SOUTH SUDAN RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS PROJECT (P169120)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (SEF)

MARCH 2021
JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
BDC	Boma Development Committee
CAD	County Agriculture Department
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DG	Director General
E & S	Environmental and Social
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCV	Fragile, Conflict and Violent
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HoFO	Head of Field Office
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IP	Implementing Partner
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDC	Payam Development Committee
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWD	Persons with disabilities
RALP	Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TCC	Technical Coordination Committee
TPM	Third-party monitor
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VLD	Voluntary land donation
WHO	World Health Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

The World Bank's ESS 10 recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement with all project stakeholders, based on the recognition that effective stakeholder engagement can improve environmental and social (E&S) sustainability of project activities, enhance project acceptance, and implementation, and allow stakeholders to contribute to project design. The key objectives of stakeholder engagement include an assessment of the level of interest and support of the project by stakeholders to promote effective and inclusive engagement with all project-affected parties and to ensure that project information on E&S risks and impacts is disclosed in a timely and understandable way.

The South Sudan Access to Information Act No. 65 of 2013 spells out that every citizen shall have the right of access to information. It focuses on the right to access information held by public bodies in South Sudan. The purpose of the Act is to give effect to the constitutional right of access to information, promote maximum disclosure of information in the public interest and establish effective mechanisms to secure that right. The project shall adhere to the Act.

The WB's ESS10 also sets out that a borrower has to engage with stakeholders as an integral part of a project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation. The nature, scope and frequency of the engagement should be proportional to the nature and scale of the project. Consultations with stakeholders have to be meaningful and be based on stakeholder identification and analysis, plans on how to engage stakeholders, disclosure of information, actual consultations, as well as responses to stakeholder grievances and reporting back to stakeholders. Meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle is an essential aspect of good project management and provides opportunities for Borrowers to learn from the experience, knowledge, and concerns of the affected and interested stakeholders, and to manage their expectations by clarifying the extent of the Borrower's responsibilities and resources.

This Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) takes a framework approach as the exact project locations are yet to be identified. The SEF outlines the general principles and strategy for preparing Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs) consistent with ESS10, once specific locations are confirmed.

This SEF is designed to anchor all stakeholder engagement in a systematic way for the South Sudan Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project (RALP). It lays out legal and policy requirements in regards to stakeholder engagements, lists engagements already undertaken, provides a stakeholder identification and analysis of all relevant project-affected parties to the RALP and lays out means of dissemination of information to different parties as well as means and ways to continue to consult different stakeholder groups throughout the project cycle. Furthermore, it contains a monitoring plan that ensures the implementation of subsequent site specific SEPs. The SEF will therefore guide the development of activity-specific or area-specific SEPs), which will be developed once project locations and subproject locations are confirmed to include and address the specific local conditions.

This SEF is based on the guiding principles that stakeholder engagement should:
- Be timely
- Be independent (free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation)
- Have clear objectives
- Have the capacity to influence the stakeholders
- Obtain feedback
- Trigger provision of resources and other modifications, where needed
- Be properly documented and disclosed by the borrower

- Generate minutes from every meeting/interview
- Generate recordings or photos, if culturally accepted

Once the project locations have been confirmed, the site-specific SEPs will be developed with the following procedure as a guide:

1. Classify Stakeholders. As an initial step in stakeholder analysis, classifying the stakeholders into defined groups can assist in the next, more detailed steps. This will focus on County level, with linkages to State or National level where appropriate.

2. Develop a Power/Interest Grid to help in identifying stakeholders based on their power and interest in the project. This will clarify the ability and extent of the stakeholder to stop and/or change the project (power) who has high or low power to affect the project, and the amount of overlap the stakeholder's interests have with the project, defining their "stake" in the project. This is the primary stakeholder analysis tool.

3. Define Power - analysis of the power of the stakeholder to get a sense of how much influence they have, and therefore how much they need to be informed engaged throughout the project.

4. Define Interest – analysis to determine what the stakeholders' interests in the project really are.

5. Develop the Stakeholder Engagement Plan - the stakeholder communication needs are itemized based on the power and influence analysis. The type of communication and its frequency is specified.
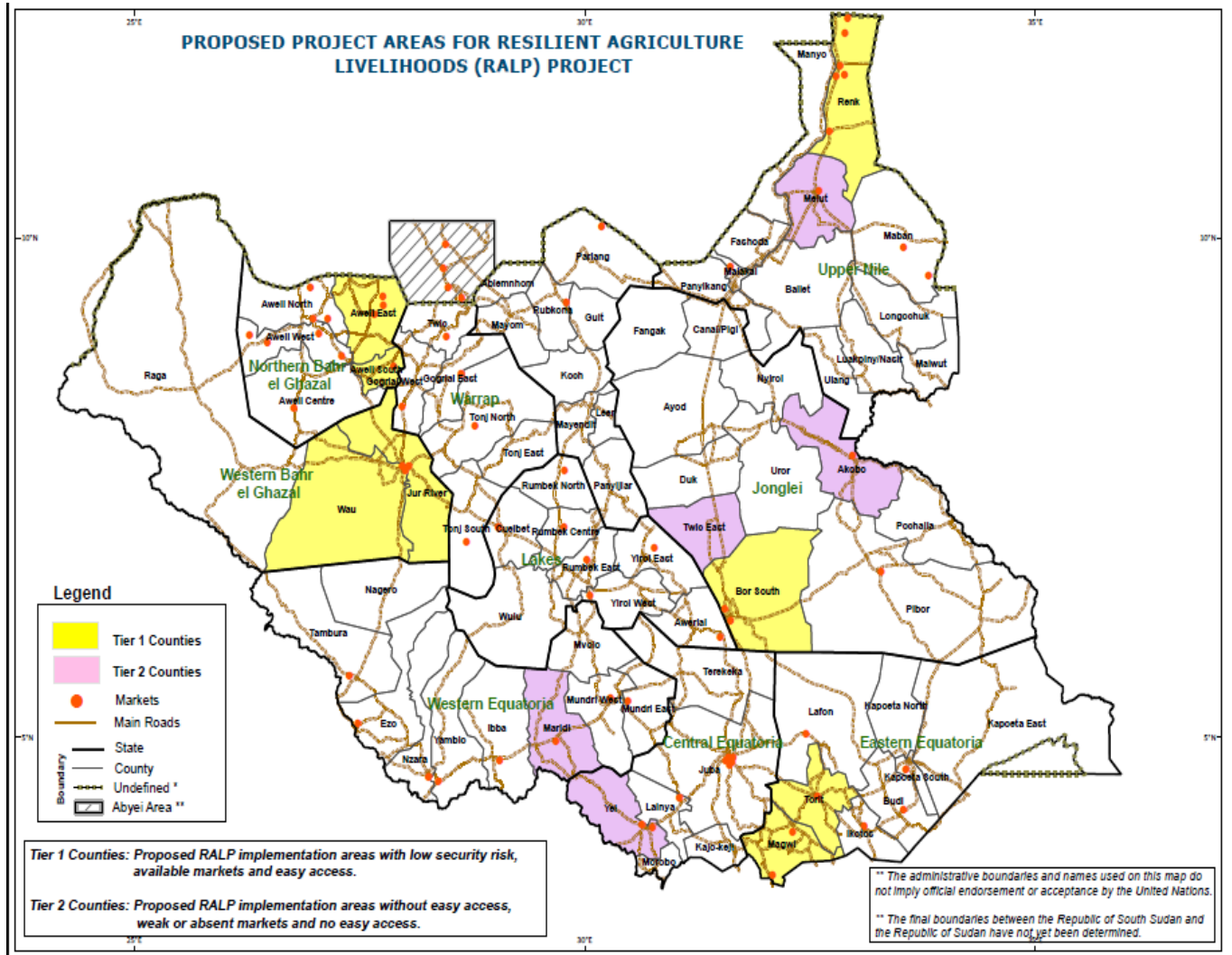
The site-specific SEPs will be prepared based on the criteria below:

1. Provide guidance for stakeholder engagement such that it meets the standards of International Best Practice while adhering to national, World Bank and international requirements for consultation;

2. Identify key stakeholders that are affected, and/or able to influence the Project and its activities;

3. Identify the most effective methods, timing and structures through which to share project information, and to ensure regular, accessible, transparent and appropriate consultation;

4. Develop a stakeholders' engagement process that provides stakeholders with an opportunity to influence project planning and design;

5. Establish formal grievance/resolution mechanisms in line with traditional authorities for ease of acceptance and use;

6. Define roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the SEP;

7. Define reporting and monitoring measures to ensure the effectiveness of the SEP and periodical reviews of the SEP based on findings.

1.1 Project Locations

The Project will target thirteen counties across nine states for implementation, planned in two phases. Tier 1 counties proposed for Phase 1 of the RALP are: Renk, Bor South, Magwi, Torit, Aweil East, Aweil South, Wau, Jur River. Tier 2 counties proposed for Phase 2 are: Melut, Akobo, Twic East, Yei, and Maridi.

Figure 1: Proposed Project Areas for the RALP

PROPOSED PROJECT AREAS FOR RESILIENT AGRICULTURE LIVELIHOODS (RALP) PROJECT

Legend

(yellow)	Tier 1 Counties
(pink)	Tier 2 Counties
●	Markets
—	Main Roads
Boundary	State
	County
	Undefined *
	Abyei Area **

Tier 1 Counties: Proposed RALP implementation areas with low security risk, available markets and easy access.

Tier 2 Counties: Proposed RALP implementation areas without easy access, weak or absent markets and no easy access.

** The administrative boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

** The final boundaries between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan have not yet been determined.

2. BRIEF SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES DURING PROJECT DESIGN

Engagements and consultation on the project design and the planned activities and implementation arrangements have been conducted with key stakeholders including the relevant Government agencies, and development partners such as UN agencies, as well as NGOs. Consultation with farming households were carried out as part of the FSNMS survey that is used as an input for the RALP design. MAFS has also conducted consultations with the World Bank and FAO at the national level, as per the table below.

Table 1: Stakeholder Engagement Activities During RALP Design

Stakeholder Group	Location	Expected RALP Project Engagement/Interest
World Bank, FAO, and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS)	World Bank office Juba (January 2020) and Virtual (April – November 2020)	The World Bank is financing the project MAFS is the Borrower and Project Manager FAO is the lead technical partner and will provide key technical assistance and capacity building support.
Farmer households – during Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) survey	Torit County	Livelihoods based on livestock rearing and agricultural activities. Project beneficiaries will benefit from Project interventions such as training on good agricultural practices, provision of agricultural inputs, provision of grants for productive assets and construction of community facilities. Concerns around conflict between herdsmen and crop growers will need to be addressed as the project seeks to increase land under cultivation.
Farmer households – during Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) survey	Wau	Livelihoods based on agriculture, supplemented by seasonal fishing. Project beneficiaries will benefit from Project interventions such as training on good agricultural practices, provision of agricultural inputs, provision of grants for productive assets and construction of community facilities. Farmers will benefit from capacity building on integrated pest management and pest and disease resistant crop varieties, as crop pests and diseases pose a significant challenge for agricultural production.
Farmer households – during Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) survey	Aweil	Livelihoods based on livestock rearing, agricultural activities and fishing. Project beneficiaries will benefit from Project interventions such as training on good agricultural practices, provision of agricultural inputs, provision of grants for productive assets and construction of community facilities.

		Farmers will benefit from capacity building on water harvesting and climate-smart agriculture planning tools and technologies to strengthen their capacity for addressing climate-related events such as floods and droughts.

MAFS plans to undertake consultations with representative communities in selected counties, once the final project locations have been confirmed, by organizing community awareness and consultation meetings, interviews with community leaders, and focus group discussions (FGDs) with particular groups (women, youth, internally displaced persons,) where possible, with full observation of Government Covid-19 protocols.

National-level consultations mainly resulted in agreements over the scope of the project, in particular that it will address the enhancement of agricultural production capacity in project areas, while strengthening national and county institutions' capacity to provide long-term support for the sustainable growth of the agricultural sector via policy reforms and extension services. During the consultation, the project's criteria for geographical targeting was endorsed with the agreement that not all areas may meet all the criteria fully, and there will be a need to balance needs and opportunities versus anticipated challenges in various locations. The team developed a targeting index which aggregates the following six indicators: (i) need (ii) potential for agricultural production; (iii) access; (iv) equity; (v) catalytic and complementary programmes; and (vi) footprint of service providers. Accordingly, targeted data (coordination, need, potential, connectivity and security) will be used to identify priority counties and *payams* which are safe for implementation.

The mission also agreed on the following key features: (i) focus on gender (both gender empowerment and gender-based violence mitigation) and youth; (ii) focus on capacity development at household and farmer organisation levels; (iii) strong technical assistance and capacity building activities for MAFS to support the creation of a more enabling environment in terms of policy and technical knowledge; and (iv) focus on low-hanging fruit since the project budget and period is not as much as required to truly transform agricultural production in the country.

Agreements were made to finance "quick wins" to deliver tangible results quickly and help build the momentum of the project. It was agreed that the final "quick wins" will be selected based on vulnerability and available budget. The combination of "quick wins" and vulnerable counties allows the project to benefit both stable and conflict-affected areas.

Further location-specific consultations will be carried out to identify and address their unique needs, including the use of sex-disaggregated surveys and focus groups, and vulnerability-based selection criteria to prioritize their inclusion as project beneficiaries. Results of the consultations have been integrated into the design of the project and the development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

3. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

Stakeholder engagement is the interaction with, and influence of project stakeholders to the overall benefit of the project and its advocates. ESS10 recognizes two broad categories of stakeholders: 1) those likely to be affected by the project because of actual impacts or potential risks to their physical environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being, or livelihoods (project affected parties), and 2) other interested parties.

In view of the RALP, affected parties will likely be in the thirteen counties proposed for project implementation, planned in two phases as discussed above.

Among these affected parties, beneficiaries will be identified through transparent community participation with verification being done by an independent third-party monitor. While not every affected party will also be a beneficiary, it is crucial to disseminate information and engage with all stakeholders on project modalities as well as on the selection criteria of beneficiaries in the affected areas.

3.1 Affected parties

Effective consultations and other stakeholder engagements with the project-affected communities will be conducted by the FAO Project Management Unit (PMU), through Project Implementation Units (PIUs), with oversight from the MAFS Project Coordination Unit (PCU), once the implementing agencies have been engaged and throughout implementation.

Table 2: Directly or Indirectly Project-Affected Parties

Stakeholder	Component	Expected RALP Project Engagement/Interest
Small farmer and agro-pastoralist households	C1 / C2	Most affected by low agricultural production and vulnerable livelihoods. Project interventions such as training, provision of inputs, grants and construction of community facilities have significant impacts on them. They will need to be effectively consulted to mitigate E&S risks and enhance project benefits.
Small pastoralist households	C1 / C2	Households reliant on pastoralist livelihoods may interact with farmer / agro-pastoralist households through expansion of areas under cultivation interfering with their traditional routes for tending livestock.
IDPs, in particular, those who are persons with disabilities, from ethnic/other minorities, and women	C1 / C2	Due to the internal conflict in the country, many people fled their home areas to more stable areas within the country for security reasons and would likely return to their places of origin as soon as stability and security is restored. Demand for basic services would increase. Among IDPs are persons who have suffered disabilities as a result of the conflict. The South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview estimates a total of 1.3 million IDPs in need nationally[1].
Host communities	C1 / C2	Often tension is reported between IDPs and their host communities. In the thirteen respective counties there are several locations where IDPs meet host communities. It is therefore important to also attend to the needs of host communities.

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[1] OCHA Humanitarian Needs Overview South Sudan 2020

Women and girls	C1 / C2	Although women play a critical role in the maintenance of household livelihoods and provision of labor in agriculture, they generally have less access to productive resources, services and employment opportunities. Women and girls in South Sudan suffer from significant discrimination, including in education, economic empowerment and public participation, and are subject to widespread Gender-based Violence (GBV), including domestic violence, gang rape and other abuses.
Widows and female-headed households	C1 / C2	Given that more men die in the protracted conflict in South Sudan, a continuous increase in widows and female-headed households is taking place. This has resulted in changes of the intra-household roles. Widows in particular are often marginalized and vulnerable in host communities as well as among the IDP and returnee populations.
Youth	C1	Being the largest demographic in South Sudan and facing significant vulnerability owing to the country context, the effects of crisis and shocks disproportionately impact the youth. This calls for their targeted inclusion and involvement in the project activities through consultations and information disclosures. The Sudanese military as well as other armed groups have regularly recruited large numbers of boys as child soldiers and girls to perform sexual and domestic services for armed combatants.
Returnees	C1 / C2	Due to the internal conflict in the country many people fled the country for security reason and will likely return as soon as stability and security is restored. Demand for basic services is paramount. Among returnees are persons who have suffered disabilities as a result of the conflict.
Ethnic minority groups	C1 / C2	Some of these groups have suffered historic discrimination and economic and political marginalization and also more recently, the brunt of the conflict. They will need special attention.
Potential community workers	C1 / C2	Within the communities, some individuals with some level of education exist, but not enough to take up jobs in the cities. Therefore, they are important resources that could be used. The project will need to sensitively manage expectations among affected communities in relation to the actual numbers of persons who can be hired to work for the project.
Local community leadership including religious leaders	C1 / C2	With formal administration systems only developing and non-existent in some areas, community leaders including clan and religious leaders play a vital role in community entry and the attainment and social license to operate. They need to be engaged in community consultation and the endorsement of community decisions.

3.2 Other Interested Parties

These are stakeholders with an interest in the project activities or outcomes. Table 3 below identifies these groups and describes their expected project engagement.

Table 3: Other interested parties

Stakeholder Group	Expected RALP Project Engagement/Interest
Members of the *Boma* Development Committees (BDCs) and *Payam* Development Committees (PDCs)	BDCs and PDCs are semi-formal community institutions responsible for supporting the planning and implementation of local development initiatives, and therefore critical in community sensitization and in discussions on sub-project implementation.
Apex farmers' organisations	These organisations represent farmers' interests at State and County level, and are critical to aspects of cooperative mobilization and negotiation with government for more enabling policies and frameworks.
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS)	Borrower/ Project Manager. MAFS will also receive capacity building support.
Government ministries - MAFS, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) and Governors of participating states	These Government representatives will comprise the Project Steering Committee (PSC), providing high-level oversight and overall guidance on project implementation.
International NGOs, local and national CSOs and NGOs operating in the agriculture, health, education, livelihood sectors	With most having invaluable experience in the successful delivery of a wide range of humanitarian services, their networks, delivery systems and knowledge of intricate community dynamics will need to be tapped for use by the project.
Local Business and Construction Companies	These are local enterprises that will provide various input supplies and construction services.
FAO	Lead technical partner
World Bank	Donor
Other UN agencies and entities (UNMISS, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNOPS, UNEP)	All organisations working in project locations are stakeholders and close coordination would add value e.g. security (UNMISS), GBV referral services (UNFPA)

3.3 Disadvantaged / vulnerable individuals or groups

These are stakeholders that are considered to face challenges in participation or accessing project information, activities or benefits, by virtue of their circumstances. Table 4 below identifies these groups and describes the additional support they require.

Table 4: Disadvantaged / vulnerable individuals or groups

Vulnerable Group	Limitations to participation in/consultation with the Project	Additional support/resources to be made available
Women and girls	They are typically left out of decision-making processes and political representation, leading to local and community-based	

Female-headed households/ widows	decisions that do not account for their unique needs and capacities. This produces a ripple effect on labor or economic opportunities and educational opportunities. Customary land tenure systems block women from securing and owning property[2]. The risk of sexual violence negatively affects women´s ability to access income and resources. Women suffer greater food insecurity due to their cultural and social roles as caregivers and they may forego or pass on food within families. This places up to 80 percent of displaced households at risk, as they are predominantly female-headed. They are also limited in land tenure and access to productive assets for agricultural production.	Work through female community representatives in the affected communities, to identify suitable venues and timing for dedicated consultations and support for childcare. Provide safe spaces to discuss GBV-SEA and provide information on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and relevant referral pathways.
Youth	Young people have largely been excluded from political life, including through the age-based systems of authority that prevails in some parts of South Sudan. Approximately 30 percent of them also do not have access to education of economic activities, negatively affecting their capacity to contribute towards agricultural production and value chain services.	Targeted consultation to enable meaningful participation in the project implementation.
Minority ethnic groups	The RALP will work in areas that are both government and opposition-controlled, conflict-affected or have significant minority populations. Ethnic minorities may occur at different levels, in the state or even inside the county. Here they may be dominated by authorities from other groups and may have little decision-making power.	Utilise PDCs and BDCs and other local community representatives to identify and mobilise minority groups to participate in meetings and consultations. Also provide local language interpreters to ensure understanding and ability to give feedback during engagement.
Internally Displaced People (IDPs)	IDPs and refugees are likely to encounter challenges in accessing land for cultivation or adopting to new livelihoods e.g. pastoralists in predominantly cropping host communities.	They will be kept informed about meetings and consultations via other community members in the area, and potentially through radio and social media. Meetings will only be held during day time in view of security concerns.
Returnees	Returnees going back to their places of origin are also more likely to encounter competition in accessing basic resources like shelter and water, hindering their ability to participate in development activities.	Utilise PDCs and BDCs and other local community representatives to identify and mobilise minority groups to participate in meetings and consultations.

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[2] Shelter NFI Cluster South Sudan (2017) "Key Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Issues in Urban Areas of South Sudan".

Persons with disabilities (PWD) and their caregivers	The main challenges faced by people with disabilities are access to basic services such as water, sanitation and hygiene and discrimination that hinders their participation in social, political and economic life, including agricultural production. Women with disabilities experience higher levels of physical, psychological and sexual violence.	All venues for consultations, workshops and meetings should be selected with a view to facilitate physical access for PWD. Where necessary avail sign-language interpreters.

Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the project will be further confirmed and consulted through dedicated means, as appropriate, upon confirmation of project locations. A description of the methods of engagement that will be undertaken by the project is provided in the following sections.

Table 5: Summary of project stakeholder needs

Community	Stakeholder Group	Key Characteristics	Language requirements	Preferred notification means (email, radio, phone, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings etc.)
Boma and Payam Level[3]	Small farmer households	Influencing Party - Local communities residing in project areas	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities, radio, telephone, community meetings	Clear information dissemination on project activities, hotlines and GRM mechanisms for enquiries and grievance lodging.
	Small pastoralist households	Influencing Party – Local communities with possible nomadic movement patterns	Local languages	Mobile phone, radio, community meetings	May require communication means that are independent of locality (e.g. mobile phone or radio).
	Women and girls	Vulnerable Group - Often not integrated in communal decision-making processes	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities, engagement with community officers, radio	Dedicated meetings / FGDs with women, and mechanisms to empower women to ensure their participation in meetings, including the sensitization of men so that the voices of women and girls are heard effectively. Flexible scheduling to be tailored to household responsibilities with support for childcare to enable women to participate optimally.
	Youth	Vulnerable Group - Often not integrated in communal decision-making processes	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities, engagement with community officers, radio	Meaningful inclusion in consultations and project activities to enable their empowerment. This will also require the sensitization of men and community leaders so that the voices of youth are heard effectively.
	IDPs and Returnees	Vulnerable Group - Residing mostly in IDP camps, which	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities and engagement with community officers	Security concerns e.g. hold meetings during day time. Consultations including FGDs.

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[3] COVID-19 will impact the feasibility of in-person meetings. The project will implement provisions on prevention of spreading the virus in line with WHO guidance and following also government instructions. The Project will also seek to learn from consultations-good practice under COVID-19 from World Bank and other sources and implement them accordingly.

		may be controlled by gatekeepers			
	Ethnic minority groups	Vulnerable Group - Not represented in local authority structures, generally discriminated against by majority clans, and therefore often not considered in decision-making processes, and difficult to access services	English and Local languages – in particular language of the minority group (prerequisite for successful involvement of small minority groups).	Word of mouth from local authorities, engagement with community officers, mobile phone, radio, community meetings	Depending on the group, some live in one location, whereas others are spread throughout communities, including living in IDP camps/settlements.
	Persons with disabilities	Vulnerable Group - Often not included in decision-making processes, and more likely to be excluded from public services and participation	Local languages	Mobile phone, radio, community meetings, and other media, depending on accessibility needs	Consider working with NGOs focusing on disabilities to ensure full reach of disabled persons in the affected States, including through use of media (e.g. Braille, sign language, etc.,) and locations that are accessible and appropriate to ensure their participation.
	Female-headed households	Vulnerable Group - Often not integrated in communal decision-making processes	Local languages	Mobile phone, radio	Inclusion in project benefits and access to GBV services as required.
	General community members	Potentially Influencing Party – Local communities in project areas	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities, notice board, community meetings, radio	Involvement in community engagement and information dissemination.

	Potential community workers	Potentially Influencing Party - Local communities in project areas	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities and notice board, community meetings, radio	Contribute to the workforce of subprojects and require involvement in community engagement and information dissemination
	Members of the BDCs and PDCs	Potentially Influencing Party – Usually have to deal with all concerns of the communities	English and local languages	Phone calls, word of mouth from local authorities, meetings	Very important body - link between the community, the county and development partners. Contact should be initiated on a weekly basis during implementation
	Traditional leadership and local religious leaders	Potentially Influencing Party - Their authority will depend on the presence and strength of community leaders of other groups; they can have significant influence in the communities	Local languages	Phone calls, word of mouth from local authorities, meetings	Regular contact, at least on a monthly basis during implementation
County Level	Staff of County Agriculture Departments	Influencing Party - Usually work with communities to support agricultural activities	English	Email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual)	Roles and responsibilities in project implementation including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress. Need for close coordination and two-way information sharing for smooth implementation and adaptive management throughout the project cycle. Contact should be initiated on a weekly basis during implementation.
State Level	Governors of participating States in the Project Steering Committee	Influencing Party	English	Email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual)	Roles and responsibilities in project implementation including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress. Need for close coordination and information sharing for smooth implementation. Contact should be initiated on a monthly basis during implementation.

	Business community / Construction Companies	Potentially Influencing Party	English	Email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual)	There are many business companies in the counties, though they would need some basic training on environmental, social and fiduciary safeguards. Contact should be established at least on a bi-annual basis
National Level[4]	Ministries involved in the Project Steering Committee (MOFEP, MAFS)	Potentially Influencing Party	English	Memo/letter, email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual)	Roles and responsibilities including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress. Meetings on at least semi-annual basis, Written briefs and project updates
	Project Technical Coordination Committees (Undersecretary for Food Security-MAFS; Director Generals/Heads of technical Directorates in MAFS; representative Ministry of Finance – Directorate of Aid Coordination; and MAFS representatives in the participating state and counties)	Potentially Influencing Party	English	Memo/letter, email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual)	Roles and responsibilities including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress. Meetings on at least semi-annual basis, Written briefs and project updates
	FAO and the World Bank	Potentially Influencing Party	English	Email, telephone calls, memo, meetings (in person or virtual)	Preparation and implementation support as well as training and capacity building. Meetings on a regular basis
	Other Development Partners (donors, UN agencies etc.)	Interested Party	English	Email, telephone & radios	Meetings on a regular basis
	National NGOs, international NGOs	Interested Party	English	Email, telephone, meetings (in person or virtual)	Preparation and implementation support as well as training and capacity building. Communication and meetings on a regular basis

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[4] On the national level, virtual meetings are possible and in case the situation on Covid-19 improves, in-person meetings will consider respective provisions on prevention of spreading the virus following guidance by WHO and instructions by the Government of South Sudan.

4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

4.1 Purpose and timing of stakeholder engagement program

Project preparation has relied significantly on national level stakeholder engagement in order to gain understanding of the needs of the project Counties, as well as existing capacities and coordination mechanisms at national, State, and County levels.

Stakeholder engagement plans will be refined and adapted as the project implementation evolves. However, it is anticipated that the five purposes of consultations and information dissemination in the RALP are:
   (a) Adapting project interventions to the evolving needs of the affected populations;
   (b) Ensuring of coordination between all implementers and government and community authority structures;
   (c) Reception of feedback and comments as well as grievances from all stakeholders on project design, and implementation, and to adapt the project accordingly;
   (d) Provision of transparent and accountable mechanisms on all aspects of Project implementation and monitoring; and
   (e) Ensuring that members of vulnerable groups from project affected communities are able to participate fully in the consultation process and enjoy project benefits. To ensure this, a GRM will be in place throughout the life cycle of the Project and will be set up in a way that all affected individuals and groups can report on project-related grievances or can provide comments and feedback.

In addition, the ESCP and ESMF will be publicly disclosed on MAFS and World Bank websites as well as at the county level in counties targeted by the project to ensure that everyone is informed about social and environmental risks and respective mitigation measures. The project will innovate ways for consultations to be effective and meaningful to meet project and stakeholder needs, in consideration of Covid-19 restrictions, communities affected by floods, or desert locusts. Strategies to be employed include smaller meetings, small FGDs to be conducted as appropriate taking full precautions on staff and community safety. Where meetings are not permitted, traditional channels of communications such as radios and public announcements will be implemented. Other strategies will include one-on-one interviews through phones and skype for community representatives, CSOs and other interest groups. Community facilitators, who will be part of this process, will also enable two-way communication by way of collecting views from community members of various key groups such as men, women and other vulnerable groups.

4.2 Proposed strategy for information disclosure
Information disclosure to the beneficiary communities and other interested parties will rely on the following key methods: radio broadcasting, community meetings in coordination with local authorities (county governments, BDCs and PDCs), phone communication (SMS), and notices at the payam and boma level. Information will be disclosed in English or the respective key local languages, where appropriate. Local authorities, such as traditional authorities, religious leaders, and county governors will be requested to inform communities in community meetings and through disclosure at project locations. In addition, the ESCP, ESMF and other relevant environmental and social risk management instruments will be publicly disclosed on MAFS and World Bank websites. Stakeholders will also be encouraged to provide feedback, raise queries on gaps and suggest solutions to enable the improvement of project implementation.

Table 6: Stakeholder Engagement Program

Project Stage	Information to be disclosed	Methods proposed	Timetable: Locations / dates	Target stakeholders	Percentage reached	Responsibilities
Project Design	SEF (including GRM)	Email, websites, radio, community meetings, community boards, church/ mosque, markets, social events etc.	Prior to project effectiveness	Affected and beneficiary communities, potential community workers, all vulnerable groups etc.	40% of all beneficiaries and affected communities	PCU
	ESCP	Email, websites, stakeholder meetings	Prior to project effectiveness	All national, state and county level stakeholders	40% of stakeholders	PCU
	ESMF including GRM	Email, websites, stakeholder meetings	Prior to project effectiveness	All identified stakeholders at all levels	50% pf stakeholders	PCU
Project Initiation and Implementation	Activity – or site-specific screening reports and ESMPs	Community meetings, radio, mobile phone, email, website	Continuous	County level stakeholders and affected communities	20% of stakeholders	PIU
	Any project-related information (on activities, beneficiary selection etc.)	Community meetings, radio, mobile phone, email, website	Continuous	All identified stakeholders at all levels	30% of stakeholders	PMU
	GRM	Community meetings, radio, free mobile phone, email, website	Continuous	All identified stakeholders at all levels	30% of stakeholders	PCU, PMU and PIU
	Project Reports	Community meetings, radio, mobile phone, email, website	Bi-annual	All identified stakeholders at all levels	20% of stakeholders	PCU and PMU

4.3 Proposed strategy for consultation

This plan lays out the overall consultative processes of the project with its different stakeholders. In principle, MAFS, FAO and potential IPs that oversee sub-component activities will follow their existing participatory engagement and consultation methods, especially with affected communities and beneficiaries. These will make use of specific tools and methods of community consultations that FAO and IPs have developed in past experience. The Project will ensure that these tools and methods fulfil the requirements outlined throughout this document and are in line with the ESF. In case any additional needs arise from identified deficiencies or from context changes, the project will adapt accordingly. The GRM will be another means of consultation, as complaints received will be filed, assessed and responded to.

The current COVID-19 crisis requires short-term adaptation of the consultation approach. The project will therefore follow (i) WHO guidance on prevention of the spread of the COVID-19 virus; (ii) respective instructions by the Government of South Sudan; (iii) FAO guidance on undertaking fieldwork under the Covid-19 pandemic (iv) international good-practice on consultations under Covid-19 and innovative approaches established by World Bank, UN, and other development agencies.

To ensure coordination with the Government of South Sudan, high-level oversight and overall guidance on project implementation will be provided by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprising the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP), Minister for Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), and Governors of participating States. The PSC will meet at least twice a year.

Table 7: Strategy for Consultation

Project Stage	Topic of Consultation	Suggested Method	Timetable: location and dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
Project Design	Overall Project activities	PSC, TCC, radio, community meetings	Juba Prior to World Bank Board decision	Project affected parties	PCU
	SEP (including grievance mechanisms)	Radio, community meetings, notice boards at county, payam and boma level	Juba / County / Payams Prior to World Bank Board decision	Project-affected and potentially influencing parties	PCU and PMU
	ESCP	Using Website, PSC, TCC, email	Juba Prior to World Bank Board decision	Project-affected and potentially influencing parties	PCU
	ESMF	Using Website, PSC, TCC, email	Juba Prior to World Bank Board decision	Project-affected and potentially influencing parties	PCU
Project Initiation	Introduction to the project and the role of various stakeholders	Stakeholder meeting / conference	Juba / State / County	National Government / State / County / Payam	PCU and PMU
Project Implementation	Construction/ rehabilitation of community infrastructure	Community meetings, notice boards at county, payam and boma level	Boma / Payam	Project-affected and potentially influencing parties	FAO/IP
	Training and grants for farmers and farmer organisations	Community meetings, notice boards at county, payam and boma level	Boma / Payam	Project-affected and potentially influencing parties	FAO/IP
	Sub-project ESMPs or ESIAs	Community meetings, notice boards at county, payam and boma level	Boma / Payam	Project-affected and potentially influencing parties	FAO/IP

4.4 Proposed strategy to incorporate the view of vulnerable groups

FAO and each IP will ensure that women, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities and other members of vulnerable groups are participating effectively and meaningfully in consultative processes and that their voices are not ignored. This will require specific measures and assistance to afford opportunities for meetings with vulnerable groups in addition to general community consultations. For example, women are usually more outspoken in women-only consultation meetings than in general community meetings. Similarly, separate meetings need to be held with young people, persons with disabilities or with ethnic or other minority groups. The more dominant groups will be sensitized so that they can accept the voices of the vulnerable. Further, it is important to rely on other consultation methods as well, which do not require physical participation in meetings, such as social media, SMS, or radio broadcasting, where feasible, to ensure that groups that cannot physically be present at meetings can participate. Where this is not possible, community facilitators will visit households of vulnerable people, in particular the elderly and persons with disabilities that are not able to attend communal meetings.

In view of promoting women's empowerment, it is most important to engage women's groups on an ongoing basis throughout the lifetime of the project. Women voicing their concerns and contributing in the decision-making process on issues such as community infrastructure should be encouraged, especially in governmental or traditional committees predominantly consisting of men. IPs are similarly encouraged to deploy female staff, in particular where staff interface with community members. GRMs will be designed in such a way that all groups identified as vulnerable (see below) have access to the information and can submit their grievances and receive feedback as prescribed.

4.5 Timelines

The project is planned for duration of five years. The stakeholder consultations shall be conducted throughout the project lifecycle. It was conducted during the preparation of the project and will be conducted throughout project implementation. Information disclosure and consultations during project implementation will include monthly visits and meetings with community leaders and regular meetings with *payam* / county authorities. Activities under each sub-component will include further consultations prior to their commencement to ensure a good selection of beneficiaries, transparency and accountability on project modalities, and to allow community voices to form the basis of the concrete design of every intervention and consultations will continue throughout the project cycle.

The SEP will be updated, and the detail will be prepared prior to commencement of the subproject activities depending on the local context. The site-specific SEP, including mapping of stakeholders, engagement and integration of voices is linked to the ESCP. This SEF will be updated to outline specific community consultation and time for the different areas to be funded by the Project. Consultations will be done on during voluntary land donation (VLD) and preparation of ESMPs as required. The consultations conducted and agreement reached during consultations with the different stakeholders shall be documented. Refusal not to take part in the consultation by the stakeholder shall be respected and no stakeholder shall be enforced to take-part in the consultations. For community land all individuals using or occupying the land must agree and communities are expected to benefit directly from the project.

4.6 Review and Integration of Stakeholder Consultations

FAO and the IPs implementing different sub-components of the project will gather all comments and inputs originating from community meetings, SMS, GRM outcomes, surveys and FGDs. The information gathered will be submitted to the PMU – specifically to the Social and Environmental Risk Management Officers - to ensure that the project has general information on the perception of communities, and that it remains on target. The MAFS PCU will provide overall oversight. It will be the responsibility of the IPs to respond to comments and inputs, and to keep open a feedback line to the communities, as well as the local authorities.

Training on environmental and social standards facilitated by WB and FAO will be provided soon after the project becomes effective to ensure that all implementing staff are equipped with the necessary skills.

This SEF provides the overarching guidelines for the rolling out of stakeholder engagements. While this SEF will be refined once the different communication and consultation modalities of the technical leads can be elaborated on, the guiding principles will remain in place. The environmental and social safeguards specialists within the PCU and PMU will continue to monitor the capacity of the PIU and IPs, and recommend appropriate actions, e.g. refresher trainings.

5. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 Resources

Stakeholder engagement is core to the project interventions, and will be the daily responsibility of project staff working at community level when facilitating the organization of groups and other activities. Therefore, all human resources mobilized by the project (MAFS, FAO and implementing partners) will be primarily engaged in the process on an on-going basis. The project will recruit six FAO Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Officers dedicated to guiding the process of stakeholder engagement with particular groups such as women, IDPs/ returnees; minority groups. The project budget will cover their costs.

Budgetary resource will be dedicated to the implementation of the SEF through formulation of location specific SEPs for each subproject and their implementation. While there will be an overall budget administered by the PMU to monitor SEPs and other ESMF activities, FAO and IPs will have dedicated budget resources to implement the SEPs as part of the integral project costs for each activity.

The table below gives estimates of the budgetary allocations made for stakeholder engagement during the implementation of the RALP;

Table 8: **Estimated Budget**

Stakeholder Engagement Activities	Quantity	Unit Cost USD	No. of Years	Total Cost USD
AAP Officers	6	1,100 per month	5	356,400
Logistics and travel expenses of staff (cost per year)	Lumpsum	12,000 per year	5	60,000
Communication materials (leaflets, posters, PR kits including design)	Lumpsum			20,000
Community sensitization and training (Social issues, GRM, LMP, GBV, Health and Safety)	13	20,000	5	100,000
Community consultations on GRM (harmonization of customary with WB/project mechanism)	14	2,500	5	35,000
Community meetings/forums on project updates and feedback	Lumpsum		5	15,000
TOTAL				586,400

5.2 Management functions and responsibilities

The overall responsibility for the implementation of the SEF lies with the PMU Project Manager, overseen on a day-to-day basis by the PMU Environmental and Social Risk Management Officers, and supported by the PIUs, with oversight from the PCU. The Officers will maintain a stakeholder database for the overall project and will lead a commitment register. However, while the PCU and PMU will oversee all coordination and disclosure-related consultations, FAO and IPs will implement the location specific SEPs elaborated in accordance with the SEF at the community level in their respective project sites, and will report on their activities to the PMU Social and Environmental Risk Management Officers

on a monthly basis. The PMU and PCU Officers will undertake field verification activities jointly with IPs – at least every other month, or during planned events.

Each IP will identify dedicated staff responsible for the implementation of the SEP within the organization. Staff names will be submitted to the PMU. Selected staff must have ample qualifications to implement the SEP, as stipulated by terms of reference jointly developed with FAO. They will also receive training cascaded from FAO Training of Trainers on stakeholder engagement. The reporting lines between community liaison staff and senior management will be defined by FAO's organizational structure. IPs will also commit to communicate the stakeholder engagement strategies for their respective sub-components, in accordance with the principles laid out in this SEF.

IPs who will contract local companies for construction work, or local NGOs or CSOs for the implementation of their activities will submit SEPs to the PMU Social and Environmental Risk Management Officers, who will verify the implementation of those plans as well as their alignment to this SEF during field visits with PCU Safeguards Officers.

6. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The main objective of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to assist resolve complaints in a timely, effective and efficient manner. Project-level GRMs can provide the most effective way for people to raise issues and concerns about project that affect them. The project-level GRM will be culturally appropriate, effective, accessible and should be known to all affected population. FAO will conduct awareness raising for the affected communities about the presence of the GRM and inform their right to file any concerns, complaints and issues they have related to the RALP. The GRM provides a transparent and credible process for fair, effective and lasting outcome. It also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultation that facilitates corrective actions. Resources will be allocated for the GRM in the project.

All grievances received are directed to the call center, the helpline operator will follow up internally as per the established procedures and policies. The helpline operator is responsible to ensure the feedback loop is closed by informing the complaint of its rights and the on-going redress process. All cases are treated confidentially. Based on the information made available, aggrieved parties can decide whether they have a case to report or whether the available information clarifies their concern. This will allow the aggrieved party to decide on the appropriate next step in order to report a grievance, comment or provide feedback to the project. PMU in close collaboration with the IPs at the state level will decide whether the grievance can be solved locally, with local authorities, implementers, or contractors and whether an investigation is required, according to early diagnostic of GRM system operationality. The AAP focal point – the first port of call - will have in-depth knowledge of communal socio-political structures and will therefore be able to address the appropriate individuals if the case can be solved at the local level.

The main project GRM steps are:
- Step 1: Collection and access through different channels. AAP focal point and PMU might be informed on any grievance.
- Step 2: Acknowledgement to the complainant of the received complaints and immediate measures to be taken by the IP if needed to protect complainants during grievance redress process.
- Step 3: Supporting traditional redress when available with implication, if relevant, of IP representative and key observatory actors as the AAP local staff and the Legal Third Party. A technical background from Technical Officer from PMU and PIUs will investigate the grievance

and the resolution to ensure WB ESS compliance. A continuous update of the grievance situation will be managed by the E&S risk management officers

- Step 4: Local grievance resolution. Acknowledgement of the E&S risk management officers of the adequacy with the WB ESS. Complementary measures taken by PMU and PIUs to ensure ESS adequacy and respect for the complainant's rights. In case of agreement between parties, the case is closed.
- Step 5: If there is no agreement with the complainants, they can apply for an independent assessment by the OIG.
- Step 6: If there is no agreement with the decision from the OIG, the complainants can apply to the WB Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

These steps are summarised in Figure 2 below. Further information on the project GRM is detailed in the main text of the ESMF.

Figure 2: RALP Grievance Redress Mechanism Flowchart
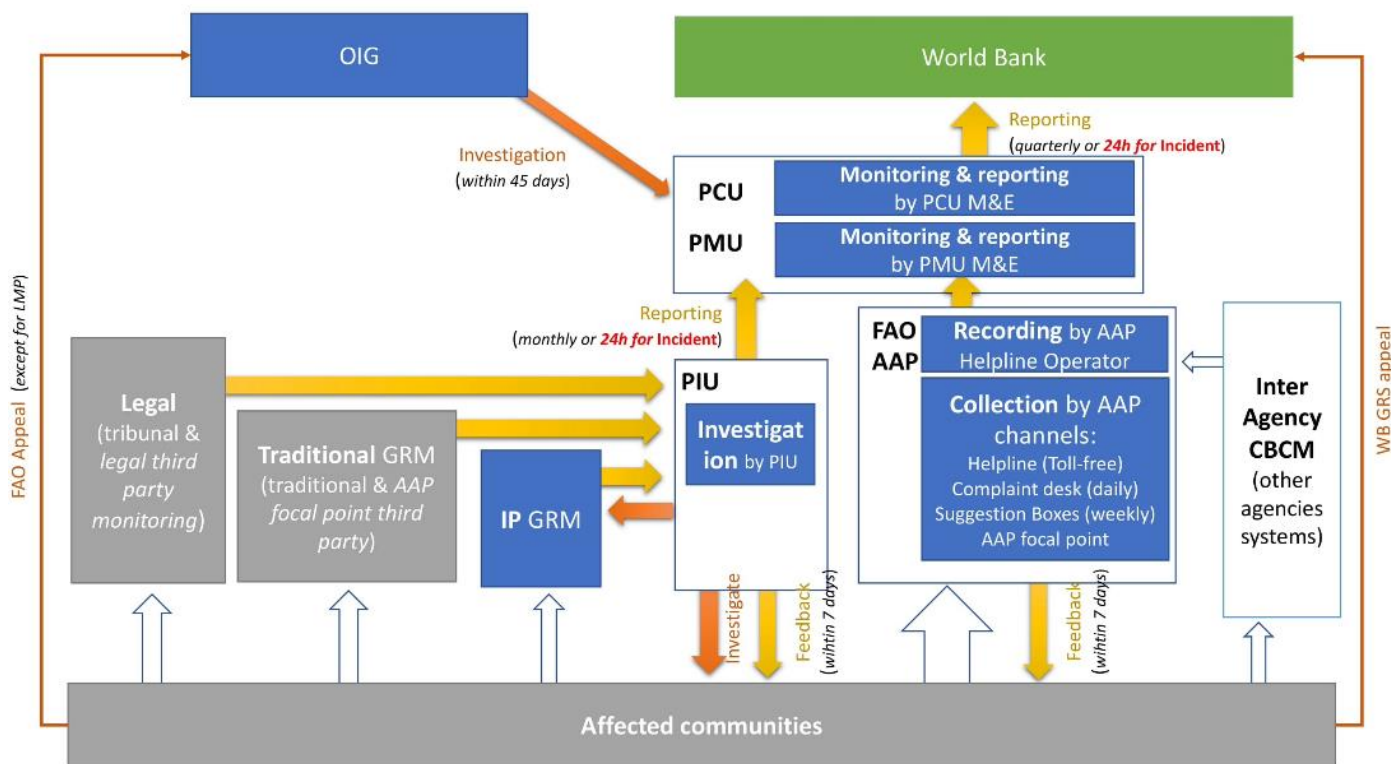
The project will also establish and operate a separate grievance mechanism for all direct and contracted workers to raise workplace concerns, as provided under ESS2. Grievances related to GBV-SEA and Labour will follow specific GRM processes detailed respectively in the Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children (FGBCV-SEH-WC) and the Labour Management Procedures. Cases of GBV-SEA can be reported through a FAO toll free number (882) solely dedicated for PSEA or through the general Project GRM. This will be made explicit in all community awareness sessions and be a part of the publicly disclosed information. The GBV-SEA referral system will guarantee that survivors receive all necessary services, including medical, legal and counselling, and cases will be reported to the police where applicable. All relevant staff of the PCU, PMU, PIU, FAO and contractors will receive training on receiving GBV-SEA complaints and referral systems including World Bank Good Practice Note on 'Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) in Investment

Project Financing', ideally during the project initiation phase and as part of the staff welcome package. More information on the GBV-SEA GRM is in the main text of the ESMF.

Figure 3: GBV-SEA Grievance redress mechanism flowchart
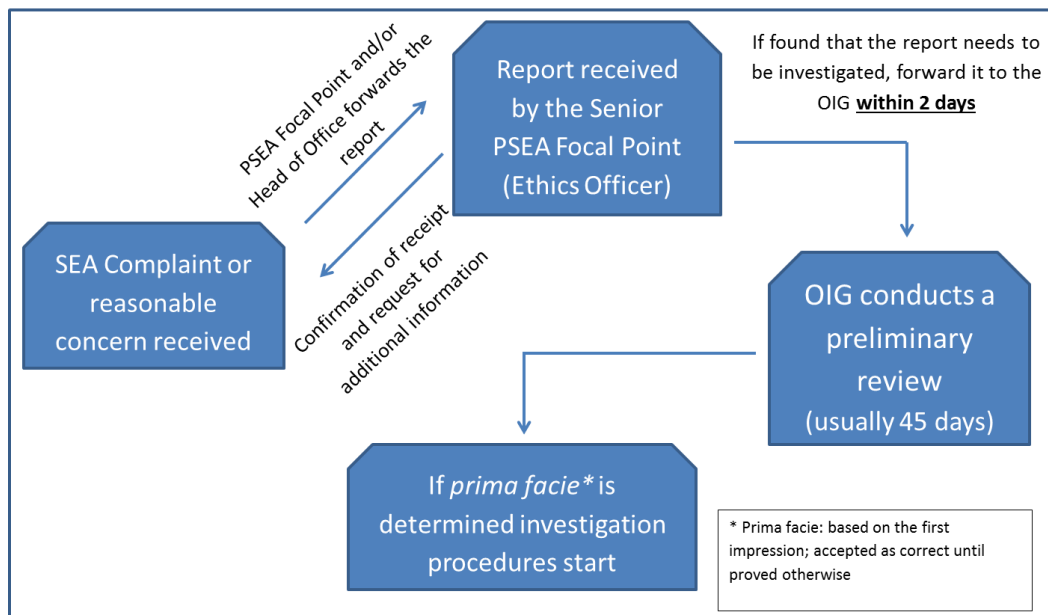
- Assess immediate needs of survivor/complainant and activate the referral pathways for needed services.
- Inform the FAOR/PSEA Focal Point (if not the one receiving the complaint) about the situation so action can be taken.
- Ensure that all records of communications regarding the complaint are secured and respecting confidentiality rules.
- Forward the case to the Ethics Officer as soon as possible.
- Inform Word Bank within 48 hours.

At all times, the IP will provide feedback promptly to the aggrieved party, for example through the phone or through the AAP local focal point. Feedback is also communicated through stakeholder meetings and beneficiary meetings during project activities. For sensitive issues, feedback is given to the concerned persons bilaterally. Records of all feedback and grievances reported will be established by either IPs and PMU on their own systems and able triangulation. All feedback is documented and categorized for reporting and/ or follow-up if necessary.

PMU technical officer will investigate the claim within 7 working days and share findings with relevant stakeholders. Where an incident was reported, RALP will follow the incident management protocol defined in the document. The complaints collected from the FAO complaints and feedback mechanisms are triangulated with the information from the monitoring reports from IPs.

Where a negotiated grievance solution is required, the IP will invite the aggrieved party (or a representative) to decide on a solution which is acceptable to both parties and allows for the case to be closed, if of both parties agree. PIUs officer will be part of the negotiation to ensure that customary rules, national laws and WB ESF considerations are respected within the agreement, and report to FAO for triangulation.

After deciding a case, the IP must give access to an appeals mechanism to the aggrieved party, which is constituted through the FAO (PMU or OIG). This is important in cases in which the aggrieved party

is dissatisfied with the solution provided by the IP. In these instances, the PMU will step in and provide the appeals mechanism. The appeals should be sent to the AAP Multiple channel (phone, suggestion boxes, etc.) where they will be reviewed and decided by the PMU jointly with the FAOR if necessary. If parties disagree on the solution, PIUs will inform the complainant on the two others appeal process (OIG excepting for labour consideration, World Bank GRS).

If the case was not filed anonymously, PIUs will provide first feedback to the aggrieved party within seven working days, through local channel (AAP local focal point, IPs, PIUs, etc.). Further feedback and action will depend on the nature of the case and whether cases are decided upon within the respective IP. The IP will show to the PMU that action has been taken within a reasonable amount of time.

The GRM will be a distinct mechanism that will allow stakeholders, at the community level in particular, to provide feedback on project impacts and mitigation programs. The PMU, specifically the Risk Manager, will be responsible for monitoring the availability and implementation of the GRM. Monitoring and reporting will be supervised by FAO staff. Members of the community, through their representatives, will have a role to undertake both compliance monitoring and impact monitoring. The overall RALP environment and social progress report will have a distinct section on GRM that include the complaints recorded, resolved and referred to the formal court system.

Table 8: Synthesis of Actors and responsibilities within the Project GRM

ACTORS	RESPONSIBILITIES WITHIN PROJECT GRM
AAP FOCAL POINTS	Sensitize communities and beneficiaries prior to any activity's implementation on GRM channel and rights Intake of feedback and complaint through AAP committee (daily) or suggestion boxes (weekly) and report to Helpline Operator Respond and contact with the Complainer
TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES	Intake of complaint Report to AAP Committee and AAP Focal point Solution proposal including the Third Legal Party Monitoring and with agreement of RALP Project Manager
IP	Intake of feedback and complaint Report and refer to FAO Helpline Operator and E&S Risk Specialists Corrective measures definition and implementation with prior agreement of PMU and PIU
HELPLINE OPERATOR	Record complaints from all channel sources (Inter Agency CBCM), AAP, Hotline, IPs Referring complaint to respective Project Technical Officer
TECHNICAL OFFICERS	Assess Complaint and Corrective measures definition Report to E&S risk Specialists
E&S RISK SPECIALISTS	Monitoring of Complaints and feedback Triangulation of complaints through different channel (IP, IA-CBCM, etc.) Reporting to Project Coordinators and M&E Officers
PCU PROJECT OFFICER	Report quarterly to World Bank Report in 24h for incident to World Bank Decision making
LEGAL THIRD-PARTY MONITORING	Assess court functionalities and accessibilities Follow Up complaints resolution through courts systems and traditional authorities Report to E&S risk Specialists
FAO - OIG	Independent Investigation
WB - GRS	Appeal and parallel Grievance system

7. MONITORING AND REPORTING

7.1 Participatory Monitoring

Adequate institutional arrangements, systems and resources will be put in place to monitor the application of stakeholder engagement in line with this SEF across the whole project. The goals of monitoring will be to measure the success rate of the activities, determine whether interventions have handled negative impacts, identify ideas for improvement of interventions, and whether further interventions are required or monitoring is to be extended in some areas. The goal of inspection activities is to ensure that sub-component activities comply with the plans and procedures laid out in the ESMF and ESCP. The ESMF will lay out environmental and social risks mitigation measures, with a dedicated E&S monitoring and reporting plan.

The main monitoring responsibilities will be with the PMU, and overall project-related environmental and social monitoring and main implementer of the SEF. This will be led by the PMU Environmental and Social Risk Management Officers, with the support of the AAP Officers in the PIUs and with oversight from the PCU Safeguards team. The PMU Project Manager will be overall responsible for the implementation of the environmental and social mitigation measures, including the SEF and location- or activity- specific SEP, as well as for monitoring and inspections for compliance with the SEF.

In addition, IPs will have their own dedicated means of monitoring impacts, administering mitigating measures and stakeholder involvement in consultation with FAO to ensure consistency in quality. These will be launched and implemented within the partners' specific sub-component activities. The IPs will share these means with the PMU and integrate stakeholder inputs into their regular monitoring and reporting activities. The IPs will report the number, locations and results of their SEP or SEP-related activities to the PMU on a monthly basis. The PMU will then consolidate these reports for submission to the PCU quarterly.

A third-party monitor (TPM) will be engaged by the PCU on a competitive basis to provide independent operational review of overall project implementation and project results, including the implementation of the SEF and GRM. The PMU will synthesise all reporting by TPMs and IPs, as well as its own findings, and produce an overall environment and social progress report with a distinct section on stakeholder engagement in line with the template in Annex 3 of the ESMF. The project will follow a quarterly reporting cycle to the WB for both regular and TPM reporting in line with World Bank requirements for Fragile, Conflict and Violent (FCV) environment projects. These reports will further be shared with all stakeholders, as defined in the SEF.

A number of Key Performance Indicators will be used to measure engagements proposed in this SEF inclusive of the following parameters per reporting period;

- Number of Consultative Meetings and their frequency
- Number of grievances registered and resolved including the time for resolving the grievance
- Types of grievance registered by vulnerable and disadvantages peoples
- Number of trainings related to the implementation of this SEF
- Number and types of IEC materials used
- Number of project broadcasts in the local media
- Geographical coverage of public engagement activities – number of payams and bomas covered by the consultation process

7.2 Reporting back to stakeholder groups

Results of stakeholder engagements will be reported back to the affected communities, as well as the relevant local authorities and other stakeholders through quarterly project reports produced by FAO. It will be the responsibility of the PMU and PCU to ensure that all relevant reporting is shared through the above defined public means. At a sub-component and activity level, IPs will be responsible for disclosing their stakeholder engagement results and relevant reporting on a quarterly basis. The reporting will include feedback on how stakeholders' concerns are being addressed, and they will be reminded of the availability of the GRM in case of any issues arising from the reporting.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Key considerations for stakeholder engagement and ESMF provisions

ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure				
Is there a risk that the activity fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?				Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF)
Is there a historical exclusion of disabled persons in the area?				Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF)
Is there a lack of social baseline data?				ESMF
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes in regards to the activity?				Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF)
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries leads to grievances?				Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) – see ESMF
Is there a risk that the activity will have poor access to beneficiaries?				Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) – see ESMF
Will the Covid-19 outbreak hamper proper stakeholder engagement?				WB and FGS guidance and regulations on Covid-19