

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA



Ministry of Finance (MoF)

PROJECT: Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRP)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

Amended on 19 May 2021, to include Additional Financing (AF)

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BRICS	Building Resilient Communities in Somalia
CFW	Cash for Work
CRW	Crisis Response Window
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	Department for International Development
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoS	Government of Somalia
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
HIPIC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IP	Implementing Partner
IVA	Independent Verification Agent
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoAI	Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation
MoEWR	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MOHADMD	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
MoLFR	Minister of Livestock, Forestry And Range
MoPIED	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development
MoPWR	Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction
MoTCA	Ministry of Transport & Civil Aviation
MoWHRR	Ministry of Women & Human Rights Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
SCRIP	Somalia Crisis Recovery Project
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Assault
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SNBS	Somalia National Bureau of Statistics
TA	Technical Assistance
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services

WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

The humanitarian situation in Somalia is deteriorating due to the multiple and simultaneous crises afflicting the country, including drought, floods, conflict, and locust infestations, all within the same time and space. Presently, 5.2 million Somalis need humanitarian assistance, while 1.3 million face severe hunger. Considered the most vulnerable country to climate change in the world, the intensity and frequency of climatic events facing Somalia is expected to increase in the coming years. Combined with other development challenges, such as poverty, inequality, and capacity constraints due to more than two decades of conflict, these crises are undermining the country's political and economic gains.

The FGS appealed for emergency assistance and investment in longer-term solutions to avert future crisis in October 2019, with the government-led response directed by a high-level inter-ministerial Flood Response Committee. This was followed by a request by the FGS to the World Bank to support a government-led Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Floods Recovery and Resilience Framework for the flood-affected areas in early December 2019, followed by a further request in January 2020 to the World Bank for funding from the International Development Association (IDA) Crisis Response Window (CRW) to support flood recovery and resilience-building. With the country's arrears recently cleared in March 2020 in the context of the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPIC), Somalia is now eligible for international financing in line with the World Bank's re-engagement strategy for the country.

In addition, since April 2021, the World Bank has been planning to provide additional credit to the SCRP, as ongoing emergencies in Somalia have been driving a food security crisis. Unusually erratic rainfall, the prevailing locust infestation, and the COVID-19 pandemic have deepened existing vulnerabilities and weakened household resilience. Consequently, households are adopting negative coping mechanisms detrimental to livelihood asset and human capital accumulation. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has significant indirect effects on food security. All 18 regions of Somalia are expected to be in Crisis or Emergency phases of food insecurity.

This SEP has been amended to include stakeholder engagement and planning of consultations and information dissemination in regards to this Additional Financing (AF).

Project Components

The Somalia Crisis Response Project (SCRP) consists of the following components:

Component 1: Immediate basic services and livelihood support for early recovery to the flood affected states of Hirshabelle, South West, and Jubaland and locust-affected areas nationally through: (a) establishing a cash-for-work scheme for vulnerable households in Flood and/or Drought Affected Areas; (b) controlling the desert locust population through ground and aerial spraying operations and carrying related impact assessment and surveillance activities; (c) restoring and protecting farmers' capacity for agricultural production through the provision of inputs, the pro-positioning of feedstock, the control of vectors and vector-borne livestock disease; (d) revitalizing basic health provisions strengthening response services and referral pathways for survivors of GBV; and (e) supporting household hygiene promotion and treatment.

Component 2: Medium-term flood recovery to rehabilitate of critical public and community infrastructure¹ in line with build-back-better and climate resilient standards. The component rehabilitates water and sanitation systems, broken or non-functioning pre-existing flood control systems (e.g., embankments, drainage, irrigation canals and restoration of river channels through dredging), health facilities, bridges, and small feeder roads. It will also support local mitigation efforts for risk reduction such as slope protection and environmental rehabilitation.

Component 3: Longer-term disaster risk management and preparedness. This component strengthens the institutional capacity and preparedness of governmental ministries agencies and departments to respond to flood and draught related emergencies through, *inter alia*: (a) piloting integrated flood-drought preparedness and response solutions including community level structural and non-structural interventions; (b) carrying out flood risk management strengthening enabling policy and institutional framework, flood risk assessment and hazard mapping, and pilot for structural flood risk reduction interventions; (c) supporting hydromet and early warning systems for the generation and dissemination of hydromet data; (d) operationalizing the National Drought Recovery and Resilience Framework Secretariat in MoPIED, institutionalizing investment planning processes, aid tracking, inter-institutional coordination and programmatic monitoring and evaluation; (e) establishing the National Emergency Operations Center and developing and rolling out public-civil society collaboration models for crisis response and preparedness; (f) establishing a locusts early warning system; (g) strengthening the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System and enhancing laboratory capacity for the timely detection of pathogens (including for COVID-19); and (h) rehabilitating, developing, and equipping selected health facilities for the delivery of essential health services.

Component 4: Project Management. This component strengthens the institutional capacity Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and State Project Teams for the implementation of the Project, including procurement and financial management activities and audits, preparation of subproject designs and construction supervision, implementation of environmental and social monitoring actions and mitigation measures therefor, quality assurance responsibilities, technical management and oversight, grievance redressal system (including protection from GBV/SEAH and incidents referrals), Project monitoring and evaluation (including independent verification agents [IVA]), and reporting requirements.

Component 5: Contingency Emergency Response Component. This Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) is included in the Project in accordance with Investment Project Financing (IPF) Policy, paragraphs 12 and 13. It was triggered in May 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The AF is a natural evolution of the SCRP from a program already focused on urgent needs. The expanded SCRP will have: (a) an enhanced focus on anticipatory action in the water sector, and (b) new activities in support of anticipatory action in the fisheries sector. The AF will consist of the following components:

Component 1: Anticipatory Action and Early Response Support to Food Insecure Communities. This component will focus on providing critical community water infrastructure, fisheries inputs and other

¹Community infrastructure could include: (a) small-scale community self-built and self-maintained infrastructure; (b) community infrastructure developed, financed, maintained, and operated through non-public means such as NGOs, bilateral funding programs, etc.; and (c) small-scale community infrastructure that may have been created through public financing but was handed over to or fell into community hands for maintenance and upkeep.

agro-pastoral support to the affected communities. This includes a) immediate rehabilitation and provision of small-scale community irrigation and water supply infrastructure using “Inputs for Assets” modalities; and b) immediate provision of fishing infrastructures and inputs to coastal communities.

Component 2: Medium-term Sustainable Recovery to Food Insecure Communities, including a) rehabilitation and construction of larger drought-mitigating water and irrigation infrastructure; b) support to fishing coastal community resilience; and c) capacity building on water and fishery.

Component 3: SCRP AF Project Management. This component will cover the costs of project implementation management.

Beneficiaries

The SCRP supports people affected by the impacts of floods and drought, as well by locust infestations. This includes around 300,000 households, including a focus on female-headed households, and over 150,000 livestock, as well as rehabilitated assets for over 40 communities. On a ratio of five individuals per household, this amounts to over 1.6 million persons. The most vulnerable populations, farming communities, IDPs, and host communities will be supported through multiple interventions.

The key beneficiaries for the AF include food insecure households among pastoralist, agro-pastoral, as well as fishing communities.

Project Management Structure

The Project builds on existing institutional structures to enhance coordination between Government agencies and state and federal levels and flood-affected communities, with an overarching objective to restore the legitimacy of the State and strengthen State-Citizen trust. The AF will be implemented through the same institutional arrangements.

Project Steering Committee (PSC). The Project is overseen by a Project Steering Committee chaired by senior staff from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), comprised of Director Generals of the Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MoPIED), and FMS MoPIED. The PSC serves as an apex decision-making body responsible for broader strategic oversight, policy guidance, validation of broader resource allocation recommendations by the PIU, and other key decisions referred to it over time. The PSC also approves state investment and procurement plans, conduct periodic implementation progress and compliance reviews, perform trouble shooting functions particularly in the event of disputes, liaise with high level law enforcement agencies to ensure project security, validate strategic course corrections recommended by the PIU and other project constituents, and validate PIU state performance assessments and performance-based allocations to states.

Project Implementation Unit. The Project PIU is mapped to the MoF and co-managed and co-staffed by a combination of MoF and MoPIED personnel. It is responsible for project management, coordination and implementation support to the FMS. These tasks will include quality and process oversight, financial management, procurement, reporting and certification, contract management, M&E, and on ensuring social and environmental safeguards compliance. MoPIED leads the PIU functions on coordination between Federal and State Government to facilitate prioritization, sequencing, and investment planning and to ensure that different sectoral line agencies work together to implement the multi-sectoral project activities.

At the State level

FMS MDA. All implementation of medium-term recovery interventions are delegated to the relevant FMS institutions. FMS MDAs identifies sub-project interventions under the investment plans and prepare subproject designs and bidding documents in consultation with FGS MDAs, as well as support the procurement of contractors. FMS MDAs are also responsible for contractor and site supervision, technical quality assurance, certification, and payment of works. The Project finances the operating costs of the respective project teams in these MDAs to ensure that existing capacity and organizational structures are used and enhanced where necessary.

State Project Teams. A State-level extension of the PIU, the SPT² is a “light” structure in each Project state, to be housed in FMS MoPIED, serving primarily as a ‘node of convergence’ at the state level. They are responsible for design review and compliance of proposed designs and supervision of works, consolidating FMS MDA procurement and work plans, and supporting the PIU to manage the FMS Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Project M&E. The SPT is led by FMS Project “focal points” that coordinate the participation of relevant technical FMS MDAs. The SPT reviews the final procurement plans to assure compliance with World Bank standards, including safeguards, GRM, building-back-better, etc., and consolidation, with onward transmission to the federal PIU for final approval by the PSC. Importantly, the SPT is responsible for district-level community consultations and raising awareness of the project in their communities through strategic communication.

Key Social and Environmental Risks

The primary beneficiaries are populations in rural areas, especially those most affected by the infestation, including farmers, agropastoralists, pastoralists, fishers and rural IDPs (displaced due to various factors and living among host communities in rural areas) that benefit from the risk mitigation infrastructures and crisis response activities. Through strengthening of disaster risk management systems and institutions, the project has the potential to benefit the entire Somalia. Whereas project activities are expected to have substantive positive impacts, there are adverse residual risks. Both, environmental and social risk classification for the Project and the AF are considered ‘High’.

Component 1 of the SCRP delivers a rapid response to the desert locust crisis through surveillance, ground and aerial spraying operations, activities that pose significant environmental risk. Large-scale control operations of desert locusts can lead to unintended and undesirable consequences. Desert locusts are generally found in delicate ecosystems, where they co-exist with people, livestock, vegetation and beneficial insects (e.g. pollinators). Although control operations are targeted at desert locusts and apply the most compatible and safe products, there is always a risk of adverse effects to the environment, local communities and the control teams.

Environmental risks and impacts are also anticipated for activities conducted under component 2 and 3 as well as the AF components, which entail small to medium scale civil works, including rehabilitation and reconstruction of community infrastructure (damaged transport infrastructure, municipal water supply and sanitation schemes, water resources and flood risk management infrastructure, restoration of irrigation schemes in support of agrarian livelihoods, damaged schools, and damaged health facilities). These activities can generate adverse site-specific risks and impacts such as erosion and

² May include E&S safeguards, procurement, and engineering expertise.

sedimentation of rivers from earth works and run-off during the construction phase, disposal and management of large amounts of excavated material generated from construction activities during the construction phase, occupational health and safety of workers both during the construction and operational phases, increased level of dust, noise and vibration from moving of construction vehicles and machinery, and community health and safety risk and pollution of surface and groundwater sources.

Component 3, among other activities, responds to providing support to laboratory capacity for the timely detection of pathogens (including for COVID-19). Activities include laboratory training, equipment and supplies, staffing, material and guideline development as well as logistics. These activities entail risks related to the handling and disposal of hazardous/medical waste; as well as to limiting the spread of communicable disease (Covid-19) through health provision and small-scale civil works.

More generally, the near complete lack of environmental legislation in Somalia, and the lack of capacity of the Government to monitor and implement environmental risk mitigation and protection, and the inaccessibility of some of the geographical areas, pose significant risks.

Project activities associated with key social risks and impacts are mainly connected to the low-to-medium-intensity civil work activities on reconstruction and rehabilitation of physical and community infrastructure, which includes risks associated with labor rights and management; labor influx and associated risks such as GBV/SEAH; clash for resources and upsetting of delicate community dynamics; displacement impacts resulting from involuntary resettlement, and the use of cash transfers, an intervention susceptible to diversion and leakages.

Further social risks and impacts are related to ensuring security for project operations including the protection of project workers, beneficiaries and project-affected persons; exclusion of vulnerable, marginalized and minority members of the community from project benefits due to project investments being rolled out in a context of limited resources against widespread need and amplified by weak formal redress systems and limitations in effective community engagements and participation; elite capture where the project, designed to benefit locations most ravaged by drought, floods and locusts with exclusive targeting of the poor, marginalized and displaced populations for additional interventions gets diverted to ineligible and less-deserving locations and individuals; challenges in access to beneficiaries for meaningful stakeholder and community engagements as well as grievance redress and monitoring; harmful inward migration likely to upset delicate community dynamics caused by the project operating in a small number of sites relative to immense and widespread need; systemic weakness as the capacity of the Government to identify, understand and preventing adverse social impacts on the project is limited.

All social and environmental risk mitigation measures have and continue to be detailed in the appropriate ESF instruments, including the ESMF, the CERC-ESMF, the GBV/SEA Action Plan, the Pest Management Plan, the Resettlement Policy Framework, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the Security Management Framework and Security Management Plan. E&S instruments are currently updated to include risk management for activities under the AF.

Legislative and Policy Requirements

The Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia 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.

The World Bank's Environment and Social Standard 10 sets out that a Borrower has to engage with stakeholders as an integral part of a Project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation. The nature, scope and frequency of the engagement should be proportional to the nature and scale of the Project. Consultations with stakeholders have to be meaningful and be based on stakeholder identification and analysis, plans on how to engage stakeholders, disclosure of information, actual consultations, as well as responses to stakeholder grievances, and reporting back to stakeholders.³

Purpose of the SEP

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan seeks to define a structured, purposeful and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and disclosure of information, in accordance with ESS 10. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the PIU recognise the diverse and varied interests and expectations of project stakeholders and seeks to develop an approach for reaching each of the stakeholders in the different capacities at which they interface with the project. The aim is to create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves project-affected people and other stakeholders leading to improved decision making.

Overall, this SEP will serve the following purposes:

- i. stakeholder identification and analysis;
- ii. planning engagement modalities through effective communication, consultations and disclosure;
- iii. enabling platforms for influencing decisions;
- iv. define roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the SEP;
- v. define reporting and monitoring measures to ensure the effectiveness of the SEP and periodical reviews of the SEP based on findings.
- vi. defining role and responsibilities of different actors in implementing the Plan; and
- vii. elaborating the role of grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

BRIEF SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES FOR THE SCRP

Engagements and consultation on the project design and the planned activities and implementation arrangements have been conducted with key institutional stakeholders including the relevant Government agencies, development partners such as UN agencies in February 2020 (see annex 2 for exact dates). Consultations were based on a selection of Governmental entities and UN agencies, which

³ World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework. Setting Environmental and Social Standards for Investment Project Financing, August 2016.

thematically work in areas that the Project will cover, or which potentially may be involved in some ways in Project implementation (e.g. line Ministries, such as MoA). Engagements and consultations have been held with key stakeholders identified as presented in Annex 1.

Furthermore, in July 2020, community consultations have taken place through community representatives, such as CSOs and NGOs. Given the COVID-19 pandemic, it was not possible to conduct direct community consultations with communities in the Project areas. The team therefore followed World Bank guidance for consultations under the COVID-19 pandemic and selected NGOs and CSOs from the three key Project areas, namely Jubaland, Hirshabelle, and South West State. NGOs and CSOs in these regions were selected on the basis of their thematic areas of work, as relevant for the Project. These areas of work included the health sector, COVID-19 responses, agricultural inputs, and flood mitigation. It further included NGOs and CSOs that have a particular focus on working with vulnerable population groups, including women, youth and IDPs (see annex 2, including specific dates of consultations).

Furthermore, in regards to project design and activities planned under the AF, stakeholder engagements have been conducted with the relevant FGS and FMS-level Ministries and other Government units, as well as with relevant UN agencies and other interested parties. The consultations were held in April 2021. A list of engagements and topics discussed is presented in Annex 4.

It is further planned to conduct community level consultations on the AF activities, project design and E&S risks and impacts and mitigation measures. However, due to the current high risk security environment in the capital Mogadishu, and due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, it is not possible to hold extensive community consultations across Somalia on an in-person basis. In view of these circumstances, the PIU team will conduct community consultations by interviewing NGOs and CSOs remotely, which will allow the voices of different community and social groups to be expressed through these organizations. A detailed plan for the community consultations is laid out in Annex 5.

Furthermore, as during the implementation of the SCRP, the AF activities will also be accompanied by regular community engagements. Community engagement will take place prior to commencement of activities, as well as during the activities. It will be conducted by the PIU or SPT team where implementation takes place directly through the PIU, or by Implementing Partners (IPs). These engagements follow the plan laid out in the next sections.

i. Results of key institutional stakeholder consultations

The project team conducted a mission to engage with all relevant Ministries in the FGS in February 2020. Ministries were consulted and some key agreements were initiated, including over the location of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in the Ministry of Finance, as well as on the different capacities of other Ministries to act in advisory or consultative capacities. The project team further met with the governments of the project-affected Federal Members States (FMS) and with their relevant Ministries to discuss their roles vis-à-vis the project implementation at FGS level.

The project team further met with a series of UN agencies and entities. It was agreed that UNOPS would take on a support role in project management, located in the MoF. It further consulted agencies, such as UNICEF, FAO, and WHO on their current roles in flood risk management, locust response and general disaster recovery issues. An agreement has already been entered with FAO to support project activities.

The team further consulted with other international entities, including the BRICS Consortium, SomRep, as well as bilateral partners on potential support as well coordination in disaster recovery.

Key concerns of the collaborating Ministries revolved around the development of capacity of these agencies to support project implementation and in particular fiduciary and safeguards capabilities. The project team agreed that there would be a component on capacity development and strengthening. Concerns on the project footprint in the face of widespread need were discussed and it was agreed that the project targets the three flood-affected states of Hirshabelle, South West, and Jubaland, while advancing a national approach to the locust response, longer-term resilience building, and the health CERC.

To avoid the risk of elite capture, SCRP seeks to exclusively benefit highly vulnerable groups, as the crises has had a disproportionate impact on women, girls, children, the elderly, disabled people and internally displaced persons (IDPs). In the course of the Project, consultations will be carried out with vulnerable groups to identify and address their unique needs, including the use of sex-disaggregated surveys and focus groups, and vulnerability-based selection criteria to prioritize their inclusion as project beneficiaries.

It was also agreed that targeting under the Project will be informed by the inter and intra sectoral distribution of needs identified under the FINA, and further refined through a process of systematic and criteria-based sectoral and geographic prioritization, temporal sequencing and investment planning; to be discussed and validated at the community-level and defined in the Project Operations Manual (POM). This methodology will also carefully consider clan dynamics in facilitating or hindering project implementation.

ii. Results of community consultations

In addition, given the current COVID-19 pandemic, the PIU has followed the World Bank's guidelines on stakeholder consultations under the pandemic, and conducted community consultations through CBO and NGO proxies. A set of CSOs and NGOs were selected that operate in the different thematic areas covered by the Project, and that represent the voices of different community groups. These included CBOs and NGOs working in the health sector, in the agricultural sector, on community development, and such that work specifically with women, youth, IDPs and other vulnerable or marginalized groups. During the skype interviews, the CSOs and NGOs provided valuable insights and inputs into different Project components and activities, as well as into proposed risks and impacts and risk mitigation measures (see questionnaire in annex 3). Some organizations articulated additional risks and impacts, as well as mitigation measures.

All NGOs and CBOs broadly welcomed the project activities as timely and necessary.

In regards to health- and COVID-19-related activities, organizations pointed out that IDPs are a key vulnerable group, and efforts should be made to provide them in particular with health centers and other COVID-19-related services. As living spaces are more crowded, IDPs are more susceptible to the virus, as well as other health conditions. Generally, COVID-19 activities would be best placed to cover health centers that operate 24 hours, including emergency response teams, training of health workers

to improve their knowledge and skills, and personal protective equipment. The CERC Project design will support these activities and will include a focus on IDPs.

One key risk mentioned in regards to the COVID-19 activities was that logistics can be impacted by the security situation and that transport of health equipment, medication and other goods to remoter health centers may be a challenge due to Al-Shabaab presence. This may raise the costs of the goods significantly. The Project plans for the development of local Security Management Plans (SMP) in addition to Project-level national SMP, following the Security Management Framework (SMF). The local SMPs will have a particular focus on such security concerns and will help mitigate these risks. Mitigation measures are likely to differ in each location, as they will be deeply context-dependent.

Another risk that respondents pointed out was the fear that procured goods or medicines, including those obtained overseas, may lack in quality. It was suggested that during the procurement process, quality of the procured items needs to be assured, and any other misconduct - including corruption - avoided. Similarly, misappropriation of the support to non-target beneficiaries must be avoided. It was also pointed out that health facilities, once equipped, also need to scale up the quality of their service delivery and staffing. In general, several risk mitigation measures against corruption were suggested, including a strong GRM. In addition, the procurement and delivery of goods will be supported by international entities, such as WHO and UNICEF, in order to mitigate risks of lacking quality of goods and misappropriation. Both UN agencies have in-depth experience in the health field and procurement of health goods, as well as in project delivery in Somalia.

It is broadly acknowledged that GBV has become a serious challenge in Somalia and that the numbers of reported cases have risen sharply. Prevention and responses to GBV therefore have to be integrated well into the Project. Interviewees pointed out that GBV responses should include survivor-centered approaches, allowing the survivor to access all required services on her/his own terms.

However, as some respondents pointed out, even by consulting GBV survivors, people may already be put at risk. They pointed out that people are often scared to even talk about cases, as they think that the Project workers will disclose the information, or that reports will be made to the local police and someone may get prosecuted – which would then bear other social consequences for the survivors and her/his family. People would be afraid of retaliation from the group of the perpetrator for reporting a case. This bears the necessity of solid training on GBV for project, and in particular GRM staff. Consulted organizations working in the GBV field, pointed out that one mitigation measure is to ensure that communities understand that GBV cases are serious issues, and the Project should raise sufficient awareness to that regard.

Other challenges include the lack of resources to actually guarantee access to all referral services for a survivor. For example, there may be no transportation available for a survivor to travel to one of the referral service centers. There are often also no ambulances available, that could pick up seriously injured survivors and transport them to a health facility.

Some pointed out that construction work can come with its own GBV/SEA risks and challenges. Usually local community members are very interested in obtaining small jobs at construction sites, as it is an unexpected access to work and resources. But often not everyone can obtain a job. This means that favours can be exchanged, especially with female workers, to grant deployment on the construction site. Other risks included the potential of sexual exploitation and abuse during the identification of beneficiaries. Clear processes of beneficiary selection, or community-based processes are therefore

highly important and were suggested as mitigation measures. Another issue is the insecurity at night that comes with empty construction sites. Often everyone goes home, and companies do not employ watchmen. Women can then be taken to these empty and unprotected sites.

Asked about the gaps in referral services, interviewees from Baidoa / SWS pointed out that the biggest gap is in access to justice and legal aid/assistance. The Judiciary was named as the key missing area. In other areas, such as Lower Shabelle, there are no services available, and all survivors need to be taken out and brought to Mogadishu. Generally, however, it was pointed out that even where services are available, people are often so poor and destitute, that they cannot afford anything. Some survivors are traumatized, and their families have no capacities to help.

Armed personnel, from Government forces to local militias or even Al-Shabaab, were mentioned as a key threat to women. Often development projects are embedded in tensions between Al-Shabaab and the Somali Government – especially in some of the remote areas where disaster activities need to be implemented. This can make project staff or beneficiaries a potential target. In addition, Projects therefore often send out armed personnel to protect their Project assets and staff. Armed personnel, however, can pose a threat to women too.

To prevent GBV/SEA and to mitigate risks, the SCRP has included a GBV/SEAH/SH Action Plan, as part of the ESMF, which details prevention and risk mitigation approaches, and which will be followed closely during Project implementation. A dedicated GBV Specialist will be recruited into the PIU to particularly focus on the implementation of the Plan.

In regards to WASH activities, respondents pointed out that community awareness about the distribution and the items are key. They emphasized that communities can be suspicious, and need to be explained what items should be used for, and who gets to benefit. They may think that food is being distributed, or cash is being given. Especially hygiene promotion can be supported through community health workers, or through media in order to create awareness. Good means of communicating issues like this are radio and banners. Some organizations suggested billboard, which they have used for COVID-19 messaging.

Hygiene promotion is particularly important for IDP communities. IDP camps are often not very clean, and women and children in particular would benefit significantly from a cleaner and healthier environment. IDPs often have lacking access to water, and have a large number of people living in a confined space. For example, six people may share one room. That in and itself causes health challenges – especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Other WASH-related risks that were named in the consultations concerned the lack of access to service providers and the general lack of access to information. This is important if WASH facilities are to be used appropriately, otherwise they can pose risks (e.g. crowding at waterpoints during COVID-19). Project implementing partners will follow this SEP and conduct information dissemination campaigns in addition to implement WASH related activities.

There was general agreement among the consulted organizations that disaster mitigation, including floods droughts and locusts, must be led from a federal level, as local level entities do not have appropriate capacities. One interviewee described how important it is that nationally driven activities are triggered down to the local levels. At the local level itself, people are local governments are powerless, lack knowledge and funds, in addressing some of the disasters. Only one respondent felt that

chemical controls of issues such as the locusts may be risky, and that traditional local approaches of locust control should be applied. However, the interviewee agreed that in regards to expansive flood areas, localized measures are not sufficient for control. The Project design responds to the concerns of stakeholders, and apart from disaster mitigation measures in the defined three States includes a whole component addressing national disaster response capacities.

In regards to Cash for Work activities, interviewees agreed that IDPs and women are among the vulnerable populations that should be provided with opportunities. IDPs, women and youth can be tasked to clean IDP camps to also create healthier and cleaner environments. While all IDPs can be considered vulnerable, consulted organizations pointed out that some IDPs, those who have been displaced multiple times, face even more hardships than other IDPs, and should therefore be targeted as beneficiaries of project activities. Several interviewees also emphasized youth as a vulnerable group that should be focused on with Cash for Work activities. The targeting strategy of the Project will take those suggestions into account.

Concerning key risks of Cash for Work activities, it was mentioned that cash can be handled in a poor way and can be diverted. Mitigation measures are the transfer of payments from account to account, through checks signed by multiple signatories for accountability purposes. Furthermore, cash may be used for unintended purposes by the legitimate recipients. Mitigation measures can include awareness sessions on what the cash should be intended for, more focus on women beneficiaries who are more likely to spend the money on the family, or food items instead of cash. Implementing partners will take these proposed mitigation measures into account.

Farming inputs through the Project need to consider the status of many farmers. For example, there is a close link between IDPs and farming. Most of the displaced people are from the rural country side, and they are farmers. Some of them are displaced from areas that are very close to their camps. Some of their family members remain therefore in the IDP camps, and some remain in farming areas, for seasonal farming. The lockdown as a response to COVID-19 has had a tragic effect on many of those farmers. Town inhabitants and IDPs lost their livelihoods, as they had no access to their farms outside of the cities or towns. Beneficiary targeting of the Project will take these vulnerabilities into account (see targeting strategy in the POM).

Other key issues for agricultural growth is the water scarcity, as well as the lack of capacity in rural agricultural communities. There is substantive need for good training of farmers, and good agricultural practices. Seed inputs should be certified, and where they are not (and often un-certified seeds come from donors), the farming outputs are not safe and prone to insects or diseases. Where donors buy the seeds at the local market, which are often not of high quality, money maybe wasted. A proven approach to assistance in farming is to work through cooperative rather than individuals.

The most significant risk for farmers and farming inputs, according to the respondents, is Al-Shabaab and the resulting insecurity. As most of the farming areas are located outside of the cities, lands can be very close to Al-Shabaab. Farmers are likely to have no protection or power in any way. This means that Al-Shabaab can force communities to provide them with payments, threatening them with being killed. Al-Shabaab may also raid farmers for their own benefits of agricultural inputs. The Project's Security

Management Framework will allow for the development of local context-specific Security Management Plans (SMPs) that will focus on such issues and aim to mitigate these local security risks.

Some interviewees responded to labor-related risks. For example, in their experience women and youth are selected for daily labor works on local construction sites. However, because they don't understand their rights, they are often abused, they are paid low wages compared to others. Construction companies may rely on the fact that they are vulnerable and needy. Those laborers are also often not very protected from injuries at construction sites. Work norms further don't necessarily respond to women's needs or those of other vulnerable groups. Particular attention needs to be paid to those groups of workers. The Project has developed Labor Management Procedures (LMP) as part of the ESMF. The LMP define minimum wages and OHS procedures. The LMP will be included in all construction related agreements with implementing partners, and the PIU's safeguards team will monitor and supervise its full compliance.

IDPs were pointed out as particularly vulnerable group a number of times during the consultations. Contributing to their challenges is the fact that populations in town are generally increasing. This leads to conflicts over land or the use of farming crops, availability of jobs etc... IDP camps are thereby ruled by gatekeepers, that can pose a challenge to fully convey development funds and support to IDPs. The needs of the IDPs, on the other hand, place a heavy burden on the host communities, as sometimes IDPs are prioritized, while host communities are similarly in need; or IDPs put a heavy burden on the existing services. The beneficiary targeting strategy developed by the Project pays attention to these dynamics.

One key risk that was flagged in view of the Project's community infrastructure activities was the lack of quality and design in many infrastructure buildings. Often engineers lack information on the local soil and rocks, and they construct buildings in places where they will soon collapse given the wrong ground conditions. Or, there is a lack of awareness of the flood conditions, and the annual floods destroy new infrastructure that was built in the wrong place. As mitigation measure it was suggested to involve communities in the implementation of infrastructure projects, to allow them to proceed in an accountable and transparent manner. The Project implementing partners will need to follow the implementation of this SEP closely, and include communities in all design issues, as well as provide appropriate information on activities. The Project will further provide a solid Project GRM. Furthermore, UNOPS, which is the UN agency mandated to implement community infrastructure projects, will support the PIU in quality management of local contractors.

Organizations were also asked how the Project should best consult and disseminate information on its activities. Respondents proposed that young people are best reached by telephone. A lot of different youths come from different villages, have relatives and friends, and can call them and ask information. That way, consultations can reach considerably far in case of need. Furthermore, vulnerable groups are often organized in associations (youth associations, disability associations, etc..). They exist at the community level and can create excellent opportunities to consult specific vulnerable groups. This SEP has been updated accordingly and will be rigorously implemented.

Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

Stakeholder engagement is the interaction with, and influence of project stakeholders to the overall benefit of the project and its advocates. ESS 10 recognizes two broad categories of stakeholders: 1) those likely to be affected by the project because of actual impacts or potential risks to their physical environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being, or livelihoods (project affected parties), and 2) other interested parties.

In view of the SCRP, affected parties will likely be in the three States selected for project implementation, namely Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Southwest State. In these three States households have generally been affected by floods. Among these affected parties, beneficiaries will be selected through transparent community participation, a process that is described in the POM, with verification by an IVA. Important to note is that these are ‘parties’ that have already been affected by disaster, and they will be beneficiaries of the Project, rather than being negatively affected by the Project. While not every affected party will also be a beneficiary, it is crucial to disseminate information and continue to engage with all stakeholders on project modalities as well as on the selection criteria of beneficiaries in the affected areas.

In view of the AF, activities to counter food insecurity, in particular in the fields of agriculture and fishery, are likely to cover all regions of Somalia. Similarly to the parent project activities, is that stakeholders have mostly been affected by disaster, and they will be beneficiaries rather than being negatively impacted by the project.

Directly or Indirectly Project-Affected Parties

Effective consultations and other stakeholder engagements with the project affected communities will be conducted by the PIU throughout the Project’s life cycle.

Stakeholder	Description
Small farmer and agro-pastoralist households	Most affected by locust invasions and have suffered loss of crops and livelihoods. Project interventions such as spraying, and livelihoods support have significant impacts on them. They will need to be effectively consulted to mitigate E&S risks and enhance project benefits.
Small pastoralist households	Natural and man-made shocks have impacted households based on pastoralist livelihoods, especially as their traditional routes for tending livestock have been impacted. The drought in 2017 has cost pastoralists in Somalia 70% of their average annual cash income (while agro-pastoralists only lost 30%). ⁴
IDPs, in particular, those who are persons with disabilities, from ethnic/other minorities, women, and IDPs that have faced multiple displacements	The Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview estimates a total of 1.72 million IDPs in need nationally ⁵ .
Host communities	Often tension is reported between IDPs and their host communities. In the three respective States there are several locations where IDPs meet host communities. It

⁴ The World Bank Group, Somali Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment, April 2019.

⁵ OCHA Humanitarian Needs Overview Somalia 2020.

	is therefore important to also attend to the needs of host communities.
Women	There are gender-specific protection and inclusion concerns particularly among displaced populations. In terms of livelihoods, women dominate in all aspects of sheep and goat production, and the sale of processed milk. While men sell for export, women sell for local consumption. Although women play a critical role in the maintenance of household livelihoods, they generally have less access to productive resources, services and employment opportunities, contributing to a significant gap between men and women's productivity. Given the protracted conflict situation, there are serious GBV concerns across Somalia.
Youth	Being the largest demographic in Somalia and facing significant vulnerability owing to the country context, the effects of crisis and shocks disproportionately impact the youth. This calls for their targeted inclusion and involvement in the project activities through consultations and information disclosures
Children	In some cases, girls are pulled from school to allow women to earn an income, and boys are vulnerable to recruitment by armed actors for use as child soldiers.
Minority groups	Key minority groups in the three selected states are Bantu (15% of the total Somali population; small scale farming and laborers); Bajuni (0,2% of Somali population, mainly fishers); Galgale/Samale (0,2% of Somalia population, pastoral); Midgan or Gaboye (0,5% of Somali population); etc... ⁶
Disabled persons	Persons with disabilities are particularly marginalized in Somalia. There is a lack of data on disability in Somalia, but it is presumed that it is higher than the global average (15%), given the protracted conflict situation, ⁷ and that persons with disabilities are more likely to be excluded from participation and benefitting from public services.
Female headed households	Given that more men die in the protracted conflict in Somalia, a continuous increase in female-headed households is taking place. This has resulted in changes of the intra-household roles.

Other Interested Parties

Stakeholder	Description
Community leaders	With formal administration systems only developing and non-existent in some areas, community leaders including clan and religious leaders play a vital role in community entry and the attainment and social license to operate .
National level Ministries (MoF, MoPIED, OPM, MOHADM, MoAI, MoLFR, MoEWR, MoWHRR, MoPWRH, MoTCA,	- MoF will house PIU; - MoPIED will be part of the PIU; will provide coordination support across line Ministries; will be responsible for M&E, and will lead prioritization of activities; - OPM will provide overall strategic guidance to the PIU - MOHADM, MoAI, MoLFR, MoEWR, MoPWHR, MoTCA, will receive capacity building support; and will be consulted in regards to project activities

⁶ UNCU/UNOCHA, A Study on Minorities in Somalia, 2002, accessed at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/study-minorities-somalia>

⁷ DFID, Disability in Somalia, K4D, 2018, accessed at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a744dbded915d0e8bf188ec/Disability_in_Somalia.pdf

FMS governments and line Ministries (FMS Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Investment and Economic Development, etc..)	- FMS Ministries for Planning, and Ministries for Economic Development will receive capacity building support, and will be consulted on project activities
Local District-Level Administrations	- District Administrators are usually the authorities that handle day-to-day needs and grievances; community development, community consultations
UNOPS	- UNOPS will provide project management support to the PIU
UNICEF	- UNICEF is likely to work on COVID-19 activities
FAO	- FAO works on flood risk management, livelihood support and locust response
BRICS	- BRICS may potentially play a role in livelihood support
UNDP	- Potential collaboration on strengthening government system for disaster recovery
WHO	- WHO has been engaged in flood response in other projects, and may become involved in the COVID-19 response
OCHA	- OCHA has been engaged in flood response generally
SomREP	- SOMRep has been working on flood response generally
DFID	- DFID has been funding significant humanitarian interventions in Somalia, next to key development and stabilization programming
SIDA	- Potential collaboration on strengthening government system for disaster recovery
Local and national CSOs and NGOs operating in the health, education, livelihood sectors	With most having invaluable experience in the successful delivery of a wide range of humanitarian services, their networks, delivery systems and knowledge of intricate community dynamics will need to be tapped for use by the project.

Disadvantaged / Vulnerable Individuals and Groups

Targeting under the Project will be informed by the inter and intra sectoral distribution of needs identified under the FINA, and further refined through a process of systematic and criteria-based sectoral and geographic prioritization, temporal sequencing and investment planning; to be discussed and validated at the community-level. The Project will seek to be broadly inclusive and focus on targeting the most vulnerable communities in the three affected States ‘affected parties’, and under the AF target the most vulnerable communities throughout the country. Its effectiveness will rely on the identification and selection of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals, households and other groups as beneficiaries. General categories of vulnerable groups in the three States include women, youth, female-headed households, children, ethnic minority and non-dominant clan groups, persons with disabilities, and IDPs. The PIU is currently designing a prioritization strategy for this purpose. The process is also laid out in the POM.

Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs

Community	Stakeholder Group	Key Characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means (email, radio, phone, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings etc.)
Community Level	Communities in Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South West State where beneficiaries are selected from	Local communities in rural environment	Somali	Radio, telephone ⁸ , community meetings	Literacy in Somalia is low, with 50% male literacy and only 26% female literacy
	Communities in all regions of Somalia where AF will be implemented				
	Small farmer households	Local communities in rural environment	Somali	Radio, telephone, community meetings	Rapid information dissemination on spraying activities, hotlines and GRM mechanisms for inquiries and grievance lodging
	Small fishery households	Local communities in rural environment	Somali	Radio, telephone, community meetings	Rapid information dissemination on spraying activities, hotlines and GRM mechanisms for inquiries and grievance lodging
	Small pastoralist households	Possible nomadic movement patterns	Somali	Mobile phone, radio, telephone	May require communication means that are independent of locality (e.g. mobile phone or radio)

⁸ For example, BRICS maintains a database with profiles and phone numbers of all beneficiaries.

IDPs (including IDPs that have faced multiple displacement)	Residing mostly in IDP camps, which may be controlled by gatekeepers	Somali	Mobile phone, radio, community meetings, banners	Security concerns, e.g. hold meetings during day time. Consultations including FGDs
Host communities	Local communities in rural or urban environment	Somali	Mobile phone, radio, community meetings, banners	Involvement in community engagement and information dissemination
Women	Often not integrated in communal decision-making processes	Somali	Mobile phone, radio	Gender disaggregated consultations, Inclusion in project benefits and access to GBV services as required
Youth	Often not integrated in communal decision-making processes	Somali	Mobile phone, radio	Meaningful inclusion in consultations and project benefits
Children	Not included in communal decision-making and vulnerable to child labor and recruitment as child soldiers.			Protection from project risks and impacts such as child and forced labor.
Minority groups	Not represented in local authority structures, generally discriminated against by majority clans, and therefore often not considered in decision-making processes, and difficult to access services	Somali	Mobile phone, radio, community meetings	Depending on the group, some live in one location, whereas others are spread throughout communities, including living in IDP camps/settlements.
Persons with disabilities	Often not included in decision-making processes, and more likely to be excluded from public	Somali	Mobile phone, radio, community meetings, and other media, depending on	Consider working with NGOs focusing on disabilities to ensure full reach of disabled persons in the affected States, including

		services and participation.		accessibility needs	through use of media (e.g. Braille, sign language, etc.) and locations that are accessible and appropriate to ensure their participation
	Female-headed households	Often not integrated in communal decision-making processes	Somali	Mobile phone, radio	Gender disaggregated consultations, Inclusion in project benefits and access to GBV services as required
	Community leaders (elders, sheiks, imams)	Their authority will depend on the presence and strength of community leaders of other groups; they can have significant influence in the communities	Somali	Community meetings, individual meetings	They can also be used as a means to reach the broader public
District Level	Local District-Level Administrations	Usually have to deal with all concerns of the communities	Somali	Individual meetings, Newspapers, emails, Phone calls	Roles and responsibilities including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress
FMS-Level	FMS governments and line Ministries		Somali	Individual meetings, email, internet usage, emails, Phone calls	Roles and responsibilities including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress
	Local NGOs and CSOs	Can originate from different backgrounds	Somali	Individual meetings, mobile phone, internet / email, Newspapers,	Ensure that NGOs and CSOs from different backgrounds are considered for engagement
National Level	National level Ministries (MoF, MoPIED, OPM, MOHADM, MoAI, MoLFR, MoEWR, MoWHRR, MoPWRH,		Somali	Individual meetings, internet/email	Roles and responsibilities including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress

	MoTCA)				
	UN agencies, international NGOs, bilateral donors		English	Internet/email	Preparation and implementation support as well as training and capacity building
	National CBOs, CSOs, NGOs		Somali/ English	Internet/email, individual meetings, telephone	Preparation and implementation support as well as training and capacity building

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Purpose and Timing of Stakeholder Engagement Program

Project preparation has relied significantly on national level stakeholder engagement in order to gain understanding of the needs of the affected three States, as well as an understanding of the degree of the destruction and the possibilities of rebuilding and rehabilitating community infrastructure and services; as well as existing capacities and coordination mechanisms at national and State levels.

The four purposes of consultations and information dissemination in the SCRP are: (a) understanding of the needs of the affected populations; (b) ensuring of coordination between all implementers and government and community authority structures; (c) reception of feedback and comments as well as grievances from all stakeholders on project design and implementation; (d) provision of transparent and accountable mechanisms on all aspects of Project design and implementation; and (e) ensuring that members of vulnerable groups from project affected communities are able to participate fully in the consultation process and enjoy project benefits. To ensure this, a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been designed and set up. A national Hotline number and information material for the Hotline are available. It allows affected individuals and groups to report on project-related grievances or can provide comments and feedback.

In consideration of Covid-19 restrictions or for communities affected by floods, locust, the project has followed World Bank guidelines on community consultation under COVID-19. This means effective and meaningful consultations to meet project and stakeholder needs and adhere to the restrictions put in place by the government to contain virus spread. Representatives of particular community groups have been consulted. While COVID-19 restrictions are still in place, strategies will be employed to include smaller meetings, small FGDs to be conducted as appropriate taking full precautions on staff and community safety. Where meetings are not permitted, traditional channels of communications such as radios and public announcements will be implemented. Other strategies will continue to include one on one interviews through phones and skype for community representatives, CSOs and other interests' groups.

Schematic visualization of information disclosure

Information disclosure to the affected populations and beneficiaries in the three States, and for the AF activities in all regions of the country, will rely on the following key methods: radio broadcasting, community meetings in coordination with local authorities (district administration, community leaders), and phone communication (SMS). At the national level information will be disclosed mainly by email. Information will be disclosed in Somali or English. Local authorities, such as District Administrators or community leaders will be requested to inform communities in community meetings and through disclosure on social media.

Strategy for Consultations

Project Stage	List of information to be disclosed	Methods proposed	Timelines: locations / dates	Target Stakeholders	% of relevant stakeholders reached	Responsibilities
Project Design	SEP	Stakeholder meetings	March 2020	District level	10%	PIU
		Email	March 2020	National Level	50%	PIU
		websites	March 2020	National level	20%	PIU
		email	March 2020	National level	50%	PIU
		websites	March 2020	National level	20%	PIU
	ESMF (including GRM)	Stakeholder meetings	August 2020	District level	10%	PIU
		email	August 2020	National level	50%	PIU
		websites	August 2020	National level	20%	PIU
Project Initiation and Implementation	Activity – or site specific ESMPs	Community meetings	Continuous	Community level	20%	IP
		email	Continuous	National level	50%	IP/PIU
		website	Continuous	National level	20%	IP / PIU
		Stakeholder meetings	Continuous	Districts and State level	20%	IP
	Any project-related information (on activities, beneficiary selection etc...)	Community meetings	Continuous	Community level	20%	IP
		radio	Continuous	Community, district and State level	20%	IP
		Mobile phone	Continuous	Community, district and State level	20%	IP
		Email/website	Continuous	National level	50%	IP
	GRM	Community meetings	Continuous	Community level	20%	IP / PIU
		radio	Continuous	Community, district and State level	20%	IP / PIU
		Mobile phone	Continuous	Community, district and State level	20%	IP / PIU
		website	Continuous	National level	30%	IP / PIU
	Involvement of military and/or security personnel	Community meetings	Continuous	Community level	20%	IP
		radio	Continuous	Community, district and State level	20%	IP
		Mobile phone	Continuous	Community, district and State level	20%	IP

This plan lays out the overall consultative processes of the Project with its different stakeholders. In principle, all Implementing Partners (IP) overseeing sub-component activities, will follow their existing participatory engagement and consultation methods, especially with affected communities and beneficiaries. These will follow specific tools and methods of community consultations that partners have developed in their sectoral fields (e.g. in health, agriculture, cash for work, WASH etc.). However, throughout the procurement/bidding process, SEP-related activities will be included, and IPs will be called upon to budget for SEP-related activities that are under their responsibility.

The GRM is another means of consultation, as complaints received will be filed, assessed and responded to (see below).

Project stage	Topic of consultation	Suggested Method (will be refined by IP)	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
Project Design	Overall Project activities	Community meetings, banners, radio	Community level stakeholders	PIU / IP
		Stakeholder meetings	District, state level, national level stakeholders	PIU / IP
		email	National level stakeholders	PIU / IP
Project Initiation and Implementation	Cash transfers	Community meetings, selected communities for cash transfer	Community level stakeholder	IP
		mobile phones, beneficiaries selected	Community level stakeholders	IP
		radio	Community level, district and state level stakeholders	IP
	Cash transfers, support to farmers, livestock restoration, health services, rehabilitation of WASH services, rainfed and riverine agriculture, agro-pastoral farming, fishing livelihoods,	Community meetings,	Community level stakeholders	IP

	food security			
	Rehabilitation of risk mitigation infrastructure	Community meetings, Stakeholder meetings	State, district and community level stakeholders	IP
		email	National, state level stakeholders	IP
	Sub-Project Specific ESMPs / and or ESIAs	Community meetings, stakeholder meetings	State, district and community level stakeholders	IP
		email	National, state level stakeholders	IP
	Involvement of military and/or security personnel	Community meetings, stakeholder meetings	State, district and community level stakeholders	PIU/IP

Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the View of Vulnerable Groups

Each IP ensures that women, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities and other members of vulnerable groups participate effectively and meaningfully in consultative processes and that their voices are not ignored. This may require specific measures and assistance to afford opportunities for meetings with vulnerable groups in addition to general community consultations. For example, women may be more outspoken in women-only consultation meetings than in general community meetings. Similarly, separate meetings may be held with young people, persons with disabilities or with ethnic or other minority groups. Further, it is important to rely on other consultation methods as well, which do not require physical participation in meetings, such as social media, SMS, or radio broadcasting, to ensure that groups that cannot physically be present at meetings can participate.

In view of promoting gender equality, it is most important to engage women's groups on an ongoing basis throughout the lifetime of the project. Women voicing their concerns and contributing in the decision-making process on issues such as community infrastructure should be encouraged, especially in various fora that predominantly consist of men.

IPs are similarly encouraged to deploy female staff, in particular where staff interfaces with community members.

GRMs are designed in such a way that all groups identified as vulnerable have access to the information and can submit their grievances and receive feedback as prescribed.

Timelines

The SCRP and the AF are planned for a duration of 4 years. Information disclosure and consultations are relevant throughout the entire life cycle of the Project. Project design for the SCRP has therefore been based on national-level and community-level consultations (see Annex 1 and 2). Activities under each sub-component have been including further consultations prior to their commencement, to ensure a broadly inclusive selection of beneficiaries, transparency and accountability on project modalities, and allow community voices to form the basis for the concrete design of every intervention; consultations will continue throughout the project cycle. Initial consultations for the AF were held in April 2021. They will be followed by remote community consultations within the initial phase of the AF.

Reviews of Comments

The IPs implementing different sub-components of the Project will gather all comments and inputs originating from community meetings, GRM outcomes, and surveys. The information gathered will be submitted to the Social Specialists in the PIU, to ensure that the Project has general information on the perception of communities, and that it remains on target. It will be the responsibility of the different IPs to respond to comments and inputs, and to keep open a feedback line to the communities, as well as the local authorities and State governments through the State Project Teams (SPTs). Training on environmental and social standards facilitated by WB has been provided soon after the Project became effective to ensure that all the staff from the PIU, and the different IPs are equipped with the necessary skills.

This SEP provides the overarching guidelines for the rolling out of stakeholder engagements. The PIU, with the support of UNOPS, will monitor the capacity of the safeguards staff of the different IPs, and recommend appropriate actions, e.g. refresher trainings.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Implementation Arrangements

The overall responsibility for the implementation of the SEP lies with the MoF, specifically the Coordinator of the PIU. The Coordinator of the PIU will be overseeing two Environmental and one Social Specialist, who are part of the PIU staffing table. They form part of the Risk Management Unit inside the PIU. The team is further supported by a GRM Specialist, a GBV Specialist, and a Consultations Specialist. The Consultation Specialist in particular supports the Social Specialist oversee all SEP-related activities and will provide continuous expert inputs into the refinement of the SEP.

The Social Specialist maintains a stakeholder database for the overall project and leads a commitment register. However, while the PIU will oversee all coordination and disclosure-related consultations, the IPs implement the SEP at the community level in their respective project sites and report on their activities to the PIU Social Specialist on a monthly basis. The PIU Social Specialist undertakes field verification activities jointly with the IPs – at least every other month, or during planned events.

Each IP identifies dedicated staff responsible for the implementation of the SEP within the organization. Staff names are submitted to the PIU Social Specialist. Selected staff must have ample qualifications to implement the SEP, as stipulated by the terms of reference for the position in the IPs' HR system. IPs also commit to communicate the stakeholder engagement strategies for their respective sub-components internally.

IPs who contract local companies for construction work, or local NGOs or CSOs for the implementation of their activities submit plans to the Social Specialist at the PIU. The Specialist verify the implementation of those plans during field visits.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Under the new World Bank ESSs, Bank-supported projects are required to facilitate mechanisms that address concerns and grievances that arise in connection with a project.⁹ One of the key objectives of ESS 10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) is 'to provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow borrowers to respond and manage such grievances'.¹⁰ This Project GRM facilitates the Project to respond to concerns and grievances of the project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the

⁹ Under ESS 2 (Labour and Working Conditions), a grievance mechanism for all direct or contracted workers is prescribed, which will be laid out in a separate Labour Management Plan (LMP). The World Bank's Good Practice Note on 'Addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works' spells out requirements for a GBV grievance redress mechanisms, which will be defined in a separate GBV/SEA and Child Protection Risks Action Plan.

¹⁰ World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework, 2018, p. 131.

project. The SCRP provides mechanisms to receive and facilitate resolutions to such concerns. This section lays out the grievance redressal mechanisms (GRM) for the SCRP. For further details, refer to the GRM Manual.

As per World Bank standards, the GRM operates in addition to a GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Prevention and Response Plan, which includes reporting and referral guidelines (see GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Prevention and Response Plan). It also operates in addition to specific workers' grievance redress mechanisms, which are laid out in the LMP.

The GRM are designed to capture the high potential for conflict in Somalia. There is concern that there may be disagreements over local level planning and implementation processes. Furthermore, the project itself may cause grievances, or existing community and inter-community tensions may play out through the project. The source of grievances in regards to project implementation can also sometimes be the very nature local governance or power distribution itself.

It will therefore be key in the fragile environment of Somalia to ensure that grievances and perceived injustices are handled by the project, and that the project aids mitigating general conflict stresses by channeling grievances that occur between people, groups, government actors and beneficiaries and project staff, NGOs, CSOs or contractors. Aggrieved parties need to be able to refer to institutions, instruments, methods and processes by which a resolution to a grievance is sought and provided. The GRM provides an effective avenue for expressing concerns, providing redress, and allowing for general feedback from community members.

The GRM aims to address concerns in a timely and transparent manner and effectively. It is readily accessible for all project-affected parties. It does not prevent access to judicial and administrative remedies. It is designed in a culturally appropriate way and is able to respond to all needs and concerns of project-affected parties.

GRM Value Chain

iii. Step 1: Grievance Uptake

Multiple channels must be available for aggrieved parties to file their complaint, grievance, or feedback. The aggrieved party must be able to select the most efficient institution, the most accessible means of filing a grievance, and must be able to circumvent partial stakeholders in the Project, which may be implicated in the complaint. He or she must further be able to bypass some grievance channels that are perceived as potentially not responsive or biased.

Means of Filing a Grievance

There are four distinct means, at least two of which must be made available at the project locality for people to file a grievance:

1. A phone number for a hotline operator: The phone number of a grievance hotline operator must be widely disseminated among project stakeholders. The Hotline Operator is available from 8.00 am to 5.00 pm every day through a toll-free number. The hotline operator is set up and managed by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Any concerned party can call the hotline

number and file a grievance with the Project. Hotline Operators will respond in Somali or English. The Hotline Operator will register the grievance (see also annex 6 for more detailed information) in the grievance log (see below). The Hotline Operator will be initially trained by the PIU in a) the registration of a grievance; b) the interaction with complainants; c) appropriate responses to GBV/SEA/SH related grievances; d) workers' GRM; and e) SCRP project components and IPs. After providing first appropriate responses to the complainant, and registering the grievance, the Hotline Operator will transfer the grievance to the relevant IP responsible for the grievance-related activity.

2. A help desk must be set up by the respective IP during the implementation of sub-project activities in an area.¹¹ They should be manned by the IP staff, especially its community project facilitators, in close coordination with local authorities. At the help desk, PAPs can inquire about information in regards to project activities, or they can file a grievance directly with the person manning the desk. Grievances can be filed in writing or verbally at the Help Desk. The staff manning the desk will register the grievance in a GRM log book. The staff will be trained in a) the registration of a grievance; b) the interaction with complainants; c) appropriate responses to GBV/SEA/SH related grievances; and d) workers' GRM. The help desk can be open at hours decided on by the IP, which must be clearly indicated in a public space, and the Help Desk must be set up at a public space easily accessible and in close proximity of the sub-project activities. The PIU will train relevant IPs in the GRM procedures, including the implementation of Help Desks.
3. Relevant assigned personnel available in each project site will be required to accept formal grievances and ensure that avenues for lodging grievances are accessible to the public and all PAPs. The first point of contact for all potential grievances from community members may be the contractor, IP or the local government official. Such personnel will be required to accept formal grievances; or they can point out the Hotline Operator's number, the Help Desk or Suggestion Box. If no reasonable other modality of filing a grievance is available for the respective complainant, the staff has to accept and register the grievance. Each relevant staff or local government official will be trained by the IP or PIU in: a) the registration of a grievance; b) the interaction with complainants; c) appropriate responses to GBV/SEA/SH related grievances; and d) workers' GRM. Each IP will appoint a focal person for the GRM during project activities. This focal person will be trained by the PIU and will be in direct contact with the PIU for any assistance.
4. A suggestion box must be installed at the nearest local administration office of the sub-project site. Suggestion boxes provide a more anonymous way of filing a grievance or for providing feedback. Grievances or feedback submitted to the Suggestion Box must be expressed in writing. Suggestion Boxes are installed at the closest official administration office in the sub project area. Boxes are clearly marked as SCRP-related feedback and grievance mechanism. The IP in the respective area is responsible for the setup and management of the box. The GRM focal person of the IP will man the box and hold the key. On the box the IP has to clearly indicate the frequency at which the Box is emptied.

¹¹ The help desk must be budgeted by the IP, the manning of the help desk will depend on the nature of the activity

Details of Grievance logged

While grievances can be submitted anonymously, the more information is made available, the better the Project can respond to the grievances, investigate the matter where necessary, or provide feedback to the aggrieved party. The minimum information that should be made available is the following (except for SGBV/SEA/SH cases, which follow a different process as described below):

1) Name of complainant	
2) Information on whether the identity of the complainant should remain confidential or can be made available where necessary	
3) Contact details: physical address, telephone number, email address	
4) Details of the grievance: - What happened - Where did it happen - Parties involved - Time when it happened - Description of the case - Supporting documents if available.	

Submission of incomplete information for a grievance may not allow a case to be investigated or may delay investigations.

GBV/SEA/SH-related Grievance

Given the sensitive nature of GBV complaints, the GRM provides different ways to submit grievances. All grievance uptake channels can be used to report on GBV/SEA/SH-related grievances. No grievance uptake mechanism cannot reject such grievances, and all personnel directly receiving grievances will be trained in the handling and processing of GBV/SEA/SH-related grievances. Information on relevant legislation will be delivered to survivors prior to any disclosure of case details, for example through initial awareness raising sessions on the GRM. This will allow protect the survivor-centered approach from mandatory reporting.

The GBV survivor has the freedom and right to report an incident to anyone: community member, project staff, GBV case manager, local authorities. All recipients of the report should – with the survivor’s informed consent – report the case to one of the SCRP’s formal grievance recipients. Furthermore, a survivor can ask someone else to act as a survivor advocate and report on her/his behalf.

Cases of GBV/SEA/SH can be reported through the general Project GRM – any project staff, staff manning help desks, through the suggestion box, or through the GRM Hotline Operator. In addition, the PIU GBV Specialist will man a dedicated SMS, email address and phone number, through which cases can be reported directly to the PIU.

The grievance recipient will be responsible for the recording and registration of the complaint. A GRM operator cannot reject a GBV/SEA/SH complaint. At the same time, however, the project can only respond to a GBV/SEA/SH complaint if it is directed into the designated GRM channels.

All potential first recipients of GBV/SEA/SH cases will be trained in the guidelines for empathetic, non-judgmental listening to a survivor when recording a complaint (see Annex 7 for guidelines).

Confidentiality: All grievance recipients and anyone handling the GBV/SEA/SH related grievances must maintain absolute confidentiality in regards to the case. Maintaining confidentiality means not disclosing any information at any time to any party without the informed consent of the person concerned. There are exceptions under distinct circumstances, for example a) if the survivor is an adult who threatens his or her own life or who is directly threatening the safety of others, in which case referrals to lifesaving services should be sought; b) if the survivor is a child and there are concerns for the child's health and safety. The survivors needs to be informed about these exceptions.

Informed Consent: The survivor can only give approval to the processing of a case when he or she has been fully informed about all relevant facts. The survivor must fully understand the consequences of actions when providing informed consent for a case to be taken up (see Annex 8 for informed consent process).

Asking for Consent means asking the permission of the survivor to share information about him/her with others (for instance, with referral services and/or IPs), and/or to undertake any action (for instance investigation of the case).

Under no circumstances should the survivor be pressured to consent to any conversation, assessment, investigation or other intervention with which she does not feel comfortable. A survivor can also at any time decide to stop consent.

Where possible, the consent form can be used (in cases of direct person-to-person reporting). By signing this form survivor can formally agree (or disagree) with the further processing of the case. The form will clearly state how information will be used, stored and disseminated.

If a survivor does not consent to sharing information, then only non-identifying information can be released or reported on.

In the case of children, informed consent is normally requested from a parent or legal guardian and the children. In cases where the parent or legal guardian is the perpetrator, no such consent is required and the child will be referred to the appropriate services.

Severe Incident (an incident *that caused significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers*, e.g. fatality, GBV, forced or child labor): If severe incidents are reported through the described GRM pathway, the GRM Operator needs to report the case within 24 hours to the PIU with copy to the World Bank following informed agreement by the survivor.

Third party reports: In case of any reports of third parties on GBV/SEA/SH – related grievances to the SCRP's GRM, the grievance recipient will register the case. The case will then be passed to the GRM focal point, who will make contact with the survivor, or an advocate that was appointed by the survivor, and will a) request for informed consent from the survivor to follow-up on the case; and b) offer any available referral services. In case the survivor does not provide consent for the case to proceed, the SCRP has to close the case.

iv. Step 2: Sort and Process

All registered grievances will be transferred to the GRM Focal Point at the respective IP at state or national level – either by the Hotline Operator, local personnel, or the Help Desk Officer. The GRM focal point will categorize the complaint according to the table above (section on ‘Categorization of Grievance’). Worker-related grievances will be handed over to a workers’ GRM (see below). Where grievances are of sexual nature and can be categorized as GBV/SEAH or child protection risk, the IP has to handle the case appropriately, and refer the case to the GBV reporting protocols and referral system, defined in the GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Prevention and Response Plan. Dedicated training on how to respond to and manage complaints related to GBV/SEAH will be required for all GRM operators and relevant project staff (see below).

For grievances handled under the general Project GRM, the GRM Focal Point will determine the most competent and effective level for redress and the most effective grievance redress approach. The focal point will further assign timelines for follow-up steps based on the priority of the grievance, and make a judgment and reassign the grievance to the appropriate staff or institution. The person will exclude grievances that are handled elsewhere (e.g. at the court). The focal point should offer the complainant option/s for resolution of their grievance.

The GRM Focal Point will also transfer the grievance information into a more comprehensive grievance register (see annex 2). All IPs must maintain a grievance register. The format should be similar for ease of reporting to the PIU (see Step 5).

Where IPs have an existing GRM in place, the GRM will be assessed by the PIU as for its compliance with the SCRP GRM, and streamlining requested where necessary. The PIU will maintain a central grievance register for the logging, management and monitoring of grievances. Where IPs wish for complainants to remain confidential, they only have to share the nature of the case and the outcome/resolution with the PIU.

It is likely that at the local level, IPs will use books to maintain a record of grievances. The information will then be migrated to a digital platform at IP headquarters or when reported to the PIU. The GRM will then be linked to the Project MIS. All cases will be treated confidentially.

Incident Reporting

Severe incidents: will be reported by the IP - within 24 - to the PIU and the World Bank (see annex 4 for guidance). All staff involved and IPs will be trained in the detection of ‘incidents’ and in how to report an incident, including severe incidents (see annex 4 and 5).

GBV/SEA/SH

All reporting 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-base, avoiding all information which may lead to the identification of the survivor and any potential risk of retribution.

Data on GBV cases recorded will only include the nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words), whether the complainant believes the perpetrator was related to the project and additional demographic data, such as age and gender, will be collected and reported, with informed

consent from the survivor (see annex 9). If the survivor does not wish to file a formal complaint, referral to available services will still be offered even if the complaint is not related to the project, that referrals will be made, the preference of the survivor will be recorded and the case will be considered closed.

If the survivor provides informed consent, the grievance recipient should inform the GBV Focal Point at the Implementing Partner and the GBV Specialist at the PIU. The GBV Specialist at the PIU will inform the World Bank. The report will be on the anonymized incident as soon as it becomes known to the PIU. Data shared will include the nature of the allegation; if the alleged perpetrator is associated with the SCRP; the survivor's age and sex' and whether the survivor was referred to other services.

v. Step 3: Acknowledgement and Follow-Up

The respective IP will decide whether a grievance can be solved locally, with local authorities, implementers, NGOs, CSOs or contractors, and whether an investigation is required. The first ports of call will have in-depth knowledge of communal socio- political structures and will therefore be able to recommend to the GRM Focal Point the appropriate individuals that could be addressed with the case, if the case can be solved at the local level.

At all times, the IP (the GRM Focal Point of the IP) will provide feedback promptly to the aggrieved party (unless the case was filed anonymously), within 5 working days after the grievance is filed. Feedback can be provided through the phone, in writing or through the community facilitators. Feedback is also communicated through stakeholder meetings and beneficiary meetings during Project activities. For sensitive issues, feedback is given to the concerned persons bilaterally.

The responses will include the following elements:

Type of Case	Actions Required	Response Required
Straight-forward cases with little anticipated complications	minimal checks and consultations	- Acknowledge reception of the grievance, detail follow-up steps and set timelines (number of days) for follow-up activities: verify, investigate, if need be, and communicate outcomes and next steps based on outcomes - 1-3 days
Cases that require some minimal processes	delete misleading information, collect information, analyze existing information, prepare communication materials to disclose delayed information, clarify existing information, and correct misleading information	- Acknowledge reception of the grievance, detail the steps to follow, and provide the appropriate practical timelines - 7 -14 days
Cases that requires investigation	access and review of relevant documentation (reports, policy documentation), field-based fact findings missions (visits and interviews), analysis and preparation of reports, consultative sessions to rectify or adjust the implementation approaches	- Acknowledge reception of the grievance, provide follow-up steps and set timelines for a comprehensive response - 14 to 21 days
Cases that require escalation	Transfer case to relevant higher level	- Acknowledge reception of the grievance,

to higher implementation level	SCRP (e.g. state-level or national HQ of IP; PIU)	provide the need for escalation of the grievance to the next project implementation level, and set timelines for a comprehensive response - 7-14 days
Cases that require referral to other institutions	Transfer case to relevant institution (National Police Service, World Bank)	- Acknowledge reception of the grievance, provide the need for referral of the grievance to an appropriate institution, and set timelines for a comprehensive response on referral progress - 7 - 21days

All feedback is documented and categorized for reporting and/ or follow-up if necessary.

GBV/SEA/SH

Referrals are a process through which the survivor gets in touch with professionals and institutions regarding her case. Services can include health, psycho-social, security and protection, legal/justice, and economic reintegration support. The grievance recipient will instantly provide the survivor with contacts of the available referral services in the respective area. If the survivor wishes for any assistance with transport or payment for services, the grievance recipient will provide allowances. Referral services are provided even in cases, where the survivor opts to not pursue the case through the GRM or through legal channels. See GBV/SEA Action Plan / ESMF for further details on referral services.

Annex 10 list available referral services in the different SCRP Project areas. This list will be continuously kept up to date by the SCRP GBV Specialist, updates will be provided on a regular basis to all GRM recipients.

The grievance recipient explains to the survivor his or her right to control whether and how information about the case is shared with other entities as well as any implications of sharing information. The survivor will be informed about his or her right to place limitations on the type of information they want shared.

The survivor's consent must be documented.

vi. Step 4: Verify, Investigate and Act

The IP, the GRM Focal Point, will then undertake activity-related steps in a timely manner. The activities will include: verifying, investigating, redress action and plan.

Verification

- Check for eligibility (objectively based on set standards and criteria) of complaint in terms of relevance to the project. Refer to the SCRP PAD, POM, EMSF, ESMPs/ESIAs, sub-project agreements or other documentation to determine the validity of the grievance
- Escalate outright grievances that require high level interventions within the IP

- Refer outright grievances that are outside the IP jurisdiction (e.g. refer to PIU or relevant external institution)

Once eligibility is determined, the IP will categorize the complaint into the following categories:

Grievance Category	Required Action
Queries, comments and suggestions	Acknowledgement / Clarification
Complaints and concerns which do not require formal investigation	Grievances should be handled and resolved by the immediate manager within the GRM structure, e.g. the GRM Focal Point or a dedicated staff. The IP should appoint a grievance redress committee, which includes relevant staff in the IP organization and can include a selected local authority (ideally the committee consists of an equal number of men and women), which can hear both parties and ideally solve the matter within the organization.
Complaints and concerns that involve allegations that require investigation or interventions of a different kind	As appropriate, conduct verification, negotiation, mediation or arbitration, coordination with respective authorities, decision-making, escalation to judicial or administrative institutions, proposed solutions, implementation of agreed actions, etc... The IP should appoint a grievance redress committee, which includes relevant staff in the IP organization and can include a selected local authority (ideally the committee consists of an equal number of men and women), which can hear both parties and ideally solve the matter within the organization.

Investigation:

- IP/GRM Focal Point to appoint an independent investigator (Safeguards Experts, Professional outside the Implementing institution) who is a neutral investigator with no stake in the outcome of the investigation
- Collect basic information (reports, interviews with other stakeholders while ensuring triangulation of information, photos, videos)
- Collect and preserve evidence
- Analyze to establish facts and compile a report

Grievance Action Plan

- Based on the findings determine the next steps and make recommendations: (i) direct comprehensive response and details of redress action; (ii) referral to the appropriate institution to handle the grievance, where the IP has no jurisdiction
- undertake mutually agreed follow-actions
- Update of complainant IP GMR Team
- Provide users with a grievance redress status update and outcome at each stage of redress, (iii) update the IP team on grievance redress across the GRM value chain.

GBV/SEA/SH

The PIU GBV and Gender Specialist will be the key focal point for management of such grievances and concerns and will work closely with respective GBV Specialist counterparts at the IPs in the implementation of the GBV/SEA/SH Action Plan, which contains all information on the GBV/SEA/SH referral system.

Once a case has been taken in by a GRM recipient, and informed consent of the survivor is obtained to proceed with the case, the case file will be submitted to the SCRP GBV Specialist. The GBV Specialist will first ensure that the survivor has been provided with all necessary GBV referral services, and will ensure that the survivor is in safety.

Where the GBV/SEA/SH grievance was allegedly committed by an SCRP project worker, the grievance will be reported to the respective employing agency (IP, IP sub-contractor, PIU, government agency). The PIU GBV Specialist will follow up and determine jointly with the GRM Focal Point of the respective partner the likelihood that the allegation is related to the SCRP. The GBV Specialist will follow up and ensure that the violation of the Code of Conduct is handled appropriately, e.g. the worker is removed from his or her position and employment is ended (in the case of UN agencies, SEA processes are strictly followed). The responsibility to implement any disciplinary action lies with the employer of the perpetrator, in accordance with local labor legislation, the employment contract, and the code of conduct. The GBV Specialist will report back to the survivor on any step undertaken and the results.

Where the survivor has opted to take a formal legal route with the case, the PIU GBV Specialist will ensure that the survivor has all the support required to file a case at court. The GRM process will still proceed with the survivors' consent.

Ensuring due process is a matter of the formal justice system and not the grievance handlers. Unlike other types of issues, it is not part of the GRM's remit to conduct investigations, to make any announcements, or to judge the veracity of an allegation. The GRM should refer the case to the domestic regulatory framework to process the case if the consent of the survivor is received.

Since this Project assumes a fully survivor-centered approach, no information can be passed on without the consent of the survivor. If the survivor does not wish for the case to be pursued, the survivor shall be offered access to referral services and the GRM operator or grievance recipient should note that the survivor did not wish for the case to be pursued, and the case is considered solved.

Case closure requires a) the case has been referred to GBV service providers (if the survivor consented) for support and appropriate actions; and appropriate actions have been taken against the perpetrator according to SEA mechanisms; b) the service provider has initiated accountability proceedings with the survivor's consent.

If the survivor does not want to launch a complaint with the employer (e.g. IP), the case is closed. If the complaint proceeds, the case is reviewed by GBV Specialist in the PIU and a course of action is agreed on with the respective IP/employer. The alleged perpetrator's employer takes agreed-on disciplinary action. Once the action is deemed appropriate by the GBV Specialist, the case is recorded as closed.

vii. Step 5: Monitor, Evaluate and Provide Feedback

The IP/GRM Focal Point will provide feedback to GRM users and the public at large about:

- results of investigations;
- actions taken;
- why GRM is important;
- enhance the visibility of the GRM among beneficiaries; and
- increase in users' trust in the GRM

The IP will report on its GRM to the PIU on a monthly basis. Monthly reporting to the PIU should provide information on the grievance and how it was handled as well as all information from the grievance register. However, it can omit the names of the aggrieved parties where necessary.

The PIU will undertake the following monitoring actions:

- develop indicators for monitoring the steps of GRM value chain;
- track grievances and assess the extent to which progress is being made to resolve them;
- conduct a stakeholder satisfaction survey for the GRM services
- conduct analysis on the raw data on the following: average time to resolve grievances, percentage of complainants satisfied with action taken, and number of grievances resolved at first point of contact
- provide a report on grievance redress actions pertaining to the steps of GRM value chain

The PIU will evaluate the GRM by

- analyzing grievance data to reveal trends and patterns,
- sharing GRM analysis in management meetings; and
- taking corrective action on project implementation approaches to address the grievance

GBV/SEA/SH

All entities reporting on GBV/SEA/SH-related cases will ensure that reports do not contain any information with the potential of identifying survivors (including names of survivors, families and perpetrators).

Furthermore, the grievance recipient needs to provide ongoing feedback to the survivor throughout the process. After conclusion of any investigation, the survivor must be informed first to determine whether the perpetrator can be informed and proposed sanctions against the perpetrator can be taken.

GBV, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)

Beneficiaries and communities should generally be encouraged to report all GBV/SEA/SH cases through the dedicated GBV/SEA/SH 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 GRM Operator, and all other GRM case recipients (staff manning Help Desks, and local personnel) will ensure appropriate responses vis-à-vis the complainant/survivor by 1) providing a safe caring environment and respect the confidentiality and wishes of the survivor; 2) If survivor agrees, obtain

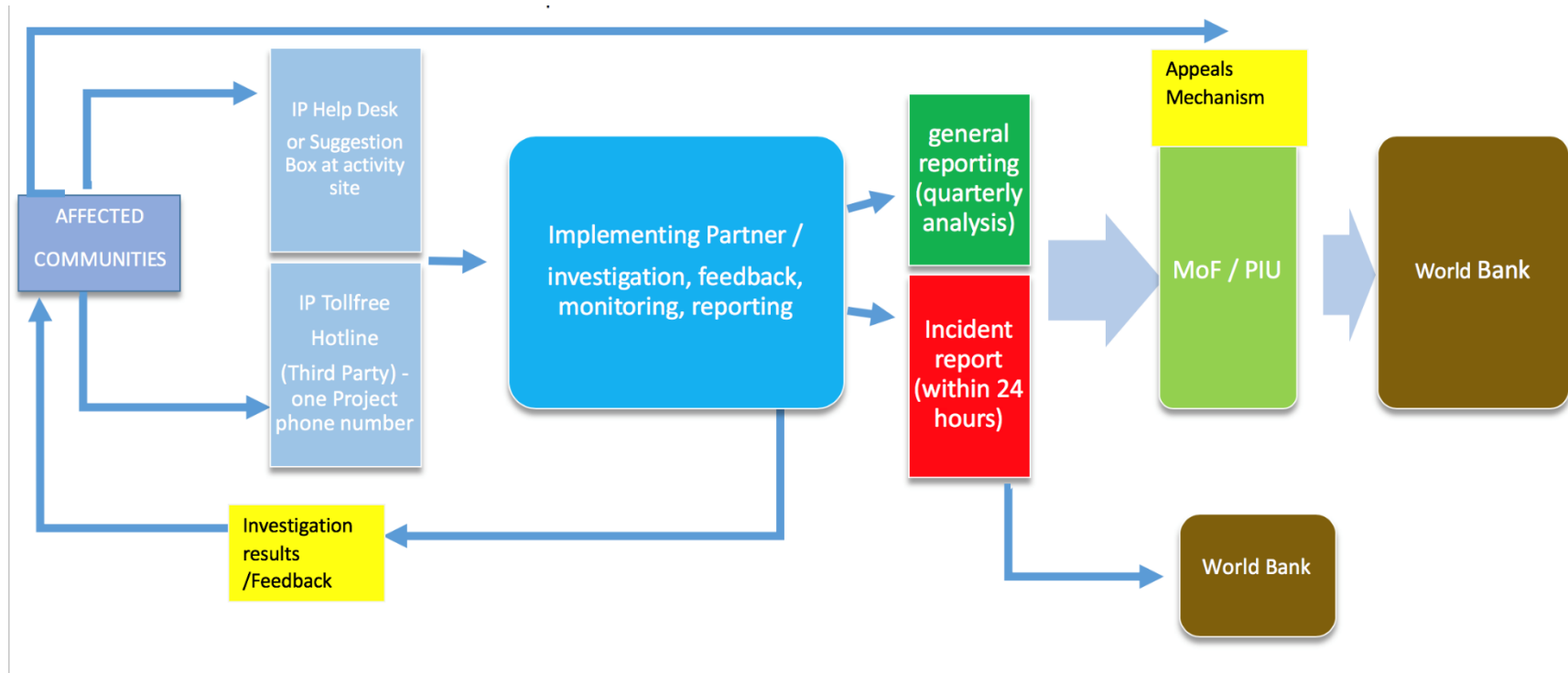
informed consent and make referrals, 3) provide reliable and comprehensive information on the available services and support to survivors of GBV.

Survivor centered approach

This Project assumes a strictly survivor-centered approach to GBV/SEA/SH cases. A survivor centered approach aims to create a supportive environment in which a survivor's rights are respected and in which s/he is treated with dignity and respect. The approach helps to promote a survivor's recovery and his/her ability to identify and express needs and wishes, as well as to reinforce his/her capacity to make decisions about possible interventions.¹² Key of the survivor-centered approach is that no steps can be taken without the survivor's informed consent.

¹² Global Protection Cluster, Guidelines for Integrating Gender Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action.

SCRP Grievance Redress Mechanisms Flowchart



Estimated Budget

The below table presents an estimated budget for the implementation of the SEP. It should be noted that IPs' budgets should include the costs of SEP implementation, in view of activity specific stakeholder consultations and information dissemination. The budget presented here concerns the Project level implementation of the SEP through the PIU. The source of funding is the PIU Project budget.

Stakeholder Engagement Activities	Q-ty/per years (months)	Unit Cost, USD	of years	Total cost (USD)
Social Specialist and Consultation Specialist (PIU)			4	included in PIU staff costs
SCOPE MIS/GRM, M&E case management process, data base (Including running of hotline, record keeping etc.)			4	GRM costs included in ESMF budget
Operational Costs (Travel, Logistic Support, Security, Transportation & Accommodation).			4	included in ESMF PIU staff travel costs
Communication materials (leaflets, posters,)	12	1,000.00 Per month	4	48,000.00
Project press conferences (twice per year)		15,000.00 Per year	4	60,000.00
Connectivity cost	12	2,500.00 Per month	4	120,000.00
<u>Trainings for PIU staff</u> on stakeholder engagement, World Bank ESF, GRM, Implementation and Monitoring and Reporting on ESMF, Security Management <u>Training for Implementing Partners (IPs):</u> stakeholder engagement, sub-project environmental and social screening processes, World Bank ESF, Occupational and Community Health and Safety, Emergency Preparedness and Response, GBV Risk Mitigation, GRM, Implementation and Monitoring and Reporting on ESMF, Labor Management Procedures, Security Management		Training are currently done online, give the COVID-19 situatin. Once permitted, trainings may be held at the State level (e.g. through SPTs to IPs). Costs include venue and incidentals: 3 States / 5,000 per year = 15,000 per year	4	60,000
Subtotal				428,000
Contingency 5%				21,400
Total				309,400

Annex 1: Stakeholder Engagement Meetings for the SCRP Design

Stakeholder	Date	Participants	Key points raised
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	February 15-24	- Ali Haji Aden (PIU Coordinator) - Eng. Abdinur Ali Farah - Amir M. Sirad - Abdinasir M. Aden (FM) - Fatima Abdirahman Ahmed, (Procurement)	- PIU will be housed in MoF - Need to provide capacity enhancement plan and build up capacity of PIU i.e. FM, procurement, safeguards, M&E, etc. - Agreed that UNOPS will be providing project management support until the PIU is strengthened
Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED)	February 15-20	- Asad Yusuf - Muse Mohamed Osman (DG) - Abukar Y. Sanei	- Will be part of the PIU - Providing coordination support across the Line Ministries and FMS - Leading the prioritization of activities under the project
Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	February 15-20	- Muhumed Hussein - Abdurahman Sharif - Sharmarke M. Farah - Zainab Elumi - Abdifatah Abdinur	- Providing overall strategic guidance to the PIU in terms of decision making - Discussed jointly with UNDP and SIDA on how to work together in reinforcing government systems for disaster recovery
Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADMD)	February 15, 20, 2020	- Khadar sh. Mohamed - Abdikhafar Yaqob Abubakar - Abdiwali Suleiman Abdi - Zahra Abdi Mohamed	- Support to be provided for capacity building under Component 5 - Will be consulted and involved with preparation and implementation of relevant project activities to the Ministry
Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MoAI)	February 16, 18, 20, 2020	- H.E. Dr. Said Hussein lid (Minister) - Mohamed Mohamud Abdi - Eng Mohamed Abdi Gurey - Mohamed Muse Abdi - Ahmed Keinan	- Support to be provided for capacity building under Component 5 - Will be consulted and involved with preparation and implementation of relevant project activities to the Ministry - Discussed the locust response envisioned under the project
Minister of Livestock, Forestry And Range (MoLFR)	February 16, 20, 2020	- Abdullahi Araye Addow - Abdirahman Nur KeiliF	- Support to be provided for capacity building under Component 5 - Will be consulted and involved with preparation and implementation of relevant project activities to the Ministry

Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR)	February 16, 20, 22-25, 2020	- Eng. Ahmed M. Hassan - Ali Mohamed Hersi	- Support to be provided for capacity building under Component 5 - Will be consulted and involved with preparation and implementation of relevant project activities to the Ministry
Ministry of Women & Human Rights Development (MoWHRR)	February 18, 2020		Discussed GBV aspects in Somalia, and how to address them under the project
Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction & Housing (MoPWRH)	February 16, 20, 2020	Abdullahi Ahmed Sh, Abukar	- Support to be provided for capacity building under Component 5 - Will be consulted and involved with preparation and implementation of relevant project activities to the Ministry
Ministry of Transport & Civil Aviation (MoTCA)	February 16, 20, 2020	Liban Mohamed	- Support to be provided for capacity building under Component 5 - Will be consulted and involved with preparation and implementation of relevant project activities to the Ministry
Hirshabelle Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	February 17, 2020	- H.E. Abdirahman Abdullahi Moallim (Minister) - Abdirizak Gedi - Prof. Osman Banl	- Support to be provided for capacity building under Component 5 - Will be consulted and involved with preparation and implementation of relevant project activities to the FMS Ministry
South West State Ministry of Investment and Economic Development	February 17, 2020	H.E. Ahmed Madobe (Minister)	- Support to be provided for capacity building under Component 5 - Will be consulted and involved with preparation and implementation of relevant project activities to the FMS Ministry
Jubaland Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	February 17, 2020	- Abdirahid (DG) - Osman Hassan Abdi	- Support to be provided for capacity building under Component 5 - Will be consulted and involved with preparation and implementation of relevant project activities to the FMS Ministry
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	February 15-20	- Tim Lardner (Country Director) - Ljubica Butkovic (Partnership Specialist) - Sayed Mohammad Farooqui	Discussed and agreed the role of UNOPS to provide project management support to the PIU with regards to FM, procurement, safeguards, etc. until the PIU is strengthened
United Nations	February 18, 2020	Sara Karimbhoy	Discussed the various work UNICEF is doing on floods response

Children's Fund (UNICEF)		• Melanie Galvin • Brandon Ross • Hailey • Einas Mansour	across different sectors, focusing on flood risk management
United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	February 14, 19, 2020	• Etienne Peterschmitt (Country Representative) • Abdi Aden Mohamed • Andrew Lanyan • Mohamed Shirdim • Ugo Leonardi • Abdoul Karim Bah • Ezana Kassa • Daniel Molla • Christopher Print	• Discussed FAO's role in the project regarding Component 1 on livelihood support, Component 2 on flood risk management and the locust response
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	February 18, 2020	• Abdul Qadir	• Discussed jointly with OPM and SIDA on how to work together in reinforcing government systems for disaster recovery
World Health Organization (WHO)	February 16, 2020	• Malik Sk Md Mamunur • Debesay Mulugeta • Defreitas, Kyle	• Discussed WHO's floods response
United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	February 19, 2020	• Justin Brady (Head of OCHA)	• Discussed OCHA's floods response
Building Resilience in Central Somalia (BRiCS)	February 17, 2020	• Martijn Goddeeris (BRCIS Chief of Party) • Victor Moses (Country Director, Norwegian Refugee Council) • Andrea Solomon, (Acting Country Director, Concern World Wide) • Haron Emukule, (WASH engineer, Concern World Wide) • Barnabas Asora, (Programme Director, Norwegian Refugee	• Discussed BRiCS role in the project regarding Component 1 on livelihood support

		- Council) - Abukar Mohamud, (Deputy Country Director, International Rescue Committee) - Ahmed Omar (Head of Southern States, Save the Children International) - Kassim Hish: Education specialist, (Save the Children International)	
Somalia Resilience Program (SomRep)	February 19, 2020	Kevin Mackey	Discussed SomREP's flood response
Department for International Development (DfID)	February 19, 2020	- Jake Peters - Seb Fouquet	Briefed DfID about the project and the Bank's role in long-term resilience building and strengthening institutional capacity in the government
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	February 18, 2020	Bilan OsmanJama	Discussed jointly with OPM and UNDP on how to work together in reinforcing government systems for disaster recovery

Annex 2: Questionnaire for Community Consultations for the SCRP Design

Community Consultation Questions for the Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRP)

9 July 2020

- Introduce relevant Project activities to the respective NGO/CBO:

The SCRP is a new Project for flood recovery and disaster recovery and reconstruction, financed by the World Bank and implemented by the Ministry of Finance. It will support immediate and sustainable flood recovery and finance activities to mitigate future against shocks, by supporting:

- (a) immediate early floods recovery and service delivery restoration activities;
- (b) immediate support activities to respond and mitigate COVID 19;
- (c) medium-term rehabilitation of flood-impacted infrastructure, services and livelihoods;
- (d) elements of immediate and longer-term crisis preparedness and recovery;
- (e) detailed flood risk management plans;
- (f) support to enhance government performance and accountability and citizen engagement in service delivery.

We have conducted a brief survey to consult stakeholders on the environmental and social risks of the project and the planned risk mitigation measures. We have selected you as an organization that, we believe, represents community voices in the Project areas, and that has experience in the thematic areas of the project activities. As we cannot conduct local level community consultations during the COVID-19 pandemic, we would like to seek your inputs on behalf of the beneficiary communities.

May we ask you some questions in relation to Project risks. The questions will take a maximum duration of 45 minutes.

Thank you in advance for your availability.

Component 1: Immediate basic services and livelihood support for early recovery (Hirshabelle, SWS, Jubaland) - Cash for work scheme for vulnerable households - Controlling desert locusts (aerial spraying) - Restoring farmers' agricultural production (agricultural inputs, feedstock, control of vector-borne livestock disease) - Support to health provision (including referral pathways for GBV survivors) - Household hygiene promotion and treatment	NGOs and CBOs: NGOs/CBOs working on: - agriculture /farming, - community development,
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Component 2: Medium-term flood recovery - Rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure (water and sanitation systems, flood control systems, health facilities, small feeder roads)			- health, - GBV/gender issues, - vulnerable groups and minorities
Component 3:Longer-term disaster risk management and preparedness - Strengthen institutional capacity of government to respond to flood and draught (flood-draught response solutions, hydromet and early warning system etc...) - Establishment of National Emergency Operations Center - Establishment of locust early warning system - Rehabilitation and equipping of health centers			
Component 5: Contingency Emergency Response Component (COVID-19) - Coordination, planning and monitoring (incident management system, M&E, etc...) - Risk communication and community engagement (messaging for stakeholders, outreach, establishment of call centers, media engagement) - Surveillance, contact tracing and field investigation (expand surveillance, train community engagement teams and Rapid Response Teams, thermal scanners at key entry points for travelers) - National laboratories (procure equipment and deploy staff) - Infection prevention and control (access to WASH facilities, hygiene kits, personal protective equipment, training of health staff) - Essential health services (isolation sites)			Health-Based NGOs/CBOs:
Date	Organization/ Institution / Location / Respondent	Guiding Questions	Responses
Agricultural / Farming / flood mitigation / community development NGOs/CBOs			
		What is your institution’s current contributions in improving livelihoods in the affected communities?	

		What are the key challenges your institution is facing in the provision of livelihoods to the affected communities?	
		What are the key challenges your institution faces in view of locust control?	
		What are the key risks/impacts of the Project's locust control interventions? And what are possible mitigation measures?	
		What are the key challenges your institution faces in view of flood mitigation?	
		What are the key risks and impacts of the Project's flood mitigation interventions? And what are possible risk mitigation measures?	
		What are the key risks of cash contributions of the Project? What are possible mitigation measures?	
		The Project seeks to support farmers with agricultural inputs, disease control – in your experience, what are the risks of that? How can they be mitigated?	
		The Project seeks to promote household hygiene – in your experience, what are the key risks of that? How can they be mitigated?	
		The Project seeks to support construction of community infrastructure (water and sanitation systems, flood control systems, health facilities, small feeder roads) – in your experience, what are the main risks and impacts of such activities? And what are possible mitigation measures?	
		What do you think needs to be done at the national level and FMS level to improve responses to flood, drought and locust disasters?	
GBV, gender, vulnerable groups and minorities NGOs/CBOs			
		The Project intends to provide cash for work – in your experience, how can women and vulnerable groups be best integrated into such schemes?	-
		The Project will provide farming inputs – in your experience, how can women and vulnerable groups benefit most from such support? How can we ensure that such support benefits the most needy populations?	
		The Project will support construction of critical community infrastructure – in your experience, what are the key risks to women and vulnerable groups during periods of construction? How can they be mitigated?	

		The Project has developed a GBV Action Plan to prevent any GBV risks occurring through project activities – in your experiences what are the key GBV risks emanating from project (e.g. construction) activities?	
		The Project will promote household hygiene promotion and treatment – in your experience, how can women and vulnerable groups benefit most from such activities? Are there any risks? Mitigation measures?	
		The Project intends to support GBV referral pathways – in your experience, which are key entry points to support GBV referral pathways / services	
		What are the existing referral pathways for GBV survivors? What are the existing services?	
		In your experience, what are the challenges with service provision/livelihoods to IDPs?	
		In your experience, what are the impact of IDPs on the host communities in the affected areas?	
		The Project will support responses to the COVID-19 pandemic – how does COVID-19 impact women and vulnerable groups in particular?	
		What are the risks that COVID-19 responses leave out women and vulnerable groups?	
Health NGOs/CBOs			
		What are the key risks in procuring laboratory equipment for COVID-19 responses? Potential mitigation measures?	
		The project intends to support health provision, including responses to GBV – in your experience, what are the key areas of support, and what are the key risks of such support?	
		The Project intends to support household hygiene promotion – in your experience, what are the key risks of such support? What are potential mitigation measures?	
		The Project will support the construction of health facilities at the community level – in your experience what are the key risks of such activity, and what are potential risk mitigation measures?	
		The Project will support COVID-19 responses, including the establishment of isolation centers – in your experience, what are the risks of such isolation centers and how can they be mitigated?	

		The Project will promote access to WASH facilities, hygiene kits, and personal protective equipment – in your experience, what are the risks of such activities and how can they be mitigated?	
		The Project activities may produce medical and hazardous waste – in your experience what are the key risks and impacts of such waste, and how can they be mitigated?	

Annex 3: List of Community-Based Organizations and Non-governmental Organizations consulted

Date	Name of Organization	Field of Work	Geographical Coverage	Point of Contact
9 July 2020	Health and Nutrition Organization (HANDS)	Health, Nutrition, Community resilience, livelihood, agricultural production	IDPs Bay and Bakool, Lower Shabelle (SWS)	Adan Hussein Hands.org1@gmail.com +252615502552
10 July 2020	South West State Youth Vision (SWYV)	Women, IDPs, youth	Baidoa (SWS)	Nasra Abdulahi Abdinur nasraabdullahi31@gmail.com
10 July 2020	CSET Group – Center for Seeds	Agriculture, Farmers	SWS, Lower Shabelle, Bay and Bakool, Gedo, Bardhere, Middle Shabelle	Dr. Khalid Omar Ali, CEO, coe@cset.so , +252615562894
10 July 2020	Somali Sustainable Development Organization (SOSDO)	Agriculture and fishery, transition from humanitarian assistance to development	Hirshabelle, SWS, Southern-Central Somalia, Garowe, Jowhar, Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa	Abdulahi Abdulkadir Haji Dahir soorey55@gmail.com
10 July 2020	Open Governance Network	Governance, elections, vulnerable groups	Mogadishu, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle	Ahmed Ali Mohamud Gacal ahmedgacal85@gmail.com +252 61 5887740
12 July	ARD - African Relief and Development	Community development,	Bay and Bakool	Hassan Gedi

2020		drought resistance		ard.relief@gmail.com
12. July 2020	Social-life and Agricultural Development Organization (SADO)	Health, livelihoods, agriculture, GBV, conflict management	Bardhere, Juba River, Dolow, Kismayo - Jubaland	Ibrahim Mohamed Diriye idirye@sadosomalia.org
16 July 2020	Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development (NAPAD)	Livelihoods, WASH, agro-pastoral issues, women and IDPs	Gedo	Abdullahi Hersi Abdullahi.hersi@napad-int.org

Annex 4: List of Consultation Meetings for the AF

21 April, 2021	Activity	Participants	Outcomes
	Water and irrigation infrastructure - Reflection on food security needs and interventions - Options for scaling SCRP investments & new investments (using Inputs for Assets; capacity building measures)	PIU, WB, UNOPS, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MEWR), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI), Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MLFR), Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction (MOPWR), Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM)	Agreement on interventions typology
22 April, 2021	Activity	Participants	Outcomes
	Support to fishing communities - Reflections on needs and priority interventions - Validation of technical scoping and implementation arrangements - Options for new areas of SCRP investments (using Inputs for Assets; provision of fishing gear; storage & processing facilities, capacity building, construction of new small-scale infrastructure, etc.)	PIU, WB, UNOPS, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR)	Agreement on interventions typology

26 April, 2021	Activity	Participants	Outcomes
	<i>Consultation meeting with partners on water and irrigation infrastructure</i>	PIU, WB, UNOPS, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MEWR), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI), Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MLFR), Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction (MOPWR) Existing SCRP partners	
	<i>Consultation meeting with partners on fishing communities</i>	PIU, WB, UNOPS, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) Existing SCRP partners, Fishing cooperatives, Fair Fishing, Secure Fisheries	

27 April, 2021	Activity	Participants	Outcomes
	<i>Analysis of overall food security situation & plan of action</i> - Geographic priorities - Relevant structures, policy, and initiatives (food security strategy; relevant water, fisheries, etc. sector development plans) - Challenges/gaps - Priorities and proposed implementation arrangements	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM) Ministry of Planning and Development (MOPIED) Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI), Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MOWER), Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MLFR), Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) PIU, WB, UNOPS,	Shared understanding of food security situation, and government and partner plans and priorities

28 April,	Activity	Participants	Outcomes
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2021	Consultations with Federal Member States (FMS)	Director-Generals of Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPIED)	Individually/Separate
	Consultations with UN system	FAO, OCHA, UNDP	Update from SCRP AF Discussion with UN agencies to avoid duplication and seek synergies

Annex 5: Community Consultation Plan for the AF

Community Consultation for the AF	
Types of Organizations to be consulted. The community consultations will be conducted in all relevant FMS. - NGOs or CSOs working on rain-fed agriculture in the most food-insecure regions - NGOs or CSOs working on riverine agriculture in the most food-insecure regions - NGOs or CSOs working with or representing agro-pastoral communities in the most food-insecure regions - Local fishermen associations in the most food-insecure regions - NGOs or CSOs working with local fishing communities in the most food-insecure regions - NGOs and CSOs working on GBV/gender issues - NGOs and CSOs representing vulnerable groups and minorities in the most food-insecure regions -	

a) Introduce relevant Project activities to the respective NGO/CBO:

The SCRP is a Project for flood recovery and disaster recovery and reconstruction, financed by the World Bank and implemented by the Ministry of Finance. It will now include new activities through Additional Financing that will cover:

Rainfed agriculture resilience to climate shocks Immediate water and agriculture resilience to climate shocks

- community infrastructure for small-scale water harvesting and soil-improving infrastructure in rainfed agro-pastoral areas and on the pastoral rangelands

Riverine agriculture resilience to climate shocks.

- micro-irrigation kits, solar powered water pumps, and water tank systems, and training to make the best use of rehabilitated flood control and irrigation infrastructures to be delivered through existing Farmer Field Schools
- adoption of modern, small above-ground storage metal containers (locally produced) for farmers near flood-prone riverine areas

Agro-pastoral

- Farming packages ("Input for Assets") for vulnerable agro-pastoral HHs

Emergency restoring/protecting fishing livelihoods affected by storms/coastal surges

- Input packages to vulnerable fisher HHs in remote coastal fishing communities, focused on fishing gear, small processing equipment and safety equipment (e.g. life jackets, mirror, flashlight, GPS, etc.).
- Rehabilitation of community fisheries infrastructures

Rehabilitation and new construction of water infrastructure for food insecure communities

- Rehabilitating water harvesting, including excavated tanks or "berkads", shallow wells, and boreholes for humans, farming, and livestock
- Investing in larger irrigation schemes, such as earth dams and associated catchments
- Rehabilitating irrigation networks of primary and secondary canals, including pipeline extensions, reservoirs, boreholes, and supporting better water-system operation, management and maintenance.

Fishing coastal community resilience

- improve cold storage facilities and refrigerated trucks, including renewable energy solutions/tech produce hygienic, affordable processed fish products, from Somali pelagic fish, for local sale and distribution, including inputs such as canoes, safety gear, fishing equipment, and storage cold boxes and training methods of good fish preservation and storage, hygiene and sanitation for better sales, expansion of storage and processing, access to VSLAs.
- Capacity building of fishermen associations
- Construction of small-scale fish landing, processing and handling sites

We are conducting a brief survey to consult stakeholders on the environmental and social risks of the project and the planned risk mitigation measures. We have selected you as an organization that, we believe, represents community voices in the Project areas, and that has experience in the thematic areas of the project activities. As we cannot conduct local level community consultations during the COVID-19 pandemic, we would like to seek your inputs on behalf of the beneficiary communities.

May we ask you some questions in relation to Project risks. The questions will take a maximum duration of 45 minutes.

Thank you in advance for your availability.

Date	Organization/ Institution / Location / Respondent	Guiding Questions	Responses
<i>Rainfed agriculture</i>			
		What are your organization's current contributions in improving livelihoods in the affected communities?	
		What are the key challenges your organization is facing in the provision of livelihoods to the affected communities?	
		What kind of community infrastructure would support rainfed agricultural activities? What could be rehabilitated and what would need to be constructed?	
		What are the key risks/impacts of Project support to this type of infrastructure?	
		The Project will support construction of critical community infrastructure – in your experience, what are the key risks to women and vulnerable groups during periods of construction? How can they be mitigated?	
		What are the key risks of a light works program for the community to build the infrastructure?	
		The Project plans to rehabilitate water harvesting, including excavated tanks or “berkads”, shallow wells, and boreholes for humans, farming, and livestock. What would be urgent priorities in your region? What are related challenges and risks to such rehabilitation activities?	

		The Project considers investments in larger irrigation schemes, such as earth dams and associated catchments. Would that be supportive input in your region? What would be the potential risks and impacts of such works? And what would be potential risks and impacts in the operation phase of dams and catchments?	
<i>Agro-pastoral</i>			
		What are your organization's current contributions in improving livelihoods in the affected communities?	-
		What are the key challenges your organization is facing in the provision of livelihoods to the affected communities?	
		The Project will support farming packages – in your experience, what are the key risks to that? How can they be mitigated?	
		The project aims to support small-scale livestock herders with technical advice – do you have any advice on important topics to be covered?	
		The Project will support responses during the COVID-19 pandemic – how does COVID-19 impact women and vulnerable groups in particular?	
		Which are the types of most food-insecure groups / vulnerable communities in the riverine communities?	
		How can the project reach vulnerable communities best?	
		The Project plans to rehabilitate water harvesting, including excavated tanks or “berkads”, shallow wells, and boreholes for humans, farming, and livestock. What would be urgent priorities in your region? What are related challenges and risks to such rehabilitation activities?	
		The Project plans to rehabilitate water harvesting, including excavated tanks or “berkads”, shallow wells, and boreholes for humans, farming, and livestock. What would be urgent priorities in your region? What are related challenges and risks to such rehabilitation activities	

Riverine Agriculture			
		What are your organization's current contributions in improving livelihoods in the affected communities?	
		What are the key challenges your organization is facing in the provision of livelihoods to the affected communities?	
		The Project plans to provide micro-irrigation kits, solar powered water pumps, and water tank systems to small-scale farmers. Is this assistance required and are there any other crucial materials required for riverine agriculture activities?	
		What, in your experience, are the challenges or risks with the distribution of such goods? How can those be mitigated?	
		The Project plans to deliver training to make the best use of rehabilitated flood control and irrigation infrastructures to be delivered through existing Farmer Field Schools. How can the Project ensure that it targets the most vulnerable groups with the trainings?	
		The Project promotes the adoption of modern, small above-ground storage metal containers (locally produced) for farmers near flood-prone riverine areas, to reduce post-harvest losses and aflatoxin contamination (and thus boost domestic availability of locally produced staple foods. Do you have any experience with challenges or risks related to the use of these containers?	
		How can the Project ensure to reach the most vulnerable social groups?	
		The Project considers investments in larger irrigation schemes, such as earth dams and associated catchments. Would that be supportive input in your region? What would be the potential risks and impacts of such works? And what would be potential risks and impacts in the operation phase of dams and catchments?	
Fishing Livelihoods			
		What are your organization's current contributions in improving livelihoods in the affected communities?	
		What are the key challenges your organization is facing in the provision of livelihoods to the affected communities?	

		The Project plans to provide packages to vulnerable fisher HHs in remote coastal fishing communities, focused on fishing gear, small processing equipment and safety equipment (e.g. life jackets, mirror, flashlight, GPS, etc.). Are any other goods urgently required? What are the potential challenges and risks with the provision of such gear?	
		The Project plans to support the rehabilitation of crucial fishery infrastructure. What should be priority activities? And what are potential risks and mitigation measures of such activities?	
		Are there requirements for small scale fish landings in your area?	
		What kind of capacity building activities could support the local fishermen associations? Can you suggest topics?	