



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, RECONSTRUCTION & HOUSING

UPDATED STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

FOR

NAGAAD PROJECT (SURP II-P170922)

AND

ADDITIONAL FINANCING THREE (AF3-P181512)

February, 2024

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ESF	WB Environmental and Social Framework
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environment and Social Management Plan
ESS10	Environmental and Social Standard 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GM	Grievance Mechanism
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PAP	Project-Affected Party
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RF	Resettlement Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SUIPP	Somalia Urban Investment Planning Project
SURP I	Somalia Urban Resilience Project
SURP II	Somalia Urban Resilience Project Phase II
TBC	To be confirmed
UN	United Nations
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group

1. Introduction

The Federal Republic of Somalia is implementing the Nagaad Project, the second phase of the Somalia Urban Resilience Project (SURP-II), with the support of the World Bank. The Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) was updated for the SURP-II Addition Financing 1 (AF-1) and Addition Financing 2 (AF-2) and disclosed in April 2022. This update is prepared for the Project's third additional financing (AF-3). SURP-II (and its AFs) has been given a Somali name, and it is now referred to as the Nagaad Project meaning "prosperous settlement" which better conveys the Project's objective to the stakeholders. This chapter provides a brief description of the Nagaad Project including its development objectives, components, and implementation arrangements. This chapter also provides an overview of the Project's implementation progress, and a description of the activities to be funded under AF3.

1.1. Project Description

The Nagaad project is a US\$203.5 million project that seeks to support Somalia's urban resilience and municipal governance in key cities. Currently, the Project is being implemented by the municipalities of Mogadishu (Benadir Regional Administration), Baidoa (Southwest State), Garowe (Puntland State), Kismayo (Jubbaland State), Beledweyne (Hirshabeele State), and Dhusamareeb (Galmudug State). These cities were selected based on their political, economic, and security relevance as well as their vulnerability (concentration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and urban population growth). The Nagaad Project was preceded by the successfully implemented first phase of SURP also preceded by another successfully implemented Somalia Urban Investment Planning Project (SUIPP). The Project has benefitted from two Additional Financial Agreements with the first Additional Financing Agreement (AF1-US\$20 million) signed on 23rd June 2022 and the Second Additional Financing Agreement (AF2-US\$50 million) signed on 6th January 2023. The Project is seeking a third additional financing (AF-3) to scale up ongoing project activities.

Nagaad's project development objective is to "strengthen public service delivery capacity of local governments, increase access to climate-resilient urban infrastructure and services, and to provide immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency in selected areas". The Project has the following five components captured in the table below.

Table 1: Nagaad Project Components

Component	Description
Component 1: Urban Infrastructure and Services (USD 108 million)	Supports the preparation and implementation of all eligible infrastructure investments identified through stakeholder consultations.
Component 2: Institutional Strengthening and Analytics (US\$2 million)	Supports various technical assistance and related analytics, such as on informal settlements, climate resilient operation and maintenance of urban infrastructure, and urban governance, including solid waste management.
Component 3: Project Management and Capacity Building (US\$ 28.5 million)	Finances the overall project management costs, including monitoring and evaluation, as well as the capacity building of the PCU, PIUs, and relevant municipal staff.
Component 4: Response to Urban Forced Displacement (USD 65 million)	Supports the delivery of rapid response interventions on health, shelter, non-food items (NFIs), and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services to the high number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) coming to the three cities of Mogadishu, Baidoa, and Garowe. This component also supports the provision of a minimum response package to eligible households consisting of Emergency Cash Transfers, plastic sheets for

Component	Description
	emergency shelter, and one hygiene kit per household at the household level and provision of health and nutrition services through mobile health clinics and/or existing health clinics/centers at the community level.
Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC). (USD 0)	This component will provide immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed.

Component 4 was added to the project following the AF2 and combines activities funded under AF1 which supported drought response activities under SURP-II's CERC. Component 4 is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) through an output agreement with the federal Ministry of Public Works Reconstruction and Housing (MoPWR&H). IOM is implementing this component in association with its partners in the Danwadaag Consortium which includes international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) such as the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Concern Worldwide (CWW).

The Nagaad project is managed by a project implementation unit (PIU) established in each of the six municipalities and is supported by a national project coordination unit (PCU) domiciled at the federal MoPWR&H. Activities under component 1 are supervised by an engineering and supervision firm, the United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS) which has been contracted to carry out civil works supervision and provide technical support.

1.2. Project Implementation Progress

Component One: Urban Infrastructure and Services

Investments under this component include the rehabilitation/upgrading of (i) existing primary and secondary urban roads, (ii) bridges; (iii) drainage; (iv) pedestrian walkways; and (v) installation of streetlights. Specific activities to be carried out will include demolition of existing obsolete culverts and other structures; removal of construction wastes, bushes, large stones, grass and other obstacles; excavation for open drains, backfilling to subsoil drainage systems; preparation of roadbed/sub-grade; construction of base and sub-base layer from gravel and aggregate; and laying of concrete interlocking block pavement blocks or curb stone and laying of bitumen. Other ongoing activities funded under this component include flood risks assessment and preparation of city-wide drainage design in Garowe, Kismayo, Baidoa, Beledweyne, and Dhusamareeb.

Mogadishu City: To date the project has supported desilting and dewatering of 5 main stormwater catchment ponds, cleaning of 0.75km of old trunk drainage and a further 5km is under construction. , Construction of 0.34km standalone drainage, and 0.3km roads with side drainage, and engineering designs for 8.8km standalone trunk drainage investment will commence in January 2024.

Garowe City: To date, the project has supported 7.5km roads with side drains and a 140m span concrete girder bridge across Togga Garowe river.

Kismayo City: The SURP-II invested in 17km of roadside drainage and two detention ponds to provide a buffering volume, relieving the main network during exceptionally extreme events or when the system is unable to discharge into the ocean due to high tide.

Baidoa: To date, the project supported 23 km of roads with side drains and 2 box culverts at river crossings.

Beledweyne & Dhusamareeb: SURP-II has supported 7.5km roads with side drainage in Beledweyne and 8.2km of roads with side drainage in Dhusamareeb. Further, PIU office and material testing lab are under implementation in both cities. Engineering designs will commence in January 2024 for the priority investments. An infrastructure needs assessment that identified the priority investments in the two cities was completed in 2023. A joint procurement of technical assistance for flood risk assessment for the two cities is at an advanced stage. The flood risk assessment will determine and inform the PIUs on the nature of works required to mitigate floods in line with the proposed flood risk management measures, (including trunk drainage in both cities, river embankment protection and two bridges in Beledweyne and roads with associated drainage in Dhusamareeb). The report is expected by September 2024. The PIUs will reassess the priorities as informed by the findings from the assessment. While it is estimated that feasibility studies, designs, and bidding documents preparation for the priority investments (flood risk mitigation measures, bridges, and roads with associated drainage) will be completed by September 2025 the design of bridges in Beledweyne and roads with associated drainage in Dhusamareeb will be prioritized such that designs of the investments will be ready by December 2024. The PIUs consulted project affected parties and other interested parties on the proposed sub-projects and the SEF has been updated to reflect these consultations. The engagement also gathered feedback on the perceptions and benefits of the investments implemented under the parent project and AF 1 and AF 2

Under Component 2: Institutional Strengthening and Analytics is progressing well, for which all four Technical Assistance (TA), namely the Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance (O&M), Solid Waste Management (SWM) Assessment in Mogadishu, Engaging Local Youth for Solid Waste Mapping, Informal Settlement Upgrading in Mogadishu, and Citywide Flood Risk Assessment in Kismayo and Garowe have been completed. Under this Component, a first Somalia Mayors’ Forum was held May 15-18, 2023, in collaboration with the World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC), the Federal Government is engaging the UN Habitat to pilot a SWM project in Mogadishu, and about 250 youth engaged in the solid waste mapping exercise.

Under Component 3, the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is fully staffed. The Project Implementation Units (PIUs) of all municipalities are also fully staffed except for Kismayo where the E&S specialist has vacated his post and recruitment for his replacement is in progress.

Component 4: response to forced urban displacement,

In addition to soft measures, the Project is financing civil works activities in Mogadishu, Garowe, and Baidoa. Civil works progress in the three cities is captured in the below table.

Table 2: Component Four Implementation Progress

City	WASH Activities	Health Services	HLP
Mogadishu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 borehole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 health centre rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Garowe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 140 twin latrines built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 185 house units built
Baidoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 boreholes 800 twin latrines built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 houses built

1.3. Activities to be Funded by the AF3

The AF will be used to scale up activities under component one and component two of the Nagaad Project as described in the below section.

1.3.1. Scaling up of Component 1 Activities

The bulk of the AF3 will scale up currently ongoing activities under component 1 across all the six municipalities. The PIUs consulted project affected parties and other interested parties on the proposed sub-projects as outlined in the table below, and the SEF has been updated to reflect these consultations. The engagement also gathered feedback on the perceptions and benefits of the investments implemented under the parent project and AF 1 and AF 2. The PIUs will also undertake integrated assessments (feasibility studies and ESIA) to inform the technical and E&S aspects for the priority investments and to ensure alignment on project designs that are technically feasible and present minimal E&S risks and impacts. The assessment will further establish the site-specific plans to mitigate the identified E&S risks and impacts. In carrying out the integrated assessment, a wide range of stakeholders will be consulted in the respective municipalities. Specific activities for each city are as follow:

City	Completed Activities	Investments Selected After Consultations with beneficiaries and other stakeholders	Proposed investments Based on availability of funding	Readiness
Garowe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.75km of roads with side drains. • 140m concrete bridge. 	Garowe citywide drainage - Package 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5km standalone drainage and outfall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citywide FRM pre-feasibility. • Designs/bidding ongoing. • Construction to commence by June 2025.
Baidoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23km of roads with side drains. • 3 box culverts at river crossings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citywide trunk drainage system – Phase 1. • Gravel Ring Road via Mogadishu-(8.8 km) Northern of the City. • City Slaughter-House and Livestock Market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trunk drainage (4km). • 8.8 km gravel road with side drains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designs/bidding/ E&S risk management plans ongoing, by March 2025. • Construction to commence by August 2025.
Kismayo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17km of roads with side drains. • 2 detention ponds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kismayo citywide drainage – Phase 1. • Kismayo urban roads Package 3. • Road 10 and Outfall Drainage and Detention Pond #8. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4km of standalone trunk drainage, three outfalls. • 2 detention ponds. • Mangrove reforestation (12.75 ha). • 3.8 km of roads with side drains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citywide FRM pre-feasibility. • Designs/bidding/ E&S risk management plans ongoing for FRM, by August 2025. • Road designs completed.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road 2B and outfall for road 2A and 2B. • Roads 4B and 13 and drainage works • Road 9 and 15. 		
Mogadishu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 m road, side drains. • Desilting catchment ponds. • Trunk drainage (750m) desilting. • Drainage (700m). 	Construction of Mogadishu trunk drainage – Phase.	3 km standalone trunk drainage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citywide trunk drainage master plan completed. • Designs/bidding/ E&S risk management plans ongoing, by August 2025. • Construction to commence by February 2026.
Beledweyne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU office and materials lab testing. • Feasibility Study of city-wide and Design of drainage (procurement). • Design of 2 bridges (procurement). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Hawotako-Bundoweyn new Bridge. • Construction of Howlwadag-Kooshin new Bridge. • Beledweyne urban trunk drainage system. • Beledweyne district emergency coordination unit building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 bridges (60m each). • Trunk drainage (2km). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designs/bidding/ E&S risk management plans ongoing, by December 2025. • Construction by June 2025. • Citywide FRM pre-FS.
Dhusamareeb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU office and materials lab testing (advertised). • Feasibility Study and Design of city-wide drainage (procurement). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dhusamareeb citywide trunk drainage. • Dhusamareeb infrastructure investment – roads and drainage. • Construction of asphalt Ring Road (Mogadishu – Dhusamareeb (Approx. 9Km). • Solid Waste Management initiative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8km of roads with side drains. • Trunk drainage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designs/bidding/ E&S risk management plans ongoing, by December 2025. • Construction by June 2025. • Citywide FRM pre-FS.

1.3.2. Scaling up of Component 2 Activities

The AF3 will finance consultative needs assessment and planning process of newly recovered areas in Hirshabelle state and Galmudug state to inform possible investments. This would entail: (i) support for

government-led participatory planning exercises, enabling communities to identify and rank their priority needs; (ii) a geospatial mapping of urban infrastructure, including information on the status / quality of infrastructure and preliminary estimates of the scale of investment required for rehabilitation or construction needs; (iii) estimates of the potential beneficiaries of urban infrastructure assessments, triangulating satellite imagery and field data; (iv) a survey to collect on household needs (potentially applying a lighter touch version of the Somali High Frequency Survey (SHFS)) and analysis to frame needs in newly recovered areas within a broader national narrative; (v) a light touch institutional assessment of existing government institutions. It would need to be carefully coordinated with other stabilization actors to avoid duplication, notably United States Agency for International Development and the United Kingdom's Agency for International Development, which are already supporting community dialogue processes and may already have some initial assessments of existing government institutions. It would also need to be coordinated with other World Bank projects to ensure the information collected could inform activities financed through other projects, as well as to build on existing tools and methodologies (e.g., the SHFS). Priority investments may be considered for project financing based on funding availability, feasibility, and in compliance with the World Bank's fiduciary and Environmental and Social Framework requirements (these investments will be implemented under Sub-Component 1.3 as feasible). This engagement will leverage the two operational municipal PIUs in Galmudug and Hirshabeele states to provide coordination and quality assurance support, while the specific implementation modality will be informed by the assessment results. The participation and implementation readiness criteria for the project will need to be reassessed and revised before either city can receive funding allocations, as newly recovered areas would not meet either set of criteria as currently framed. The expansion of AF3 activities to other areas will require the PCU/PIUs to update and obtain prior review and approval of the updated ESMF, RF, SEF and LMP and disclose the SEF before appraisal and, in case of the ESMF, RF and LMP, effectiveness of the AF/restructuring, as well as prior to commencing any activities for newly added areas at any future time. The project's participation and implementation readiness criteria will need to be reassessed and revised before additional urban areas receive funding allocations. Such criteria will prescribe the meaningful involvement of all community segments, including disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, and access to project benefits and opportunities.

2. Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement

In line with the original SEF for SURP II and the updated AF1 and AF2 SEF, inclusive stakeholder engagement activities have been undertaken for specific subprojects in each municipality. The identification and prioritization of investments have been through a vigorous and inclusive process that has been ongoing since 2016 when the preparatory project, Somalia Urban Investment Planning Project (SUIPP), was used to identify investments in the cities of Mogadishu and Garowe, and after that in Baidoa and Kismayo in 2019 through SUIPP-AF (these were primarily roads). Dhusamareeb and Beledweyne were the last two cities to join the project, and their infrastructure needs were similarly identified under SURP-II in 2023. The cities have not had enough funds to cover the costs of investing in all the prioritized infrastructure, so they are putting these forward now (under AF 3). The PIUs consulted project-affected parties and other interested parties on the proposed sub-projects, and the SEF has been updated to reflect these consultations. The engagement also gathered feedback on the perceptions and benefits of the investments implemented under the parent project and AF 1 and AF 2. The following is a summary of the stakeholder engagement conducted during (i) public consultations, workshops, and meetings; (ii) information disclosure, and (iii) project implementation under SURP I,

SURP II and SURP II AF 1, and AF 2 update¹. See Annex B for detailed consultations. Section 2.3 and Annex D outline consultations undertaken under AF3.

¹ Details of these consultations are captured in the disclosed SEFs and project specific SEPs available at <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/document-detail/P170922?type=projects>

2.1. Public Consultations, Workshops and Meetings

Project	Municipality	Dates	Remarks
SURP I	Mogadishu	May 2016 and March 2017	<p>Consultations that informed the priorities under AF 3. Since the cities did not have enough funds to cover the costs of investing in all the prioritized infrastructure, the pending investments are now prioritized under AF3.</p> <p>Public consultation on the ESMF/RF with Municipal Council, Ministries and Agencies, UN agencies, CSOs and village elders.</p>
		Early 2019	Pre-construction site visits and discussions with the host community.
		January 2019	Environmental Awareness and consultation workshop with institutional experts for the first subproject in Simad Road in Hamar Jajab District.
SURP II		July-August 2019	Public consultation on the revised ESMF/RF and newly prepared SEF and LMP with district residents, project-affected persons, CSOs, civil servants, UN, and project workers.
		November 2021, February 2022, August-September 2022	<p>Consultation with the community groups on BRA quick wins investment prioritization on catchment ponds and roads (B15 and B20).</p> <p>Consultation with the community groups, local leadership, and federal government on BRA investment prioritization on trunk drainage.</p>
		March 2023	Stakeholders' consultation on prioritization of package one investment roads before starting the preparation of the Project.
	July-Sept 2023	Engagement with communities and local administration to review the road's design disseminate the findings of drainage Condition Assessment Report and disclose proposed resolution of the Grievance associated to the B15 Road.	
AF 3		January 2024	Consulted project-affected parties and other interested parties on the proposed sub-projects and gathered feedback on the perceptions and benefits of the investments implemented under the parent project and AF 1 and AF 2.
SURP I	Garowe	March 2016-January 2017	Public consultation on the ESMF/RF with Municipal Council, Ministries and Agencies, UN agencies, CSOs and village elders.

		Early 2019	<p>Consultations that informed the priorities under AF 3. Since the cities did not have enough funds to cover the costs of investing in all the prioritized infrastructure, the pending investments are now prioritized under AF3.</p> <p>Pre-construction site visits and discussions with the host community.</p>
		March 2019	Environmental Awareness and consultation workshop with concerned authorities, institutions, and the local residents for the first subproject in Jilab Road in Jilab IDPs camp.
		August 2019	Public consultation on the revised ESMF/RF and newly prepared SEF and LMP with government representatives, local private companies, IDPs and vulnerable groups, women and youth groups, host communities, academia, disability association and religious and traditional elders.
SURP II		December 2022	Wadajir community engagement for package II. Continue community involvement in Halgan for trees protection and updates for road junctions' access.
AF3		January 2024	Consulted project-affected parties and other interested parties on the proposed sub-projects and gathered feedback on the perceptions and benefits of the investments implemented under the parent project and AF 1 and AF 2.
SURP I	Baidoa and Kismayo	February 2019	<p>Consultations that informed the priorities under AF 3. Since the cities did not have enough funds to cover the costs of investing in all the prioritized infrastructure, the pending investments are now prioritized under AF3.</p> <p>Project start-up consultation involving both the government stakeholders and community representatives to discuss the roads selections for feasibility studies and engineering designs and to share the plans for project activities implementation.</p>
		April-May 2019	Engaging institutional stakeholders and members of public to consult on the revised ESMF/RF and early draft SEF and LMP.
SURP II		May-June 2022	To provide the public correct information about project progress and to hear and respond to their concerns.
		May-June 2023	The community consultation was to give the community update of the project, safety of the environment and also community job creation for women, IDP and youth.
		August-September 2023	Baidoa: Awareness raising on project E&S aspects to diverse stakeholders including local communities. Update on project progress, GBV /SEAH and child labour, environment and community health and safety.
AF 3		January 2024	Consulted project-affected parties and other interested parties on the proposed sub-projects and gathered feedback on the perceptions and benefits of the investments implemented under the parent project and AF 1 and AF 2.

SURP II	Beledweyne and Dhusamareeb	15th April 2021 and 2nd May 2021	SEF, LMP, RF, and ESME, update consultations.
	Beledweyne	June 2023	Consultations that informed the priorities under AF 3. Since the cities did not have enough funds to cover the costs of investing in all the prioritized infrastructure, the pending investments are now prioritized under AF3. Weekly meetings to update on accomplished tasks and plan for the following week.
	Dhusamareeb	July 2023	Consultations that informed the priorities under AF 3. Since the cities did not have enough funds to cover the costs of investing in all the prioritized infrastructure, the pending investments are now prioritized under AF3.
AF 3	Beledweyne and Dhusamareeb	January 2024	Consulted project-affected parties and other interested parties on the proposed sub-projects and gathered feedback on the perceptions and benefits of the investments implemented under the parent project and AF 1 and AF 2.

2.2 Information Disclosure

The PIUs disclosed both framework documents and site-specific plans including updated versions of the frameworks and plans. Prior to project appraisal the PIUs and engineering and supervision consultant disclosed to project affected parties and other interested parties, information on the overall project design, anticipated environmental and social impacts and appropriate mitigation measures. The disclosure process utilized public forums, individual meetings, community action groups and emails.

City	Date	Disclosed Instruments
Mogadishu	June 2018	The summary of ESMF and RF for SURP I and the translation in Mogadishu and WB website.
	January-March 2019	The specific ESMP and RAP for the first SURP I subproject disclosed through local newspaper, BRA & District HQ notice boards and social media.
	July-August 2019	The summary translation of SURP II ESMF, RF, LMP and SEF.
	September 2022	Disclosure of ESF instruments for Quick Win Investments: LMP, SEP and ESMP.
Garowe	December 2018 to February 2019	The summary of ESMF and RF for SURP I and the translation in Garowe and WB website. The specific ESMP and ARAP for the first SURP I subproject through local newspaper, website, Garowe Municipality HQ notice boards and public gathering places.
	July and August 2019	The summary translation of SURP II ESMF, RF, LMP and SEF.
	June 2012 and August 2022	Garowe SEP in June 2021 and updated SEP in August 2022.
	December 2022	Informed community on project activities, shared GRM procedures and created awareness on GBV/SEAH prevention and response.
	May 2023	The PIU held one community consultation to update on project progress and project disruptions. Residents of different SURP II Roads participated in the meeting.
Dhusamareeb	June 2023	Combined ESMP and SEP.
Beledweyne	July 2023	Combined ESMP and SEP.
Kismayo	4th May 2023 - 8th May 2023.	Sensitization of local communities on the imminent asphalt work.
Baidoa and Kismayo	Baidoa SEP was disclosed in August 2020. Kismayo SEP was disclosed in March 2021 and the updated SEP in October 2023.	
Component 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CERC ESMF disclosed in June 2022. • Component 4 ESMF disclosed in September 2022. • ESMP for Baidoa Barwaaqo disclosed March 2023. • ESMP ADC Baidoa disclosed November 2022. • BRA ESMP disclosed in June 2022. • Garowe Hoodale site ESMP disclosed March 2023. 	

2.3 Summary of Consultations to Inform Selection of Priority Projects and Preparation of AF3

The PIUs consulted project affected parties and other interested parties on the proposed sub-projects as outlined in the table below, and the SEF has been updated to reflect these consultations. The engagement also gathered feedback on the perceptions and benefits of the investments implemented under the parent project and AF 1 and AF 2.

PIUs engage a wide range of stakeholders including IDPs, women, youth, religious and ethnic minorities, other minority groups, PWDs, older persons, host communities, and other vulnerable groups, as well as the representatives of the Federal and Local governments, local NGOs and CBOs, business representatives and community leaders.

The table below presents the engagements undertaken to date.

Date	Activity	Stakeholders	Output	Remarks
November 2023	Identification of investments to be supported under AF3.	Mogadishu, Kismayo, Garowe, Baidoa, Beledweyne and Dhusamareeb PIUs in consultation with the Bank.	Specific investments to be supported under AF3, with an emphasis on flood mitigation measures (<i>See table under section 1.3.1 for the list of proposed interventions</i>).	The PIUs consulted project affected parties and other interested parties on the proposed sub-projects, and the SEF has been updated to reflect these consultations.
November-December 2023	Social Assessment in the newly liberated areas of Adaan Jabal and Xarar Dheer to inform the diagnostic work on government stabilization.	Representatives from; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 women group • Representatives from 4 Local NGOs • 2 Government Officials 	Local urban infrastructure in population concentration areas, connectivity to market centers and essential services, and support for local economic development and livelihood activities, Infrastructure aspects for informed investment options and decision-making under the project.	Further consultations with IDPs, women, youth, religious and ethnic minorities, PWDs, older persons, host communities, and other vulnerable groups, as well as the representatives of the Federal and Local governments, local NGOs and CBOs, business representatives and community leaders will be undertaken as part of the diagnostic work in newly liberated states under AF3.
January 2024	Consultations with project-affected parties and other interested parties on the proposed sub-projects and gathered feedback on the perceptions and benefits of the investments implemented under the parent project and AF 1 and AF 2.	Beneficiaries in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, Garowe, Beledweyne and Dhusamareeb.	Disclose and discuss proposed investments to be supported under AF3, gather feedback on the sub-projects implemented under parent project, AF 1 and AF 2.	The SEF has been updated to reflect these consultations.

3. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

For the purpose of this SEF update (and pursuant to ESS10), stakeholders are categorized into (i) “project-affected parties” and (ii) “other interested parties.”

3.1. Project-Affected Parties (PAP)

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 livelihood. The table below indicates potential project-affected parties of Nagaad Project.

Table 3: Project Affected Parties

No	Project-affected parties	Relevance to the project	Indicative list	Experience to Date
1	People who will be physically or economically displaced by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is likely to cause project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use, which may lead to physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People who reside or have structures in the Right of Way (ROW) of the project road. Street vendors, vehicle drivers and businesses operating along the project road. Vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, upstream and downstream households, and businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No physical displacement occurred under SURP-II and thus far under the parent project. The economic displacement largely relate to temporary livelihood impact on mobile vendors or roadside businesses during the construction (approximately for one month at a given road section), which is also minimized and compensated. Concerns majorly relating to valuation of affected property were resolved and agreed upon during the initial stages of the project via negotiation sessions and meetings. Vulnerability was taken into account during the compensation process, and livelihood support was provided to those who were vulnerable.
2	People who will benefit from project-related employment or business opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will generate employment or business opportunities for the community through construction and maintenance of the municipal infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women, urban poor, youth, IDPs, People with Disabilities (PWDs), religious and ethnic minorities, other minority groups, returnees, and other disadvantaged groups will be engaged by the project to e.g., provide labour. Local business community who will benefit from local sourcing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PIUs have advanced local employment and skills training for vulnerable groups and continue to provide logistical assistance to stakeholders in need to ensure inclusive participation. Conducted sessions with contractors on the employment of women and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Emphasized the inclusion of women and vulnerable groups within the workforce and on GRCs. Women engagement inclusion plans prepared for each municipality are under implementation.

No	Project-affected parties	Relevance to the project	Indicative list	Experience to Date
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIUs are encouraged to explore measures to mitigate gender prejudices in construction and strengthen the inclusion of PWDs who still face numerous barriers, including employment.
3	People residing in the project areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is likely to cause adverse environmental and social impacts on the people residing in the project areas. The project is also expected to bring about environmental and social benefits in the long term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members who are exposed to pollution, traffic safety risks, GBV-SEA/SH risks, among others. They may also benefit from the project in the long term. 	<p>No significant E&S have occurred under SURP II. Some of the negative impacts raised include air pollution, disruption to utilities (water supply and electricity), access to households and lack of temporary ramps and dust pollution. PIUs have successfully resolved 93% of reported grievances. No project-related SEA/SH incidents have been reported to the project GM likely due to fear of retribution. However, non-project incidents of GBV were documented during the implementation of AF2, where the project promptly referred survivors to GBV service providers. AF3 will strengthen case identification. The potential benefits include: improved pedestrian traffic safety; reduced road flooding and roadside erosion; community accessibility to schools, health care centers, markets, water points and other livelihood activities; security, employment and skills training opportunities.</p>

3.2. Other Interested Parties

The term “other interested parties” refers to individuals, groups, or organizations with an interest in the project, due to either the project location, its characteristics, its impacts, or matters related to public interest. For example, these parties may include regulators, government officials, the private sector, the scientific community, academics, unions, women’s organizations, other civil society organizations, and cultural groups. The table below indicates potential other interested parties of SURP II and the AF.

Table 4: Nagaad project Other Interested Parties

No	Other interested parties	Relevance to the project	Indicative list
1	Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government institutions protect the rights of inhabitants in the project area and represent the local communities/PAPs. SURP II will work closely with them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality Departments; Municipal Council; District/zone offices; and District/zone Police
2	State ministries and government agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State ministries and government agencies are key stakeholders for the project and ensure project compliance with national legislation and collaboration with relevant national programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of Public Works and Housing; Environment and Tourism; Mining, Water and Energy; Labour and Employment; Youth and Sports; Gender, Family Affairs and Human Rights, and other relevant authorities.
3	UN Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN agencies in Somalia support the government in service delivery as well as spur economic development, settlement of IDPs, refugees and returnees, development of infrastructure, humanitarian activities, and gender issues. There will be areas for collaboration with SURP II. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR, UNHABITAT, UNDP, UNCDF, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNICEF, IOM, WFP, ILO, UNEP, UN Women.
4	International NGOs and bilateral donor agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International NGOs and donor agencies in Somalia are primarily focused on humanitarian activities, economic empowerment, livelihood improvement, Water and Sanitation (WASH), education and gender issues. There will be areas for collaboration with SURP II. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRC, CWW, IRC, Save the children, World Vision International, DRC, CARE International, GIZ, TIS Plus USAID.
5	Community groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a number of community groups supporting particular groups of community members including vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. SURP II will work with them to reach out to such groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious groups; community leaders; IDP and returnee community; child welfare groups; women groups; youth council; disability community.
6	Other key interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key public and private interests include relevant government entities at the federal, municipality and district levels, water and power (electricity) supply utilities in the vicinity of the potential project areas. Most of the electrical power network in along the road reserve of the proposed roads and water pipeline network has also utilized the road reserves. Some of service powerline are very close to the roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality power utility (such as BEKO, Mogadishu Power and NESCOM); Municipality water company (such as Benadir Water company and NUWACO). Press and media; Research and academic institutions.

3.3. Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Groups with Specific Needs for Engagement

“Disadvantaged or vulnerable groups” refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project or may be less able to take advantage of a project’s benefits. Such groups are also more likely to be excluded from the consultation process. Various types of barriers may influence the

capacity of such groups to articulate their concerns and priorities about project impacts. For example, barriers can exist for women, urban poor, youth, IDPs, People with Disabilities (PWDs), older persons, religious and ethnic minorities, returnees, and other vulnerable groups. The following table indicates disadvantaged or vulnerable groups encountered under the Nagaad Project. For the AF3 specific groups will be identified and mitigation measures will be considered through close consultation with such groups and support groups when new project locations are determined. Experience to date indicates a limited inclusion of PWDs in the workforce, and prejudices against women involved in civil works have been noted, thus, PIUs are encouraged to explore measures to mitigate gender prejudices in construction and strengthen the inclusion of PWDs who still face numerous barriers, including employment.

To promote effective and inclusive engagement of all stakeholders on issues that could affect them, the PIUs will ensure all parties (including disadvantaged or vulnerable groups) are consulted in a culturally -appropriate manner, free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation. Further, the bidding documents and contracts will include the requirement for fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity for all. In this regard, contractors and their workers will sign and understand codes of conduct, and the GM will provide an opportunity for recourse to address any incidents of exclusion, such as in stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and access to project benefits and opportunities.

Finally, there are many diverse groups including IDPs in the project area and it is likely that some of them may present distinct social and cultural characteristics. However, an in-depth assessment is required to ascertain whether these groups-meet the criteria set out in paragraphs 8 and 9 of ESS7. Recognizing the vulnerability of some minorities and IDPs, and in line with ESSS 10 and ESS 1, this SEF articulates preliminary measures to engage and consult meaningfully with all community segments including culturally differentiated groups/minorities and IDPs, to ensure they are adequately informed about the project and can equitably access project benefits in culturally appropriate manner. These measures will be complemented as needed after further consultation with experts and interested groups and the SEF will be updated.

Table 5: Nagaad Project Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Groups

No	Disadvantaged /vulnerable groups	Potential barriers to limit effective stakeholder engagement	Specific needs to address the barriers
1	IDPs, historically excluded groups, refugees, and returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to IDP camps. • Ethnic complexity. • Lack of understanding or interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further assessment to identify agree on additional focused engagement strategy. • Focus group meetings. • Mediation by community leaders or CSOs.
2	Poor households, such as female-headed, widows, elderly, orphans, persons living with severe illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty. • Absence of suitable family person to participate. • Mobility. • Lack of time to participate. • Lack of interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual meetings. • Childcare provision during meetings. • Adjustment of timing of meetings to avoid working time. • Provision of free municipal transport or transport allowance.

No	Disadvantaged /vulnerable groups	Potential barriers to limit effective stakeholder engagement	Specific needs to address the barriers
3	People with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical disabilities preventing mobility. Various disabilities such as visual and hearing impairment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible consultation venues. Sign language, large print, braille information. Transportation assistance and accessible venues.
4	Illiterate community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unable to understand the project. Unable to effectively engage in consultation forums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special one-to-one sessions. Simply written materials or graphics. In person tours of project area.
5	Religious and ethnic minorities, and other minority groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of representation in community leadership forums. Unable to effectively engage in consultation forums. Poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mediation by CSOs or community leaders. Special one-to-one sessions. Focus group meetings.
6	Female community members and female workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially any of above barriers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus group meetings. Mediation by CSOs or community leaders.

4. Stakeholder Engagement Program

4.1. Strategy for Information Disclosure

ESS10 increasingly emphasize the importance of stakeholder consultation being ‘free, prior and informed’, which implies an accessible and unconstrained process that is accompanied by the timely provision of relevant and understandable information. To fulfil this requirement, the PIUs will apply a range of consultation and disclosure of information methods that allow for effective stakeholder participation and timely provision of feedback.

Table 6: Information Disclosure Strategy

Project stage	List of information to be disclosed	Methods of disclosure	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
Project preparation stage (before project appraisal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summaries of E&S instruments (ESMF RF, GBV-SEA/SH Action Plan, SEF, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and LMP. Relevant project information, including project design. Project benefits and opportunities, E&S risks and impacts and appropriate mitigation measures. Community rights and entitlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality and District/zone HQ office notice boards; Public forums. Social media platforms. Phone calls. Local newspaper/TV/radio stations. SMS. Local leadership offices Print messages pinned on notice boards of religious and community centres. World Bank website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project affected parties and other interested parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant. Municipality, District/zone office.

Project stage	List of information to be disclosed	Methods of disclosure	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria for selecting priority investments. Project-targeted interventions for vulnerable groups. 			
Pre-construction stage and during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summaries of Site-specific ESMP GBV-SEA/SH action plan, RAP, SEP, GRM, and LMP. Project-targeted interventions for vulnerable groups. Project benefits and opportunities, E&S risks and impacts and appropriate mitigation measures. Community rights and entitlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality & District HQ office notice boards. Public forums. Social media platforms. Phone calls. Local newspaper/TV/radio stations. SMS. Local leadership offices. Print messages pinned on notice boards of religious and community centres. World Bank external website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project affected parties and other interested parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant. Municipality, District/zone office.
Post-construction stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of the outcome of project monitoring (including GM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary to share in public forums. Media releases and/or newsletters via email. Project bulletins. Social media platforms. Local newspaper/TV/radio stations. Local leadership offices. Print messages pinned on notice boards of religious and community centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project affected parties and other interested parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant. Municipality, District/zone office.

All relevant documents will be fully disclosed in local languages in areas accessible to project-affected parties and using feasible techniques.

Table 6 above indicates the strategy of information disclosure at each stage of the project. Formats to provide information may include presentation printouts, non-technical summaries, project leaflets, and pamphlets, depending on stakeholder needs.

4.2. Strategy for Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation.

The purpose of consultations is to engage in a meaningful dialogue with stakeholders, receive input on the project, including environmental and social assessment and proposed mitigation measures, discuss concerns, and inform the Borrower's decisions. Stakeholders are welcome to express any concerns that are project related for the Borrower's consideration. Participation in consultations and the expression of any opinions should not lead to retaliation, abuse, or any kind of discrimination. Ongoing stakeholder feedback throughout the project life is useful to monitor project performance, environmental and social

risks and impacts and to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures. **Table 7, Table 8, and Table 9** below present the indicative strategies for stakeholder engagement at each key stage of the project. Subproject-specific strategy will be prepared once the location of a subproject is determined.

Early involvement of the stakeholders is essential to the success of project activities as it will ensure smooth collaboration amongst stakeholders for purposes of minimizing and mitigating ESHS risks and impacts associated with AF3 activities. The SEF recommends the use of the five (5) principles that guide stakeholder engagement, and these include: purposeful; inclusive; timely, transparent; and respectful approaches that are also culturally acceptable and to take into consideration the concerns of all stakeholders. Throughout the AF3 cycle, PIUs will provide stakeholders with opportunities to make input, suggestions and raise their concerns regarding E&S risks and impacts as well as recommend appropriate mitigation measures. PIUs will also facilitate and process stakeholder input and provide timely response on the raised concerns.

- (a) **Project preparation stage (before project appraisal).** While the details of individual subprojects are unknown at this stage, the consultation will focus on a broader range of stakeholders to understand their general interests and concerns on the project and its potential positive and negative impacts to inform the project’s environmental and social frameworks, disseminate relevant project information such as the project design and the criteria for selecting priority projects, community rights and entitlements, project-targeted interventions for vulnerable groups. E&S risks and impacts and appropriate mitigation measures, project benefits and opportunities, among others. This is also the stage where potential vulnerable/disadvantaged groups relevant to the project will be identified. Dissemination and reporting back to general stakeholders on the outcome of the monitoring and evaluation of the project will be also arranged.

Table 7: Preparation Stage Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Target stakeholders	Topics of engagement	Methods to be used	Timeline and location	Responsibilities
Project affected parties (PAPs) including disadvantaged or vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant project information including the overall project design. • Criteria for selecting priority projects. • Anticipated environmental and social risks and impacts and appropriate mitigation measures in ESMF, RF, SEF GBV-SEA/SH Action Plan, and LMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultations. • Individual meetings. • Through community action groups • Emails. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to project appraisal at accessible public space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant.

Target stakeholders	Topics of engagement	Methods to be used	Timeline and location	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community rights and entitlements, project benefits and opportunities, among others. Project-targeted interventions for vulnerable groups. 			
Other interested parties (local government, state ministries, UN agencies, bilateral donors, NGOs, and community groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical details on project design. Compliance with national regulations and collaboration with relevant programs. Vulnerable or disadvantaged groups affected by the project. Project-targeted interventions for vulnerable groups. Project benefits and opportunities, E&S risks and impacts and appropriate mitigation measures. Community rights and entitlements. E&S instruments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual meetings. Emails. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As needed (and continued throughout the project life). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant.

(b) **Pre-construction and construction stage.** At this stage, the details of individual subprojects will be determined, and specific project-affected parties (PAPs) identified. The consultation will focus on PAPs to address their concerns through the implementation of subproject-specific design criteria and environmental and social plans. The Project will ensure that the GRM will remain effective during the civil works to promptly address any grievances from the PAPs. The PIU will pay particular attention to vulnerable groups to ensure inclusion and non-discrimination of such groups. Dissemination and reporting back to general stakeholders on the outcome of the monitoring and evaluation of the project will be also arranged.

Table 8: Preconstruction and Construction Stage Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Target stakeholders	Topics of engagement	Methods to be used	Timeline and location	Responsibilities
Project-affected parties (people who will be physically and economically displaced; those residing in project areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project design and characteristics. • More site-specific environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures in RAP, ESMP (including gender action plan), LMP and SEP. • Awareness-raising on the GM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultations. • Individual meetings through RAP, SEP, ESMP, LMP preparation/implementation process. • Pre-construction site visits and awareness-raising. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to start of civil work at project district. • The GM is maintained throughout the project life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant. • District office. • Contractor.
Project-affected parties (people who will benefit from employment opportunities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection criteria and TOR for employment opportunities for road construction work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group meetings with the host community and support groups to engage vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to start of civil work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant. • District office. • Contractor.
Other interested parties (community groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways to outreach to vulnerable groups and address their concerns and interests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual meetings. • Focus group meetings. • Emails. • Project bulletins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to start of civil work at project district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant. • District office.

- **Post construction/maintenance stage.** At this stage, the consultation will focus on the feedback from PAPs on the performance of the project and environmental and social mitigations conducted during the construction and operation stage. Under SURP II, beneficiary communities are happy about the newly constructed roads, drainage systems, and expressed appreciation to the municipalities and anyone who supported and funded the project and for being consulted and continuously informed on project progress. Motorists also expressed happiness with new roads and the subsequent reduction in travel time, comfort, and improved security due to streetlights. The consultation on employment opportunities for road O&M works and skills upgrading will also be conducted. Areas for improvement and lessons learned

should be identified for future sub-projects. Dissemination and reporting back to general stakeholders on the outcome of the monitoring and evaluation of the project will be also arranged. PIUs are encouraged to strengthen feedback sessions with communities.

Table 9: Post Construction Stage Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Target stakeholders	Topics of engagement	Methods to be used	Timeline and location	Responsibilities
Project-affected parties (people who will be physically and economically displaced; those residing in project areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of project benefits, impacts and environmental and social performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End-line beneficiary survey on project impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the completion of civil works and initial operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant. District office. Contractor.
Project-affected parties (people who will benefit from employment opportunities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection criteria and TOR for employment opportunities for road maintenance work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with District community maintenance committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the completion of civil work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant. District community maintenance committee.
All stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting back to stakeholders on the outcome of the monitoring and evaluation of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public workshop. Media releases and/or newsletters via email. Project bulletins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the completion of SURP II. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant.

4.3. Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the Views of Vulnerable Groups

All views expressed by stakeholders will be carefully noted, documented in the consultation summary, and considered, including those of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. To support this, disadvantaged and or vulnerable groups will be identified through stakeholder identification process (see Chapter 3) and appropriate measures will be considered through close consultation with such groups to support these groups in order to incorporate their views into the project. Under the Nagaad Project and the AF3, vulnerable groups will continue to be provided with incentives, such as accessible venues and transport and sitting allowance, to participate in stakeholder consultations to be carried out in culturally appropriate manner. Vulnerable community members will continue to also be provided with the opportunity to express their views privately, such as in separate focus group discussions or phone interviews for female stakeholders and IDP communities. Easy-to-understand, non-technical language and materials will be used during the consultations with illiterate stakeholders.

4.4. Addressing Security Concerns

It should be noted that some municipalities have security concerns in holding high-profile public consultations that involve a wide range of stakeholders. In such municipalities, stakeholder engagement will focus on low-profile focus groups meetings and individual interviews with an indicative sample of stakeholders.

5. Resources and Responsibilities

5.1. Project Implementation Unit

The PIUs will be responsible for the management and supervision of overall implementation of the Nagaad Project SURP-II and the AF3, including construction work by the contractor(s). Each PIU will report to the Mayor of each municipality and at a minimum will be staffed with Project Coordinator, Finance Specialist, Procurement Specialist, Environment and Social Specialist, Project Engineer, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Finance and Admin Assistant and a male and a female Community Engagement Officers. The Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist has overall responsibility on preparation and implementation of the relevant E&S instruments, including the SEP, and ensuring continuous community outreach and consultation, monitoring, and evaluating program implementation and impacts, developing and managing the GRM at the municipality, district/zone level and reporting results to various stakeholders. Other specialists and officers in each PIU will support the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist in stakeholder engagement activities.

5.2. Project Coordination Unit

The PCU, based at the MoPWR&H of the federal government, will be responsible for providing oversight and monitoring of the project. The PCU will continue to be staffed with an overall Project Coordinator, an Engineer, a Financial Management Specialist, an Environment and Social Specialist, a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, a GBV/Gender Specialist and a finance and admin officer.

5.3. Engineering and Supervising Consultant

Each PIU is supported by a contracted engineering and supervision consultant, UNOPS in this case, who is responsible for monitoring the civil works contractors including their adherence to the E&S instruments including the respective SEP. Each PIU will also be supported by a third-party/independent monitoring agent, who will provide quality assurance of the supervision carried out by the engineering supervision consultant. The TPM services will be continued from the last phase.

5.4. Contractor

The contractor will assign an Environmental and Social officer, who will be responsible for the implementation of environmental and social requirements at construction sites. This officer will also maintain regular contact with affected communities at the site and assist in community awareness-raising and addressing any concerns and grievances.

5.5. Budgetary Resources for Stakeholder Engagement

An adequate budget has been provided to cover stakeholder engagement in the Project. Out of the ESMF total budget of USD 387, 664, approximately USD 100,000 has been allocated to cover stakeholder engagement related activities such as consultations and meetings, E&SS instruments disclosure,

workshops and training, and operation of the GRMs. This estimated budget does not include the cost of implementing mitigation and enhancement measures as these will be borne by the contractors. All administrative costs for the operation of the PIUs and PCU safeguards team, including internal monitoring, have been incorporated into the overall Nagaad Project cost.

6. Grievance Mechanism

6.1 Overview and Uptake Channels

The Nagaad project has a functional grievance mechanism in all the six cities where the Project is being implemented and this will remain in place. Multiple grievance uptake channels including in person, by phone, text message or email are available for registering grievances or providing feedback. Grievances are handled by grievance redress committees (GRCs) established in each district/zone where the Project is being implemented. The district/zone GRC comprises representatives from women and youth groups, elders, and religious leaders; representatives of project affected persons; and representatives of the municipalities. The GRC receives, registers, and acknowledges complaints, screens, and establishes the basis of the grievance, supported by the PIU and the engineering consultant and coordinates with the PCU, PIU and the contractor on grievances resolution, and escalates unresolved grievances to the PIU and PCU. The contact details for each of the GRCs are shown in the below table.

Table 10: Grievance Reporting Contact Details

City	Telephone number	Email
Mogadishu	2323	Xalinta.cabashada@gmail.com
Garowe	372	Mgure.suiipp@plstate.so
Baidoa	2343	bmsurp2grc@gmail.com
Kismayo	2216	grievancesurpii@gmail.com
Beledweyne	0610369323	grievancesurp@gmail.com
Dhusamareeb	0 610228112	cabashada.surp@gmail.com

All stakeholders are informed about the GM which is easily accessible in all areas where the Project is being implemented in all the cities, during stakeholder engagements. They are informed of the general principles of the GM including addressing of concerns promptly and effectively in a transparent manner; cultural appropriateness, and accessibility to all project-affected parties at no cost and without retribution. They are also informed that the handling of grievances will be discreet, objective, sensitive and responsive to the needs and concerns of the aggrieved. It is made clear that, if requested, all grievances and comments raised will remain confidential and treated as such. All grievances are recorded in grievance logbooks at the project sites and at the municipality offices where they are further recorded digitally. A summary of registered grievances and actions taken is compiled on a weekly basis and the information is publicly available in each municipality.

6.2 Grievance Management and Appeal Process

The Project GRM has three-tiers allowing for appeal to the next tier if grievances are not resolved to the satisfaction of the aggrieved. As presented in **Figure 1** below, the **first tier, the district/zone level GRM** is where the GRC operates with the support of the PIU and UNOPs. Grievances are expected to be resolved within a maximum of 10 days at this level. The GRC receives, registers, and acknowledges complaints in writing within one day, screens and establishes the basis of the grievance within three days and in the case that the grievance is rejected because it is neither directly nor indirectly related to the Project, the reason for refusal is directly communicated to the aggrieved. Following this, the GRC

will have a maximum of three days to establish ways of resolving the grievances and another three days to implement the resolution. The mechanism will take into consideration the existing traditional practices which would be the most logical form of justice for most Somalis. The contractor is required to resolve grievances that relate to their operations. In this regard, the GRC will forward the contractor cases that pertain to them, and the contractor will participate in meetings held by the district/zone-level GRC where contractor-related grievances are raised, hence requiring the contractor’s input to inform resolution. To date, 156 out of 167 reported grievances have been resolved. The nature of grievances includes lack of access to temporary ramps, utility disruption, construction related dust, payment delays, and road closure. The areas for improvement include: the functionality of different grievance channels (grievance box, email, toll free number, etc.); documentation of grievance handling; and coordination across different GRM actors (the contractor, district GRC and PIU). The functionality of the GRM will be further strengthened under the parent project and the AFs to enable stakeholders to raise issues and for the PIUs to receive, respond to, and promptly resolve concerns. The multiple channels for the uptake of grievances will consider literacy, mobility, and disability challenges facing project stakeholders in Somalia. The GRM will enhance specific provisions to enable safe, confidential, survivor-centred, and ethical reporting of SEAH incidents.

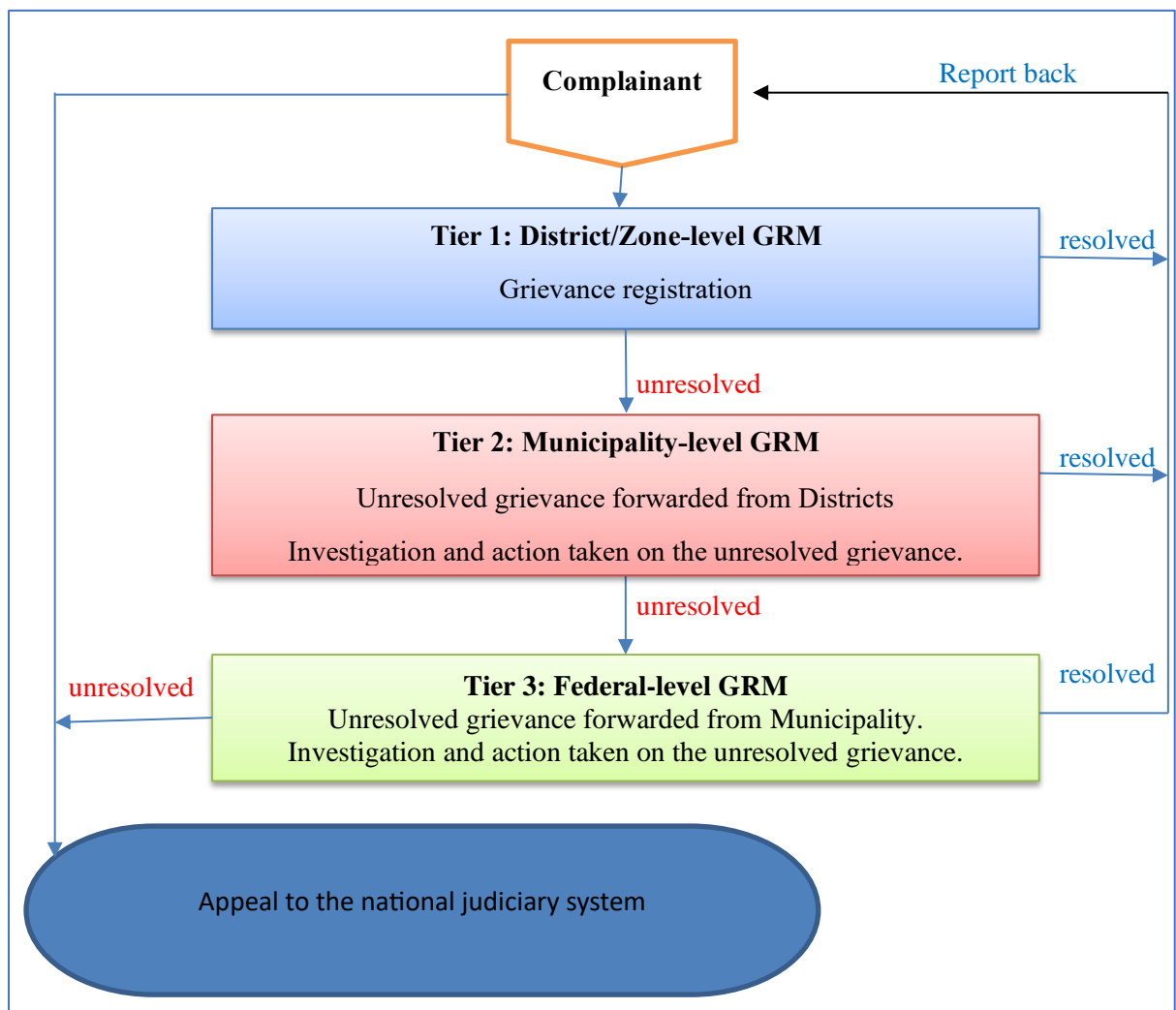


Figure 1: Nagaad project Grievance Appeal Process

If not satisfied, the aggrieved can seek redress through the appeal process. **At tier two, the municipal-level GM** is where GRCs comprised of senior municipality official, representatives from the PIU and UNOPS, and representatives of the aggrieved operate. And at **tier three, federal-level GM** is where a GRC comprised of the PCU, senior officials from the MoPWR&H, and other pertinent ministries or agencies of the federal government is established. It is important to note that the aggrieved can decide to escalate their grievances to national judiciary system at any time of their choice.

6.3 Workers Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Nagaad Project has a functional GM for the project workers as defined in the Project's labour management procedure. The GM for each group is described below.

Direct workers: Given the limited number of direct workers under Nagaad Project, the Project has a compact but effective grievance system for direct workers. Each unit engaging direct workers (PIU, PCU and the engineering and supervision consultants) hold periodic team meetings to discuss any workplace concerns. The grievance raised by workers will be recorded with the actions taken by each unit. The summary of grievance cases will be reported to the World Bank. Where the aggrieved direct worker wishes to escalate their issue or raise their concerns anonymously and/or to a person other than their immediate supervisor/hiring unit, the worker may raise the issue with responsible municipal authorities in the case of the PIUs and the Ministry of Public Works for the PCU. Where the engineering and supervision consultant has an existing grievance system (such as that available for workers in UNOPS), their direct workers should use such mechanism. Over the last five years of the project implementation under different iterations there has not been any unresolved grievances on the part of direct workers.

Contracted workers. The site manager and the E&S officer (or any other appropriate officers) of the contractor holds a daily team meeting with all present contracted workers in each site to discuss any workplace concerns. The grievances raised are recorded with the actions taken by the contractor. The summary of grievance cases is reported to the PIU and the engineering and supervision consultant as part of contractor's periodic report. Where appropriate and available, the contracted workers should be allowed to utilize an existing grievance mechanism within the contractor. Where the aggrieved workers wish to escalate their issue or raise their concerns anonymously and/or to a person other than their immediate supervisor, the workers may raise their issue with the PIU and/or the engineering supervision consultant. The contracted workers will be informed of the grievance mechanism at the induction session prior to the commencement of work. The contact information of the PIU and/or the engineering supervision consultants E&S officers and specialists will be shared with contracted workers.

National appeal process: As per the national Labour Code (Article 134), any individual labour dispute can be submitted by any of the parties to the competent district labour inspector for conciliation, where such labour inspector is available. The inspector is mandated to attempt to settle the dispute within 14 days of its submission.

6.4 Grievances Related to Gender Based Violence

The Project has a differentiated and sensitive approach for addressing grievances related to gender-based violence and this will remain in place for the duration of the Project. This different approach mitigates the risks of stigmatization, exacerbation of psychological harm and potential reprisal. Each GRC has a female GBV focal point who closely works with a female community engagement officer at each PIU supported by a GBV specialist at the national PCU. All GRC members, as part of their

onboarding process, are provided with training on dealing with GBV related grievances, in addition, they also participate in GBV awareness raising activities targeting the community and the contractors. For anonymity, GBV cases are reported through telephone hotlines responded to by the GBV female community engagement officer. All GBV cases are immediately signposted to service providers in accordance with the Project accountability and response framework. The various service providers who work with the project have the capacity to provide services such as medical and psychosocial support, emergency accommodation, legal aid and any other necessary services. At the contractor level GM, there is a GBV focal point who is a female member of the contractor GRC who refers all GBV related cases from workers or community members to the Project GBV focal point. The recording of GBV grievances is as per the Project GBV accountability and response framework which clearly indicates how data will be recorded, reported, and stored. The process is based on a survivor centered approach which emphasizes consent, anonymity, confidentiality, empathy, and being non-judgmental. So far, however, the project has not had any GBV-related grievances.

7. Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting is undertaken both internally by each PIU and externally by a third-party monitor (TPM) engaged by the Bank given the high levels of insecurity in Somalia limiting the Bank's presence on the ground. The project has 24 main indicators, against which the project performance is measured, which include number of participants and type of stakeholder groups in consultation activities during project implementation, frequency of consultation, topics/content of consultations, percentage of grievances addressed in the stipulated timeframe, number of people with improved access to climate-resilient urban infrastructure and services, and number of person days of employment created. Environmental and social issues specific to a sub-project, identified in the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) and gender action plan (GAP), such as presence of gender disaggregated toilet for workers, use of personal protective equipment, air quality, soil erosion etc. are also monitored. A baseline survey and a mid-term survey have been conducted and an endline survey will be carried out to measure economic and social impacts of the Project on the community, including vulnerable and marginalized groups, while also assessing inter-communal dynamics between IDPs and host communities. Internally, different monitoring reports are produced on a weekly, monthly, and quarterly basis by each PIU in close collaboration with the engineering supervision firm and the contractor. The Project has now developed a publicly accessible real-time monitoring and evaluation dashboard using Kobo Toolbox and Power BI. The outcome of monitoring activities by both the PIU and TPM are shared with the different stakeholders including community members through their established committees such as the GRC and the operations and maintenance committees at the district/zone level. These outcomes are also shared with the other municipalities implementing the Project and with the Bank, and lessons learned are drawn out to improve future project/sub-project designs and enhance overall project implementation and overall E&S performance.

8. Annex A: Sample Grievance Registration Form

COMPLAINANT DETAILS			
Complainant's name (or name of a representative for complainant/s)			
Complainant's address			
Complainant's telephone number and e-mail address (if available)			
Preferred language/dialect of communication			
Complainant confidentiality	I wish to raise my grievance anonymously		
	I request that my identity is not disclosed to anyone internally except the grievance coordinator handling my case		
I would prefer if the person contacting me is:	male	female	gender does not matter
GRIEVANCE DETAILS			
Date			
Description of incident			
Severity	One-time incident/grievance (date)		
	Recurring (how many times)		
	Ongoing (currently experiencing problem)		
Complainant's request/proposal to resolve grievance (Please explain what should be done to solve this problem)			
Grievance type (environment, human rights, livelihood, health, legal, property, corruption, GBV/SEA?)			
Level of damage?	low	medium	high
Additional documentation related to grievance			
Verbal Complaint	If complainant is verbal and in the case that the complainant cannot read or write, the grievance coordinator will help to write it down.		

9. Annex B: Previous Stakeholder Engagement

Key previous stakeholder engagement	Mogadishu	Garowe	Baidoa and Kismayo	Beledweyne and Dhusamareeb
<p>Public consultation, workshops, and meetings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP I Public consultation on the ESMF/RF with Municipal Council, Ministries and Agencies, UN agencies, CSOs and village elders (May 2016 and March 2017). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP I Public consultation on the ESMF/RF with Municipal Council, Ministries and Agencies, UN agencies, CSOs and village elders (May 2016 and January 2017). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP II Project start-up consultation (February 2019) involving both the Government stakeholders and community representatives to discuss the roads selections for feasibility studies and engineering designs and to share the plans for project activities implementation. 	<p>SURP II AF1 and AF2 SEF, LMP, RFRFRF, and ESMF, update consultations. The stakeholders consulted between 15th April 2021 and 2nd May 2021 include members of community groups such as women, and youth; clan elders; government officials from the two municipalities and Galmudug and Hirshabelle States; vulnerable community members including IDPs, female household heads and the elderly; representatives of international nongovernmental organization and UN agencies.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP I Pre-construction site visits and discussions with the host community (early 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP I Pre-construction site visits and discussions with the host community (early 2019). 		<p>SURP II: Beledweyne: The PIU team engaged with stakeholders throughout the project. Weekly meetings were held to update on accomplished tasks and plan for the following week. The team maintained open communication with key stakeholders, including the Mayor of Beledweyne, the Minister of Public Works, the Vice President of Hirshabelle State, the PCU counterpart, and the WB TTL. Regular communication ensured prompt resolution of concerns and timely updates on project progress. Additionally, the PIU attended important events such as the ISM Meeting and Mayor Forum in Nairobi to share project developments. (June 2023).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP I Environmental Awareness and consultation workshop with institutional experts for the first subproject in Simad Road in Hamar Jajab District (January 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP I Environmental Awareness and consultation workshop with concerned authorities, institutions, and the local residents for the first subproject in Jilab Road in Jilab IDPs camp (March 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP II public consultation on the revised ESMF/RF and early draft SEF and LMP (April and May 2019) with a wide range of local stakeholders to introduce, covering a wide range of environmental and social issues including 	<p>SURP II: Dhusamareeb. Engagement of Municipality and Ministry of Public Works to validate the Urban needs assessment priorities. Agreed to start the implementation of these urban needs assessment priorities as soon as possible. (November 2022).</p>

	<p>SURP II Public consultation on the revised ESMF/RF and newly prepared SEF and LMP with district residents, project-affected persons, CSOs, civil servants, UN and project workers (July and August 2019). Issues raised included: project perception, employment, occupational and community health and safety, environment, resettlement and compensation, urban planning and IDPs, stakeholder engagement and GRM (see Annex C for more details).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP II Public consultation on the revised ESMF/RF and newly prepared SEF and LMP with government representatives, local private companies, IDPs and vulnerable groups, women and youth groups, host communities, academia, disability association and religious and traditional elders (August 2019). Issues raised included: support to the project and E&S instruments, tree-planting, labor management, and translation of ES instruments (See Annex D for more details). 	<p>labor and stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>This was achieved through;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-to-one meetings with the institutional stakeholders involving State Government, Municipality officials, members of the UN organizations and INGOs. • Group meetings with the members of public involving traditional elders, business representatives, religious leaders, members of youths, community-based organizations, IDPs and project affected persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
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	<p>SURP II (July-Sept 2023): Engagement with communities and local administration to address the following. (i) road's design review to correct road level changes and civil work activities work plan; findings of drainage Condition Assessment Report and proposed technical interventions therein, and the proposed resolution of the Grievance associated to the B15 Road.</p>	<p>SURP II: The PIU held one community consultation during the reporting in May 2023. Residents of different SURP II roads participated in the meeting. The purpose and agenda of the meeting was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To update project activities on-going. • To recognize community insight of the project and implementation issues. • Addressing construction disruptions to the community. 	<p>SURP II (August-September 2023): Awareness raising for the GRCs on project E&S safeguards requirements. GRCs were updated on project progress, improved awareness on general project E&S safeguards requirements with emphasis given on OHS, community safety, prevention of child labour and GBV, GM and waste management; eengaging police on road safety, and local community leaders to promote proper disposal of community waste, provide local communities updates on the project progress, and community responsibilities to safeguard the newly constructed roads, and raise awareness on the project GM.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
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	<p>SURP II: Stakeholders' consultation on prioritization of package one investment roads. Confirm that the proposed subprojects are supported by stakeholders, particular by the local communities before starting the preparation of the Project. (March 2023).</p>	<p>SURP II: Consultation during project implementation as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wadajir community engagement for the upcoming package II. • Continue community involvement in Halgan for trees protection and updates for road junctions' access. <p>Informed community on project activities. Shared channels for reporting and informing and GM procedures. GBV/SEAH awareness and prevention tips on project. (December 2022).</p>	<p>SURP II: Kismayo: 4th May 2023 and Ended on 8th May 2023. Local communities, organizations, and businesses situated near the roads were sensitized regarding the imminent asphalt work. The campaign proved to be successful in effectively conveying essential messages, particularly emphasizing the hazards associated with asphalt construction. This proactive approach greatly assisted the community in avoiding inconvenience and potential damage to their properties. Moreover, community awareness demonstrated its efficacy by successfully engaging with the residents and ensuring that they were well-informed about the upcoming road closure due to asphalt work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
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	<p>SURP II: Consultation with the community groups on BRA investment prioritization on trunk drainage. Consultation with the Local Authorities (District, BRA leadership and departments) and the federal government on the prioritization of BRA investment in trunk drainage.</p> <p>Confirm that the proposed 4 trunk drainage lines are supported by the different stakeholders, in particular by the local communities before starting the preparation of the Project. To confirm the commitment of Local Authorities (District, BRA leadership and departments) on the proposed 4 trunk drainage lines. Meaningful and structured engagement with relevant ministries in all aspects of the project from project design and throughout the project cycle is needed.</p> <p>Consultation with the community groups on BRA quick wins investment prioritization on catchment ponds</p>		<p>SURP II: Baidoa. To provide the public correct information about project progress and to hear and respond to their concerns. Specifically, update the public on project progress, clear public misconceptions about the project, create awareness and provide feedback. (May -June 2022).</p> <p>SURP II: The community consultation to give the community update of the project, safety of the environment and also community job creation for women, IDP and youth. Working together with clean E environment, healthier and beautiful city. Social- Improved livelihood for women, IDP and youth Waste managed. Environmental health and safety GBV /SEAH and child labour Project progress and challenges. Hearing the public's concerns and feedback. Public knowledge of GRC and Environmental health and safety. (May -June 2023).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
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	and B20 and B15 November 2021, February 2022 and (August-September 2022).			
Information disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The summary of ESMF and RF for SURP I and the translation in Mogadishu and WB website (June 2018). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The summary of ESMF and RF for SURP I and the translation in Garowe and WB website (June 2018). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key project information on SURP II including ESMF, RF, LMP and SEF was shared with stakeholders during the consultation events as presented above (April and May 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosure of integrated E&S instruments (ESMP, SEP, SMP, and LMP) concluded, by engaging communities, local - authorities, heads of zones, and posting in areas accessible to the community. (June 2023).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The specific ESMP and RAP for the first SURP I subproject disclosed through local newspaper, BRA and District HQ notice boards and social media (January to March 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The specific ESMP and ARAP for the first SURP I subproject through local newspaper, website, Garowe Municipality HQ notice boards and public gathering places (December 2018 to February 2019). 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The summary translation of SURP II ESMF, RF, LMP and SEF (July and August 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The summary translation of SURP II ESMF, RF, LMP and SEF (July and August 2019). 		

Grievance Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under SURP I, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) have been established in 7 project districts in Mogadishu. • Database and registration books for grievance records are in place in each GRC. • Trained the GRC on grievance Redress Mechanism. • Selected GBV/SEA/SH focal points to each (GRC). • Activated a toll-free number and email for reporting grievances, including GBV/SEA/SH cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under SURP I, a GRC has been established in Garowe Municipality. • Grievance recording, and handling mechanism are in place. • Trained the GRC on grievance mechanism. • Selected GBV/SEA/SH focal points to each (GRC). • Activated a toll-free number and email for reporting grievances, including GBV/SEA/SH cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP II: GRCs established in Baidoa Kismayo, Beledweyne and Dhusamareeb . • Trained the GRC on grievance Mechanism. • Selected GBV/SEA/SH focal points to each (GRC). • Activated a toll-free number an email for reporting grievances, including GBV/SEA/SH cases.
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10. Annex C: Stakeholders Consulted

No	Names	Contacts
1	Mohamed Yusuf Kulmiye Haredhere District Commissioner (DC)	+252 615 72 72 93 mohamedyuusof93@gmail.com
2	Abdirahman Mumin Ahmed Peace and Development Action (PDA)	+252 616 397 980 abdi.mumin@pda.org.so
3	Mohamed Abdullahi Hassan Programme Director, Mandhere Relief and Development Organization MARDO	+252 615 55 77 99 mardosom@gmail.com
4	Khadra Abdi Osman Chairlady - Harardheere Women Group	+252 613 685 886
5	Mohamed J. Aden Action for Rural Education and Agriculture Solutions (AREAS) Programs Director	+25499 957 522 / +252 616 732 020 dhumagyare965@gmail.com areas.field@gmail.com info@areas.org.so
6	Hassan Hashi Awale Sustainable Development Solutions (SDS)	+252 617 63 11 63 awale114@gmail.com
7	Madam Idil Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	+254 721 111525

Annex D: Summary of Consultations

No	Stakeholder Consulted	Main remarks
1	Mohamed Yusuf Kulmiye Haredhere District Commissioner (DC) +252 615 72 72 93 mohamedyuusof93@gmail.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most infrastructure in town destroyed by recent flooding (with some roads cut-off). • Main road connecting Haredhere and Mogadishu is critical for goods and service delivery. • Town has no dumpsite designated. • Investment needed to improve the sanitation of the town (issues of diseases caused by poor hygiene common). • Town has 3 IDP camps – 2 in town, 1 outside (combined population is approximately 1000 HH). • The new IDP camp has people from most recent clash (black lion fight) areas. • Floodlights are very few in town, yet they are so critical component of town security. • District staff stay for so long without being paid – they need training and stipend to continue working. • There are local NGOs (like PDA, SRC etc.) funded by WFP to provide food and nutrition security related initiatives (provide monthly food rations and cash transfers).
2	Abdirahman Mumin Ahmed Peace and Development Action (PDA)- (Local NGO) +252 616 397 980 abdi.mumin@pda.org.so	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management in town very poor, with littering common along major roads. • There are two market spaces in the town and only one of them is operating. • The market works on daily basis despite the respect of Friday as public holiday but those who wish can still have their business opened and running on Fridays. • Currently, no one collect taxes from the markets.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haredhere town has 3 health facilities, with Haredhere General Hospital (located at the centre of the town) being the main hospital. • Main water source is from boreholes, majority of households go to fetch the water from the water sources • There are one primary and secondary schools in town (both governments run). Both are days schools with very dilapidated facility.
3	<p>Mohamed Abdullahi Hassan Programme Director, Mandhere Relief and Development Organization MARDO (Local NGO) +252 615 55 77 99 mardosom@gmail.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key priority areas for Adan Yabaal and Haredhere towns are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ health and nutrition; ❖ education ❖ clean water; ❖ food security and livelihoods. • It is common to have people who are 18 years who have never received even a single vaccination. • Most common water sources are from unprotected shallow wells. • Main source of electricity is from diesel powered generators, operated by private businesspeople. • Previously, levies were collected by District Council nominated by AS. • There are about 800-1,000 school going children in the towns. • Most land in the two towns are public lands. • Towns consume food imported from other areas. • UNICEF is providing emergency mobile clinics.
4	<p>Khadra Abdi Osman Chairlady - Harardheere Women Group +252 613 685 886</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khadra is a previous IDP (belonged to the IDP camp in town), but now integrated into the society. • She left Elnur village 1 year due to fighting (she lived with her parents and a brother). The brother was wounded. The brother and parent moved to Mogadishu, she moved Haredhere town to look for work. • IDPs are in 2 groups: new arrivals and those who have stayed for long. The women group supports vulnerable person whenever there is conflict. • They specifically help new arrivals (IDPs) to the camps. • They are do women empowerment, by inviting and/or representing women in discussion forum. • Critical requirements at the IDP Camps are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Food; ❖ Water; and ❖ Security (against GBV). • New arrivals face a lot of GBV cases, with reports of rape very common (though rare, sometimes there are rumors of forced FGM). • No gender separation at the IDP camps (but majority of those at the camp are women and children). (Absence of male relatives increases women's vulnerability since they feel there are no men to defend them against GBV). • Of the 3 IDP camps, the two camps in town have some electricity, the one outside town does not have. • There are humanitarian organizations which support the camps with relief food. • Most (almost all) IDP kids do not go to school. • Water in town (including by IDPs) is sourced at about 0.7 USD per 20L jerrican (in most cases, the cost goes up when one has to pay donkey carts to transport it to the house).

5	<p>Mohamed J. Aden Action for Rural Education and Agriculture Solutions (AREAS) Programs Director +25499 957 522 / +252 616 732 020 dhumagyare965@gmail.com areas.field@gmail.com info@areas.org.so</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided contacts of (and introduced) to the Haredhere DC. • Also provided contact of a local youth (Abdirahman +254 796 288 023) affiliated with a local NGO in Galmudug called AYAAN. • Provided a document with general overview of Adan Yabaal town (summarized as follows): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Adan Yabaal is isolated from the other key administrative and population centres in Middle Shabelle because of the lack of functional transportation infrastructure ❖ There is no airstrip in Adan Yabaal ❖ Adan Yabaal District Hospital has 2 wards, one for the military and one for civilians ❖ A SNA generator currently provides electricity in the hospital (2 – 3 hours a day). ❖ The hospital sees 60-80 patients a day. It is supported by Aid Vision ❖ There is no ambulance in the town or District ❖ The primary school is the only school in Adan Yabaal. The secondary school, was apparently destroyed by AS
6	<p>Hassan Hashi Awale Sustainable Development Solutions (SDS) +252 617 63 11 63 awale114@gmail.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced by Isse Ibrahim Mohammed of the same organization (SDS). • Hassan provided a generalized overview of the two towns but, upon request, has agreed to share detailed information about Adan Yabaal by Friday 15 Dec 2023.
7	<p>Madam Idil Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) +254 721 111525</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adan Yabaal is inhabited by the Abgaal community (Owbakar clan). • The district administrator is Ali Omar (+252 615 147 617) • Adan Yabaal is where the AS had their regional headquarters (housing regional administration, high court, and residence for their provincial leaders). • In the early days of the military offensive, Alshabaab destroyed key community infrastructures like boreholes, Telcom masts and Government installations. • One primary school operation, one secondary school building exists but not working, no payment for teachers. • Main Hospital exist but not operational. Private MCH and pharmaceuticals exist. • Court building exist but not fully operational. Judicial officers deployed from Mogadishu on need basis. • Two boreholes exist both functional.

AF 3 Consultations

	Selected Priorities under AF 3	Perception of the Project	Benefits of the Project
Mogadishu (BRA)	Agreeable to beneficiaries.	<p>Most of the comments were linked to lack of large scale highly visible investments, comparisons were made with other cities such as Garowe and Baidoa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “It has benefited other cities more than Mogadishu.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “In a very small way compared to other cities.” • “The water retention ponds minimized flooding.”

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We have not taken advantage of the Project as we should have.” • “We had some community roads under SURP-I, we haven’t seen much since then.” 	
Garowe (Puntland State)		<p>Participants from Garowe were generally very happy with the Project expressing satisfaction With the outcome. Comments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Garowe looks different, we have tarmac roads now, very beautiful.” • “This Project has led to the increase in the value of our properties.” • “I use a wheel chair, before it was very hard to ride on the rough road to Jilbab, I ride comfortably now.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The city has become beautiful, Garowe is a proper city now.”
Kismayo (Jubaland State)		<p>Satisfaction with how the city had changed was expressed along with improvements in Mobility. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “It has changed how the city looks and what the public thinks of the government, the people are our friends now” • “This city is very different now, if we keep heading in this direction Kismayo will become as beautiful as Mombasa in Kenya” • “My right leg was cut after an accident, it is much easier to move now, it would have been much better if the roads had lights” • “I have two houses, my house on the outskirts, towards the quarry area I had stopped being there frequently before the road was built, now I spend three to four days a week in that house. This Project is a big success” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “City had only one tarmac road, now there are so many. • “Connectivity, and security have improved.” • “I think one of the most important things is how the Argo outfall prevented the city from flooding, we are very pleased with this.”
Baidoa		<p>Two main issues were raised, how the roads had changed the city aesthetically, and how the roads had reduced flood related</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The roads saved the city from the recent El-nino floods. If the roads and the bridge were not there some parts of the city would have been washed away.”

		risks to the community. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “This Project has enormously benefited the people of Baidoa, these roads and the drainage made many people safe during the recent rains that inundated the city. Baidoa also looks more beautiful” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “... and of course, the city looks good, we have young people doing Tik-Tok videos in the new roads.”
Beledweyne (Hirshabele State)		In Beledweyne no civil works has taken place, participants could not say much. For instance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A lot has been said about the Project, but we have nothing to say for now until we see what is built.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We hope to see benefits after they build the roads and bridges we identified.”
Dhusamareeb (Galmudug State)		Same as Beledweyne, civil works have also not commenced in Dhusamareeb, people felt they had not much to say about the project. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We will wait and see how it works for us.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Nothing so far, but Inshaallah, I’m sure we will have positive outcomes like Garowe.”

2. Federal and Local Governments

	Selected Priorities under AF 3	Implementation Arrangements Perceptions	Funds Allocation
Federal Government	Agreeable to federal and local leadership.	Generally, Federal government officials indicate they should have a bigger role in the Project, comments include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The federal government has no control over the Project.” • “All the procurement is done by the municipalities.” • “This is a big Project should be fully managed by the federal government; coordination is not enough.” 	Federal government officials pointed out they should be responsible for allocating the funds to the municipalities since they know the needs of the people. They also indicated areas newly liberated from Al Shabab should be considered for investment. The need for fairness was also emphasized pointing out because a city has used up all its allocation on time should not lead to overlooking the actual more pressing needs of other cities such as Mogadishu. Comments included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of funds should be left for us. • We are the ones who can tell what the priorities are. • Newly liberated areas should be considered, this is important for government visibility. • New cities of Beledweyne and Dhusamareeb should be prioritized. • Having a clear formula is important, but we have to be fair.
State Government		The state governments are of the opinion that both the federal and municipal level of governments are running the project through the PIU and PCU, but they have been left out indicating they want to be more involved in the	The state governments mentioned aspects that were important for them indicating they should be considered. For example: <p>Benadir Regional Administration (BRA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We should not be penalized for not spending the money allocated to us,

		<p>Project. For example, they pointed out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The federal member states have not been involved in this Project.” • “The only time we get involved is during the steering committee meeting, which is very rare.” • “There has to be a role for the FMS, we cannot remain as spectators.” • The federal member states can help with supervision. 	<p>Mogadishu is a difficult environment to work. This is the largest and most populated city; these should be considered.”</p> <p>Puntland State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We have our roads built on time, very beautiful roads, we need to have this acknowledged.” <p>Jubaland State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Kismayo city is growing very fast, this should be considered.” <p>Southwest State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Baidoa is a growing city that receives many people each year as IDPs, the roads have been built, these things should be considered.” <p>Hirshabele State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Hirshabele has a lot of challenges, Beledweyne is affected by extreme floods, this is very different from the other cities, you need to consider this factor.” <p>Galmudug State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We want to be treated fairly.”
Municipalities		<p>The municipalities emphasized on the nature of the Project and agreed upon implementation arrangement indicating the State and Federal governments should understand this aspect.</p> <p>Comments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current arrangement is what is behind the success of the Project. • Municipalities are the closest level of government to the people; this is where service should be delivered • “FMS Ministries of Public Works always complain of not being involved in the Project, but the reality is they don’t have the capacity. The project is training their engineers.” • “If the FMS MPWR&H have issues they should bring it up with the FMS president who has appointed both the Mayor and the Minister.” • “The Ministries need to understand this is a Municipal government project, every new minister has to be made to understand this very clearly.” 	<p>The Municipal governments were more precise in expressing how they wanted the allocation to be addressed mentioning aspects that were either advantageous or disadvantageous for them. For instance:</p> <p>Mogadishu Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mogadishu municipality and BRA are the same entity, above comments apply. <p>Garowe Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Performance should be a criterion, we should be judged by how we have managed to complete the work on time, this should be an important criterion.” <p>Kismayo Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We are ready for implementation, we even have the designs for roads previously selected by the community, this should be considered as a criterion” we don’t like vulnerability criteria because we are unfairly judged in this, that is why we have not been included in the informal settlement project.” <p>Baidoa Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Vulnerability is an important aspect, Baidoa has a lot of IDPs, now we have flooding issues, vulnerability should be weighted accordingly.” <p>Beledweyne Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We are new compared to the other cities; this should not be a disadvantage for us.” <p>Dhusamareeb Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Having joined the project late we don’t have much to show for, but our needs are clear.”