • State GM focal persons • GM complaints points in FGS, FMS and local/district level • Toll free lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receivers of information and services • Information or Data managers 	PCU and PIU social specialists and Gender Specialist Grievance Redress Committee
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys and direct observations of the project beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders including vulnerable and disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPIED PCU • FMS PIU • Communication Officer • M&E Officer
GBV/SEAH handling and management process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logs and reports from the national GBV focal person, • State GBV focal persons • GBV complaints points in FGS, FMS and local/district level • Toll free lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV/SEAH service providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGS, FMS, and Community level GBV focal points • WB Specialists
CIPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual FMS and FGS stakeholder workshops • TV/Radio spots/activations and announcements • Print materials (newsletters and flyers) • Town hall meetings • Newspaper stories/supplement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VDCs and CBOs • LGs • Ministries • Development partners • Other WB projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPIED PCU • FMS PIU • Communication Officer • CDD Specialists

Information to be disclosed	Method used	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Media (twitter, Facebook, Instagram WhatsApp) • Emails • Press releases • Speeches • Mobile phone block message • LG meetings 		
Monitoring and reporting			
Community feedback of effectiveness of different modalities of engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-structured interviews • Online surveys • Satisfaction surveys • KoboToolbox GIS monitoring • Outreach for feedback to community representatives including minorities, women and people with disabilities on project progress and E&S concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Project primary beneficiaries and all stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPIED PCU • FMS PIU • Social specialists • M&E Officer
Quarterly reviews and reporting	Progress report includes reflections and lessons learnt and summaries of complaints and resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPIED offices at the Federal and State level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPIED PCU • FMS PIU • M&E officer • Social specialists

59. **MOPIED and the NPCU:** they will provide appropriate background and relevant technical information to stakeholders whose feedback is sought on various project issues with sufficient advance notice (7-10 business days) so that the stakeholders have enough time to prepare to provide meaningful feedback.

5.0 INCLUSION PLAN

5.1 Types of Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups

60. **The project will give special consideration to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.** These include:

- i. Minority castes and groups;⁴
- ii. Internally Displaced Persons;
- iii. Those who live in remote rural areas or areas characterized by violence that are bereft of social services and amenities;
- iv. Nomadic pastoralist communities;
- v. People Living with Disabilities;
- vi. Widows and women heads of households; and
- vii. Youth or older persons.

5.1.1 Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (SSAHUTLCs)

61. **SSAHUTLCs often have difficulties participating in national development processes and may not benefit from World Bank-financed projects in an inclusive manner without pro-active measures.**

SSAHUTLCs are frequently among the most economically marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. Their identity and culture are uniquely tied to their land and natural resources, hence vulnerable to changes caused by projects, e.g., dispossession or restriction of access. SSAHUTLCs are often unable to participate and benefit from projects in a manner that is culturally appropriate, and they might not be consulted about projects, which would profoundly affect their lives or communities, and they may not access the benefits of the development process, particularly if development could impact their way of life.

62. Specifically, for traditional local communities, ESS7 seeks to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the affected parties' human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods; promotes sustainable development benefits and opportunities in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate, and inclusive; obtains the free, prior, and informed consent of affected parties under some circumstances; recognizes, respects, and preserves the culture, knowledge, and practices of indigenous peoples; and provides them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and timeframe acceptable to them.

63. In Somalia, the World Bank has not triggered Operational Procedure 4.10 Indigenous People for previous projects, but some vulnerable and disadvantaged groups otherwise known as the 0.5 groups, such as the Aweer/Boni and Eyle, and possibly some Bantu/Jareer groups could meet the requirements for being considered a SSAHUTLC under ESS7.

64. Once a Bank due diligence report has been completed and if groups fitting the ESS7 criteria are found to be present in Somalia, MoPIED will confirm their presence in the implementation areas SSAHUTLC plans will need to be prepared.

⁴ This shall include all groups falling outside the main four clans in a specific district or geographical area including ethnic and occupational groups.

5.1.2 Other Disadvantaged Groups

65. **Minority groups:** Minority groups (ethnic minorities such as Bantu, Bajuni, Benadiri, RerXamar, Bravanese; or occupational groups such as Midgan/Gaboye, Tumul, Yibir, Galgala) that are estimated to represent up to one third of the population in Somalia, continue to be excluded from political participation, have limited access to justice, are denied multiple rights and are disproportionately affected by natural hazards and conflicts. Women from minorities and/or among IDPs are particularly affected by multiple violations of their rights, both as women and as members of a minority group. The marginalization and social segregation of vulnerable groups is one of the key driving forces of the protracted massive displacement of people and the difficulty to find durable solutions for them.
66. **Minorities in Somalia can be considered to be those who fall outside the four main clans.** There are three main groups of minorities.
- i. *Occupational groups* - these communities, including Gabooye, Tumul and Yibir - traditionally fulfilled a particular function that was considered taboo by the main Somali clans. This included leatherworking, pottery, metalworking, hunting and some traditional health practices (including carrying out FGM). These communities are found all over Somalia. They experience extreme daily social discrimination. Inter-marriage between young people from these communities and those from the four main clans is socially unacceptable – with at times tragic consequences when reprisal actions are taken when occasionally such marriages have taken place in spite of social disapproval and threats.
 - ii. *Coastal communities* – these communities including Ashraf, Benadiri, Bajuni, Bravanese – often resulted from migrants from the Arabian Peninsula (but also Italians), who settled and inter-married with Somalis. Once living relatively privileged lives, often in larger coastal urban centres, many of these communities were displaced by conflict (both internally and internationally) and their communities were decimated.
 - iii. *Bantu groups* – more often found in South Central, these communities may have originally migrated north from the Bantu lands of Central and Eastern Africa. These communities were more likely to earn a living by growing crops – often in the fertile riverine areas of South Central, they coexisted with the major Somali clans who lived more by pastoralism with systems of patronage keeping the Bantu groups in a servile and sometime unpaid labourer position.
67. **Somalia humanitarian overview report of 2021 by UN OCHA indicated that more than 2.6 million people are internally displaced.** These people continue to face serious risks of marginalization, forced eviction and exclusion. Somalia recorded the highest number of displaced people over the past three years: 1.2 million in 2020; 884,000 in 2018; and 770,000 in 2019. Drought conditions, conflict and other climatic shocks are contributing to already pronounced rates of acute and protracted displacement. The IDPs, who are dependent on livestock and agriculture, had to abandon their rural homes to find new opportunities, migrating predominantly to urban areas.
68. **While data on the demographic profile of migrating populations is needed, it is likely these drought-related internal displacements may be from minority clans, who have lost assets including their homes, livestock, and livelihoods.** Camps are heavily congested and have also proportionally received the largest number of new arrivals. Displaced women and girls are among the most vulnerable populations and face multiple constraints including lack of access to adequate shelter, livelihoods and access to critical resources, including land. The attendant separation of many women and girls from community and familial support structures, as well as from traditional livelihoods activities, also

contributes to an increased reliance particularly of women on marginal, inconsistent and hazardous livelihood strategies, which often increases exposure to violence.

69. **IDPs commonly settle in informal urban settlements, where access to services and conditions are poor, and where they often become victims of forced eviction.** Conditions of displacement often compound existing conditions of vulnerability and poverty. They are therefore part of the poorest strata in Somalia and are often in dire need of access to food, water, sanitation, health services, shelter and education (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC 2020, p.30).

5.2 Proposed strategy to incorporate the views of disadvantaged groups

70. There are social, economic and physical barriers that prevent disadvantaged individuals and groups from engagement in projects, which include lack of financial resources, inaccessibility of meeting venues, social stigma, lack of awareness and/or poor consultation. In this regard, the project will deploy viable strategies to engage target communities and other stakeholders and overcome social stigma and encourage inclusion. These strategies will include ensuring that these groups are included in public consultations, their opinions are considered in the siting and selection of subprojects, and water use and distribution and their inclusion in community management committees. Other measures include access to contracts and diversity in employment and training opportunities. Project teams will be trained on inclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals and groups. In addition, the monitoring tools will also have questions on inclusion, whose results will be used to strengthen these strategies.

71. Social mapping will be conducted before the project sites are identified.

While the selection of the subproject sites will be based on technical considerations and needs, inclusivity should be considered given that there are likely to be many potential areas and that areas with IDPs or minority clans may otherwise be overlooked due to clannism and elite capture. The project team will conduct a mapping of clans and the presence of minority groups and IDPs will be carried out before the site selection.

72. Inclusive community consultations and management structures are critical to the achievement of the inclusion plan. The primary objectives will be to:

- i. Understand the operational structures in the respective communities;
- ii. Seek their input/feedback to avoid or minimize the potential adverse impacts associated with the planned interventions;
- iii. Identify culturally appropriate impact mitigation measures; and
- iv. Assess and adopt economic opportunities, which the MoPIED could promote to complement the measures required to mitigate the adverse impacts.

73. **Consultations will be carried out broadly in two stages.** First, prior to commencement of any project activities the PCU will arrange for consultations with community leaders, the existing local level development committees and representatives of disadvantaged groups about the need for, and the probable positive and negative impacts associated with, the project activities. Secondly, more in depth consultations to agree on the project sites, as well as community agreements for land allocation, water sharing agreements etc.

74. The NPCU and PIUs will:

- i. Facilitate broad participation of disadvantaged groups and individuals with adequate gender minority group and generational representation; community elders/leaders; and CBOs;

- ii. Provide disadvantaged groups and individuals with all relevant information about project activities including on potential adverse impacts;
- iii. Organize and conduct the consultations in forms that ensure free expression of their views and preferences;
- iv. Document details of all consultation meetings with disadvantaged and vulnerable groups on their perceptions of project activities and the associated impacts, especially the adverse ones;
- v. Share any input/feedback offered by the target populations;
- vi. Provide an account of the conditions agreed with the people consulted; and
- vii. Allocate funds to support the participation of the disadvantaged groups in the relevant activities such as consultation meetings and benefiting from the labour activities considering that most of the disadvantaged groups such as IDPs and minorities stay away from the main settlements. Transport system to enable their participation must be put in place.

75. **Once the disadvantaged groups and individuals are identified in the project area, the provisions in this Inclusion Plan will be rolled out.** This will ensure mitigation measures of any adverse impacts of the project are implemented in a timely manner. In any community, the selection of the site for interventions is determined by the technical suitability (feasibility study). However, the project can ensure that the disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals and groups are considered to benefit from the labor opportunities. Additionally, the project should proffer benefits to the disadvantaged individuals and groups by ensuring that they are consulted, have accessible and trusted complaints mechanism and benefit from project activities.

76. **The following issues will be addressed during the implementation stage of the project:**

- i. Provision of an effective mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Inclusion Plan;
- ii. Development of accountability mechanisms to ensure the planned benefits of the project are received by disadvantaged individuals and groups;
- iii. Involve suitably experienced CBOs/NGOs to address the disadvantaged individuals/groups through developing and implementing action plans;
- iv. Ensuring appropriate budgetary allocation of resources for the Inclusion Plan;
- v. Provision of technical assistance for sustaining the activities addressing the needs of the disadvantaged and vulnerable; and
- vi. Ensuring that disadvantaged groups' traditional social organizations, cultural heritage, traditional political and community organizations are protected.

6.0 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

77. **The objective of the Grievance Mechanism (GM) is to strengthen accountability and ensure transparency to beneficiaries.** It also provides channels and structures for project stakeholders to provide feedback and/or express grievances related to project supported activities. By increasing transparency and accountability, the GM aims to reduce the risk of the project inadvertently affecting citizens/beneficiaries and serves as important feedback and learning mechanism that can help improve the project impacts.
78. **The GM aims to address project-related concerns in a timely and transparent manner and effectively.** Information on the GM will be readily available to all project-affected parties, interested parties and vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups. The GM is designed in a culturally appropriate way and is able to respond to all needs and concerns of project-affected parties. The availability of these GMs does not prevent recourse to judicial and administrative resolution mechanisms.

6.1 Types of grievances:

79. **Complaints may be raised by all stakeholders.** These include partners, local contractors, members of the community where the project is operating or members of the general public regarding any aspect of project implementation. Potential complaints include:
- i. Selection of sites for project activities;
 - ii. Fairness in contracting;
 - iii. Fraud or corruption issues;
 - iv. Inclusion;
 - v. Social and environmental impacts;
 - vi. Quality of service issues;
 - vii. Poor use of funds;
 - viii. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH);
 - ix. Forced labor, including human trafficking and use of prison labor;
 - x. Child labor; and
 - xi. Threats to personal or communal safety.

6.2 GM structures and processes

80. **As per World Bank standards, the GM will be operated alongside the GBV/SEAH Prevention and Response Plan, which includes reporting and referral guidelines (included as an annex to the ESMF).** The GM will also operate alongside specific workers' GMs, which will be laid out as provided for in the LMP. NPCU will have the responsibility of overseeing the resolution of all grievances related to the project activities in accordance with the laws of FGS, FMS and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards through a clearly defined GM that outlines its process and is available and accessible to all stakeholders. A grievance registration form will be available in hard copy as well as via the ODK/kobotoolbox app linked to the MIS platform to facilitate follow up and analysis. A tollfree line will be established with call centre operators to facilitate anonymous reporting and resolution.
81. **The entry point for all grievances will be with the social specialists at the FGS and FMS levels.** They will receive grievances by phone, text or email to publicized tollfree mobile phone lines and email addresses at both FMS and FGS level. Based on the learning from NGOs, the tollfree lines are not often used to report serious cases for fear of retribution or assumption that there will be no follow-up and are particularly under-utilised by women and disadvantaged groups. Limited awareness is also

another issue, thus there will be widespread awareness raising on the GM to promote an understanding and trust in the system. The project team will also record the grievance cases received during the field visits and community engagement meeting. They will also ensure the grievance log register is filled and forwarded to the social specialists. The social specialists will acknowledge, log, forward, follow up grievance resolution and inform the complainant of the outcome. The complainants have the right to remain anonymous, thus their name and contacts will not be logged, but a reference number assigned and whistle-blower protection for complaints raised in good faith will be ensured. The FGS social specialist will carry out training of all Government staff involved with the project, and contractors on receiving complaints, referral, complaints handling and reporting, and will oversee awareness raising on the GM at the national and state levels.

- 82. **A grievance redress committee (GRC) will be established at FMS and FGS levels before starting project activities, chaired by the project manager/coordinator.** The relevant staff will be included as necessary depending on the complaint (procurement, finance, M&E, GBV advisor and communication). The Social Specialists will compile minutes for the meetings and follow up the grievance resolution process. The GRC will meet monthly to review minor complaints, progress on complaints resolution, and review the development and effectiveness of the grievance mechanism including whether adjustment in project activities are needed to address recurring complaints, and ensure that all staff and communities are aware of the system and the project. Immediate meetings will be held in case of significant complaints to be addressed at the MOPIED NPCU and FMS SPIU. Significant complaints will be outlined in the GM manual. For serious or severe complaints involving harm to people or the environment, or those which may pose a risk to the project reputation, the staff receiving should immediately inform the head of the NPCU, who will inform the World Bank within 48 hours as per the Environmental and Social Incident Reporting (ESIRT) requirements.
- 83. All contractors and suppliers will be expected to sensitize their workers on the Project GM and have a focal person to receive complaints regarding the construction and their workers and put in place complaints structures specific to the workers (as detailed in the LMP). At the community level, local committees with strong representation of disadvantaged groups will receive complaints directly from the communities, contractors, etc., and forward to the FMS social specialist to support resolution and follow up. Figure 1 presents the structure to be adopted by the project in managing grievances.

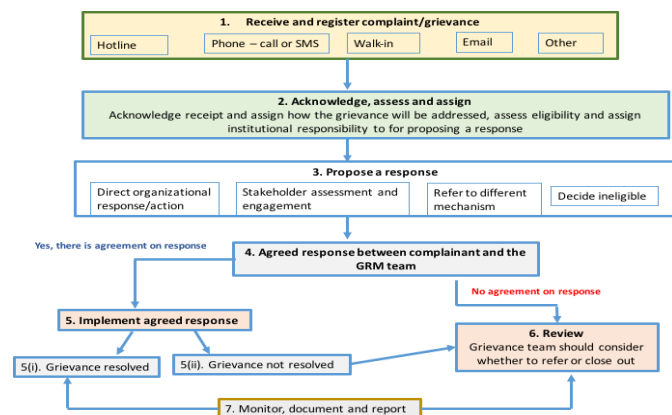


Figure 1: Grievance process for the project

6.3 GBV/SEAH

84. **Cases of GBV/SEAH can be reported through the general Project GM, once staff and call centre operators have been trained in the need for survivor centric complaints handling, confidentiality and GBV support service referral.** However, additional channels for reporting will be identified and integrated into the GM (details to be provided in the GBV/SEAH action plan). The GBV survivor has the freedom and right to report an incident to anyone: community member; project staff; GBV case manager; or service provider. Given the sensitive nature of GBV complaints, the GM will provide different ways to submit grievances such as phone, text message and email. All relevant staff of the PCU will receive training on handling GBV/SEAH complaints and referral systems, ideally during the project initiation phase and as part of the staff welcome package. The GM focal persons will be trained on key protocols including referral, reporting and informed consent protocols to receive those cases in an appropriate manner and immediately forward them to the GBV/SEAH referral system. The GM focal persons will ensure appropriate response by: (i) providing a safe caring environment and respect the confidentiality and wishes of the survivor; (ii) if survivor agrees, obtain informed consent and make referrals; and (iii) provide reliable and comprehensive information on the available services and support to GBV/SEAH survivors.
85. **The GM proposes the four key features on preventing GBV/SEAH:** (i) appointing and training female complaints focal points in VDCs to facilitate safe reporting; (ii) provide multiple channels to receive complaints (channels to be determined after community consultation); (iii) resolve complaints at the point of service delivery to reduce information and transaction costs and gender sensitive independent channels for redress; and (iv) communicate GM services at the community level to create GBV/SEAH awareness and enable project-affected persons to file complaints.
86. **Beneficiaries and communities will generally be encouraged to report all GBV/SEAH cases through the dedicated referral system and complaints resolution mechanism.** This will be made explicit in all community awareness sessions, as well as be part of the publicly disclosed information. The referral system will guarantee that survivors have access to necessary services they may need, including medical, legal, counselling, and that cases are reported to the police should the survivor choose to do so. Formal processes for disclosing, reporting, and responding to cases of GBV/SEAH will be articulated within the GBV/SEAH and GBV/SEAH action plan.
87. **If a GBV/SEAH case is reported through the Project GM, the GM focal person at relevant level will report the case within 24 hours to the PIU and PCU, and the PCU is obliged to report this case to the WB within 24 hours.** Furthermore, cases of sexual harassment will be reported through the workers' GM, if it concerns a direct worker or a worker from a sub-contractor, NGO partner or even a community worker following a survivor-centered approach. The PIUs will be in charge of holding sensitization sessions for contractors and primary suppliers regarding the Code of Conduct obligations and awareness raising activities in communities. All reporting on GBV/SEAH will limit information in accordance with the survivor's wishes regarding confidentiality and in case the survivor agrees on further reporting, information will be shared only on a need-to-know-basis, avoiding all information which may lead to the identification of the survivor and any potential risk of retribution.

Table 4: Grievance Redress Mechanisms structures and processes

S/No.	Step	Description of process	Timeframe	Responsibility
1.	GM implementation structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project shall utilise the existing Biyoole Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) established at FMS levels chaired by the project coordinators. Social specialists at the FGS and FMS levels will receive grievances using various channels and address them in consultation with relevant entities, escalating to different levels depending on the complaints. The GRC will meet monthly before project coordination meetings to review the functioning of the GM and the Grievance log. Community Committees, e.g., VDCs, will also have a Grievance focal point. 	Throughout project implementation	Project managers at FGS and FMS
2.	Grievance uptake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievances can be submitted via the following channels: by phone, text or email to publicized toll free mobile phone lines, suggestions boxes, and email addresses, website and in-person at the project offices. 	Throughout project implementation	Social specialist
3.	Receipts, Sorting, assigning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any complaint received is forwarded to GRC, Logged in GM register, and categorized according to the complaint types. The social specialist will assess the complaint in conjunction with the PM and forward it to the relevant level of entities. If the grievance cannot be easily resolved, the social specialist in conjunction with the project manager will call a meeting of the GRC and develop a course of action. 	Upon receipt of complaint	GRC and social specialist
4.	Acknowledgement, and follow-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receipt of the grievance is acknowledged to the complainant by the project manager. 	Within 7 days of receipt	Local grievance focal points, GRC
5.	Verification, investigation, action/response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation of the complaint is led by GRC Feedback /response to grievances is drafted by GRC and communicated to the complainant through appropriate channel. Where a negotiated grievance solution is required, the GRC will invite the aggrieved party (or a representative) and decide on a solution, which is acceptable to both parties and allows for the case to be closed - based on the agreement of both parties. If the aggrieved party is dissatisfied with the response, they can appeal to the next highest level including World Bank. Escalation protocol will be developed. 	Within 10 working days	GRC
6.	Implementation of the response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GM focal point will follow up on the recommended response and ensure the resolution of the complaints. In case the resolution is successful, the case will be closed out. In cases where the complainant is dissatisfied with the response, the GM focal point will guide the individual or group to seek alternative grievance resolution mechanisms including mediation, arbitration and judicial processes. 	Monthly	GM focal point

S/No.	Step	Description of process	Timeframe	Responsibility
7.	Monitoring and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on complaints are collected in and logged in GM register and reported to the social specialist every month. • The social specialist will include the GM in his/her supervision and monitoring missions and conduct spot checks on its implementation, • The contractors and primary suppliers will provide analytical synthesis reports on a quarterly basis to the PCU, which will include the number, nature and status of grievances. These reports will form the basis of all regular reports from the PCU to the World Bank. • The PCU will provide an excel sheet summary of the feedback and grievances reported, which will be linked to the Project's Management Information System (MIS) and to the M&E Results Framework. The summary will also include a breakdown of different categories complaints such as those related to GBV/SEA. The viability of having a separate GBV/SEA/H GM will also be considered. • The project team will further maintain a documented record of stakeholder engagements, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback/grievances received during community consultations. • The PCU will extract lessons from the GM and conduct an analysis on the overall grievances, and share the results with all contractors and key project team members. 	<p>Monthly</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>IP/contractors</p> <p>Social Specialist</p> <p>IP/Contractors</p> <p>PCU</p>
8.	Provision of feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from complainants regarding their satisfaction with complaint resolution is collected and recorded in the register as well. 	As they come in.	Social specialist
9.	Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training needs for staff/consultants in the Project, Contractors and Supervision Consultants will be assessed and necessary training provided. 	At the beginning of project implementation	FGS PCU and FMS PIU
10	Incident reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe incidents, those that caused significant adverse effect on the environment, the project affected parties, the public or workers, e.g., fatality, GBV, forced or child labour, will be reported by the IP to the PCU and the WBG (details on this process will be described in the Labour Management Procedures). 	within 24 hours	IP/PCU
11	Grievance about SEAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where grievances are of sexual nature and can be categorized as GBV/SEA or SEAH Action Plan, the IP will handle the case appropriately, and refer the case to the GBV reporting protocols and referral system, defined in the GBV/SEA and SEAH Action Plan. Dedicated training on how to respond to and manage complaints related to GBV/SEA will be required for all GM operators and relevant project staff. 	Within 24 hours of reporting	IP/Contractors

S/No.	Step	Description of process	Timeframe	Responsibility
12	GM Appeals and Escalation Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where agreement on grievance resolution has not been reached, the project team will offer the complainant with appeal options and processes available in the country. The approaches will include an Independent Panel; internal or external offices or individuals with appreciable degree of independence, and third-party fact-finding, facilitation, and mediation missions as applicable. Depending on the grievance, the appeal may entail offering the aggrieved person the option to seek redress through statutory referral institutions operational in the country. 	When required	PCU
13	WBG's Grievance Redress Service (GRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank Somalia Office: Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the World Bank Somalis office at: somaliaalert@worldbank.org. 	When required	World Bank Somalia Office
14	World Bank Grievance Redress services (GRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no response has been received from the World Bank Somalia office the grievance can be raised with the World Bank Grievance Redress Service email: grievances@worldbank.org. The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org 	When required	World Bank Independent Inspection panel

PROJECT GRIEVANCE STRUCTURE

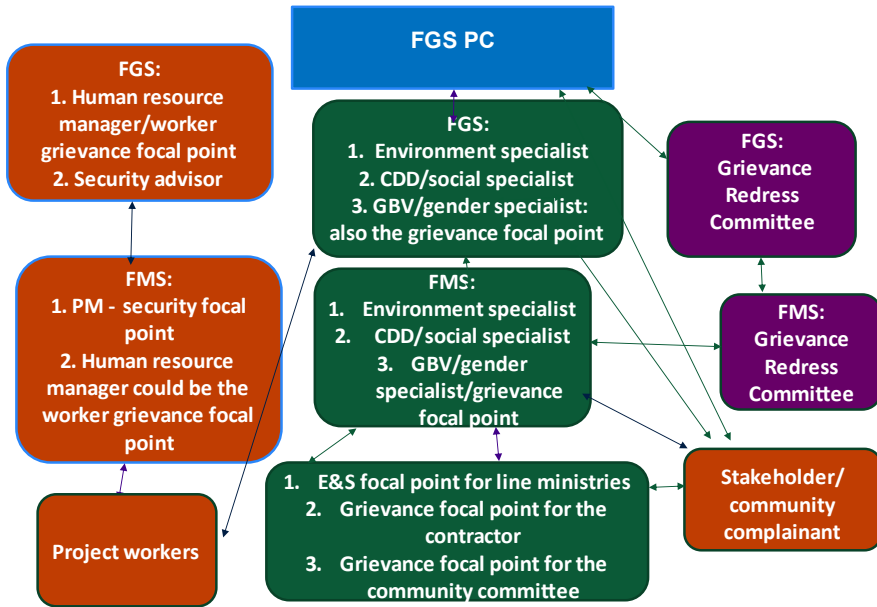


Figure 2: Project grievance management structure

7.0 RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SEP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

7.1 Management

88. **Overall project implementation and coordination will be led by the FGS MOPIED.** The MOPIED will collaborate with all State Ministries of planning to implement the different components of the project. A dedicated PCU will be formed at FGS level and PIU at FMS level. The NPCU/PIU will be headed by a project coordinator and include small team of experts: (a) financial management specialist (FMS); (b) procurement specialist; (c) M&E specialist; (d) communication specialist; and (e) FMS project managers/focal points/safeguards officers. The project coordinators will coordinate the implementation of day-to-day administration of the project activities. The NPCU will conduct quarterly review and annual review with all stakeholders including the WB and other implementing Partners.
89. **The social specialist will ensure that the SEP is appropriately implemented, monitored and evaluated.** He/she will share the monthly reports with the PCU and which will consolidate all report and share quarterly reports and annual reports with the World Bank. PCU will provide collaborative management of project activities, decision-making around co-design and co-management of activities including the annual work plan and budget, co-monitor project activities, conducts quarterly progress reviews, make joint decisions on issues pertaining to implementation and ensure open communication and maximum accountability. The PCU team will consist of project coordinator, technical component leads, procurement specialist, finance manager, environment specialist, social/CDD specialist, gender/GBV specialists and M&E officers.
90. The NPCU will be based in the MOPIED and will be responsible for technical oversight and support to the MOPIED and FMS PIU. It also oversees partner coordination, and financial and administrative management, project activity monitoring and reporting to the donor, as shown in Figure 2. The NPCU will be responsible for day-to-day project management activities, including monitoring and reporting on project progress to all the relevant stakeholders (please see the table on Information Disclosure). For this purpose, the NPCU will organize, at regular intervals, workshops involving representatives of all stakeholders to present project progress and seek stakeholder input. The costs for all these activities are budgeted under the Component 3 of the project and may be adjusted on need basis.

7.2 Resources

91. The project will set aside funds to implement the SEP. The main budget items are for training of staff and contractors on the GM, awareness raising, meetings and workshops; toll free line/citizen engagement centre, communication campaigns; trainings; community feedback mechanism and surveys. Each component has a sub-component on 'Institutional Capacity Building' Component one (\$1million) Component two (\$2 million) and Component three (\$2 million) so training and capacity building are spread across the three components of the project and component 4 is on Project management and community development. The summary budget is presented in Table 7.

Commented [AT1]: Which component will finance these activities?

Commented [MTC2R1]: Each component has a sub-component on 'Institutional Capacity Building' Comp one (\$1million) comp two (\$2 million) and comp three (\$2 million) so training and capacity building are spread across the three components of the project and component 4 is on Project management and community development...

Table 5: Summary of estimated budget for implementing the SEP

Table 5: Summary of estimated budget for implementing the SEP

Summary budget for SEP	Unit	Quantity	Unit costs (USD)	Times/year	Month/Year/Quarterly	Total costs Per year	Remarks
Community incentives and related expenses							
1a. Communications support (design for leaflets, and posters for project activities, events, and GRM/GBV, summaries for project impacts etc.)	Person	7	1000	Two times; Project awareness and impacts/end line	2	14,000	7 locations; FGS, 5 FMS, & SL
1d. Allowances for awareness and rule of game (including GRM/GBV hotline numbers) and consultation meeting participants	Per consultation	184	500	One time: First day per site	1	92,000	Depending on the project sites and frequency of visits
2b. Community meetings for CIP consultation processes	Per site	184	500	One time in the CIP process	1	92,000	Refreshments for the 100 community members participating in discussions
Sub-Total community incentives and related expenses						198,000	
2. Events							
2a. Project launch meetings	Per state	1	2000	Once	6	12,000	5 FMS & SL
Sub-Total events cost						12,000	
3. Communication campaign							
3b. Social media campaign (Barwaaqo & MoPIED Facebook)	Per site	184	free	Launch and handover events	2	0	
Radio and TV awareness messages	Per state	1	3000	Throughout the project	7	21,000	
Sub-Total communication						21,000	
4. Stakeholder engagement meetings							

Summary budget for SEP	Unit	Quantity	Unit costs (USD)	Times/year	Month/Year/Quarterly	Total costs Per year	Remarks
4a. Annual stakeholder progress and feedback meetings at FGS	Annual	1	12000	For 5 years	1	60,000	
4a. Annual stakeholder progress and feedback meetings at FMS & Somaliland level	Annual	1	5000	For 5 years	6	30,000	5 FMS and SL
Total Stakeholder engagement						90,000	
5. Beneficiary surveys							
5a. E.g. Mid-project perception survey	Per survey	1	20000	One time	1	20,000	This depends on the survey design. It is expensive if this will be onsite but when done through phone call it is cheaper.
5b. E.g. End-of-project perception survey	Per survey	1	25000	End of project	1	25,000	Same as above
Sub-Total Stakeholder engagement						45,000	
6. Grievance Mechanism (details in Table 6 below)							
Total Grievances Mechanism						116,486.4	
Total Stakeholder engagement Budget without Contingency						\$482,486.4	
7. Other expense							
7a. Contingency (5%)			0			\$24,124.32	
Grand Total Stakeholder engagement Budget Contingency						\$506,610.72	

Table 6: Revised Estimated GM implementation budget

FMS	Sites	Mobile Phone	Sim Card	Hotline Subscription for 60 months	Airtime for 60 months	Toll free monthly costs	GBV & GM focal points at Community level for 6 months	Posters	Amount
PL ^{5*}	36	\$ 150.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 4,200.0	\$ 840.0	\$ 1,814.4	\$ 4,320.0	\$ 1,440.0	\$ 12,766.4
GMS	23	\$ 150.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 12,000.0	\$ 1,200.0	\$ 2,592.0	\$ 2,760.0	\$ 920.0	\$ 19,624.0
SWS	23	\$ 150.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 12,000.0	\$ 1,200.0	\$ 2,592.0	\$ 2,760.0	\$ 920.0	\$ 19,624.0
HSS	10	\$ 150.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 12,000.0	\$ 1,200.0	\$ 2,592.0	\$ 1,200.0	\$ 400.0	\$ 17,544.0
JSS	10	\$ 150.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 12,000.0	\$ 1,200.0	\$ 2,592.0	\$ 1,200.0	\$ 400.0	\$ 17,544.0
SL	50	\$ 150.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 12,000.0	\$ 1,200.0	\$ 2,592.0	\$ 6,000.0	\$ 2,000.0	\$ 23,944.0
AF sites ⁶	34	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ 4,080.0	\$ 1,360.0	\$ 5,440.0
	186								\$ 116,486.4

⁵ All calculations for Puntland are based on potential start of the project activities in September 2024 (42 months)

⁶ Since the sites for the additional financing are not known, their calculations have not been added to any FMS.

8.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING

8.1 Monitoring

92. **The SEP will be periodically revised and updated as necessary.** This will ensure that the information and the methods of engagement remain appropriate and effective in relation to the project context and COVID-19 protocols. Any major changes to the project related activities and to its schedule will be duly reflected in the updated SEP. Monthly and/or quarterly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventive actions will be collated by responsible staff and referred to the senior management of the project and grievances committees at FGS, FMS and community levels.
93. **The monthly and/or quarterly summary reports will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information.** These will be along with the project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner. Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the project during the year may be conveyed to the stakeholders in two possible ways:
- i. Publication of a standalone annual report on project's interaction with the stakeholders; and
 - ii. A number of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will also be monitored by the project on a regular basis and reported on.
94. **The project team will conduct surveys on World Bank supported components at the entry, mid-point and end of the project.** The results from these surveys will be used to inform the World Bank and the government on the necessary steps to take towards meeting the SEP objectives and project goals.
95. **Communities, including disadvantaged individuals and groups, will be involved in monitoring of the projects.** This will be done through the village development committees and other relevant fora. There will be review meetings and focused group discussions on stakeholder engagements and project managements issues to get their feedback.

8.2 Reporting

96. **The Project NPCU/PIUs will develop regular reports (typically quarterly) which will be required by the World Bank and the line Ministries.** The reports will present all activities, including stakeholder engagement activities, for the period and summarize the grievances. The report and its annexes will also detail the measures taken to address the grievances, timeline of responses, as well as corrective and mitigation measures to address grievances and analysis of trends.
97. **Data reported on will include the following activities:**
- i. Information distribution of disclosure materials;
 - ii. Public announcements and engagement of media;
 - iii. Disclosure and consultation meetings; and collection and incorporation of comments and feedback; and
 - iv. Grievance summaries.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Example complaints form

1. Complainant's Details

Full name or Reference number (if confidentiality requested):

Male/Female

Mobile _____

Email _____

District _____

Relationship to the project

Age (in years): _____

2. Which institution or officer/person are you complaining about?
Ministry/department/agency/company/group/person

3. Have you reported this matter to any other public institution/ public official?

Yes No

4. If yes, which one?

5. Has this matter been the subject of court proceedings?

YES NO

6. Please give a brief summary of your complaint and attach all supporting documents [Note to indicate all the particulars of *what* happened, *where* it happened, *when* it happened and by *whom*]

7. What action would you want to be taken?

Signature _____

Date _____

ANNEX 2: Example complaints log

Date	Name and contact of complainant (or reference number if anonymous)	Staff/ institution complained against	Nature of complaint/ service issue, e.g., delay	Type of cause – physical human (e.g. inefficient officers, slow, unresponsive) or organization (e.g., policies, procedures, regulations)	Remedy granted	Corrective / preventive action to be taken	Feedback given to complainant and agreement given

ANNEX 3: Example complaints reporting form

District:

Position:

Name:

3 month period (start and end dates)	No. of complaints received	Main type of complaint	Main channel of complaint used	No. of complaints resolved	No. of complaints pending	Average duration taken to resolve	Recommendation for system improvement

ANNEX 4: References

- CARE Somalia (2021), Rapid Gender Analysis Report, https://www.care-international.org/files/files/CARESOM_Rapid_Gender_Analysis_Report_August_2021.pdf
- Minority Rights Group (2021) Minority inclusion learning review of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland - Programmes in the Horn of Africa: <https://minorityrights.org/publications/swiss-mfa-review/>
- World Bank Environmental and Social Framework
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/383011492423734099/pdf/114278-WP-REVISED-PUBLIC-Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf>
- World Bank Guidance note on ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/476161530217390609/ESF-Guidance-Note-10-Stakeholder-Engagement-and-Information-Disclosure-English.pdf>
- World Bank Good Practice Note on Gender
<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/158041571230608289/Good-Practice-Note-Gender.pdf>
- World Bank, Grievance Redress mechanisms, Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI) accessed on 14th January 2019 at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/publication/responsible-agricultural-investment>
- World Bank (n.d.) How to Notes: Feedback Matters: Designing Effective Grievance Redress Mechanisms for Bank-Financed Projects Part 1: the Theory of Grievance Redress
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/342911468337294460/The-theory-of-grievance-redress>
- World Bank (n.d.) How to Notes: Feedback Matters: Designing Effective Grievance Redress Mechanisms for Bank-Financed Projects Part 2: The Practice of Grievance Redress
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/658351468316439488/The-practice-of-grievance-redress>

ANNEX 5: Stakeholder consultations on the E&S instruments

MINUTES OF FGS & FMS LEVELS GOVERNMENT & NON-GOVERNMENT CONSULTATIONS ON THE E&S INSTRUMENTS FOR THE BARWAAQO AF PROJECT - 29 AUGUST 2024.

A consultation meeting on the additional financing activities was carried out virtually on the 29th of August 2024 using the same invitation list as that for the Barwaaqo project. The meeting was participated by 40 men and 15 women from government ministries and CSOs at the FGS and FMS levels. The number of participants reported are those who managed to register on the meeting chat box. However, the actual number of participants in the meeting was close to 70, including those who did not register their names.

Objective: The meeting was to get input and suggestions on improving the draft SEP from the participants representing the government and non-government counterparts at FGS and FMS-Levels.

Agenda of both meetings

Time	Session	Lead
10.00 – 10.10	Introduction of participants	All participants
10.10 – 10.20	Welcoming remarks & objectives of the workshop	Dr. Abdullahi Elmi (National Project Coordinator)
10.20 – 11.15	Presentation on: Project Overview and E&S risk management	Kafi Nidamudin Adam (National Social/CDD specialist)
11.15 – 12.15	Suggestions and discussion	Mohamed Husein (National Environment Safeguard Specialist) Ayub Abdirahman (National Security Specialist) Naima Mohamed (National GBV specialist)
12.15 – 12.30	Closing Remarks & Next Steps	Dr. Elmi

Dr Elmi made the opening remarks and provided an overview of the meeting. He started by thanking the participants for joining the meeting gave a general background of Somalia and Climate Change issues, and explained the history of the Barwaaqo project, its components, and geographical scope.

He then explained the objectives of the session:

- a. To raise awareness of the project's objectives and progress so far
- b. Get inputs from the participants on improving social and environmental risk management to improve the project.

Project Overview and E&S Risk Management

Mr. Kafi then explained the project's progress and the E&S risk management measures so far. The overview contained information on the ES lessons learned from Biyoole and the Barwaaqo project, as well as how the PIUs managed to mitigate them. The project's GM at various levels for communities and staff, the CIP processes, the ES screening, site selection criteria, and the community engagement processes and guidelines, monitoring tools and MIS dashboard were explained to the participants.

Since the AF will expand on the current project's components 1 & 3 and will maintain the overall objective and project staff, it was pointed out that the ES issues will most likely stay the same. However, there was a need to improve on enhancing participation for the marginalized and vulnerable groups in the project areas as the number of sites increases as well as the diversity of communities.

Following this, participants were asked to provide comments and suggestions on the E&S risk management measures and what can be done to improve them. A summary of the discussion is given below:

Table 7: Summary of ES issues and mitigation measures identified in the meeting - 29th August 2024

SN	Issues Raised	How will be addressed in project
1.	Security Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project covers large geographical areas with various levels of security situations - Security assessment and planning must be done as early as possible - All stakeholders need to prepare security plan for their operations - There must be continuous dialogue with stakeholders, including the PIUs, contractors and others that the SMP is implemented. - The SMP implementation needs to be audited, locations must be continuously monitored, and the main principle needs to be prevention is better than cure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security situation must be continuously monitored, information shared, and alerts given to potentially affected staff and stakeholders.
2.	Inclusion of marginalized, minorities, PWDs and people with special needs in the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation guide needs to be developed to ensure that wherever minorities are present in each community, the project benefits and decision-making process are accessible to them to participated and benefit - It could be sensitive for the PIUs to openly look for the marginalized groups as this could raise sensitivity in the community. The best option is to utilize the local governments, VDCs, sector committees, networks and cluster meetings are the main sources for stakeholder mapping and analysis, and can give indication on the presence of marginalized groups in specific locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project has to increase awareness and ensure that the marginalized groups participate in the engagement process and implementation of the project activities. - The hotline numbers and other channels of communication must be accessible to the marginalized groups as well. - The PIUs must ensure that the stakeholder mapping (including the marginalized groups) is done and that they are part of the engagement process (if required independently) so that they can raise their concerns and present suggestions for them to benefit from the project activities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If they stay in separate locations, the project teams must design additional support to ensure that they access the project components. - General awareness and education are the main channels for ensuring wider participation of the marginalized groups in development and decision-making processes 	
3	<p>Other potential environmental risks of the project activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human wildlife conflict. As the only source of water in the dryland areas, the people fetching water could be attacked by wildlife coming close to the water points - Wildlife diseases could reach to humans because poisoned animals could dig under the fence, contaminate the water. Diseases like Ebola, monkey pox, and others have their origins from the wildlife - The HDPE on the hot days and sunshine most of the year could pose a health issue to the water users and there is very little analysis on their suitability of the Somali climate - Water contamination due to the sedimentation could need to be treated before human consumption - Use of fertilizers have potential soil and water contamination. They could be used in the demonstration plots and in promoting agricultural production. On the other hand, the use of organic manure has the potential of spreading invasive species (<i>prosopis</i> seeds) that the animals graze. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is need for research on the potential health issues that could arise as a result of the use of HDPE in the hot climate and long sunshine periods in Somalia - Stronger fences and protection of the waterpoints must be prioritized - General awareness on all the issues identified in this section for the PIUs to be aware of and put into consideration during engagement and ES screening
4	<p>Role of the Ministries of interior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ministries of interior lead projects like the JPLG which work with the local governments and support the development of district development frameworks - The DDF development processes have the general needs and priorities of districts based on sampled villages. - The project activities are usually in line with the DDF priorities, but the Ministry of Interior is not part of the project discussions. - The ministry of interior can help with the district mobilization, facilitate contact with the mayors and district officials, and mobilize security if needed. - Not all districts have DDFs but for districts that have them, it's a good resource for the project to utilize and build on for designing interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PIUs need to engage with the ministries of interior in the steering committee meetings
5	<p>Land Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land is a critical issue. The donation process needs to be seriously scrutinized to prevent loss of assets and complaints or claims of ownership of the project assets in the future. There is need to collaborate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PIU must ensure that the donation process is clear, transparent, donors fully engaged, and donation process done with full information and consent of concerned

	<p>with different layers of stakeholders, among them ministries at FMS levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land process could be different from State to State but are usually controlled by the local governments, who issue the land title, especially with the current of the project required land that purposely supports the livelihoods of the communities. 	<p>persons. Furthermore, it should not be rushed.</p>
6	<p>Ministry Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The projects activities are in line with the line ministries' strategic goals e.g. droughts adaptation, soil erosion control, charcoal control, and institutional development. Community specific problems and concerns should be integrated into the line ministries' strategic plans. The AF should be aligned with the line ministries' strategic objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The line ministries together with the PIUs will be involved in discussions for designing project activities as part of the SEP

List of the participants of the 29th August 2024 meeting

No	Name (s)	Institution	Title	State (FGS/FMS)
1	Muhdin Daud Muhdin Daud, SASMO	SASMO, Save Somali Marginalized and Minorities Organisation	Executive Director	
2	Ayan Said Tukale	Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience Project-	GBV Specialist	FGS
3	Naima Mohamed Tigow	MOPIED	National GBV Specialist, Barwaaqo project	FGS
4	Hussein Mohamed	READO-Baidoa	Project Manager	Southwest State
5	Awil Mohamoud Said	Ministry of Livestock, Puntland	Livestock Specialist	Puntland
6	Abdihakim Kediye Ali	Jubaland MoECC, and Regional Coordinator of NAP	Technical Advisor	Jubaland
7	Mohamed Hussein	MOPIED	National Environmental Safeguard Specialist, Barwaaqo project	FGS
8	Abdirahman Mohamed	PIU	Environmental specialist of Barwaaqo project	Hirshabelle State
9	Mustafe Mohamoud Barkad	Galmudug State University	Rector	GMS
10	Mohamed Abdi Hussein	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Senior Resilience manager	
11	Sowdo Hassan	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI)	Agronomist officer	FGS

12	Abdallah Sulayman	MoPIC	Barwaaqo Project Coordinator	Galmudug State
13	Mohamed Adan Urur	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Rural Development	Climate Change Director	Galmudug
14	Muna Ali Abdillahi	MoECHE/SEHCD Project	Senior GBV Specialist	FGS
15	Sayid Ali Ahmed Mohamud	Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range	Livestock Specialist	FGS
16	Iqra Omar Mohamed	Ministry of Woman and Human Rights	Director General	Hirshabelle
17	Mohamed Omar Abdi	Ministry of Energy and Water	Water Specialist, Barwaaqo	FGS
18	Nathan Jones	Horn Risk Management (HRM)	Head of Risk Management	FGS
19	Peter Campbell	Horn Risk Management (HRM)	Chief Operations Officer	FGS
20	Dr. Ahmed Abdi	Ministry of Environment	Environment Specialist	Jubbaland
21	Suleiman Abdullahi Ibrahim	World Vision International	Area Manager, Hirshabelle State Operations	Hirshabelle
22	Fatuma Mohammed	Save Somali Marginalized and Minorities Organization	Program director of SASMO	
23	Mohamed Yusuf Ali	Ministry of environment climate change and rural development.	Regional Coordinator for the NAP project	
24	Abdullahi Ali	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI)	S-FSRP Project Coordinator	FGS
25	Mowlid Hassan Hussein	Somali Community Action Group (SCAG)	Operations Director	
26	Abdinasir Mohamed Abdullahi	PIU	Environmental safeguard specialist-Barwaaqo project	Hirshabelle
27	Muna Yusuf	Horn Risk Management	Deputy COO	FGS
28	Farhiya Issack Abdi	PIU	GBV specialist of Barwaaqo project	Jubbaland
29	Siyad Abdirahman Mohamud	Agency for Minority Rights and Development (AMARD)	Executive Director	Baidoa
30	Abshir Mohamed	PIU	Barwaaqo Project Coordinator	Jubbaland
31	Mowlid Hassan Hussein	Somali Community Action Group (SCAG)	Operations Director	Southwest State of Somalia
32	Abdinasir Elmoge	Abaar Tir Project (Ground Water for Resilience in HoA)	Operation Manager	Jubbaland State

33	Hussein Ali	MOPIED	Environmental Safeguard Specialist	Southwest
34	Mohamed Tawakal	MOPIC	Social Safeguard/ CDD Specialist Barwaaqo Project	SWS
35	Osman Hassan Abdi	MOPIC	Somalia Crises Recovery Project (SCRIP), Project Coordinator	Jubaland State
36	Mohamed Abdikarim Shidane	Ministry of Water	Environmental Specialist Ground Water Project (GW4R)	Galmudug State
37	Ahmed Hassan Abdi	Ministry of Agriculture	Agriculture Specialist	Southwest State
38	Hassan Ibrahim Abdullahi	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rangeland (MoLFR)	Livestock specialist	SWS
39	Latif Ismail	Horn Risk Management	Managing Director (MD)	FGS
40	Mohamed Abdi Hussein	IRC	Senior Resilience manager	
41	Abdullahi Abdi Mutalib Ibrahim	MoPIC	Finance Specialist, Barwaaqo project	(SSW)
42	Abdirisak Ali Isak	Somali Community Action Group	Executive Director	
43	Abdiaziz Ibrahim	Barwaaqo	M&E specialist	Jubaland
44	Shukri Mohamed Yussuf	MoLFR	Livestock specialist	Jubaland
45	Kafi Nidamudin Adam	NPCU	National Social and CDD specialist, Barwaaqo project	FGS
46	Yasmin F. Abdulkadir	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Focal point	
47	Omar Abdisalan Aden	MOPIED	National Communication Specialist (Barwaaqo)	FGS
48	Amina Arale		PCU Gender /Specialist Nagaad Project	
49	Abdirahman Hassan Mohamed	Ministry of Planning, Investment and International Cooperation	Admin finance HR Director	Jubaland
50	Mohamed Hassan	Ministry of Interior and Local Government	Admin & Financial consultant	HSS
51	Abdirahim Muudeey	MOPIED	National M&E Specialist, Barwaaqo Project	FGS
52	Dr. Abdullahi Elmi	MOPIED	National Project Coordinator, Barwaaqo	FGS

53	Hussein Jama	MOPIED	Procurement Specialist, Barwaqo project	FGS
54	Fardwso Hassan Jimale	MOH	GBV Specialist- Damal Caafimaad	FGS
55	Ayub Abdirahman Issack	MOPIED	Security specialist, Barwaqo project	FGS

MINUTES OF GOVERNMENT CONSULTATIONS ON THE E&S INSTRUMENTS FOR THE BARWAAQO PROJECT - 21 JUNE 2022

Objective: The meetings was to get input and suggestions on improving the draft RPF, ESMF, SEP, and the LMP from the team and government counterparts.

The meeting was organized on 21st June 2022.

Agenda of both meetings

Time	Session	Lead
10:30	Participants Introduction	All
10:45	Welcoming and Opening to Barwaaqo Project	National Project Coordinator: Dr Abdullahi Elmi
10:45 - 11:30	WB E&S Standards Applicable to Barwaaqo Project and identified risks and mitigation measures Barwaaqo Social risks and mitigation measures Inclusion plan and Resettlement Management Framework and discussion	Khalif Hassan Dalmar, environmental specialist Kafi Nidamudin Adam, social specialist
11:30 - 11:45	SEAH prevention and response plan	Maryan Mohammed, acting GBV Advisor
11.45- 12.30	Q&A and Plenary discussions	Dr Abdullah Elmi
Breaktime and prayer		
13:00 14:00	Continue discussion and closing remarks and way forward	Dr Abdullah Elmi

Table 8: Summary of ES issues and mitigation measures identified in the meeting - 21st Jun 2022

	Issues Raised	How will be addressed in project
1.	Role of the district authorities in Barwaaqo project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proper engagement of the districts can ensure that the needs outside the scope of the Biyoole project can be addressed at by others in collaboration with the district authorities. It will also facilitate the activities and requirements in the field such good collaboration with the VDCs, formalizing the land documentation processes, and mitigating duplications since there could be other stakeholders with similar projects. The district authority engagement process should be continuous with every subproject and activities in the district.

2.	Communities welcoming the project in the entry stage but showing true colours during the implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The engagement process should not be viewed as a one-time activity but rather be a continuous process. It should also be a two-way process where the community can raise their concerns from the very beginning. b) Awareness of the GM process should be explained to the community in the very entry process to prevent future surprises and rejection of the project activities. c) Barwaaqo to include rehabilitation support for structures under Biyoole and WALP investment sites in order to ensure that investments are not wasted.
3	Ownership of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) MoUs with water user agreements need to be signed with communities to allow access (especially the water components) as a requirement for funding the project activity. b) The local government and respective line ministries should continue to be part of the operational phase of the infrastructure to ensure equitable access for all and also provide technical level maintenance support. c) Ensure awareness-raising, capacity-building training, and partnering with international firms to learn lessons and knowledge transfer.
4	Land donation verification process for illiteracy people	The PIUs should put the provision of people signing with their finger prints if signing is not possible for the participants.
5	Budget for the resettlement plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Proper community sensitization is necessary to identify the hidden issues and plan appropriately. b) Suggestion/mitigation: Proper application for the resettlement policy framework of the Barwaaqo project and other related policies and legislations.
6	Compliance with the ESMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The contractor's contract must have clauses to financially hold the contractor responsible for failing to conform to the ESMP requirements. b) The project engineer positioned at the sites should have a role in ES implementation and monitoring and compliance. Non-compliance should be identified immediately and corrected to prevent delays in payments and future issues.
7	Exclusion/Inclusion of minority groups in the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Barwaaqo to allocate a quota in every FMS for locations where the minority groups settle. b) Minority groups can be engaged through making GM focal points, including VDC and raising awareness that they have equal opportunity for the project implementation. c) Separate meetings for women groups and others can be used to identify the main concerns in the community including the inclusion/exclusion issues of some groups. d) Contractors must be engaged and sensitized to collaborate with the community-based groups, ensure fair recruitment of casual laborers to provide opportunities for the minorities in the area.

		<p>e) <i>Creating and providing functioning GRM systems to provide feedback and opportunities for raising their concerns.</i></p> <p>f) The project teams should ensure that the minority groups can be engaged in the project opportunities such as contract awards, GRM and GBV focal points, security guards etc.</p>
8	Timeframe for the E&S safeguard process	Based on the lessons learned from the Biyoole, the PIUs should start the safeguard process early on in the project implementation phase.
9	Drought situation	The Barwaaqo to increase boreholes such as the emergency response of drought impacts.
10	Preparation of the Security Management Plans and Assessments	The FMS in collaboration with the PCU must be responsible for hiring the security firm.
11	Prevention of GBV/SEAH	<p>a) Ensure that all project workers and contractors have better understanding of GBV, informed and sign CoCs.</p> <p>b) Effective GRM for GBV related issues, GBV-related focal points at village level to be well trained and capacitated</p> <p>c) Awareness and mobilization of GBV related issues-COCs to be translated into Somali and available for every one</p> <p>d) Train all project workers and contractors to have better understanding on COCs, GBV and SEAH plan.</p> <p>e) Coordination with other projects like RCRF and Marwooyin Caafimaad, that support women health issues to provide referral support for affected persons, and for awareness and prevention of GBV/SEAH in Barwaaqo.</p> <p>f) Management teams should ensure that the working environments are safe and conducive for female project workers.</p>
12	Transparency of project recruitment:	<p>a. The HR officers to ensure the use of the existing national and world bank policies of open and public process of contracts and recruitment processes.</p> <p>b. The contractors' recruitment process for the community-based workers should as well be done in collaboration with the VDCs and common interest groups at the community levels.</p>

List of the participants

Name	Role, Organization	Email
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MINUTES OF THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS CONSULTATIONS ON THE E&S INSTRUMENTS FOR 7th JULY 2022 FOR THE BARWAAQO PROJECT.

Objective: The objectives of the teleconference was to get input and suggestions on improving the draft stakeholder engagement plan, the environmental and social management framework, and the resettlement planning framework.

Participants. Nongovernment and civil society groups, 15 participants of which 3 were women.

Participants Lists

SN	Name	Gender	Role & Institutions	Email address
1	Samsam Mohamed Samriye	Female	Women Activist	smsamriye@gmail.com
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4	Ali Abdi Adan	Male	Chairman of Puntland Disability Network	Pdon100@gmail.com
5	Hamid Faysal	Female	Medical for Fistula, KAAALO	hamdiahmed@kaalo.org
6	Abdiqani Ahmed Ali	Male	Project Officer, Somali Peace Line	abdiqani@tubta.org
10	Ayan Said	Female	RCRF Project, GBV Expert	ayanita.mof@gmail.com
11	Hasan Mowliid Yasin	Male	CEO Somalia Greenpeace Association	somaligreenpeace@gmail.com
12	Mohamud Mohamed Hasan	Male	Deputy Rector for the Zamzam University of Science and Technology	mohamud@zust.edu.so

13	Mohamed Daahir Moalim	Male	Somalia Greenpeace association	mdmoalim@gmail.com
14	Ahmedweli Daahir	Male	Marginalized Communities Advocates Network, Jubaland	mcadvocates.somali@gmail.com
15	Jama Isack	Male		issackm28@gmail.com

Table 9: Summary of issues and mitigation measures identified in the meeting – 7th July 2022

SN	Issues Raised	Mitigation measures
1.	Collaboration with relevant government stakeholders and traditional institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immediately after the identification of potential sites, project staff should contact the local governments, village development committees, and traditional elders about the project objectives, stakeholders, roles, and responsibilities. - Community mapping, including vulnerable groups (like the orphans, women, youth, and disabled groups), should be done. - General awareness and training should be organized to sensitize the beneficiary groups and also build contacts with the relevant project staff. - Project information should be disclosed clearly, and issues and mitigation measures to be developed jointly with all stakeholders notified. - Existing community structures are sometimes not representative, making only a few people (groups) run the show, and others become passive. Support can be sought from the local governments on restructuring the VDCs to include more women/minority representation.
2.	Effective community participation in the project phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a proper assessment of community groups' conditions, capacities, gaps, what the community can do, and what kind of support they need to participate meaningfully. This process should not be rushed, not become top-down where the requirements are dictated but to be identified, and the interest of the project team should not be to finish activities. Possible community contributions such as food for workers, security services, labour, and materials, should be agreed upon and documented from the start. - Separate meetings should be conducted for different groups (i.e., religious leaders, women, traditional leaders, etc.) to share information and enable the community to understand their roles. - The project team should be trained, and understand the project, to provide correct information to the stakeholders. Low capacity of the project teams and contractors with poor understanding of the local conditions; sometimes make promises and raise community expectations. Whenever what was promised is not materialized, the community's confidence and trust are lost and result in poor participation in implementation and operation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback should be provided to the community if their needs are not in line with the project scope. - The project team should ensure that the beneficiary selection criteria are developed to prevent committees from favoring only their family and friends. - No salaries should be promised and given by the project. In this way, only real volunteers sign up for the committee positions who have the intentions of serving the community rather than persons interested in salaries. - An exit strategy should be developed with the community at the beginning of the project, so that they know their responsibilities when the project implementation phase is over. - Other projects can be used to complement when the project ends. Line ministries and local governments can do this. - Awareness should be continuous for building ownership and participation in the project. - Women and minority groups should not only take part in the consultation meetings but also should be given opportunities in the project to be included in the committees, and the labour force.
4	Land donation process and compensations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incentives or a privilege should be planned and documented for land donors to deter them from reclaiming the land. For example, donors of settlement lands for IDPs are given some houses they can rent out, to make them a beneficiary rather than losers in the project. Whatever support is going to be provided should be planned for the operational phase and be organized by the beneficiary community. - If the land is not government-owned, agreements must be signed publicly with different groups. The local government should formalize land donation documents. Also, to prevent future claims on the land, the relevant government institutions at lower levels should be present in the operational phase.
7	Exclusion/Inclusion of minority groups in the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project should conform to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) since Somalia ratified it in 2019. Their interests and representation should be ensured/facilitated in project designs, meetings, committee participation, access and utilization of the project resources. - Infrastructure designs contribute to the empowerment of persons with disabilities. - Findings and recommendations of local assessments by the PMWDO on the needs and conditions of the minority groups should be reviewed to enhance their say in the design and implementation of programs. - Establishing a representative project committee (VDC subcommittees) to ensure that the interests of all are considered in the implementation and equally benefit from the project labour activities and resources. - Quotas for minorities are typically a good practice (for example, IDP support projects usually have a 30% inclusion for host communities). In this way, everyone is happy, and project committees identify the proper beneficiaries.
11	Prevention of GBV/SEAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The working environment should be conducive for women who have additional needs. - GBV/SEAH risk awareness should be continuous and understood by all, including project staff, contractors, and beneficiary communities, at all times and during project phases.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interests of women and children as water collectors should be put into the project designs and implementation. Issues such as safe access and passage should be seriously considered. - Establish a robust grievance mechanism to capture the complaints and cases and provide the proper support to the victims. - GBV focal points should be supported to document appropriately, refer and deal with the cases. - Feedback to complainants is a must to create community confidence in utilizing the GRM systems (hotline, suggestions boxes etc.) - The signing of CoC by all, with a strong indication of the legal and liabilities involved for anyone, found guilty of GBV/SEAH/child abuse - Train all project staff on prevention as well as early identification of potential GBV/SEAH in workplaces and outside. - The FMS Ministries of Women development should select GBV focal points. The focal point should also closely work with the Ministry for information and experience sharing.
12	<p>Questions raised by the participants and responses provided by the facilitators</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will the participants review the meeting minutes before they are finalized? Yes, it can be shared by email, and they must provide quick inputs and contributions. Also, the outcome will be incorporated in the instruments to be published on the Federal Ministry of Planning and the World Bank websites. 2. Will participating institutions only participate in consultations, or will they be involved in the project implementation, especially in identifying the locations of minority groups? If the participating institutions have a presence in the project sites, they will be consulted during the engagement processes project sites. Otherwise, they can always participate on social media platforms and Ministry of Planning websites during the disclosure of specific ESMPs for project locations. 3. How can the government be held responsible if it decides to exclude certain minority groups from the project? The project will develop a robust Grievance Mechanism, which will be made public with a hotline number that can be reached. Additionally, there are different layers of the GM, starting from the community, district, FMS, FGS, and the WB. The implementation arrangements of the project are governed by terms of reference between the government and the WB, to which all parties have to conform and in which ESS7 and ESS10 are part of the project to be funded. Finally, deliberately excluding minorities may result in immediate termination of the project funding if other corrective measures are impossible.