



**Federal Republic of Somalia
Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction & Housing
(MoPWRH)**

**Somalia-Horn of Africa Infrastructure Integration
Project (P173119)**

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

October 2021

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym or abbreviation	... in full
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFS	Association of Fishermen in Somalia
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DoECC	Directorate of Environment and Climate Change
DFID	Department for International Development (UK Government)
DG	Director General
EAFS	External Assistance Fiduciary Section
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
EU	European Union
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (UK Government)
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HoA	Horn of Africa
HQ	Head Quarter
ICT	Information Communication an Technology
IDPs	Internal Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KfW Development Bank	Kreditanstalt Für Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank)
MEAs	Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements
MoCI	Ministry of Commerce and Industries
MoCT	Ministry of Communication and Technology
MoEWR	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MoFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MoPMR	Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources
MoPIED	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development
MoPMT	Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport
MoPWRH	Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing
MoTCA	Ministry of Transportation and Civil Aviation

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWHR	Ministry of Women and Human Rights
NIS Foundation	Nordic International Support Foundation
NTP	National Transport Policy
OIPs	Other Interested Parties
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SESRP	Somali Electricity Sector Recovery Project
SHIIP	Somalia-Horn of Africa Infrastructure Integrated Project
SPA	Somali Ports Authority
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Federal Government of Somalia has requested the World Bank to fund a project to enhance the government's capacity to unlock the economic potential of Somalia's development corridors. This will be achieved through implementation of activities under the proposed Somalia Horn of Africa Infrastructure Integration Project (P173119 or 'SHIIP').¹ The SHIIP aims to prepare the foundation for the economic integration of Somalia with the greater Horn of Africa ("HoA"). The proposed project aims at supporting capacity development and undertaking of distinct analytical and technical studies for

- regional specific activities identified under the HoA Initiative related to economic corridors (roads and trade, and related digital infrastructure, energy interconnections as may be applicable),
- national specific activities associated with localized linkages to the economic corridors and interconnection between member states.

This will be achieved by preparing the initial cycle of investment-ready pipelines and broad-based regional corridor infrastructure, laying the foundation for good sector management by taking institutional and capacity-building initiatives anchored in professional sectoral analysis. In particular, the proposed project will address sector analytical gaps and prepare necessary feasibility and technical studies and designs necessary for future project investments in these sectors, while establishing building blocks for medium to longer term capacity building. Although no civil works are envisioned under this project, the various studies and capacity building activities are intended to lay the groundwork for future work and potential follow on projects.

1.2 NEED FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The project acknowledges and recognizes the importance of environmental and social risk management in the Somali context, which is being addressed within the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), a core part of which are the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS's). Both Environmental and Social risks have been assessed to be 'High.'

Towards managing the aforementioned environmental and social risks, wide-ranging stakeholder engagement has been conducted to inform project design and to receive input from the stakeholders in terms of mitigation measures to manage environmental and social risks, especially of exclusion, minimize adverse impacts, and enhance positive benefits. This is in line with ESS10 which requires meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle. Three stakeholder engagement workshops have so far been conducted for the project: the first one on April 25, 2021, which mainly targeted government ministries.

¹ Also known hereafter by the acronym "SHIIP"

Subsequently, two other, wider-scale stakeholder engagement sessions were conducted on Sunday, July 18, 2021, while the third workshop occurred on Thursday, July 29, 2021.

This plan details the stakeholders relevant for the project, the project's arrangements to engage with them during preparation as well as during implementation, as well as highlights the feedback received from the stakeholders so far engaged. Due to the scale of the project, and in order to achieve the material objectives, the project will emphasise on the conduct of early engagement of stakeholders. This early engagement is particularly important for certain project activities and outcomes, including the establishment of an acceptable methodology for project prioritization of activities. Stakeholders' input will continue to be sought for the preparation and validation of a national transport policy and road sector strategy for Somalia. This SEP is intended to be a 'live' document that is updated throughout the SHIIP lifecycle to document the implementation of community engagement, communication strategy and changing SESRP landscape. This SEP will be reviewed regularly by the Project Coordination Unit under the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing and updated as relevant.

The SEP will also take into considerations the requirements of the Guidance Notes: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings and the ESF/Safeguards Interim Note: COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects.

Before presenting the results of stakeholder engagement, the project's Project Development Objective (PDO) and components are enumerated in the following sections.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The overarching objective of the HoA Program Series of Projects, which the proposed project will contribute to, is “enhancing connectivity among the HoA countries and access to seaports; facilitation of domestic and regional trade and economic integration, and road safety”. The Project’s Development Objective is “to prepare a spatially coordinated investment pipeline of economic corridor projects, and to strengthen the national government’s management of the transport and trade sectors.”

2.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The project has five components, as described hereunder:

- **Component 1: Development of Regional Economic Corridors:** This component will finance activities that will support the technical preparation and related activities that will result in close to 400 km of the prioritized regional economic corridors being readied for investments. The technical work will include design of roads, environmental and social safeguards instruments, economic analysis, etc. This component will also finance diagnostics of area wide trade facilitation and development measures and actions aimed at augmenting the trade viability of the corridor. Specific corridor segments to be prepared have not yet been finalized. However, following an agreement with the Somali government, a methodology for prioritization has been established, which will help determine the priority sections to be included in the project. The project will continue to undertake more consultations, especially around the designs of downstream project designs as well as in the framing of terms of reference for the instruments to be developed under SHIIP.
- **Component 2: Connectivity to Economic Corridors:** Under this component, the Somali government will prepare a suite of national level activities intended to leverage the development of economic corridors through local connectivity and accessibility. The component will prepare feasibility, design, and other studies necessary to prepare and bring to bidding stage approximately 500 km of secondary and tertiary roads linked to the identified corridors, connecting the local population to the expanded opportunities presented by increased trade and economic development induced by the eventual investment in the economic corridors. In addition, it will support analytical and design activities in the ports, energy, digital and trade sectors associated with leveraging corridor improvements.
- **Component 3: Institutional and Capacity Development:** Institutional, human resource, legal and policy capacity building activities will be undertaken this component. This is envisaged to result in the development of strong institutions with sufficient resources and technical, managerial, planning, procurement, financial management and skills for environmental and social risks management in Somalia. A

National Transport Policy (NTP) will be developed to provide guidance to all stakeholders on Somalia’s long-term development of the transport sector. In addition, Somalia’s National Road Sector Strategy will be developed under the guidance provided by the NTP, with technical assistance and under the guidance of the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing (“MPWRH”) to cover the full range of transport issues, with the aim of providing safe, economic, efficient and sustainable road infrastructure.

- Component 4: Project Management: In this component, the World Bank will finance activities related to project implementation, coordination and management. A Project Coordination Unit will be established at the MPWRH.
- Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response: In accordance with the World Bank Policy on Investment Project Financing dated November 10, 2017, Paragraph 12 and 13 for situations of urgent need of assistance, a project specific Contingent Emergency Response Component (“CERC”) has been included as a project component. Funds set aside under this component will finance activities in the event of a natural or man-made crisis in the future, during the implementation of the project, to address eligible emergency needs under the conditions established in its operations manual. The ESMF to be prepared under SHIIP will include a chapter on CERC’s environmental and social risks that will need to be mitigated.

2.3 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS OF THE PROJECT

While the project activities as envisaged will not involve construction or rehabilitation works, there is likelihood of occurrence of direct and indirect impacts under Component 1 and Component 2. There also exists significant potential for cumulative environmental risks and impacts arising from successor projects throughout the life cycle of the larger program. The project expects that there will be both direct and indirect environmental and social risks and impacts arising from future construction and the operation of future projects. Potential projects in the pipeline will involve multiple sectors, such as road transport, ports, energy, and ICT. Civil works may involve new construction and/or rehabilitation of infrastructures. The envisaged cumulative, incremental environmental risks and impacts may include loss of vegetation, soil erosion, soil and groundwater pollution, air pollution, public health impacts such as traffic hazards, noise, dust, e-waste, and potential loss of livelihoods. In addition, there is likelihood of occurrence of risks related to occupational health and safety of project workers.

Similarly, downstream social risks and impacts arising from successor projects throughout the life cycle of the larger program. Risks and impacts from implementation of post project activities relate to civil works and associated risks and impacts such as

- security and conflict risks,
- unclear land tenure and past issues
- land acquisition, compensation and involuntary resettlement,
- elite capture of project benefits,
- Access to benefits and exclusion of vulnerable, marginalized and ethnic minorities

- inward migration, labour influx and possible use of child labour, human trafficking
- Poor labor working conditions and discrimination
- gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH),
- Inadequate and effective consultations and grievance management

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3.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

3.1 PURPOSE OF THE SEP

The Federal Government of Somalia (“FGS”) recognizes that the SHIIP’s stakeholder profile is quite diverse and heterogeneous and that their expectations and orientation as well as capacity to interface with the project are different. This differential necessitates systematic efforts and requires the preparation, adoption, disclosure and implementation of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). It is with this in mind that this SEP has been developed by the FGS in support of the SHIIP project preparation for Somalia.

This plan will help the FGS, and specifically the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing to identify elaborately different stakeholders and develop an approach for reaching each of the identified groups. The SEP provides an appropriate approach for consultations and disclosure. These in turn are expected to create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves project-affected persons (PAPs) and other interested parties, reaching out to them in a timely manner, and that each group is provided opportunities to voice their opinions and concerns.

Overall, this SEP serves the following purposes:

- Identify and analyze different stakeholders at different levels
- planning engagement modalities by use of effective communication tool for consultations and disclosure,
- defining role and responsibilities of different actors in implementing the Plan,
- establishment of a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the project
- Outline platforms for stakeholders to influence decisions regarding the project
- Define reporting and monitoring measures to ensure the effectiveness of the SEP and periodic reviews of the SEP based on monitoring findings
- Outline project information dissemination modalities including differentiated considerations for inclusion of poor and vulnerable populations

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

project decisions and the assessment, management, and monitoring of the project's environmental and social risks and impacts.

The ESS 10 defines the requirements for stakeholder engagement as follows:

- Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that helps Borrowers identify stakeholders and maintain a constructive relationship with them;
- Assess stakeholder interests and support for the project and enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design;
- Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life-cycle; and
- Ensure that appropriate project information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner.

3.2 SCOPE OF THE SEP

The scope of the SEP shall be as outlined in the World Bank's ESS10. The engagement will be planned as an integral part of the project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation. The project is to cover the entire country, in light of the fact that the economic corridors targeted for the project will affect and impact the entire Somali Republic. Therefore, the geographical scope will be for the entire country.

Due to the scale of the project, and in order to achieve the material objectives, the project will emphasize on the conduct of early engagement of stakeholders. This early engagement is particularly important for certain project activities and outcomes, including the establishment of an acceptable methodology for project prioritization of activities. Stakeholders' input will continue to be sought for the preparation and validation of a national transport policy and road sector strategy for Somalia. In addition, specific early outreach needed with respect to successor project designs, Terms of References of various studies and Environmental and Social Risk management instruments prepared under the project.

Assessments and stakeholder engagements so far have been done on the overall project description and components, potential environment and social risks and focusing on the identification of stakeholders in the economic sectors that the project will support, including:

- road transport
- ports
- digital
- energy
- fisheries
- trade

3.3 STRUCTURE OF THE SEP

This SEP has 10 chapters.

- The first chapter serves as ‘Introduction.’ It provides a brief about the project and the context in which the SEP is being prepared.
- Chapter 2 highlights description of the proposed project activities under SHIIP.
- Chapter 3 is dedicated to the purpose, scope and structure of this SEP.
- Chapter 4 lists the appropriate and relevant institutional, policy, legal, and regulatory framework in Somalia, which provides a legitimacy for this SEP.
- Chapter 5 presents a summary of the consultations held so far for this project.
- Chapter 6 provides an elaboration of Stakeholder Identification, Mapping and Analysis.
- Chapter 7 serves to provide the institutional analysis and impact assessments.
- Chapter 8 highlights the substance of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Chapter 9 summarizes the Implementation Arrangements for executing the SEP.
- Chapter 10 formalizes and describes the Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM).
- Chapter 11 describes the monitoring, documentation and reporting.

4.0 INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SEP

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The key legislation for this project can be subdivided into two groups:

- legislation, policies, and other legal frameworks on the infrastructure sector in Somalia.
- legislation on access to information.

4.1 LAWS, POLICIES AND OTHER LEGISLATION ON THE INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR IN SOMALIA

Mandate of the implementing agency: The mandate of the Ministry is to manage, build and rehabilitate government buildings and infrastructure in Somalia in an effective and efficient way. The Ministry of Public Works has been the custodian authority of national infrastructure, including state buildings, bridges, highways and roads.

Somalia Infrastructure Strategic Plan: For over twenty years, Somalia's infrastructure architecture deteriorated. Following the re-engagement by the international community in 2012, a vision for improving Somalia's infrastructure was developed. A first step towards the vision was the development of a National Infrastructure Strategic Plan in 2014. The key parts in the plan includes:

- more robust support for construction work carried out by the Somali government
- support to economic infrastructure including roads, seaports, airports, government buildings, bridges, government workers' housing, hospitals, schools, sports stadia and any other important construction belonging to either the government or its parastatal institutions
- setting up town, urban and regional planning
- the formulation of the construction laws
- archives management

Some of the relevant legal frameworks guiding the infrastructure set-up in Somalia includes the following:

- Article 19, Decree-Law No. 1 of 7 February 1965. p. 7
- Amendments to Law No. 14 of 3 June 1962 on the "Organisation of the Government" which clearly explains and sets out and illustrates the duties of the Ministry of Public Works
- Law No. 14 of 3 June 1962, Decree-Law No. 1 of 7 February 1965

4.2 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN SOMALIA

Somalia has enacted citizen and stakeholder engagement legislation that relates both the right to access information and participation in policy development and decision-making. However, this is still very much nascent, and the project will be guided by the necessary World

Bank Environment and Social Standards on stakeholder engagement. Despite this, Article 32 of the Constitution of the Republic of Somalia is also important for SHIIP.

The right to information is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Somalia in Article 32. Paragraphs 1,2 and 3 of the articles on Access to Information stipulate that

- Every person has the right of access to information held by the state.
- 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.
- Federal Parliament shall enact a law to ensure the right of access to information.

Somalia currently does not have clear national legislative provisions on the citizen and stakeholder engagement in the more specific investment programs and projects. In those cases, it relies on the relevant provisions of the donor organizations. The project will include local framework for stakeholder engagement as part of the Technical Assistance and capacity building products.

4.3 WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARD ON STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The main World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) for Stakeholder Engagement is ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

The objectives of ESS10 are as follows, as relevant to SHIIP:

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help [the Somali Republic] identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties.
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance.
- To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
- To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format.
- To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow help [the Federal Government of Somalia] to respond to and manage such grievances.

The government of Somalia will engage with stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. This is because of the multi-disciplinary nature of the various economic sectors targeted for engagement under the project.

The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project, including the multidisciplinary in the various economic sectors, the geographic expanse of the economic corridors, and the potential risks and impacts. The FGS will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders. To ensure this is a success, the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

The process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following, as set out in further detail in this SEP:

- stakeholder identification and analysis,
- planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place,
- disclosure of information related to SHIIP and which can be released without negative security outcomes,
- consultation with identified sectoral stakeholders,
- addressing and responding to grievances, and
- reporting to stakeholders.

The government of Somalia will maintain and disclose as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it was not.

In summary, ESS 10 applies to all projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The FGS will engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation, as outlined in ESS1. For the purpose of this ESS, "stakeholder" refers to individuals or groups who:

- are affected or likely to be affected by the SHIIP project (project-affected parties) and the successor projects, and
- may have an interest in the project (other interested parties), including representatives of the sectors mentioned for targeting under the SHIIP.

It is in the background of these national constitutional regulatory requirements and World Bank requirements that this SEP has been prepared.

5.0 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO THIS SEP

The analytical underpinnings of the project are based largely on Somalia's needs. The project has been conceived in light of Somalia's Ninth National Development Plan, which has a special chapter dedicated to the need for investments in the country's economic and social sectors. The design and priorities of the project have been discussed and refined through a series of engagements between the World Bank and FGS representatives, including a joint planning meeting conducted between the World Bank and the FGS representatives in Mogadishu, Somalia, in February 2020 which involved important stakeholders including line ministries, federal member of states, other ministries and stakeholders from the various economic sectors. This engagement has been further through a series of virtual planning meetings throughout 2020 and the first quarter of 2021 with World Bank, MPWRH, Ministry of Finance, and other sectoral stakeholders.

5.2 CONSULTATIONS HELD UNDER THIS SEP FOR THE PROJECT

Under this SEP and its preparation, the Somali government has managed to conduct three essential stakeholder consultations. The first meeting was aimed at undertaking primary identification for key project stakeholders through consultation meetings. On April 25, 2021, the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction, and Housing held its first consultation meeting about stakeholder engagement. Ten (10) institutions of the relevant government institutions at the federal level were invited: seven institutions attended the meeting.

The meeting was held virtually on account of the existing pandemic disease (COVID-19). During the consultation the participants discussed important issues related to the relationship between the stakeholders and the project. Moreover, there was a follow-up consultation meeting for the previous inter-ministerial meeting. This was because the agenda of the previous consultation meeting were not all covered and there were some pending points, including the proposed stakeholders' engagement process, information disclosure, and grievance redress mechanisms.

However, this meeting did not happen due to the impact of the political conflicts and fighting that broke out in Mogadishu on April 25, 2021. The second and third stakeholder engagement consultation were conducted on July 18 and July 29, 2021.

The summary of all consultations held for this project are hereunder described.

Table 1: Details of stakeholder consultations undertaken under the aegis of the SHIIP project in Somalia

Location	Date	Participants	Key points raised
Mogadishu	April 25, 2021	Line ministries – MPWRH, the MTCA, the MPMT, the MoEWR, the MCT Ministry of Fishery, DECC MoF, MoPIED, MoC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Include ministry of petroleum to beneficiaries. ■ Strengthen the communication, coordination, collaboration of the project stakeholders at the federal level. ■ The Directorate of Environment and Climate Change Office of the Prime Minister indicated the existence of draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment regulation (2020)
Virtual	July 18, 2021	The Federal Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing (MoPWRH, Ministry of Public Works (Galmudug State), Ministry of Public Works (South-West State), Adeegsan Consultancy, private citizens from Benadir, Directorate of Env. and Climate Change, Ministry of Finance (FGS), Ministry of Public Works (Puntland), Ministry of Planning (FGS), Ministry of Public Works (Hirshabelle), The Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources (MoPMR), World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The MoPWRH representative highlighted the project's development objective, design and components ■ The World Bank team made a presentation on the Environmental and Social Framework and its interface with the project, including a highlight of the requirements for mitigating environmental and social risks at appraisal and residual risks during implementation ■ The medium of communication for the project needs to be the Somali language ■ However, the project team has been cautioned to note that there are two main Somali dialects, the standard Somalia and the Maay dialect, which should both be adopted for wider-scale reach of project communications ■ In addition, the project should consider adopting different media platforms including, inter alia, local media (TV networks, radio stations, social media, and the internet in general) to reach also those who are less informed through institutions and do not read

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project needs to consider the unique requirements of the different Federal Member States, and ensure social exclusion is mitigated effectively ■ Land issues in Somalia are emotive – and this is in the light of absence of a formal codified land law system in the country: the project team is best advised to study the land tenure systems in the country carefully ■ Need to tread carefully on project-level recruitment so that only the best are recruited, with fairness ■ There are minorities groups in Somalia – which should be contacted by the project team so that they are not left out ■ It is important not to forget the development of roads: nearly 100% of Somali goods after arrival at the ports are transported inland via roads, whose conditions are increasingly getting pathetic ■ The private sector runs the transport sector – more efforts should be made to include them in project preparation ■ A key stakeholder is the Somali Ports Authority – which should be contacted ■ International organisations working in the Somali sphere should be contacted in order to establish their thoughts on the project ■ A national environment policy has been approved by Cabinet and is operational, while the Environmental Management Act is in the final stages by DoECC – the project team needs to close consult the Directorate going forward
Virtual	July 29, 2021	The Federal Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing (MoPWRH, NIS Foundation, United Nations Development Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The MoPWRH representative highlighted the project’s development objective, design and components ■ The World Bank team made a presentation on the Environmental and Social Framework and its interface

		<p>(UNDP) Somalia, African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), MoTCA, Somali Ports Authority, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), The Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources (MoPMR), World Bank</p>	<p>with the project, including a highlight of the requirements for mitigating environmental and social risks at appraisal and residual risks during implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project’s requirements under ESF require significant investments in country systems in order to boost Somalia’s own capacity to manage environmental and social risks, even beyond the lifespan of SHIIP ■ The Department of Housing in the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing needs to prepare its own capacity plan on the social aspects of project implementation, including social risks – to enable it to contribute meaningfully ■ The project team needs to establish a platform for project stakeholders on E&S risks management, to which each institution or stakeholder associated with the project will appoint a focal point ■ Security issues merit a lot of attention, especially since the project is targeting both urban and rural areas in the economic corridors ■ The project should have a better understanding of the social perspectives in Somalia, including labour issues, people trafficking, gender violence – and take measures so as not to contribute in a negative way ■ Other considerations for the project include gender mainstreaming and consultation and involvement of all involved
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5.3 KEY ISSUES EMANATING FROM STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Following the spate of the three stakeholder consultations, the following are the key issues that have been identified by the stakeholders, and which are relevant for the design of the proposed project. The April 25, and July 18 and 29 meetings were held virtually, which was attended by 63 participants, the project team presented the invited government ministries, institutions, minority groups and private sector representative with relevant project information. The invited stakeholders were asked about their prospective roles in and contributions to the project and information on the next steps to be taken by the project.

In general, the consulted stakeholders welcomed the project and proposed to continue these consultations, including by arranging face to face meetings rather than virtual meetings. Some stakeholders informed the convenors of the meeting (Ministry of Public Works) that they were already aware of this project, while others were unaware and were now hearing about the project for the first time. As a result of the difference in awareness, it was imperative and important to share relevant information with all stakeholders.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources of Somalia observed that it was important for them to be involved as one of the key stakeholders in the project. As they prepare to begin work at the coast of Somalia, pipelines will be laid and connected to Djibouti. This work is being done in collaboration with UNEP. The ministry suggested that there should be full cooperation in this regard and that the two projects should be harmonized in the areas of infrastructure. The ministry urged the project preparation team to consider closely consultations with regards to the possibilities of strategic collaboration.

The Directorate of Environment and Climate Change in the Office of the Prime Minister on their part announced their support for the project. The Directorate reiterated that they have the national mandate on all issues related to environmental and social risks assessment. The Directorate took the participants through the legal architecture in the country, focusing on legislation and policies relevant to the project. The Directorate informed the meeting that as of the last year (2020) a draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulation (2020) had been circulated for review and enrichment by stakeholders, including the World Bank. The regulations have received significant input from the World Bank and should be ready soon for ratification by the two houses of parliament. The Directorate announced that they are ready to take their responsibility in any environmental aspects related to the project.

In the subsequent meetings held on July 18 and July 29, a number of strategic and operational recommendations have been made on:

- Project level communication for wider scale reach, including the use of the two main Somali dialects as well as the possibility of using radio communications
- Ensuring that marginalized minorities in the country have a say in this project

- Better examination of the existing land laws and land tenure systems, in order to understand impact on the project (following the decision to focus on economic corridors which require right of way)
- Closer focus on security issues along the corridors to be targeted under the project
- Closer involvement of state agencies at all levels, including parastatals such as the Somali Port Authority
- Creation of a formal network involving focal points to be appointed by both MoPWRH and the stakeholders for further engagement

The project team at the Ministry of Public Works will commence to fast-track the creation of a formal platform for communication with communities and other stakeholders as identified. Consultations using public platform will be held at regular intervals and feedback sought from, and given to, the communities and stakeholders involved. There are outstanding issues that need community engagement and consensus on the way forward. Therefore, the project shall continue to engage with the relevant stakeholders and communities and further understand community views around the following aspects.

- Land tenure systems and compensation across the various regions of interest.
- The overall role of local governments in land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation
- The role and functions of the district land authorities on the existing land tenure system, registry and land dispute resolutions.
- Land valuation – the respective roles and responsibilities of municipalities and the national Ministry of Public Works in Mogadishu.
- Alternative methods for land acquisition for public use – voluntary land donations and how those work? What are the risks?
- Risk of displacement of IDPs.
- Labor and working conditions.
- Mechanisms and responsibility for solving labour related issues.
- Prevalence of child and labor risks.
- Risk of labor influx and how that is handled.
- Risk of bias and discrimination against women and minorities in the opportunities and equal pay for equal work done.
- Existing mechanisms for grievance and dispute resolutions.
- Risks of SEA and possible mitigation measures.
- Grievance Redress Mechanism, its acceptability by the public, and how it can be used for handling GBV/SEAH issues.
- Potential conflicts associated with downstream project activities.
- Potential security risks and impacts to project workers and communities – and existing security set-up in the different parts of the country where the project is likely to be implemented.

The project will continue to undertake more consultations, especially around the designs of the successor project designs as well as in the framing of terms of reference for the instruments to be developed under SHIP.

6.0 STAKEHOLDER MAPPING, SEGMENTIZATION AND ANALYSIS

6.1 PRINCIPLES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

In order to meet best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

- Openness and life-cycle approach: public consultations for the project will continue during the whole project lifecycle from preparation through implementation. Stakeholder engagement will be free of manipulation, interface, coercion, and intimidation.
- Informed participation and feedback: information will be provided and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format. Consultations will be conducted based on timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information related to the project; opportunities provided to raise concerns and assure that stakeholder feedback is taken into consideration during decision making.
- Inclusiveness and sensitivity: stakeholder identification will be undertaken to support better communications and building effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders are always encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, particularly women headed households, youth, elderly and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups, with targeted processes put in place to avoid exclusion.

6.2 STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND ANALYSIS

ESS10 recognizes two broad categories of stakeholders: “Project-affected parties” and “Other interested parties”.

- Project-affected parties include “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. These stakeholders may include individuals or groups, including local communities”. They are the individuals or households most likely to observe changes from downstream environmental and social impacts of the project. The project would need to ensure that these project affected parties participate in consultations carried on site selection and design, impact assessment and management plans, Project affected parties are described in the Table 2 below.

Table 2: Project-affected parties of the SHIIP in Somalia

NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	DESCRIPTION	ISSUES	SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local communities and livelihood groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Smallholder farmers and agro-pastoralists households ■ Itinerant pastoralist households ■ Fishing communities ■ Community leaders such as: cultural leaders and religious leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The infrastructure has direct influence on their livelihoods, with both environmental and socio-economic impacts. Communities mostly depend on their natural resources for their livelihood (meaning water sources, farming lands, and grazing areas). ■ Pastoral communities make up around 60 per cent of the Somali population. Somali pastoralists rely on livestock as a source of income and sustenance. In the North of Somalia many pastoralists use trucks to move their livestock to greener spots and bring water from water points to the livestock when in dire need due to drought.² ■ Domestic fresh fish consumption is limited to coastal areas because of poor infrastructure, which has restricted access to fish for a large portion of the population.³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vulnerable groups, including minorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IDPs, in particular, those who are persons with disabilities, from ethnic/other minorities, women, and IDPs that have faced multiple displacements ■ Host communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview estimates a total of 1.72 million IDPs in need nationally⁴ ■ 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 is therefore important to also attend to the needs of host communities. ■ In Somalia, women make up 56.6% of the workforce in agriculture/pastoralism which constitutes 60% of the economy. Rape, female genital mutilation and child marriage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High

² Pastoralism in Somalia: A Lifestyle under Threat retrieved from <https://afrikansarvi.fi/issue1/15-artikkeli/41-pastoralism-in-somalia-a-lifestyle-under-threat>

³ Somalia Coastal Development Opportunities, 2018 retrieved from https://www.securefisheries.org/sites/default/files/Somali%20Coastal%20Development%20Opps_web.pdf

⁴ OCHA Humanitarian Needs Overview Somalia 2020.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women ■ Children ■ Minority groups ■ Disabled persons 	<p>rates, and violence against women and girls are common⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. ■ 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); Midgaan or Gaboye (0,5% of Somali population).⁶ ■ 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 situation⁷. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lack of skilled youth, male and female youth, educated and unemployed youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Young people make up over 75 percent of the population in Somalia.⁸ Therefore they deserve to be considered their participation to the development decisions in the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High

- The term “Other interested parties” (OIPs) refers to “individuals, groups, or organizations with an interest in the project, which may be because of the various project locations (meaning economic corridors), project characteristics, project impacts, or matters related to public interest. For example, these parties may include

⁵ SOMALIA REGIONAL CORRIDORS INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME, 2019 retrieved from <https://esa.afdb.org/sites/default/files/SOMALIA-ROAD%20INFRASTRUCTURE%20PROGRAMME%20SOMALIA%20-FINAL%20REPORT%20SCRIP%20ESIA.pdf>

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

⁸ Youth in Somalia plan for a better future, 2015 retrieved from <https://somalia.unfpa.org/en/news/youth-somalia-plan-better-future>

government officials, the private sector representatives, women’s organizations, other civil society organizations, and cultural groups”. These interested parties would be expected to contribute to Transport Policy and Strategy and Sectoral environmental and Social Assessment as well as selection of sites and designs for downstream investments, methodology and impact assessments and management plans prior to start of bidding.

- Other key interested stakeholders of this project are described in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Other interested parties for SHIP in Somalia

Name of stakeholder	Description	Issues	Significance level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Environmental and social activist groups at the local (FMS) level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, and Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ These activists are the representatives of the affected parties during project preparation and implementation: ■ Participating in environmental and social assessments through providing local information ■ Organizing consultations with the affected parties and also participating grievance redress procedures ■ Transmit of local community’s priorities to the project implementer ■ Implement pilot projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Those who can potentially influence the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ World Bank ■ Engineering firms ■ Prospective project contractors ■ Consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ These are influencing project components implementation through the project life cycle ■ Project site selection and design, impact assessment and management, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Academia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Universities ■ Research institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Participate in Environmental and Social Impact Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Public Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Public transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Environmental and Social benefit due to reducing the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High

	<p>firms plying the large cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Public transporters working in the FMSs 	<p>level of pollution and traffic jump</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local Municipalities ■ Local Regional Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ These Have the information related to the residential and demographic characteristics at the local level ■ Project site selection and design, impact assessment and management, Have the responsibility of providing public services including waste management ■ They are important for grievance redress procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ International and Regional partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ But not limited to these ■ HOA ■ AFDB ■ EU ■ FCDO ■ Abu Dhabi Fund for Development ■ KfW Development Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ These institutions have continued their engagement with the initiative, and at the more local level, are jointly engaged in supporting Somalia's interface with the regio as financing other activities under the aegis of the MPWRH which will benefit from this project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Trade/Private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chamber of commerce at the local and national levels ■ Regional and world trades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economic development through economic integration of markets and establishment of new markets includes national, regional, and international 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High

6.3 PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS FOR SHIIP

There are several groups of people and social groups who are likely to be interested in the SHIIP project at different levels. For this project, these may be identified as following:

- People, community and social groups who will be directly or indirectly be affected by the project: This group mainly includes the private sector in Somalia, transporters, fishermen, logistic companies, local authorities, and elders in the selected areas who will benefit from the proposed investments or be affected by the funding formula.
- People, groups and organizations who may have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the project and/or may have an interest in the SHIIP project. This group mainly includes governmental entities such as departments and sections at the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Directorate of Environment and Climate Change in the Office of the Prime Minister, which is also the focal point for multi-lateral environmental agreement (MEAs), etc.
- The main groups of institutional stakeholders identified so far are listed in below. The list can be updated and modified during Project development or implementation.
 - ✚ Ministry of Finance, (MoF)
 - ✚ Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, (MoLSA)
 - ✚ Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, MoEWR)
 - ✚ Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing (MPWRH which is also the implementing agency of the Project)
 - ✚ Somali Port Authority (SPA)
 - ✚ Association of Fishermen in Somalia (AFS)
 - ✚ Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources MoFMR)
 - ✚ Ministry of Communication and Technology (MoCT)
 - ✚ Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport (MoPMT)
 - ✚ Ministry Transport and Civil Aviation (MoTCA)
 - ✚ Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources
 - ✚ Ministry of Planning Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED)
 - ✚ Directorate of the Environment and Climate Change, (DoECC) Office of the Prime Minister
 - ✚ Ministry of Women and Human Rights (MoWHR)
 - ✚ United Nations agencies, including UNDP, IOM, and UNOPS
 - ✚ African Development Bank (AfDB)
 - ✚ NIS Foundation

- ✚ These institutional actors are in one way or the other in touch with the general public, who include marginalized communities (IDPs, returnees, ethnic minorities, artisanal minorities)

6.4 ROLES, INTERESTS, AND INFLUENCE OF STAKEHOLDERS IN SHIIP

Table 4 below summarizes the potential role, interests, and influence for each of the above-mentioned stakeholders in the SHIIP project.

Table 4: Identification of stakeholders for the SHIIP, explaining their roles, interests, and influence

STAKEHOLDER	POTENTIAL ROLE OF STAKEHOLDER	INTEREST	INFLUENCE
MPWRH	It is the main driver and lead of the process The Ministry will be supporting the project in area of construction standards and management of public fixed assets. Ensure integration of Environmental and Social aspects in each study and activity supported under the project. Support preparation and implementation of E&S capacity building action Plan	High	High
Municipalities and FMS in the economic corridors traversed by the project	Beneficiaries of the analytical activities of the project, including feasibility studies, detailed engineering designs, etc. They would be engaged in different activities, such as project selection and design, impact assessment and management and other site specific activities, etc.	High	High
Ministry of Finance	Issues related in the funding for the project; efficient use of the resource and accountability. Budgeting for preparation and implementation of Environmental and Social mitigation Instruments.	High	High
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	They will support in providing policy direction and guidance on all labour	Medium	Medium

	administration, particularly area of protection and development of the labour force to contribute to the socio-economic development of Somalia Federal Government.		
Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Likely to be involved in policy making and monitoring, meanwhile providing technical support in relation to energy studies in SHIIP in order to promote social and economic development of the country	High	Medium
Directorate of the Environment and Climate Change	As focal point for multi-lateral environmental agreement (MEAs). They will involve in the area of regulation, forest protection, minimization of air pollutions, preservation biodiversity, etc. Standard bearer institutional for environmental capacity building activities under SHIIP. They would be engaged in different activities, such as project selection and design, impact assessment and management, strategies, and SESA and other studies etc.	High	High
Communities – including marginalised ethnic minorities, marginalised artisanal groups, IDPs, returnees	Beneficiaries of the project outputs and outcomes. Participate in consultations and different activities, such as project selection and design, impact assessment and management.	High	Low

7.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 PLANNED STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The project interventions are countrywide; therefore, the project team needs to be strategic in designing the SEP. The project stakeholder engagement activities need to be streamed horizontally and vertically.

The horizontal stream implies an engagement with stakeholders on a national level. Activities on the horizontal level are assumed to improve awareness and coordination of efforts in the implementation of planned analytical activities, including feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs. On the other hand, vertical stream implies the application of cascading mode which will allow the project to establish the communication with project-affected parties.

Furthermore, the cascading approach will be applicable for capacity building at each project engagement level (national at FGS level and then at FMS level). Stakeholder engagement activities need to provide specific stakeholder groups with relevant information and opportunities to voice their views on topics that matter to them. Table 5 below presents the stakeholder engagement activities envisaged under the project.

Table 5: Stakeholder engagement plan for SHIIP in Somalia

SUBGROUP	WITH WHOM	CHANNELS OF ENGAGEMENT	VENUE	FREQUENCY	ENGAGEMENT METHODS	PURPOSE
Project Coordination Unit at MPWRH	All stakeholders	Stakeholder awareness and consultations campaigns.	Internal or external event venues	Quarterly	Public/community meetings, seminars, face-to-face meetings with all project stakeholders. The, telephone, email, social media, leaflets, ads, posters, brochures, hand-outs. Public disclosure of ToRs, E&S instruments and study outputs of the project.	To keep informed about the project achievements. To ensure all stakeholders and project affected parties are informed about the various activities supported under the project and it's scope.
	Private sector representatives	Operational meetings	Meeting hall at the Ministry HQs in Mogadishu	Quarterly /as needed	Monitoring reports, face-to-face meetings with representatives of the various sectors supported by SHIIP	To implement the project components.
	All stakeholders	GRM, Communications	PCU office Local broadcasting	Regularly	Consultation meeting both virtual and face-to-face	To ensure beneficiaries as well as potentially adverse affected people are informed about the project level GRM.
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	All stakeholders	Internal Meetings And communications	Meeting hall/virtual	Quarterly / Annual	face-to-face/virtual meetings, website, email.	To keep informed about the project achievements to enable

		GRM				them the project guidance.
	WB PCU	Official meeting Email website	Meeting hall/ virtual	Regularly and Quarterly as needed	Monitoring reports, face-to-face meetings with representatives of the various sectors supported by SHIP	To keep informed about the project implementation progress, challenges faced and seek approvals for the project transactions and procurements.
WB	PCU/MPW RH PSC	Official meetings, reporting. Email Website	Internal, external or virtual event venues Official meetings	Regularly / Quarterly	Monitoring reports Project progress finance and budget plan face-to-face/virtual meetings, website, email, Site visit.	Information sharing to keep informed project progress and achievements

7.2 INCLUSION PLAN

Introduction and imperative for the Inclusion Plan

Inclusive infrastructure development enhances positive outcomes through social inclusivity, and ensures that no individual, community, or social group is left behind or prevented from benefiting from improved infrastructure. The Somali government will take appropriate steps to maximise the impact of infrastructure investment on reducing inequality and promoting shared prosperity. The Inclusion Plan in the SEP highlights the necessary steps for the project to become inclusive of, and accessible to, people in Somalia who may be discriminated against and excluded due to disability, gender, geography, income, age or other characteristics.

The Plan also ensures that the particular needs of segments of society, including vulnerable groups such as children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, older persons, marginalised peoples (including four key minority groups identified in the SEP), economically disadvantaged groups and internally displaced persons in the country are included in the package of outputs to be delivered under SHIIP.

Snapshots of the minorities and the disadvantaged groups in Somalia

There are some minority and disadvantaged groups in the country, a fact which the Somali government accepts. This may include the following:

- Somali Bantu (in the central regions),
- Rer-Xamar and Baravnese (in Benadir region),
- Bajuni (in the coastal areas), and
- Gaboye, Tumul, Yibir and Galagala grouping (in central regions as well as in the north, especially in the NW forest ecosystems).

Other disadvantaged groups in the country include the following:

- Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs),
- People who live in remote rural areas or areas characterized by violence that are bereft of social services and amenities,
- Nomadic pastoralist communities,
- Persons living with disabilities (PWDs), and
- Female headed households, including vulnerable orphans and unaccompanied minors.

There are social, economic and physical barriers that prevent disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals and groups from participating in projects. These include poverty (which hinders travel to points of consultations, for instances), inability to access meeting venues, social stigma, lack of awareness and inadequate consultation. There are also biases and elitism which may contribute to the poor and the minorities from being included in the project deliberations.

The SHIIP project will, therefore, give special consideration to disadvantaged groups, which include the aforementioned minority castes and groups, Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs), people who live in remote rural areas or areas characterized by violence that are bereft of social services and amenities, nomadic pastoralist communities, persons living with disabilities (PWDs), and female headed households, including vulnerable orphans and unaccompanied minors. With regards to IDPs, the project will borrow from established best-practice by the Somalia Urban Resilience Project I and II, which has succeeded in integrating IDPs in project implementation through mainstreaming their direct involvement by way of advocacy with the municipal authorities, who have direct touch with the people.

Table 6: Stakeholder Engagement with Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups

Vulnerable groups	Potential barriers to limit effective stakeholder engagement	Specific needs to address the barriers
IDPs and returnees as well as different language groups in the south-central parts of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to IDP camps; ▪ Limited understanding or interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formation of focus groups with IDPs and returnees as well as southern farming communities; ▪ Sensitization through their representatives; ▪ Pre-engagement ahead of project designs conclusion, and local language interpreters, especially for the south-central parts of the country ▪ Organize meeting with their representatives
Poor households such as female-headed households and elderly people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of time to participate; • Transportation cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible timing for meetings; • Provision of transports cost
People with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical disabilities preventing mobility • Various disabilities (e.g., visual, hearing, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign language; • Ensure other family members or relatives accompany during meetings; • Accessible consultation venues

Engaging the minorities and disadvantaged groups

The project will deliberately engage with a wide and representative group of stakeholders at each phase (preparation, implementation, and post-implementation monitoring). This engagement will provide information to interested but marginalized communities and help SHIIP project team to understand their expectations from the project, involve them in the decision-making processes, and enables SHIIP and the FGS to receive feedback on the results of the project.

The ESIA's at sub project design stage will ascertain a deeper understanding of the people that are categorized above (marginalized and minorities) who will be using the infrastructure, including the specific requirements and needs of identified vulnerable groups. This will help inform the design of infrastructure so that it caters to diverse needs. Project information will be delivered using media including sign languages (and where appropriate, braille).

Measures will be included in the consultants' terms of references on engagement on the need to promote inclusion and diversity in staffing. The infrastructure designs to be prepared under SHIP will address design barriers by incorporating universal access measures and facilities. The project will also deploy viable strategies to engage marginalised communities and other stakeholders overcome social stigma and contribute to the planned feasibility studies and other design activities in order to promote inclusion. In addition, the project will be in close consultation with focal points for marginalised groups to design mechanisms and include them in early pre-bidding activities. In order for meaningful engagement to occur, the project will apply the use of more proactive outreach and render close support. This will include the establishment of regional focus groups, pre-engagement ahead of project designs conclusion, and local language interpreters, especially for the south-central parts of the country, and culturally sensitive communications.

The project will ensure that the designs of the proposed infrastructure will be responsive to users' needs, i.e. being inclusive by adjusting to noted needs of vulnerable communities and individuals. . The final package of designs delivered would be designed with the needs of the disadvantaged in mind in order to help them safely access jobs, schools and health services.

8.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

8.1 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

The PCU under the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Reconstruction will shoulder full responsibility for engaging with the stakeholders. A Social Development Specialist and a stakeholder engagement specialist recruited from the country, in close partnership with an Environmental Specialist, will steer the SEP in the PCU. As this is countrywide program, with successor projects likely to be in the pipeline in the foreseeable future, other key entities will also play a major role.

The project will be implemented by the Federal Government of Somalia through the Ministry of Works, Reconstruction and Housing with involvement and consultation with technical contributions by beneficiary ministries and with the participating Federal Member States (FMS) on relevant activities. Financial management will be conducted by the External Assistance Fiduciary Section (EAFS) within the Ministry of Finance.

The project's spatial planning requires active engagement and technical contributions by several beneficiary Ministries. Principal involved ministries include the MPWRH, MPMT, the MTCA, the MCT, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, and the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change in the Prime Minister's Office; the Ministry of Planning Investment and Economic Development and the Ministry of Finance for project oversight.

A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is to be established within and hosted by the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing to coordinate the project's implementation. This unit will be responsible for the overall project implementation and coordination with stakeholders. The technical line ministries will be responsible for technical inputs for activities relevant to their sectors, with specific responsibilities clarified within a series of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the PCU and sectoral ministries to ensure agreement and buy-in, which will include deeper engagement with all stakeholders.

The contact details for the PCU are as highlighted in the excerpt below.

Contact details for the Project Coordination Unit		
Name of contact person	Phone number	Email address
Abdullahi Ahmed Sh. Abukar	+252 61 8449370	planning@mpwr.gov.so

A Technical Steering Committee consisting of the Directors General of the beneficiary ministries and chaired by the DG Ministry of Finance will oversee the project. It is expected

that the steering committee will convene at least three times annually to review the project's progress in meeting its Project Development Objectives (PDO), monitor updates of the results framework for the project and guide corrective measures as may be warranted. The PCU will act as a Secretariat to the Steering Committee.

e) The PCU will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the project and providing project management oversight, while beneficiary agencies will take responsibility for the technical aspects of project activities and technical approval of deliverables. In particular, the PCU will take responsibility for:

- Coordinating with beneficiary ministries,
- Procurement and contract management,
- Financial management and interface with the EAFS system in the Ministry of Finance,
- Integration of Environmental and social safeguards issues in all studies and activities supported under the project
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Overall quality control in preparation for activities and in their execution
- Communications and beneficiary engagement

Sectoral ministries/agencies will be responsible for:

- Participating in Technical Steering Committee to provide project governance
- Identifying and scoping relevant activities to be completed under the project
- Preparing initial Terms of Reference for relevant activities and technical inputs in selection of consultants and in procurement, including engagement considerations
- Providing technical oversight and guidance of relevant project activities
- Providing signoff of relevant deliverables in terms of technical quality
- Coordinating with FMS on project activities relevant to a given sector

f) To guide the working modalities between the PCU and sectoral ministries, trilateral memorandums of understanding (MOU) would be prepared. It is expected that the MoUs would be signed by the Minister of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing and the PCU Coordinator on one side, the Minister of the sectoral ministry, and the Prime Minister or Minister of Finance. The MOUs will be subjected to public scrutiny.

g) It is expected that the PCU would include approximately 10 key staff. Staff will be engaged locally under Terms of Reference agreed with the World Bank through competitive and transparent processes and may include civil servants as well as specialists sourced locally. The PCU will be supported by additional administrative staff as and if such capacity is deemed necessary.

h) The PCU will be established and gradually strengthened with support of component 4 of the project. While the PCU's objective would be to ensure the project is successfully implemented, its constitution reflects the range of capacities most government infrastructure entities would require for sector management. As such, the PCU can be considered in the medium term as a nascent start of capacities required by a sectoral authority. The formulation, experience and training PCU staff will receive will consider the unit's evolution over time to possibly take a more formal sector role.

i) It is foreseen that for the duration of the project, external technical assistance to the PCU will be required. This will be provided through engagement of a consultancy firm for provision of 1 or 2 senior advisors (with expectation of significant field presence) to work directly with the PCU for the duration of the project. The ToRs for such advisors would clearly identify the responsibility to advise, support and strengthen PCU staff, but not be responsible for preparing PCU outputs. Such technical assistance would include a provision for ad-hoc capacities that can be temporarily and ad short notice drawn-on if needed. Such draw-down TA could be used, for instance, to temporarily augment specific technical capacities, to undertake specialized and targeted capacity building and to address particular challenges and problems as they may arise. Among the specialists include a Stakeholder Engagement Specialist, whose roles and scope of work are clarified below.

8.2 STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION ENGAGEMENT METHODS

Communicating in a suitable way for every stakeholder improves the project implementation and contributes to the achievement of project objectives. Accomplished communication with the project stakeholders can give a greater understanding of the information provided to the stakeholders enabling them to review and adapt how to support and deliver this project. This highlights areas for improvement and increased opportunities for project development. To sufficiently meet the needs of all stakeholders.

A Social Specialist (SES) will be responsible for building, supporting and sustaining positive and productive relationships with project stakeholders throughout the country. Specifically, the Specialist will:

- Act as project's lead expert on issues regarding stakeholders' engagement and mobilisation in the project preparation and will lend direct technical support to the Ministry of Public Works.
- Participate in the preparatory phases of community selection and involvement.
- Support and undertake consultations and negotiations with marginalised and under-served communities in the country in the preparatory and implementation phases of the project.
- Support negotiations and consultations with local government authorities and potential project partners.

- Coordinate consultations with government and non-government agencies in Somalia.
- Help build partnerships with communities and stakeholders in the country and mobilize support, synergies and collaboration.
- Support the identification of the underlying problem analysis (root-causes, preferred solution, barriers, and project specific interventions), where necessary.
- Conduct assessments to help identify structural constraints that hinder full community participation in the project and prepare a framework for addressing these.
- Assist in organising community consultation forums.

Following is a summary of some of the methods of engagement proposed to be applied with the project stakeholders for SHIIP:

- **Community Meetings:** PCU accompanied with the environmental and social specialists organize project-related meetings to allow the stakeholders to interact with the Project by contributing towards its planning and to be developed in an effective and culturally appropriate manner. These meetings will be organized in a quarterly manner and as needed. The project will be done based on stakeholder's profile and their power and interest in the project at the current phase.
- **Website and Email:** the PCU will develop a website to be disclosed the project-related information including environmental and social assessment documents to the project stakeholders. This website will be updated quarterly. Also, the PCU will be engaged project relevant stakeholders through Email based on the current phase of the project and also the stakeholder profile, power, and interest which will be shared the project-related information.
- **Local Radio Broadcasting/ Mass Media:** The PCU accompanied by the social and environmental specialists will organize Radio announcements to update the stakeholder at the local level through Mass media includes email, social media, leaflets, ads, posters, brochures, hand-outs.
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** In compliance with the World Bank's ESS10 requirement, it will be set up for the project for a specific grievance mechanism. Faithful communication materials such as GRM will be developed to help residents to familiarize themselves with the grievance redress channels and procedures. PCU within the MPWRH will implement a grievance mechanism to ensure that it is responsive to any concerns and complaints particularly from project-affected parties and communities.

8.3 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Information that is needed to be disclosed to relevant stakeholders and affected communities:

- Project activities, timing, progress, and employment opportunities
- Dissemination of Grievance Redress Mechanism to project-affected parties
- Environmental and social management framework
- Site-specific Environmental management plan, Resettlement Action Plan, and other E&S instruments
- Labor management plan including labor influx
- ToRs for various studies including feasibility and technical designs

8.4 BUDGET

MPWRH will set aside a dedicated budget of \$575,000 for implementation of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The budget shall be utilized to put together communication strategy for the project, cost of face to face and virtual stakeholder consultations throughout the project cycle. The budget will also be used to defray the costs of setting up and maintaining of GRM throughout the project implementation phase and disclosure activities such as translation and disclosure of ToRs, study outputs, E&S instruments in a manner that is easily accessible and culturally appropriate. The budget will also pay for the services of a Stakeholder Engagement Specialist as appropriate. An indicative budget is included here, and will be clarified after consultations.

Table 7: Budget for implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the SHIIP

Item	Indicative cost (\$)
Communication materials, social media throughout the project cycle	100,000
Project consultations (workshop costs) throughout the project cycle	50,000
Setting up and maintaining project GRM	300,000
Transportation and other logistics	100,000
Other project costs	25,000
Total budget	575,000

9.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Grievance Mechanism is an important requirement to redress the grievances from the project stakeholders through developing Grievance and redress Mechanism (GRM) which will be used to allow any member of the project, stakeholders to submit a grievance at any stage of the project's implementation process, or ask questions related to the project. Although most of the project activities are limited to desk-based studies, some amount of field work and surveys will be involved to capture on site data at the time of feasibility and detail design studies. A centralized grievance redress mechanism will be set up at the FGS level for this purpose. GRM will incorporate Confidentiality provisions for GBV/SEAH related complaints.

Contact details for the GRM for the Project		
Name	Phone number	Email address
Abdullahi Ahmed Sh. Abukar	+252 61 8449370	planning@mpwr.gov.so

The PCU will initially introduce all the staff and other project benefiting ministries and agencies about the GRM of the Project and explain to them the procedures and formats to be used including the reporting procedures. The PCU will also introduce the other stakeholders includes the project affected parties on GRM and explain the procedures and Formats to be used including the reporting and submitting procedures. The grievances will be submitted in verbal, telephone, and writing, email to the assigned focal point under the PCU. Especial e-mail and special online form will be created for it. The complaint date and nature of the complaint date of the response will be recorded. It will be Ensuring that Affected community grievances are managed in a fair and timely manner. At the District level and FMS level regular stakeholder meetings shall be conducted to receive feedback on the progress of project activities. A nodal person shall also be appointed at the FMS level in the Department under the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing to receive Grievances relevant to the project.

A log shall be maintained for all grievance and will be forwarded to the PCU under the MPWRH and a summary shall be presented to PSC every three months. All grievances will be reviewed and redressed within 4 weeks from the registered date. If the project affected parties will not be satisfied the resolution from the PCU and PSC can take Appeal to the national judiciary system. The national judiciary system is intended to handle and address the grievance from the project affected parties as immediately.

Also, the project-affected parties have an option to forward their grievance directly to the world Bank if the PCU and PSC cannot resolve their grievance through the following channels:

(<http://projects-beta.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>). A complaint may be submitted in English, Uzbek or Russian, although additional processing time will be needed for complaints that are not in English. A complaint can be submitted to the Bank GRS through the following channels:

- By email: grievances@worldbank.org
- By fax: +1.202.614.7313
- By mail: The World Bank, Grievance Redress Service, MSN MC10-1018, 1818 H Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20433, USA

It is required that the affected parties select their representative/s and provide contact details and must clearly state the adverse impact caused or likely to be caused by the Bank-supported project. The Affected parties submitted through the GRS are promptly reviewed to allow quick attention to project-related concerns this should be supported by available documentation. The affected parties may also indicate the desired outcome of the grievance.

Project-affected parties also have the option that may file the project-related grievances to the World Bank's independent Inspection Panel, which will then determine whether damage has occurred, or is likely to occur, as a result of the World Bank's non-compliance with its policies and procedures. The Project-affected may be submitted to the Inspection Panel at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and after Bank Management has been allowed to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

10.0 MONITORING, DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING

10.1 INTRODUCTION

The monitoring of the stakeholder engagement process allows to monitor and identify key performance indicators that reflect the objectives of the SEP and the specific actions and time frames. Monitoring the stakeholder engagement activities is important to ensure the consultation and disclosure effort's progress is fruitful and also that stakeholders have been meaningfully consulted throughout the process. Monitoring also allows the Project to improve its strategies through following feedback information acquired from the monitoring and evaluation activities. To monitor and evaluate the stakeholder engagement activities of the Project the environmental and social management system will be used as the base of that monitoring and evaluation activities.

10.2 SEP ACTIVITIES REQUIRING MONITORING

- The required outcomes of the stakeholder engagement process are being achieved and provide the opportunity to amend the process where necessary.
- Implementation of SEP that includes the update of stakeholder database and issues, as well as documentation of stakeholder engagement activities.
- Consultation and disclosure activities conducted with all stakeholders
- Grievance Mechanism as part of SEP
- dissemination of Grievance Mechanism
- grievance logging and tracking
- Effectiveness of grievance management, and also the number of grievances cases solved.

10.3 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

- Materials disseminated: type, frequency, and location
- Number, place, and time of formal engagement events and level of participation by specific stakeholder categories and groups
- Number of comments by issue/ topic and type of stakeholders, and details of feedback provided
- Numbers and type of grievance and the nature and timing of their resolution
- Recording and tracking commitments made to stakeholders and
- Community attitudes and perceptions towards the Project-based on and stakeholder feedback

10.4 REPORTING

During SEP implementation, the environmental and social specialist will prepare quarterly progress report to the PCU. The Stakeholder engagement activities and significant changes or

updates in the process and upgrade, stakeholder's concerns, environmental and social issues will be regularly reported and transparently disclosed to public websites. Data reported on will include the above-mentioned information.

10.5 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE PROCEDURES

The table below outlines what information should be disclosed on the project and how

Table 8: Project information disclosure

Disclosure of project documents			
Project stage	Target stakeholders	List of information to be disclosed	Methods and timing proposed
Project preparation stage	Project beneficiaries (community members) and the general public	LMP, SEP and project GRM in Somali	Official website of the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing and World Bank website Stakeholder consultation meetings at FGS and FMS level
Before sub-projects feasibility and designs preparation During feasibility and design studies During preparation of all the studies under the project, as well as the specific early outreach needed with respect to successor project	Project beneficiaries (community members) and the general public	ToRs for the studies including preparation of relevant E&S instruments Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Environmental and Social Management plans (ESMPs) Draft and Final Resettlement Plan and other E&S relevant instruments and reports All ToRs and studies outputs	WB and the official website of the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing Regional consultation meetings and community consultation meeting with all community groups

designs and the preparation of TORs for instruments			
Annual	Key stakeholders and project beneficiaries at FGS and FMS level including vulnerable groups or their representatives	Annual report on progress and lessons learnt, complaints resolution and feedback	The official website of the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing Stakeholder consultation meetings

Appendix 1 Grievance Information Form

Project/Subproject: Location:

Date: (yyyy/mm/dd)

Place of Registration:

Registration No.: ...

Contact details of the complainant:

Name: Age:

Gender: Address:

Phone No.

Email Address:

Location related to the complaint / issue:

Village/Town:

Category of complainant:

Affected person

Mediator for affected person

Civil organization / Service Organization

Other (specify)

Summary of grievance:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(Attach letter or a petition / documents as submitted)

Source of complaint:

Attachments: 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

Prepared by: Date:(dd/mm/yyyy)

Appendix 2: Complaint Categorizing

S/N	Category	Tick	S/N	Category	Tick
	General complaints			Safety Issue	
	Exclusion			Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups from project benefits.	
	Lack of consultations			loss of revenues for farmers/local communities	
	Insufficient access			Procurement related complaint	
	Concerns on strategies and priorities including land acquisition strategy and risks			Damage to natural resources, such as local water sources	
	Property damage			Involuntary resettlement	
	Land Acquisition			Accident during Material Transport	
	Crop Loss			Noise	
	Access Road Blockage			Vibration	
	Water Quality and Quantity Loss			Air pollution and Dust	
	Soil Erosion and Degradation			Smell	
	Forest Loss			Flooding	
	Complaints associated with labor influx including sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse, and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV)			Corruption	

Appendix 3 Meeting Record Format (GRC)

Project/Subproject:
 Location:
 Date of the Meeting:
 Complaint Register No:
 Venue of meeting:

Details of Participants

Project/Government	Project/Government

Summary of the Grievance:

.....

Notes on Discussion:

.....

Decisions taken in the Meeting / Recommendations of GRC:.....

.....

Issue Solved / Unsolved

Signature of Chairperson of the meeting:

 Name of Chair Person:

Date: DD/MM/YYYY

Appendix 4: Participants at Stakeholder Consultation Workshops

May 25, 2021

