

Federal Government of Somalia



Somalia National Bureau of Statistics

Additional Financing for Somali Integrated Statistics and  
Economic Planning Capacity Building  
(P171160)

**Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)**

**Draft**

October 2024

## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Project Description .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Objective/Description of SEP .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Stakeholder Identification and Analysis.....</b>	<b>6</b>
	<i>Stakeholders description and areas of interest .....</i>	<i>7</i>
4.1	Methodology.....	9
<b>5</b>	<b>Stakeholder Engagement Program .....</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1	Summary Of Stakeholder Engagement During under the Parent Project .....	9
5.2	Summary of project stakeholder needs and methods, tools, and techniques for stakeholder engagement .....	11
5.3	Information Disclosure Plan.....	12
5.4	Reporting back to Stakeholders.....	14
<b>6</b>	<b>Resources and Responsibilities .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Grievance Mechanism .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Monitoring and Reporting .....</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>Annex I: Example Grievance Register Template .....</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>Annex II: Summary of Public Consultations (FGS).....</b>	<b>22</b>

## 1 Introduction

Somalia has been rebuilding state institutions and the economy since the end of the devastating civil war, with strong support from the international community. However, conflict and violence remain high, with a rise in conflict-related incidents and fatalities that year. Climatic shocks, particularly drought, have worsened existing fragility, compounded by global food supply and price pressures, leading to displacement and heightened food insecurity, which obstructs poverty reduction efforts. In addition, fragility has resulted in nascent state institutions with limited capacity, which in turn has hindered the delivery of basic services and has resulted in a fractured social contract. According to the 2023 Somalia Poverty and Equity Report, over 54% of the population lived below the national poverty line of \$2.06 per day in 2022. Despite these challenges, Somalia reached a historic HIPC Completion Point on December 13, 2023, and joined the East Africa Community on November 24, 2023, becoming a full member on March 4, 2024.

To obtain full debt relief, Somalia needed to prepare and implement Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which was pegged on a reliable statistical system to track the poverty reduction strategy, macroeconomic and structural reform programs. However, the National Statistical System (NSS) remained weak – eroded by years of conflict – fragmented and lacking coordination. It required Somalia to invest in rebuilding the NSS and promote an evidence-based approach to policy- and decision-making. These interventions needed to be complemented by improved links of data from NSS to the national planning, monitoring and evaluation and project and program implementation.

**Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Planning Capacity Building Project P181697** ( parent project) was instrumental to facilitate these achievements. The parent project was designed to strengthen the national statistical system in the collection, processing and dissemination of poverty and selected macro-economic data to inform development policy and poverty reduction activities. So far, it has achieved strong outcomes with World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) rising from 19.6 in 2019 to 48.4 in 2022. It is equally near completion of the annual budget outlook document, data sets like the Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey and the Somali Integrated Business Establishment Census, reports, updated indicators from SIHBS. The parent project has also been successful in improving collaboration and data sharing among Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS), Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDSs) and statistics units in MDAs and Federal Member States (FMSs). In terms of gender results, the number of United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) core gender indicators reported by Somalia has nearly doubled, from 18 in 2022 to about 34 after the report's release.

**Despite the recent success of the parent project, Somalia still faces data gaps.** Somalia still faces a considerable data gap in its development process.<sup>1</sup> Somalia can only report on 84 out of 215 applicable indicators to monitor progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). **The data challenges for Somalia include: climate, private sector, and human capital.** The Country Partnership Framework highlights three high-level objectives (HLOs) for Somalia's growth and poverty reduction: Inclusive, Private sector-led Job Creation and Economic Growth; Enhanced Human Capital; and Greater resilience to climatic and other shocks. All three HLOs still lack crucial data to support decision-making and implementation of actions by the government, private sector, civil society, and the World Bank.

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), through the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) has received a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) to implement the AF for Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Capacity Building (SISECB) Project. The project aims at strengthening the country's national statistics system, the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, and improving programing and analytical capacity of the government's macroeconomics and fiscal programming agencies to enable them to regularly assess, analyze and improve their public policies and programs performance

and results. The AF is being prepared under the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF). Per Environmental and Social Standard ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

## 2 Project Description

The AF will support the scaled-up activities of the parent project components, and will finance a 36-month extension of the project closing date of August 31, 2025, to August 31, 2028.

The AF project PDO is **strengthen the NSS in the collection, processing, and dissemination of fundamental macroeconomic and socioeconomic data to inform development policy and poverty reduction activities.**

The project has the following components.

### **Component 1: Strengthening Coordination, Statistical Infrastructure, and Data Development of the NSS.**

This component will enhance support by including additional rounds of existing surveys and introducing new surveys to address critical data gaps. It will focus on climate, private sector development, strengthening the administrative data collection and analysis, and human capital, incorporating climate modules into household, firm, and agricultural surveys. It will support an Agricultural Census, and possibly one Agricultural Survey, and a national mapping exercise to contribute to master sampling frame for the country. These activities will include training for staff across the NSS, including FGS and FMS statisticians

- Subcomponent 1.1 Not funded under AF
- **Sub-component 1.2: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey.** The upcoming round will largely follow the methodology of the 2022 SIHBS, while incorporating improvements based on lessons learned.
- **Sub-component 1.3: Strengthening Sources of Business and Administrative Data needed for the Compilation of National Accounts and Key Social Statistics.** Under this sub-component, the AF will fund an additional round of the Integrated Business Establishment Survey, as well as activities to update and extend the coverage of the SBR.
- **Sub-component 1.4: Strengthening Human Capacity in CPI and National Accounts Statistics.** Key new activities will include: **Price Statistic, GDP estimates, Trade Statistics.**
- **Sub Component 1.5: Not funded under AF**
- **Sub-component 1.6: Climate change and environment statistics:**
- **Agricultural statistics;** The AF will fund these, gathering data on farm types, yields, resources, input usage, and climate resilience practices. The surveys will also assess climate change impacts and the adoption of climate-smart methods. As a new EAC member, Somalia will follow the "EAC Guideline for Improving and Harmonizing Agricultural Statistics
- **and Environmental Statistics and Geographical Information System (GIS);** AF will fund an environmental statistics plan and a GIS center at SNBS to enhance data sharing and tackle climate risks. The GIS center will focus on infrastructure, capacity building, and creating a national digital map for master sampling.
- **Sub-component 1.7: Human Capital Statistics.** The AF will support the first nationally representative MICS since the civil war, in partnership with SNBS and UNICEF. The MICS will offer key insights into children's welfare, including child mortality and education quality.
- **Sub-component 1.8: Private sector development. Updating the business registry.**

## **Component 2: ICT development infrastructure and equipment of the NSS**

Under this component, support will be scaled up to expand the investment in ICT Development and Equipment beyond the federal government to support statistical activities in FMS and reinforce coordination between the SNBS and FMS statistical institutes. This investment in statistical infrastructure will support several other actions of the AF, notably improvements in price statistics production.

- **Sub-component 2.1: This sub component will not be financed under AF**
- **Sub-component 2.2: Statistical software and hardware:** requirements assessment would be conducted for all FMSs and Somaliland to gather an aggregate count of basic productivity hardware/software needed by all staff, and their detailed specifications for procurement. To achieve equitable digitalization and secure connectivity between the SNBS and FMS Statistics Departments, a high-speed Wide Area Network (WAN) and upgraded Local Area Networks (LANs) will be provided, along with essential hardware like switches, routers, firewalls, and storage networks and mirror FMS technology with that of SNBS.

## **Component 3: Data utilization for M&E and planning:**

This component will enhance the capacity of the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate (MED), the Planning Directorate, and the Ministry of Finance (MOF) to use SNBS survey data for planning, implementing, and monitoring priority activities at national and state levels. It will also cover the preparation of key planning and policy documents like the National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2025-2029, the Human Capacity Development Strategy (HCDS), and Vision 2060. Additional funding will strengthen MDAs' ability to effectively use data in climate, human capital, and private sector development.

- **Sub-component 3.2: Supporting Economic Policy Analysis and Planning Capacity.** Under this sub-component, activities will be scaled up supporting Economic Policy Analysis to include environmental and climate policy studies across critical sectors. The AF will support the final phase of the Centennial Vision 2060, ensuring the refinement of the long-term strategic roadmap through stakeholder consultations and validation processes.
- **Sub-component 3.3: Enhance data utilization through open data initiatives and capacity building.** SNBS in partnership with local universities, public and private sectors can conduct data utilization awareness campaign, researchers and other initiatives to enhance the data demand and utilization.

## **Component 4: Project Management.**

### **3 Objective/Description of SEP**

The SEP seeks to define a structured, purposeful, genuine and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and information disclosure. The FGS recognises the diverse and varied interests and expectations of project stakeholders and seeks to develop an approach for reaching each of the stakeholders in the different capacities at which they interface with the project. The aim is to create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves project-affected people and other stakeholders leading to improved decision making. Overall, this SEP will serve the following purposes:

- i. Identify and analyze different stakeholders at different levels;
- ii. Plan engagement modalities through effective communication, consultations and disclosure;
- iii. Outline platforms for stakeholders to influence decisions regarding the project;
- iv. Define roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the SEP;
- v. Define reporting and monitoring measures to ensure the effectiveness of the SEP and periodic reviews of the SEP based on monitoring findings;
- vi. Define roles and responsibilities of different actors in implementing this Plan;
- vii. Elaborate the GRM for the project;
- viii. Outline the dissemination of relevant project materials, including explanations of intended project benefits and, where appropriate, the setup of a project website; and

Document stakeholder consultations on proposed project design, environmental and social risks and impacts, mitigation measures, the proposed SEP, and draft environmental and social risk management instruments.

### **World Bank Requirement for Stakeholder Engagement**

This project is being prepared under the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF). As per the Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 on *Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure*, the implementing agencies are required to provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

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

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

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

## **4 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis**

Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who are interested in the Project at

different levels. Engagements with the project affected communities will be conducted at every stage and will be sustained throughout project implementation and closure. For effective engagement, project stakeholders are categorized into three main groups, as described below.

- a. **Affected Parties:** persons, groups and other entities within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) that are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the project. Such stakeholders are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the project, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures. This category of stakeholders may include community members living within the project planned areas of intervention, government officials, business entities and individual entrepreneurs in the project area that can benefit from employment/business opportunities, community-based organizations (CBOs), local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that represent local interest groups, among others. For this project, the direct beneficiaries are the SNBS, Somalia ministries, departments and Agencies, businesses, development organizations.
  
- b. **Other Interested Parties (OIP):** constitute individuals/groups/entities whose interests may be affected by the project and who have the potential to influence project outcomes. OIP may not experience direct impacts from the Project but they may consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and the process of its implementation in some way. Such stakeholders include CSOs and NGOs including international NGOs, development organizations, who may become project partners. Others include business owners and providers of services, goods and materials within the project area who may be considered for the role of project’s suppliers; mass media and associated interest groups, including local, regional and national print and broadcasting media, digital/web-based entities, and their associations, among others. The partners whose interests may be affected include CSOs and partners engaged in the research in the country, development partners supporting the data development sector, business companies and entities that may be involved in the provision of services and the media and interest groups.
  
- c. **Disadvantaged Groups:** persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerability and that may require special efforts to ensure their equal representation in the project consultation and decision-making processes. The disadvantaged groups identified for this project include nomadic pastoralists, small businesses, women owned enterprises etc.

*Stakeholders description and areas of interest*

No	Project-stakeholders	Relevance to the Project	Activities
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1.	FGS Line Ministries	<p>Ministry of Finance  Ministry of Planning, Investment and economic development  Department of planning and statistics of:  Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation  Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Rangeland  Ministry of Fishery and Blue Economy  Ministry of Environment &amp; climate change</p>	<p>The governmental ministries, departments and agencies are integral to the overall success of the project in all stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Formal &amp; informal discussions on activities &amp; Integration of environmental data</li> <li>ii. Harmonizing quality data &amp; dissemination</li> <li>iii. Streamlined program development processes</li> <li>iv. Training sessions on the use of GIS software and other necessary skills for project implementation.</li> </ol>
2.	Project beneficiaries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics</li> <li>II. Ministry of Finance</li> <li>III. Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development</li> <li>IV. National Economic Council</li> <li>V. Statistics departments at the federal member states</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Project beneficiaries will have opportunities to participate in capacity building and training opportunities</li> <li>ii. Continue and expand training sessions on the use of ICT equipment and other necessary skills for project implementation.</li> <li>iii. Will benefit from provision of new ICT equipment and furniture.</li> <li>iv. Will be made aware of the relevant E&amp;S requirements in the ESCP and SEP.</li> </ol>
3.	Local Government	<p>Local government (Municipality Departments. Municipal Council; District offices; and District Police)</p>	<p>The project will generate employment or business opportunities for the community through engagement of firms and consultants and hiring of field staff and enumerators for data collection</p> <p>Information sharing survey results and keep informed of the ongoing surveys</p>
4.	Statistical departments at the Federal Member States	<p>Somaliland, Puntland, Southwest, Jubaland, Galmudug, and Hirshabele</p>	<p>Survey questionnaire to be shared Continue and expand training sessions on the use of ICT equipment and other necessary skills for project implementation.</p> <p>Public/community meetings, seminars, face-to-face meetings. Outreach campaigns</p>
5.	Vulnerable and IDP groups representatives	<p>IDPs and nomadic populations as well as other vulnerable and marginalized groups</p>	<p>SURVEY, MICs and Agriculture surveys will include IDPs, women, PWDs and nomadic populations as well as other vulnerable and marginalized groups in addition to private Somali households based on the sampling frame created from the satellite images.</p>
6.	Other Stakeholders	<p>Civil society organizations, Private sector, women's groups, Pastoralist communities  Research and academic institution  Press and media</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Special efforts to be made to reach vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as the internally displaced, hard to reach population like the pastoralist</li> <li>II. The outputs from this project will benefit this institution. These institutions will be important as end</li> </ol>

			<p>users of data.</p> <p>III. Media are an important stakeholder in this Project not only because they potentially have a significant influence over the local population, but they can also become useful in the dissemination of project related information and reports on its accuracy. Radio, TVs are available in the area. Radio is the most effective mode of information dissemination in the area.</p>
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#### 4.1 Methodology

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

- *Openness and life-cycle approach:* Public consultations for the project(s) will be arranged during the whole life cycle, carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation.
- *Informed participation and feedback:* Information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities are provided for communicating stakeholder feedback, and for analyzing and addressing comments and concerns.
- *Inclusiveness and sensitivity:* Stakeholder identification will be undertaken to support better communications and build effective relationships. The participation process for the projects will be inclusive. All stakeholders at all times will be encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information will be provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders’ needs will be the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups that may be at risk of being left out of project benefits, particularly women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, and migrant workers and communities, and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups.
- *Flexibility:* Due to mobility challenges occasioned by the security context, stakeholders will be engaged using alternative channels including various forms of internet- or phone-based communication.

### 5 Stakeholder Engagement Program

#### 5.1 Summary Of Stakeholder Engagement During under the Parent Project

The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics has promoted effective stakeholder engagement to build mutual trust and foster transparent communication with both project beneficiaries and other stakeholders. Engagements and consultation on the project design and the planned activities and implementation arrangements have been done with key institutional stakeholders including the relevant Government agencies, development partners and the implementing agencies.

Key Stakeholder Engagement	Relevant MDAs	Frequency	Objective
Statistics sector	Technical team	Quarterly	To strengthen the National Statistical

Key Stakeholder Engagement	Relevant MDAs	Frequency	Objective
working group meeting			System (NSS) Data sharing, harmonization & quality improvement Preparation of the survey reports Dissemination of the statistical data
High-level Project Steering Committee (PSC)	The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics Policy and planning department in the Ministry of Finance Ministry of Planning The National Economic Council Central Bank	Quarterly	Provide support & resolve constrains Policy making Interagency collaboration
Joint Government and Development Partners Forum (JGDF).	International stakeholder	Annual	Support Resource mobilization Reporting & sharing on global best practice on data
African Statistics Day	National and International stakeholder	Annual	Enhance data user awareness
Statistical data user and producer forum	Data users and producers	Annual	Strengthen data production and utilization

Engagements and consultation on the additional financing preparation and the planned activities and implementation arrangements have been done with key institutional stakeholders including the relevant Government agencies, development partners and the implementing agencies. Consultation workshops have been held with key stakeholders identified as presented below:

<b>Key Stakeholder Engagement</b>	<b>FGS</b>
Public consultation, workshops and meetings and information disclosure	Two consultation meetings held at the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics conference Hall and virtual meetings on 9 and 10 October 2024 respectively. Members from the Project’s line Ministries, Departments and Public agencies (MDAs), representatives of Association of Somali Universities (ASU), Somali business community, media, women group, UN, Local NGOs, research organizations, local governments, and other Parties that directly or indirectly effecting the SISEP project. The consultation covered important issues relating to project activities and components and the potential benefit of the project to different stakeholders. The discussion touched on the Environmental and social requirements and how to mitigate E&S risks and impact including issues of employment inclusivity, Grievance mechanism and outreach, and security detailed are included in Annex 1.

## 5.2 Summary of project stakeholder needs and methods, tools, and techniques for stakeholder engagement

Different engagement methods are proposed and cover different stakeholder needs as indicated below.

<b>Project Stage</b>	<b>Estimated Date/Time Period</b>	<b>Topic of Consultation/ Message</b>	<b>Method Used</b>	<b>Target Stakeholders</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
Preparation and appraisal	<i>Throughout preparation and appraisal period</i>	Project design, components	Round table meetings, workshops, town hall meetings, community gathering, focus group discussions for the vulnerable groups and women	SNBS, MDAs, FMSs Ministries and MDAs, research institutes, academic organizations, Development organizations, Civil society groups Pastoralist representatives and other vulnerable groups	SNBS and PIU
Implementation stage	<i>Throughout the implementation stage</i>	Project activities and benefits grievances, labour issues, including employment	Town hall meetings, round table meetings and discussions, public forums, community	SNBS, MDAs, FMSs Ministries and MDAs Research Institutes,	SNBS and PIU

		opportunities, waste disposal	meetings, business owners’ meetings, academic forums	academic organizations, NGOs, development organizations, civil societies, media organizations representing agricultural communities including pastoralists	
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### 5.3 Information Disclosure Plan.

Meaningful stakeholder engagement depends on timely, accessible, and comprehensible information. Making available project-related information as early as possible in the project cycle and in a manner, format, and language appropriate for each stakeholder group is important. The following table 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

Disclosure of project information at different stages of the project cycle

Information to be disclosed	Method used	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
<b>Before appraisal</b>			
Disclosure of project documents (PID, ESRS, SEP, ESCP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Websites - SNBS and WBG</li> <li>• Brief summaries of the main features of the project SEP</li> </ul>	All key stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SNBS and PMU</li> </ul>
<b>After appraisal</b>			
Publicity on project approval and roll-out plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audio-visual messages on project information (radio, TV in different local languages)</li> <li>• Newspaper stories/supplements</li> <li>• Printed materials on project information</li> <li>• Social Media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp)</li> <li>• Emails</li> <li>• Press releases</li> </ul>	All key project stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SNBS and PIU</li> <li>• Communication expert</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speeches</li> <li>• Websites (FGS and FMS, WBG)</li> </ul>		
Disclosure of the project documents updated SEP, LMP, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Websites – SNBS and WBG</li> <li>• Brief summaries of the main features of the project SEP</li> <li>• Audio-visual messages on the project (radio, TV in different languages)</li> <li>• Newspaper stories/supplement</li> <li>• Social Media (twitter, Facebook, Instagram WhatsApp)</li> <li>• Emails</li> <li>• Press releases</li> <li>• Speeches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SNBS and all partners involved in the project</li> <li>• Open access to all interested parties</li> <li>• Distribution of printed flyers to schools and other institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SNBS PIU</li> <li>• WBG Team</li> </ul>
<b>During implementation</b>			
Roll-out of direct to project beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key informant interviews with key stakeholders</li> <li>• Community discussions (through public meetings and call-in radio sessions/activations)</li> <li>• Newsletters</li> <li>• Newspaper stories/supplement</li> <li>• Social Media (twitter, Facebook, Instagram WhatsApp)</li> <li>• Emails)</li> <li>• Press releases</li> <li>• Speeches</li> <li>• Mobile phone block messages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SNBS</li> <li>• MDAs, administrators</li> <li>• Communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SNBS and PIU</li> <li>• Communication expert</li> <li>• Social specialists</li> </ul>
Highlights on project activities, achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TV/Radio spots/activations and announcements</li> <li>• Print materials (newsletters and flyers)</li> <li>• Town hall meetings</li> <li>• Newspaper stories/supplement</li> <li>• Social Media (twitter, Facebook, Instagram WhatsApp)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Project beneficiaries (SNBS, MDAs,)</li> <li>-Other interested parties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social specialists</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emails</li> <li>• Press releases</li> <li>• Speeches</li> <li>• Mobile phone block message</li> </ul>		
Update on project process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Print materials (newsletter, flyers, etc.)</li> <li>• Project progress reports</li> <li>• Town hall meetings</li> </ul>	All stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social specialists</li> <li>• PIU</li> <li>• SNBS leadership</li> </ul>
Complaints/Compliments about the project implementation	Logs and reports from the national GRM focal person, State GRM focal persons (GRM complaints points in schools, district education offices, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receivers of information and services</li> <li>• Information or Data managers</li> </ul>	PIU and social specialists
	Surveys and direct observations of the project beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different stakeholders</li> <li>• Disadvantaged populations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SNBS</li> <li>• Communication Officer</li> <li>• M&amp;E Officer</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring and reporting</b>			
Feedback of effectiveness of different modalities of engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-structured interviews</li> <li>• Online surveys</li> <li>• Satisfaction surveys</li> </ul>	Project primary beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social specialists</li> <li>• M&amp;E Officer</li> </ul>
Quarterly	Progress report including summaries of complaints and resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SNBS offices at the Federal and State level offices</li> </ul>	M&E officer

The stakeholder engagement will be disclosed to the public through [www.nbs.gov.so](http://www.nbs.gov.so) and <https://sisepcbp.nbs.gov.so/>.

#### 5.4 Reporting back to Stakeholders

Stakeholders will be kept informed as the project develops, including reporting on project environmental and social performance and implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and Grievance Mechanism, and on the project's overall implementation progress.

## 6 Resources and Responsibilities

**Project Implementation Unit (PIU).** PIU at FGS will have project management responsibility, coordinating overall project implementation. The PIU is already stationed within SNBS to manage the financial resources. The PIU already staffed with a project coordinator as well as specialists in financial management (FM), procurement, communication, social specialist, technical manager, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialist, and office secretary. This project component will provide funding for those functions and their implementation. The overarching implementation and monitoring of the stakeholder engagement plan will be the responsibility of the PIU. The social specialist will be responsible in ensuring that stakeholder engagement is carried out as per the plan and feedback recorded and continuously update the SEP. Additionally, the specialist will ensure all grievances are well logged and reported together with the specific measures to address the complaint.

**Budgetary resources for stakeholder engagement.** An adequate budget for stakeholder engagement will be allocated from the overall project cost, which will include cost for organizing meetings, workshops and training, hiring of staff, field visits, translation and printing of relevant materials and operating GRMs.

Budget Category	Quantity	Unit Costs in \$	Times/Years	Total Costs(\$)	Remarks
<b>Events</b>					
Organization of focus groups	3	10,000	4	120,000	
<b>Communication campaigns</b>					
Posters, flyers, Webpage announcements	10	5,000	3	150,000	
social media campaign, radio, television	8	5,000	3	120,000	
<b>Trainings and Awareness</b>					
Training on social/environmental issues for PIU and contractor staff	5	10,000	3	150,000	
Training on gender-based violence (GBV) for Project Implementing Unit (PIU) and contractor staff	5	10,000	1	50,000	
<b>TOTAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT BUDGET:</b>				<b>590,000</b>	



## 7 Grievance Mechanism

**Grievance channel.** Any comments and grievances regarding the project can be submitted in different ways which include in person, by phone, text message, mail or email.

GRM Area	Activities
<b>Complaint receipt and feedback</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email established <a href="mailto:complaints.sisepcb@nbs.gov.so">complaints.sisepcb@nbs.gov.so</a></li> <li>Toll free land line: <b>2137</b>.</li> <li>Complaint suggestion box at the SNBS office.</li> <li>Project Coordinator (PC) to convene relevant staff to GRC for resolution.</li> <li>Timelines for acknowledgement (one week) and resolution (one month) and feedback</li> </ul>
<b>Awareness raising</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raising awareness on the GM all project IEC materials–via flyers, website, communication plan</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring and Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excel-based or logbook-based complaint registration and tracking.</li> <li>Reporting – every month to PC and safeguard specialist, so can follow on and improve system.</li> </ul>

**Grievance Management Process.** Whilst the project has been classified as a project with a moderate risk, the project may have some unintended consequences - risk of further exacerbating existing exclusion patterns or tensions between groups who feel they are under/mis-represented. In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the Project and timely and effectively addressing of the problems that would be encountered during implementation, including the necessary actions of mitigation and avoidance, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is developed which was prepared under the parent project and has been adopted by the AF will enable the Project Authorities to address the grievances of the stakeholders of the Project including the beneficiaries.

**Building Awareness on GRM.** The PIU will brief all the staff of project office, and the staff of the implementing Ministry, on the Grievance Redress Mechanism of the Project and explain to them the procedures and formats to be used including the reporting procedures. Safeguard designated person within PIU will brief the other stakeholders on the Grievance Redress Mechanism of the Project and explain the procedures and formats to be used including the reporting procedures. Awareness campaigns would be conducted targeting the project staff and other stakeholders to educate the people on the availability of the mechanism. Various mediums will be used. The GRM will also be published on SNBS website <https://nbs.gov.so/projects/sisepcb-project/> indicating the existence of the mechanism and a phone number, email and address for further information. The GRM will be translated into local and colloquial expressions if determined to be needed.

The project will aim to address grievances with the following steps and indicative timelines:

	<b>Steps to address the grievance</b>	<b>Indicative timeline*</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1	Receive, register and acknowledge complaint in writing.	Within two days	GRC supported by PIU/ consultant
2	Screen and establish the basis of the grievance; Where the complaint cannot be accepted (for example, complaints that are not related to the project), the reason for the rejection should be clearly explained to the complainant.	Within three days	GRC supported by PIU/ consultant
3	GRC to consider ways to address the complaint.	Within three days	GRC supported by PIU/ consultant
4	Implement the case resolution or the unsatisfied complainant can seek redress with the appeal process.	Within three days	GRC.
5	Document the grievance and actions taken and submit the report to PIU.	Within three days	GRC supported by PIU/ consultant
6	Elevation of the case to a national judiciary system, if complainant so wishes.	Anytime	The complainant
* If this timeline cannot be met, the complainant will be informed in writing that the GRC requires additional time.			GRC supported by PIU/consultant

**Grievances related to Gender Based Violence (GBV).** To avoid the risk of stigmatization, exacerbation of the mental/psychological harm and potential reprisal, the grievance mechanism shall have a different and sensitive approach to GBV related cases and should be dealt with according to the complainant's informed consent. Where such a case is reported, the complainant, should be provided with information about and assistance to access if requested: confidential appropriate medical and psychological support, emergency accommodation, and any other necessary services as appropriate including legal assistance. All staff and GRM focal points should be informed that if they if a case of GBV is reported to them, the only information they should establish is if the incident involves a worker on the project, the nature of the incident, the age and sex of the complainant and if the survivor/complainant was referred to service provision. If a worker on the project is involved the incident should be immediately reported to the National Program Manager who will provide further guidance after consulting with the World Bank.

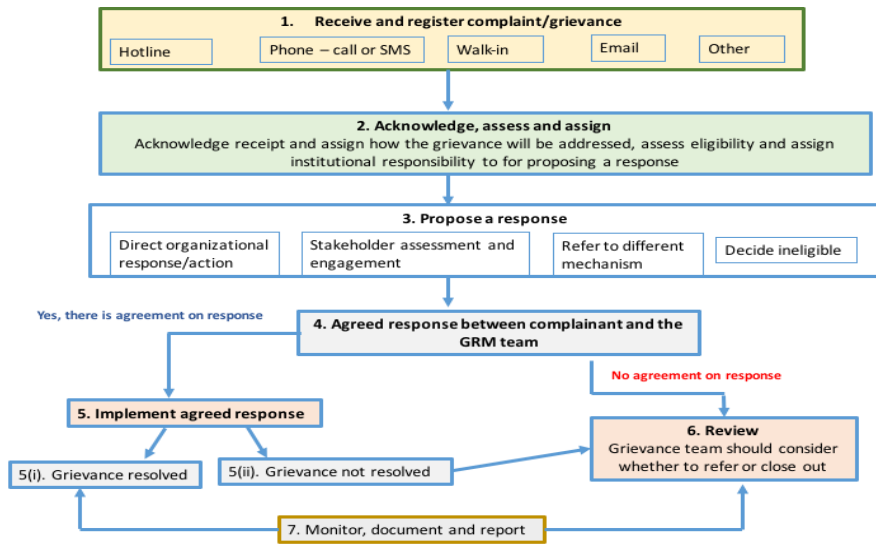


Figure 1: Grievance process for the project

## 8 Monitoring and Reporting

**Monitoring and Oversight of Stakeholder Engagement Plan.** The overarching implementation and monitoring of the stakeholder engagement plan will be the responsibility of the PIU. The direct responsibility of implementation is the responsibility of the project manager and the safeguard Specialist of the project. These individuals will ensure that the objectives of the plans are met and successful implementation of the plan by the allocation of the necessary resources for its implementation.

The PIU will collect baseline data, using both quantitative and qualitative methods and report on the following indicators:

- a. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on a quarterly basis. Means of verification: Minutes and Reports of consultations disaggregated according to sector.
- b. Number persons (sex and age disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on a quarterly basis) Means of verification: Minutes Reports and other documentation of consultations.
- c. Number of engagements (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations participants sex and age disaggregated) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis) Means of verification: Minutes Reports and other documentation of stakeholder engagement plan.

**Reporting back to stakeholders.** The project performance assessed through monitoring activities will be reported back to stakeholders during the operation and maintenance phase, such as through disclosure of monitoring outcome and engagement with the community maintenance committee in each project district. The lessons learned through the monitoring will also contribute to the design of future subprojects and be shared with their stakeholders.

**Annex I: Example Grievance Register Template**

<b>Reference No:</b>	
<b>Full Name</b>	
<b>Contact information and preferred method of communication</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>By Post: Please provide postal address:</b> ..... ... ..... ...
Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>By Telephone:</b> ..... ...
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>By E-mail:</b> .....
<b>Description of incident or grievance:</b> What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen? To whom did it happen? What is the result of the problem? Source and duration of the problem?	
<b>Date of incident/grievance</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>One time incident/grievance (date .....</b> )
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Happened more than once (how many times?.....)</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>On-going (currently experiencing problem)</b>
<b>What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?</b>	

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Annex II: Summary of Public Consultations (FGS)**

### **Summary report of a consultation meetings held for additional financing**

**Mogadishu, Somalia.**

***October 9-10, 2024.***

#### **Introduction.**

Two key stakeholder consultation meetings were held as part of the ongoing project engagement plan. The first meeting took place in person at the Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) conference hall on October 9th, 2024. It included representatives from the project's key line ministries, such as the Directors of Planning and Statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Rangeland, and the Ministry of Fishery and Blue Economy, along with other relevant ministries.

The second meeting was held virtually for representatives of the Association of Somali Universities (ASU), the Somali business community, media, women groups, UN, Local NGOs, research organizations, local governments, and other Parties that directly or indirectly effecting the project., the PIU also paid visit to the different offices in order to engage them.

#### **Objectives of the stakeholder Consultations.**

- a) Introducing participants to the overall Project Development objectives and its components as well as activities in the additional financing.
- b) Consulting different stakeholders on the World Bank's safeguard instruments associated with the project.
- c) Discussing the draft Labor Management Plan (LMP) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and their implications for the project.
- d) Obtaining participants' views and feedback on the draft safeguards instruments (LMP, SEP).
- e) Use of mass media to share the activities of the projects with the wider public.

The PIU provided an insightful overview of the project and highlighted the key aspects and objectives, offering a comprehensive understanding of the achievements made during the implementation of the parent project. Participants informed the meeting that engaging the stakeholders is essential for bridging gaps among different parties and facilitating information and experience sharing. The stakeholder mapping for the project includes primary stakeholders (direct beneficiaries) and other relevant parties. This approach will be supported by a functional and accessible grievance mechanism, allowing stakeholders to provide ongoing feedback.

The PIU provided a quick overview of the establishment of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), designed to allow any member of the public to file grievances or ask questions at any stage of the project's implementation. A robust GRM system has been developed to ensure that community members can effectively communicate their concerns. The participants were informed that all project Environmental and Social Safeguard documents have been translated into Somali language and are now available at SNBS website <https://sisepcbp.nbs.gov.so/> to ensure transparency for stakeholders.

The PIU highlighted that the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be used to allow any member of the public to file a grievance at any step of the project's implementation process, or ask questions related to the project therefore a robust GRM system has been developed to ensure that members of the public can file grievances or ask questions related to the project. The following channels are available for submitting comments and grievances:

- a) In-person submission at the SNBS office;
- b) Free landline mobile: Call 2137;
- c) Email: Send complaints to [complaints.sisepcb@nbs.gov.so](mailto:complaints.sisepcb@nbs.gov.so).
- d) Complaints Box: Physical box available at the SNBS office.

### **Stakeholder's Comments, discussions and recommendations**

The participants openly discussed the safeguard instruments (Stakeholder Engagement Framework and Labor Management Procedure). After the presentation by the PIU about the parent project progress update, safeguard instruments (SEP and LMP), their implications on environment and social, anticipated risks regarding occupational health and safety, child labor, discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable groups, Security risks for project workers, GBV cases, grievances, among others and their possible mitigation, and strategies to manage the Grievances.

The parts were openly discussed the draft presented documents held separate discussions on labour-management plan and stakeholder engagement procedures, Participants were given opportunities to ask questions and raise suggestions they may have during and after the sessions, and later shared outcomes and opinions of the different groups, the facilitators summarized the relevant feedback at the end of the session Stakeholders emphasized the need for collaboration among various ministries to enhance the effectiveness of the project and called for improved mechanisms for data sharing among stakeholders to facilitate transparency and accountability.

Stakeholders highlighted the importance of identifying training gaps and ensuring that capacity-building efforts address these gaps effectively, also underscored the need for technical expertise in areas such as questionnaire development and statistical methods was discussed, with stakeholders expressing willingness to support the project through expert contributions, especially during the design and implementation of the agriculture census and surveys.

The importance of maintaining feedback mechanisms was also noted, ensuring that stakeholders can voice their concerns and suggestions regarding the project's implementation.

### **Stakeholder's Recommendations.**

Participants supported the presented safeguard instruments; they underlined the importance of the project how it helps in filling the data gap in the country, and the importance of inviting all stakeholders to data user-producer forums.

- They recommended providing regular communication updates to keep stakeholders informed about project implementation progress and upcoming forums
- They recommended implementing the project as far as possible and within the time frame.
- They recommend disseminating the project information through the website and local media because most of the mass relies on the local radio and TV regarding the source of information disclosure.
- They recommended having an inclusive process during the questionnaire development of the upcoming surveys.



- They recommended to create employment opportunities for the youth through the project.
- They recommended considering security challenges in all stages of the project, and to put on appropriate measures to mitigate anticipated social risks.

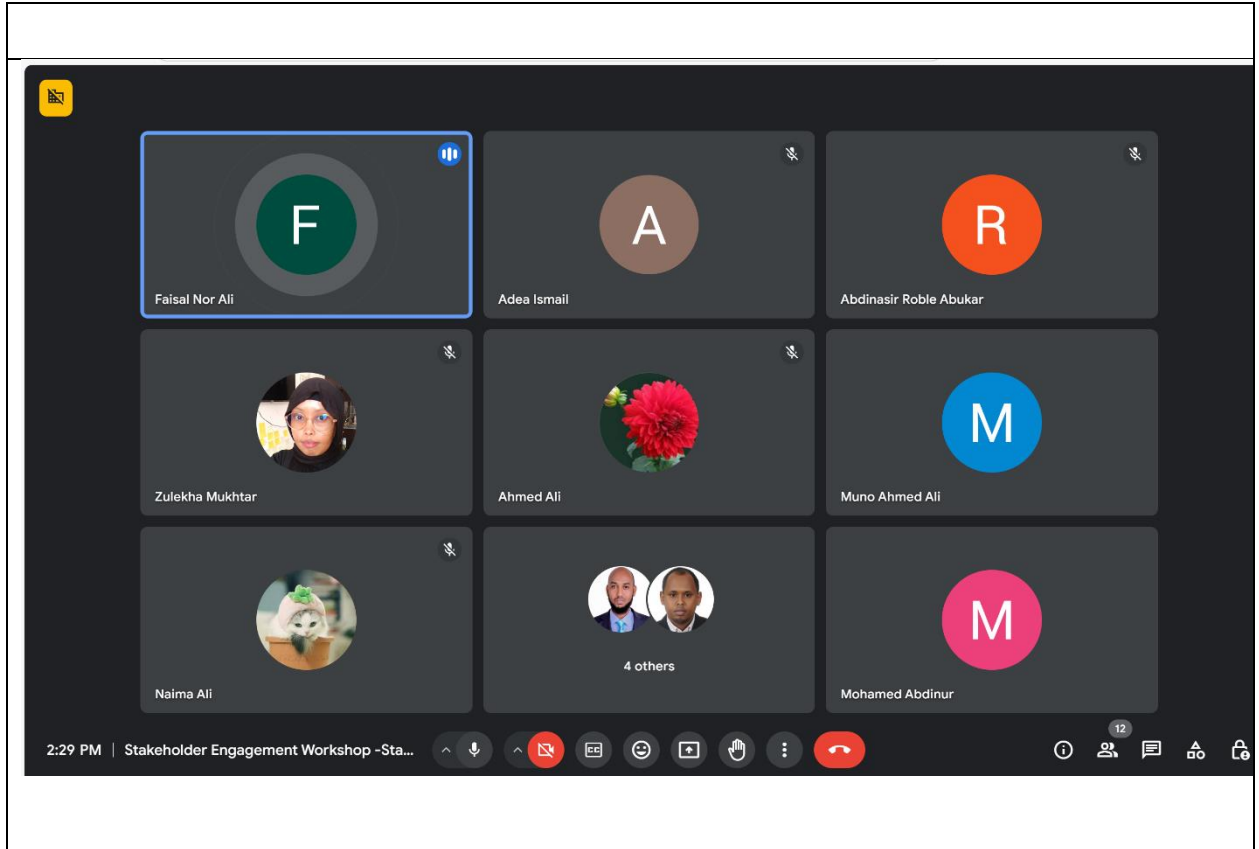
**Conclusion.**

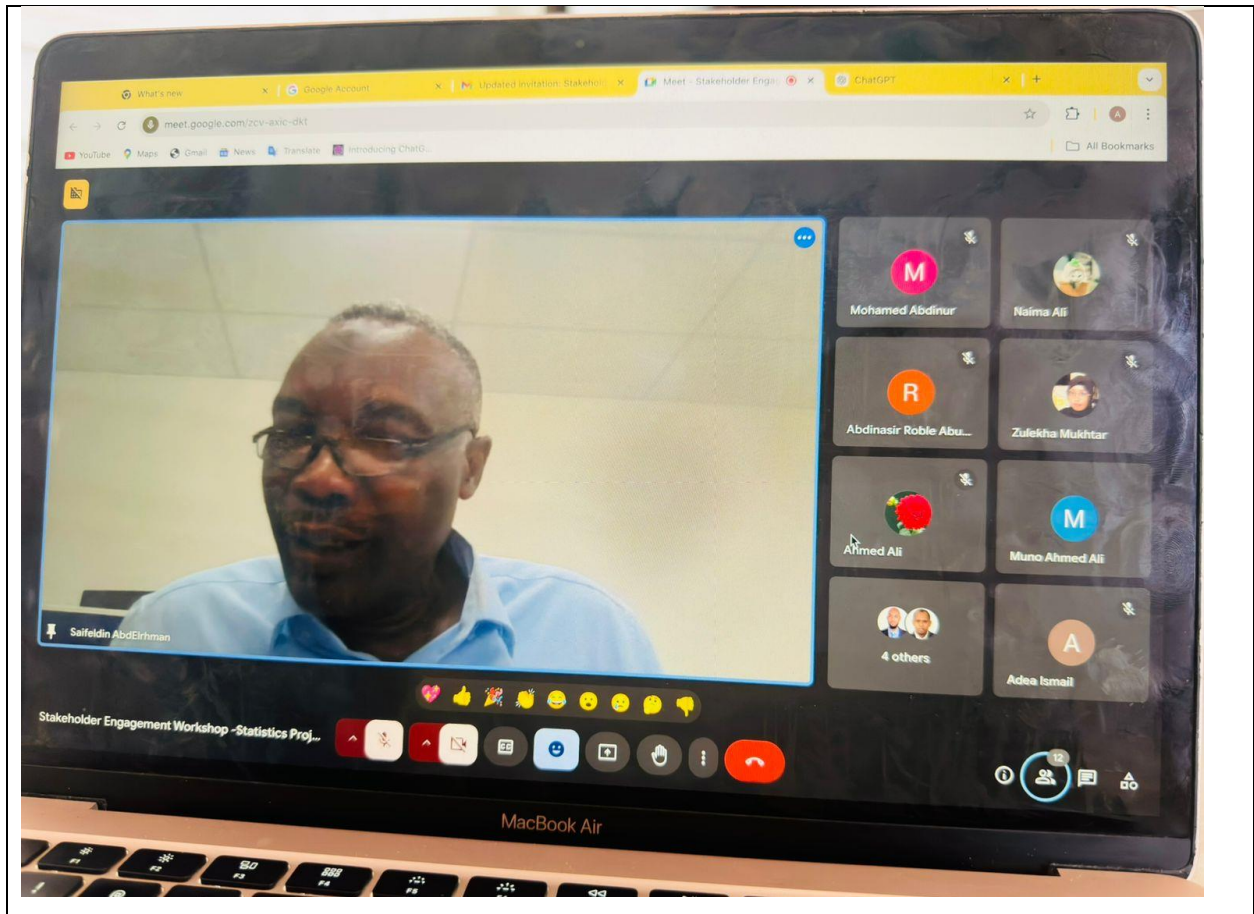
In conclusion, the consultation meetings brought together different stakeholders and were successfully conducted, the overall feedback shows great support for the existing Safeguard instruments, and the participants of the consultations were pleased with the project's Safeguard instruments, during sessions participants discussed the project's labor-management Procedures, stakeholders' engagements, and modalities of communicated to the different stakeholders. They have committed to contribute and aid to the triumph of the project and involve the mitigation effort on anticipated social risks of the project. They also committed overwhelming support to the successful implementation of the project's safeguard instruments and the project at large.

**Photos taken during the workshop**









## Stakeholder engagement meeting participants

### a) Current stakeholder consultation participants, 9-10 October 2024

S/N	Participant's name	Sex	Organization/institution	Title
1	Abdifitah Abdi	M	Ministry of fisheries and Blue Economy	Director of planning and statistics
2	Dr. Abdullahi Mohamed Hussein	M	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation	Director of Planning
3	Mr. Abdirahman Mohamed	M	Ministry of livestock forestry and Range	Director of Planning
4	Mohamed Yarani Hassan	M	Somalia National Bureau of Statistics	Director of Production Statistics
5	Abdinasir Roble	M	Somalia National Bureau of Statistics	Capacity Building manager
6	Hussein Elmi Gure	M	Somalia National Bureau of Statistics	Former Director of Statistics Department at MoPIED
7	Mohamed Abdinur	M	Statistics Project -PIU	Coordinator
8	Adea Musa Ismail	F	Statistics Project-PIU	M&E and Social Safeguard Specialist
9	Abukar Ga'al	M	Statistics Project-PIU	M&E Specialist
10	Halima Mohamed Abdirahman	F	Somali National Bureau of Statistics	Head of Gender Statistics Unit
11	Faisal Nor	M	Heritage Institute for Policy Studies	Researcher
12	Muno Ahmed	F	Somali Community Concern	GBV Officer
13	Omar Abdullahi Mohamed	M	Association of Somali Universities	Secretary General
14	Naima Ali	F	Ministry of Family and Human Rights Development	Head of Women Empowerment Programs
15	Iman Abdikarin	M	Libin Organization	Director
16	Omar Abdullahi	M	Mogadishu Local Government Institute	Director

17	Keynadiid	M	Ministry of fisheries and Blue Economy	Director of Marin Environment
18	Dr Abdi Ali	M	Somali National University	Lecturer
19	Ms Zulekha Muktar	F	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development	Head of Women Peace and Security
20	Saifeldin Daoud Abdelrhman	M	United Nations Development Programme	Economist