



SOMALIA URBAN RESILIENCE PROJECT PHASE II

(SURP II)

P170922

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

(SEF)

FINAL DRAFT

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BRA	Benadir Regional Administration
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ESF	WB Environmental and Social Framework
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environment and Social Management Plan
ESS10	Environmental and Social Standard 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PAP	Project-Affected Party
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SUIPP	Somalia Urban Investment Planning Project
SURP	Somalia Urban Resilience Project
SURP II	Somalia Urban Resilience Project Phase II
TBC	To be confirmed
UN	United Nations
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group

I. Introduction

1. **Stakeholder Engagement.** Effective stakeholder engagement improves the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhances project acceptance among stakeholders, and makes a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. Pursuant to the World Bank Environmental Social Standard 10 (ESS10: *Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure*), the Borrower is required to develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that describes the timing and methods of engagement with stakeholders throughout the life of the project. The SEP is designed to take into account the interests and concerns of all stakeholders, as well as the varying levels of engagement and consultation appropriate for each stakeholder. The SEP also describes the measures that will be used to remove obstacles to participation, and how the views of differently affected groups will be captured, including those of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups. Where the exact location of the project is not known, a Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) is prepared, outlining general principles of stakeholder identification and plans for an engagement process to be implemented once the location is identified.

2. **Project Description.** Scaling up the ongoing Somalia Urban Resilience Project¹ (SURP), SURP II will aim to strengthen urban resilience by: (i) providing capacity building support to municipalities and strengthening government systems at the sub-national level by channeling funds on-budget; (ii) financing prioritized urban infrastructure investments in cities; (iii) generating short-term income generation opportunities for vulnerable groups, such as women, the urban poor, IDPs and returnees; and (iv) strengthening institutions for urban development at the municipal level. SURP II has a tentative project budget of US\$110 million and will target the four cities of Mogadishu, Garowe, Kismayo and Baidoa. These cities were selected based on their political, economic, and security relevance as well as their vulnerability (concentration of IDPs and urban population growth) relevance. The expected approval date of SURP II by the World Bank is October 2019 with the expected closing date of October 2024.

3. **Civil works that potentially affect the environment and people.** While the list of exact infrastructure investments to be supported by SURP II and their locations in each municipality have not yet been finalized, priority investments are likely to include the rehabilitation/upgrading of (i) existing primary and secondary urban roads and a bridge; (ii) drainage; (iii) pedestrian walkways and (iv)

¹ SURP has a project budget of US\$9 million, targeting Mogadishu and Garowe. Works in Mogadishu will involve construction of 19 community roads (in total about 7.5km) in 7 districts for the period of 14 months. The contractor for Contract B in Mogadishu is *Rashaad Construction and Trading Company*. Simad Road in Hamar-Jajab District (352m) has been selected as the first construction subproject. Works in Garowe will involve construction of 4 roads (in total about 4.9 km). The contractor for Garowe is *TTN Construction Company*. Sagal Road (1.8km) has been selected as the first construction. These construction works in both municipalities have been supervised by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) as the construction engineering supervision consultant.

streetlighting. Civil work for such investments will include: demolition of existing obsolete culverts and other structures; removal of construction wastes, bushes, large stones, grass and other obstacles; excavation for open drains, backfilling to subsoil drainage systems; preparation of roadbed/sub-grade; construction of base and sub-base layer from gravel and aggregate; and installation of concrete interlocking block, curb stone or bitumen surface.

4. **Potential environmental and social benefits.** The project is expected to have positive environmental impacts, such as: (i) improved air quality due to reduced traffic congestion; (ii) improved pedestrian safety with improved road surface; and (iii) reduced road flooding and reduced roadside erosion through drainage improvement. The project will also have positive social impacts, for example: (i) improved community accessibility to schools, health care centers, and other social amenities and livelihood activities; (ii) improved security and safety through improved walkways and street lights; (iii) employment opportunities for the community through construction and maintenance of the municipal infrastructure; (iv) positive economic impacts on livelihood and local businesses; and (v) transfer of appropriate skills in urban infrastructure development and maintenance, benefiting both field workers and officers at the municipalities.

5. **Potential environmental risks and impacts.** The potential adverse environmental impacts of this work will be minor, temporary, and confined to the area immediately surrounding the construction. Civil works for rehabilitation/upgrading of existing primary and secondary urban roads and other minor infrastructure will include (i) demolition of existing obsolete structures; (ii) removal of construction wastes and other obstacles; (iii) excavation for open drains; (iv) preparation of roadbed/sub-grade; and (v) installation of the road surface such as concrete interlocking blocks and bitumen surface. These works may involve heavy vehicles and machineries. The potential impacts from such civil works will include:

- Environmental pollution due to dust, noise and fuel burning during construction using machineries;
- Water pollution, erosion, surface water sedimentation and impact on local water wells;
- Pollution from construction waste, construction material borrows areas as well as waste from worker campsites (where established);
- Loss of vegetation and trees along the road alignment;
- Road safety risks and increase of road accidents due to speeding vehicles on improved roads; and
- Traffic interruptions and temporarily impeded pedestrian access.

These short-term impacts during the construction will be prevented or mitigated with standard operating procedures and good construction management practices².

6. **Potential social risks and impacts.** While the scale and nature of the civil works are limited, some social risks and impacts may be significant. Because of the limited scale of individual subprojects and their moderate nature of rehabilitation/upgrading work on the existing Right of Way (ROW) of public roads, the need for land acquisition in SURP II subprojects will be minimum. However, due to project's urban environment and the existence of households, businesses and informal settlers using public roads, it is likely that civil works for subprojects will cause the following types of potential resettlement impacts. Also, while SURP II subprojects will engage skilled and unskilled workers for civil works, SURP II will also have the following types of potential labor risks:

- Temporary economic loss of businesses or vendors during the construction;
- Damages to community assets and structures such as walls, septic tanks and graves;
- Physical displacement of those who reside in the ROW of the roads to be constructed;
- Risks related to labor and working conditions, such as occupational health and safety (OHS), child labor, labor disputes, security risks, and labor influx risks including social tension with the community, sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse, and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV); and
- Potential exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups from project benefits including employment opportunities.

These social risks will be mitigated through preparation and implementation of resettlement action plans (RAP) and labor management procedures (LMP)³; adoption of mitigation measures for labor influx and GBV risks (such as tapping of local workforce, use of code of conduct, collaboration with local communities and GBV-related service providers); inclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in project-related job opportunities; and effective stakeholder engagement, including inclusive and transparent consultation process and functional grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

II. Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement

7. The following is a summary table of the stakeholder engagement that has been conducted under the ongoing SURP and for the preparation of SURP II in Mogadishu, Garowe, Kismayo and Baidoa:

² For more details on the potential environmental and social risks and impacts and proposed mitigation measures, see the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for SURP II (September 2019).

³ For more details on the potential physical and economic displacement and compensation/assistance and measures to manage labor risks, see the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) for SURP II (September 2019).

Key previous stakeholder engagement	Mogadishu	Garowe	Baidoa and Kismayo
Public consultation, workshops and meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP I Public consultation on the ESMF/RPF with Municipal Council, Ministries and Agencies, UN agencies, CSOs and village elders (May 2016 and March 2017). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP I Public consultation on the ESMF/RPF with Municipal Council, Ministries and Agencies, UN agencies, CSOs and village elders (May 2016 and January 2017). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP II Project start-up consultation (February 2019) involving both the Government stakeholders and community representatives to discuss the roads selections for feasibility studies and engineering designs and to share the plans for project activities implementation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP I Pre-construction site visits and discussions with the host community (early 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP I Pre-construction site visits and discussions with the host community (early 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP II public consultation on the revised ESMF/RPF and early draft SEF and LMP (April and May 2019) with a wide range of local stakeholders to introduce, covering a wide range of environmental and social issues including labor and stakeholder engagement (See Annexes 3 and 4 for more details).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP I Environmental Awareness and consultation workshop with institutional experts for the first subproject in Simad Road in Hamar Jajab District (January 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP I Environmental Awareness and consultation workshop with concerned authorities, institutions and the local residents for the first subproject in Jilab Road in Jilab IDPs camp (March 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-to-one meetings with the institutional stakeholders involving State Government, Municipality officials, members of the UN organizations and INGOs. • Group meetings with the members of public involving traditional elders, business representatives, religious leaders, members of youths, community-based organizations, IDPs and project affected persons.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP II Public consultation on the revised ESMF/RPF and newly prepared SEF and LMP with district residents, project-affected persons, CSOs, civil servants, UN and project workers (July and August 2019). Issues raised included: project perception, employment, occupational and community health and safety, environment, resettlement and compensation, urban planning and IDPs, stakeholder engagement and GRM (see Annex 1 for more details). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SURP II Public consultation on the revised ESMF/RPF and newly prepared SEF and LMP with government representatives, local private companies, IDPs and vulnerable groups, women and youth groups, host communities, academia, disability association and religious and traditional elders (August 2019). Issues raised included: support to the project and ES instruments, tree-planting, labor management, and translation of ES instruments (See Annex 2 for more details). 	

Information disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The summary of ESMF and RPF for SURP I and the translation in Mogadishu and WB website (June 2018). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The summary of ESMF and RPF for SURP I and the translation in Garowe and WB website (June 2018). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key project information on SURP II including ESMF, RPF, LMP and SEF was shared with stakeholders during the consultation events as presented above (April and May 2019).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specific ESMP and RAP for the first SURP I subproject disclosed through local newspaper, BRA& District HQ notice boards and social media (January to March 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specific ESMP and ARAP for the first SURP I subproject through local newspaper, website, Garowe Municipality HQ notice boards and public gathering places (December 2018 to February 2019). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The summary translation of SURP II ESMF, RPF, LMP and SEF (July and August 2019) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The summary translation of SURP II ESMF, RPF, LMP and SEF (July and August 2019) 	
Grievance redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under SURP I, Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) have been established in 7 project districts in Mogadishu. • Database and registration books for grievance records are in place in each GRC. • As of May 2019, four grievances have been registered with one pending issue (which relates to a grave wall damaged by the contractor truck). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under SURP I, a GRC has been established in Garowe Municipality. • Grievance recording, and handling mechanism are in place. • As of May 2019, there is no pending grievance case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A (SURP II will establish GRMs in Baidoa and Kismayo at project implementation stage.)

III. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

8. **Project-Affected Parties (PAP).** For the purpose of this SEF (and pursuant to ESS10), stakeholders are categorized into (i) “project-affected parties” and (ii) “other interested parties”. Project-affected parties includes those likely to be affected by the project because of actual impacts or potential risks to their physical environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being, or livelihood. The table below indicates potential project-affected parties of SURP II:

No	Project-affected parties	Relevance to the project	Indicative list
1	People who will be physically or economically displaced by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is likely to cause project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use, which may lead to physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People who reside or have structures in the Right of Way (ROW) of the project road. Street vendors, vehicle drivers and businesses operating along the project road.
2	People who will benefit from project-related employment or business opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will generate employment or business opportunities for the community through construction and maintenance of the municipal infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disadvantaged/vulnerable groups in the community, such as women, IDPs, refugees and returnees who will be engaged by the project. Local business community who will benefit from the project construction.
3	People residing in the project areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is likely to cause adverse environmental and social impacts on the people residing in the project areas. The project is also expected to bring about environmental and social benefits in the long term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members who are exposed to pollution, traffic safety risks, gender risks, among others. They may also benefit from the project in the long term.

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

No	Other interested parties	Relevance to the project	Indicative list
1	Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government institutions protect the rights of inhabitants in the project area and represent the local communities/PAPs. SURP II will work closely with them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality Departments; Municipal Council; District offices; and District Police

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

10. **Disadvantaged/vulnerable groups with specific needs for engagement.** “Disadvantaged or vulnerable” refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project. Such groups may be less able to take advantage of a project’s benefits. Such groups are also more likely to be excluded from the consultation process. Various types of barriers may influence the capacity of such groups to articulate their concerns and priorities about project impacts. For example, barriers can exist for ethnic, linguistic, and religious minorities; low-income households; women; youth; persons with limited mobility; or persons with disabilities. The following table indicates disadvantaged or vulnerable groups encountered under the ongoing SURP. For SURP II, specific groups will be identified and mitigation measures will be considered through close consultation with such groups and support groups when the project location is determined.

No	Disadvantaged /vulnerable groups	Potential barriers to limit effective stakeholder engagement	Specific needs to address the barriers
1	IDPs, refugees and returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to IDP camps • Ethnic complexity • Lack of understanding or interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group meetings • Mediation by community leaders or CSOs
2	Poor households, such as female-headed, widows, elderly, orphans, persons living with severe illness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Absence of suitable family person to participate • Mobility • Lack of time to participate • Lack of interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual meetings • Child care provision during meetings • Adjustment of timing of meetings to avoid working time • Provision of free municipal transport or transport allowance
3	People with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical disabilities preventing mobility • Various disabilities such as visual and hearing impairment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign language, large print, braille information • Accessible consultation venues
4	Illiterate community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to understand the project • Unable to effectively engage in consultation forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special one-to-one sessions • Simply written materials or graphics.
5	Minority clans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of representation in community leadership forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mediation by CSOs or community leaders
6	Female community members and female workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially any of above barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group meetings • Mediation by CSOs or community leaders

IV. Stakeholder Engagement Program

11. **Strategy for information disclosure.** 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. All relevant documents will be fully disclosed in local language in areas accessible to project-affected parties. 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.

Project stage	List of information to be disclosed	Methods of disclosure	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
Stage 1: Project preparation (before project appraisal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESMF (including gender action plan), RPF, SEF and LMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BRA or Municipality & District HQ office • World Bank website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant • District office
Stage 2: Pre-construction and during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site-specific ESMP (including gender action plan), RAP, SEP and LMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BRA or Municipality & District HQ office notice boards • Local newspaper • Social media • World Bank website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project-affected parties (PAPs) • Community groups supporting PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant • District office
Stage 3: Post-construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of the outcome of project monitoring (including GRM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary to share at public consultation • Media releases and/or newsletters via email • Project bulletins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant

12. **Strategy for consultation.** The purpose of consultations is to engage in a meaningful dialogue with stakeholders, receive input on the project, including environmental and social assessment and proposed mitigation measures, discuss concerns, and inform the Borrower's decisions. Stakeholders are welcome to express any concerns that are project related for the Borrower's consideration. Participation in consultations and the expression of any opinions should not lead to retaliation, abuse, or any kind of discrimination. Ongoing stakeholder feedback throughout the project life is useful to monitor environmental and social risks and impacts and to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures. The following tables present the indicative strategies for stakeholder engagement at each key stage of

the project. Subproject-specific strategy will be prepared once the location of SURP II subprojects in each Municipality are determined.

13. **Addressing security concerns:** It should be also noted that some municipalities have security concerns in holding high-profile public consultations that involve a wide range of stakeholders. In such municipalities, stakeholder engagement will be allowed to focus on low-profile focus groups meetings and individual interviews with stakeholders.

1) **Project preparation stage (before project appraisal).** While the details of individual subprojects are unknown at this stage, the consultation will focus on a broader range of stakeholders to understand their general interests and concerns on the project and its potential positive and negative impacts to inform the project’s environmental and social frameworks. This is also the stage where potential vulnerable/disadvantaged groups relevant to the project will be identified.

Target stakeholders	Topics of engagement	Methods to be used	Timeline and location	Responsibilities
All stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall project design Anticipated environmental and social impacts and proposed mitigation measures in ESMF (including gender action plan), RPF, SEF and LMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultations Individual meetings Through community action groups Emails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to project appraisal at accessible public space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant
Other interested parties (local government, state ministries, UN agencies, bilateral donors, NGOs and community groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical details on project design Compliance with national regulations and collaboration with relevant programs Identification of vulnerable groups of people relevant to the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual meetings Emails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As needed (and continued throughout the project life) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU and Engineering and supervision consultant

2) **Pre-construction and construction stage.** At this stage, the details of individual subprojects will be determined and specific project-affected parties (PAPs) identified. The consultation will focus on PAPs to address their concerns through the implementation of subproject-specific

environmental and social plans. The project will ensure that the GRM will remain effective during the civil works to promptly address any grievances from the PAPs. The PIU will pay particular attention to vulnerable groups to ensure inclusion and non-discrimination of such groups.

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

3) **Post construction/maintenance stage.** At this stage, the consultation will focus on the feedback from PAPs on the performance of environmental and social mitigations conducted during the construction stage. The consultation on employment opportunities for road O&M works will be also conducted. Areas for improvement and lessons learned should be identified for the following subprojects. Dissemination and reporting back to general stakeholders on the outcome of the monitoring and evaluation of the project will be also arranged.

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

14. **Proposed strategy to incorporate the view of vulnerable groups.** All views expressed by stakeholders will be carefully noted, documented in the consultation summary and considered, including those of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. To support this, such groups will be identified through stakeholder identification process (see Section III) and appropriate measures will be considered through close consultation with such groups and support groups in order to incorporate their views into the project.

V. Resources and Responsibilities

15. **Project Implementation Unit (PIU).** The SURP II will build on the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) model established through SUPR in Mogadishu and Garowe. The PIU will have project management responsibility, coordinating overall project implementation. The PIU will report to the Mayor of each municipality and may be staffed with Project/Program Coordinator(s), Finance Specialist, Procurement Specialist, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist, Project Engineer,

Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Finance and Admin Assistant and a Community Liaison Officer, depending on the staffing needs of each municipality. The Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist has overall responsibility on preparation and implementation of the relevant safeguard instruments, including the SEF/SEP, and ensuring continuous community outreach and consultation, monitoring and evaluating program implementation and impacts, developing and managing the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and reporting results to various stakeholders. Other specialists and officers in the PIU will support the Environmental and Social Specialists in stakeholder engagement activities. The contact information of the PIUs is as follows (the contact information of Baidoa and Kismayo PIUs will be determined, once these PIUs are established and adequately trained during the project implementation.):

Contact information	Mogadishu PIU	Garowe PIU	Baidoa PIU	Kismayo PIU
Email address	SURPGRC@gmail.com	Mgure.suipp@plstate.so	TBC	TBC
Telephone number	+252-612357777	+252-(0)907-747496 +252-(0)907-790575	TBC	TBC

16. **The engineering and supervising consultant.** The PIU will be supported by a contracted engineering and supervision consultant who will be responsible for monitoring the contractors of the civil works as well as monitoring adherence to the safeguard instruments including the SEP. The PIU will be also supported by a third-party/independent monitoring agent, who will provide quality assurance of the supervision carried out by the engineering supervision consultant.

17. **Contractor.** The contractor will assign an Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) officer, who will be responsible for the implementation of environmental and social requirements at construction sites. The ESHS officer will also maintain regular contact with affected communities at the site and assist in community awareness-raising and addressing their grievances.

18. **Budgetary resources for stakeholder engagement.** Adequate budget⁴ for stakeholder engagement will be allocated from the overall project cost of SURP II, which will include cost for organizing meetings, workshops and training, hiring of staff, field visits to subproject locations, translation and printing of relevant materials and operating GRMs. The cost for environmental and social mitigation measures at construction sites will be integrated into the construction cost and will be borne by the contractor.

⁴ A lump sum budget for ESF implementation has been set aside in the project management budget for SURP II.

VI. Grievance Mechanism

19. **General principles.** SURP II will establish a grievance mechanism that addresses concerns of stakeholders promptly and effectively and in a transparent manner. It should be culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all project-affected parties, at no cost and without retribution. The mechanism will not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies. The project-affected parties will be informed about the grievance process in the course of its community engagement activities. The summary of registered grievances and actions taken will be also made public. Handling of grievances will be discreet, objective, sensitive and responsive to the needs and concerns of the project-affected parties. The mechanism will also allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed. Individuals who submit their comments or grievances may request that their name be kept confidential (See Annex 5 for sample grievance registration form.).

20. **Grievance channel.** Any comments and grievances regarding SURP II can be submitted through different ways which may include in person, by phone, text message, mail or email, including the following channels (the grievance channel for Baidoa and Kismayo will be determined, once the GRMs are established during the project implementation.):

Grievance Channel	Mogadishu	Garowe	Baidoa	Kismayo
Email address	SURPGRC@gmail.com	Mgure.suipp@plstate.so	TBC	TBC
Telephone number	+252-612357777	+252-(0)907-747496 +252-(0)907-790575	TBC	TBC

21. **Appeal process.** SURP II will have three-tier grievance systems in place at district, municipality and federal levels, as illustrated in the following flow chart. The indicative members of each grievance committee are presented below. The aggrieved person has always the option to resort to national judiciary system.

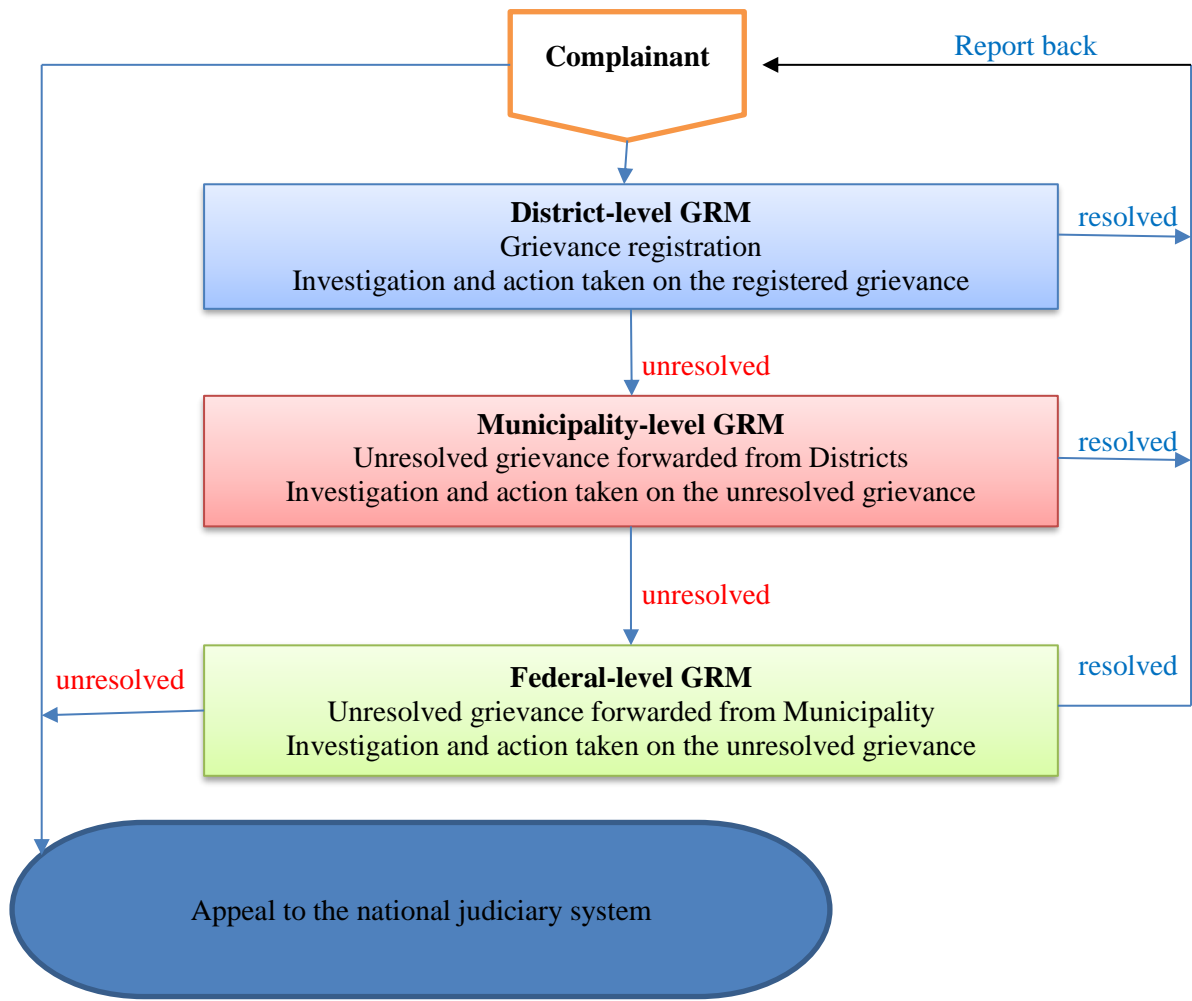
- 1) **District-level GRM (Tier 1 GRM)**⁵: A grievance and resettlement redress committee (GRC) will be established in each project district of SURP II, which will consist of representatives from the district's women and youth groups, elders, religious leaders, representatives from the project affected persons, and the representatives of the municipality (For Mogadishu, the deputy district commissioner for social affairs. For Garowe, the director of social affairs department, director for

⁵ Depending on the administrative structure of the municipality, the Tier 1 GRM may be established at municipality level and the Tier 2 GRM at state-level.

public works departments and the executive secretary of the municipality). The mechanism will take into consideration the existing traditional practices which would be the most logical form of justice for the majority of Somalis. The district-level GRM will be attended by the contractor where relevant, and supported by PIU and the engineering and supervision consultant as appropriate.

- 2) **Municipality-level GRM (Tier 2 GRM):** The municipal-level GRM will address unsolved grievances at the district-level GRM. The municipal-level GRC will be comprised of the representatives of each municipality (For Mogadishu, the Deputy Mayor for social services. For Garowe, the Mayor.), the PIU, the engineering and supervision consultant, and the representatives of the aggrieved persons/communities.
- 3) **Federal-level GRM⁶ (Tier 3 GRM):** The federal-level GRM will address unsolved grievances at the municipality level, which may require higher-level solution or common issues across municipalities participating in SURP II. The federal-level GRC will be formed by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at the Ministry of Public Work, representatives of relevant municipalities, and other relevant federal ministries and agencies.

⁶ The role of the PCU at federal level is still under consideration and subject to change. The establishment of the Federal-level GRM (Tier 3 GRM) will be determined during the project implementation.



22. **Grievance Management Process.** SURP II will aim to address grievances with the following steps and indicative timelines:

	Steps to address the grievance	Indicative timeline*	Responsibility
1	Receive, register and acknowledge complaint in writing.	Within one day	District GRC supported by PIU/engineering and supervision consultant
2	Screen and establish the basis of the grievance; Where the complaint cannot be accepted (for example, complaints that are not related to SURP II), the reason for the rejection should be clearly explained to the complainant.	Within three days	District GRC supported by PIU/engineering and supervision consultant
3	GRC to consider ways to address the complaint.	Within three days	District GRC supported by PIU/engineering and supervision consultant
4	Implement the case resolution or the unsatisfied complainant can seek redress with the appeal process.	Within three days	District GRC or Municipal GRC/Federal GRC in case of appeal.
5	Document the grievance and actions taken and submit the report to PIU.	Within three days	District GRC supported by PIU/engineering and supervision 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.			District GRC supported by PIU/engineering and supervision consultant

23. **Grievances related to Gender Based Violence (GBV).** To avoid the risk of stigmatization, exacerbation of the mental/psychological harm and potential reprisal, the GRM shall have a different and sensitive approach to GBV related cases. Where such a case is reported to the GRM, it should immediately be referred to the appropriate service providers, such as medical and psychological support, emergency accommodation, and any other necessary services. Data on GBV cases should not be collected through the GRM unless operators have been trained on the empathetic, non-judgmental and confidential collection of these complaints. Only the nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words) and additional demographic data, such as age and gender, can be collected as usual.

VII. Monitoring and Reporting

24. **Monitoring Indicators.** The PIU will monitor the project implementation to assess progress on indicators to be defined in the results framework of SUPR, such as roads rehabilitated; beneficiary satisfaction on such roads; employment creation through the civil work; and functional maintenance systems. More specific monitoring indicators on environmental and social issues, such as noise levels, air quality, water quality, soil erosion, traffic and other occupational or community accidents and social issues including gender impact will be proposed in the ESMP (and Gender Action Plan). The functioning of the GRM will be also closely monitored.

25. **Internal Monitoring.** The PIU will prepare data on activities and output in regular monthly and quarterly reports based on input from the supervision consultant and the contractor. To the extent possible, the monitoring and evaluation process will be participatory, engaging community members of the districts benefiting from the infrastructure investments. A baseline survey and end-line beneficiary survey will be carried out to measure who and to what extent people benefit from the infrastructure as well as how it affects their lives in both social and economic terms. The M&E system will target the documentation of case studies capturing the impact of the project on communities, taking into account gender, impacts on vulnerable or marginalized groups, and inter-communal dynamics between the IDPs and host communities.

26. **External Monitoring.** Given the persistent insecurity in some municipalities including Mogadishu, the ability of supervision consultant (and World Bank) to monitor and supervise civil works on the ground will continue to be limited. As such, the project will contract an independent monitoring agent for supervision of civil works and verification of project implementation progress in such municipalities, who will have previous experience working in Somalia and capacity to travel regularly to project sites.

27. **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 1: Summary of Public Consultations in Mogadishu



SOMALIA URBAN RESILIENCE PROJECT II

MUNICIPALITY OF MOGADISHU

DRAFT SUMMARY

OF

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

04/08/2019

- **INTRODUCTION**

Consultations with project affected and interested parties in Mogadishu took place between 19/06/2019 and 04/08/2019 at the Municipality of Mogadishu (MoM) headquarters, district halls, contractor's office and over the phone. District level consultations targeted districts with ongoing construction or awaiting construction under SURP, and districts expecting implementation of SURP 2. Stakeholders consulted included district residents, project affected persons including IDPs, civil society organizations, civil servants, UN agencies staff, and project workers. In addition to creating awareness of the Bank's Environmental and Social Framework and elucidating feedback on the ESS instruments to be utilized in SURP2, the consultations also provided an opportunity to capture lessons learnt from the implementation of WB environmental and social safeguards policies in SURP. A summary of issues raised under different pertinent topics is provided below.

- **PROJECT PERCEPTION**

1. All stakeholders expressed positive reception and support for SURP and SURP 2 indicating their appreciation of the Projects' objectives.
2. Community members in districts where works is ongoing reported their appreciation pointing to the currently completed Simad Road's positive impacts such as employment opportunities, improved mobility for those with disability and beautification of the neighborhood.
3. Government officials indicate the Project gives the government an opportunity to showcase its efforts in infrastructure development.
4. Dissatisfaction with delays in project implementation expressed in districts where the work has not begun.
5. Preference for asphalt surface instead of PCIP for wide roads that are susceptible to flooding.
6. District stakeholders raised concern on the wisdom behind paving only 6m width on a road that is nearly 20m wide or more.
7. Desire to know the role of planned maintenance committees when it comes to ensuring the quality of construction.

- **EMPLOYMENT**

8. Forced labour not an issue of concern.
9. On child labour: "We will not intentionally put our children in harm's way, we want them to work but not in situations that exposes them to danger."; "It is difficult to apply certain standards of child labour, here it is survival and not just child labour, a single mother might be relying on a 10 years old shoe shiner"

10. Generally speaking, “Women face extra ordinary challenges in seeking employment, girls are being sexually exploited through false interviews and promises of employment opportunities, they talk about it but are afraid to disclose it publicly. There are 1,365 graduate girls looking for work, these girls need true opportunities and not deception.”
 11. There needs to be closely monitored transparency during recruitment of Project workers and award of contracts.
 12. Women and other vulnerable members of the community should be given preference when it comes to recruitment.
 13. “We need awareness raising, skill building, women need to be more involved in conflict resolution, more women to gain legal training, training in human rights, more empowerment.”
 14. Female community members appreciate being given employment opportunities in this project since it involves construction where they are normally not considered.
 15. “Having women working on the project will present an added value since they pay more attention to details”
- **OCCUPATIONAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY**
 16. Initial difficulties with ensuring labourers wear PPE due to: 1) fear of being targeted by terrorists due to visibility 2) lack of familiarity with the use of PPE and 3) Climate.
 17. Effectiveness of PPE in preventing injuries along with daily briefs increasing voluntary use of PPE by workers.
 18. Late attendance at the site by district police officers causing delays in the start of work time.
 19. Concerns raised on probable increase in traffic and speeding increasing risks to road users and children who play along the road. Request made for road furnishing to include height restrictions and speed calming measures.
 20. Need for street lighting to improve neighborhood safety given the likely increase of both pedestrian and vehicle traffic.
 21. Lack of awareness or familiarity with road signs by some community members requiring awareness raising.
 22. GBV not expected due to the nature of the project, i.e involving workers in their own districts and neighborhoods.
 23. Un-related to the Project “There are cases where housemaids are being sexually exploited, physically abused and fired without their salaries, we need proper mechanisms to protect women”.

24. General need for GBV awareness raising mentioned along with a fair justice system to address related crimes.
25. Need for increased security for PIU staff during site visits.
26. Worries about security procedures at the municipal headquarters where the PIU office is located due to suicide bombing by a staff member that led to several injuries and deaths including that of the Mayor. Suggestions for improved security included: proper vetting during recruitment requiring multiple references, thorough security searches during entry into compound also applicable to all staff members regardless of their rank or status. While it is important to facilitate access for persons with disability security should not be compromised. The use of sniffer dog also suggested.
27. “Women are not consulted on security issues, yet the actual intelligence at the neighborhood level sits with women... those who are radicalizing the youth mostly target children from poor families, vulnerable families...”

- ENVIRONMENTAL

28. Residents along the roads identified for renovation expressed concerns over their septic tanks, located near or on the right of way, wanting to know if they will still have access once the road is paved.
29. Guidance on dealing with septic tanks requested in districts where roads are to be rehabilitated under SURP 2.
30. Worries on how the construction of the roads will change water flow patterns and possibility of homes being flooded as a result of the roadworks;
 - a. “We have areas that are very susceptible to flooding, we need drainage solutions, we hope the road rehabilitation will not increase our drainage problems”
 - b. “Building a road without proper drainage is not sustainable, flaws in the engineering designs need to be addressed, the sooner the better”
 - c. “There is big disparity between draft road design and detailed engineering design, changes in drainage required to accommodate needs identified by surveyor”
31. “There needs to be a ban on plastic bags, we need to go back to using, *dambiil*, our traditional shopping bags, these will protect the environment and create income generation opportunities for women”
32. Information on the disposal of construction waste requested in districts where construction is pending and the need to address general waste management challenges in the city raised.
33. Tree planting along rehabilitated roads suggested.

34. Need to create environmental awareness especially through TV and Radio and perhaps town hall meetings at the district levels. This is an oral society and putting the message across in this way will widen the audience.
35. Need to educate the community on the relationship between them and their environment, create awareness on solid, liquid and noise pollution and their impact. Many people are not cognizant of these issues.

- **RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION**

36. The presence of utility lines haphazardly installed under the road with no mapping seen as a hinderance to the progress of the road works. Water companies request cash compensation in addition to municipal tax and construction fee waiver already provided by BRA.
37. Utility companies need to resolve the issue of water pipes beneath the roads immediately and prior to site possession by contractor and grant of proceed to work.
38. Compensation for loss of income and temporary roadside structures applauded by community members in SURP2 district indicating it was first time they have experienced or heard of this measure.
39. District commissioners in SURP2 districts made aware of Bank's Safeguards Standards as it relates to forced evictions and the consequences of such actions.
40. Mayor highlighted the need to follow Bank's standards giving the example of Madbacada Road where things have been put on hold till the issue of residential iron sheet structures is resolved by finding alternative accommodation for the PAPs.
41. District commissioners volunteering to clear the roads (forced eviction) made aware of the Bank's Safeguards Standards and the consequences and risks associated with such activities.

- **URBAN PLANNING AND IDPs**

42. "There is a serious need to build capacity in urban planning, we are working backwards, all these construction without proper urban planning is not sensible."
43. The city is rapidly expanding without appropriate planning measures in place."
44. If there is proper urban planning and land management many of the IDPs related issues could be resolved faster than the way things are going.
45. IDPs need to be protected from forced evictions, the problem is bigger than forced evictions and has to be approached holistically. It is more than compensating a few people who are on the right of way on the roads being rehabilitated.
46. "Immediate technical assistance is required in urban planning, maybe even political pressure from development partners."

- **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

47. Members of the Benadir women group asked for more active participation in government projects and activities “... we don’t need to be rubber stamps, clapping and singing without having a meaning consultation and full participation, we have to be at the decision-making table...”
48. Consultation fatigue reported in districts where construction is still pending under SURP “We are being consulted for three years now, yet we see no construction of roads”; “too many consultations without visible and tangible results, roads being constructed, demoralizes the community and makes people wonder if this is some form of entertainment.”
49. Community members in districts which were not included in SURP pointed out they were not updated on the Project or informed their district would not be included in SURP, “It is nearly three years since we were consulted on this roads construction project and we never heard back from you till today”
50. The community should be directly updated instead of updating the government officials only, this is important given the high turnover rate of district administration officials.
51. Initial consultations during project design and pre-implementation should not be limited to government officials and ought to include more of direct beneficiaries from the districts.
52. Proper community needs assessments will provide a true indication of needs and priorities, for instance drainage over roads rehabilitation in this case.

- **GRIEVANCE REDRESS**

53. Effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism in district where roads rehabilitation is ongoing appreciated by all stakeholders especially since it averts conflict.
54. Refresher training covering examples of how grievances were addressed in districts where construction is ongoing requested in districts where construction under SURP is pending.
55. Mechanism to address grievance by direct workers and contractors provided in the ESF appreciated.
56. Grievance mechanism for addressing complaints from contractor initially not clear and only becoming apparent when residents along the road dumped waste on the road.
57. Formal introduction between the GRC and the contractor management team suggested.

58. More consultations between contractor management team and district administration suggested to address issues such as removal of road blocks by district police station staff.

59. Fear of publicly posting contact details of GRC members due to security concerns raised. One telephone number to receive all grievances suggested.

• LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ORGANIZATION	NAME	DESIGNATION	DATE	VENUE
Community Organizations				
Benadir Women Group	Jawahir Baarqab	Chairlady	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Safita Mohamed Ali	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Habiba Ali Hilowle	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Fatuma Yusuf Mohamed	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Halima Abdikadir Hassan	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Sahra Ahmed Gesey	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Ruqia Mohamud Afrah	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Farhiyo Mohamed Abdulle	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Bintow Mohamed Seef	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Mako Abdullahi Mohamud	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Bibi Mohamed Haji	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Shamso Mohamud Mohamed	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Shukri Abdirahman Ahmed	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Rahma Ali Hussein	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Saida koorweyne	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Ubah Mohamed Hussein	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Habiba Muse Omar	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Alasey Mohamud Omar	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Bahsan Warsame Guled	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Ruuma Abukar Mohamed	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ

ORGANIZATION	NAME	DESIGNATION	DATE	VENUE
Benadir Women Group	Muna Mohamed Abdi	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Faduma Adan Hassan	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Faduma Mohamud Magaw	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir Women Group	Habon Ali Jimale	Member	24/07/19	MoM HQ
Benadir youth Group	Mohamed sheikh Mumin	Member	20/07/2019	Hamarweyne District HQ
Benadir youth Group	Omar Aweys Nor	Member	20/07/2019	Hamarweyne District HQ
Benadir youth Group	Yusuf Mohamed Barow	Member	20/07/2019	Hamarweyne District HQ
Benadir youth Group	Ali Mohamed Hassan	Member	20/07/2019	Hamarweyne District HQ
Benadir youth Group	Abdirahman Faqey Muridi	Member	20/07/2019	Hamarweyne District HQ
Benadir youth Group	Mohamed Ahmed Abdi	Member	30/07/2019	Howlwadaag District HQ
Benadir youth Group	Falastin sheikh Isse	Member	30/07/2019	Howlwadaag District HQ
Benadir youth Group	Abshir Ali Abdi	Member	30/07/2019	Howlwadaag District HQ
Benadir youth Group	Mustaf Abdullahi Mohamud	Member	30/07/2019	Howlwadaag District HQ
Benadir youth Group	Abdikadir Ali Rage	Member	30/07/2019	Howlwadaag District HQ
Benadir youth Group	Dahir Jimale Adow	Member	30/07/2019	Howlwadaag District HQ
Business				
Rashaad Construction	Hassan mohamud ali	Site Engineer	31/07/2019	Site Office
Rashaad Construction	Omar Abdi Aptidoon	Doctor	31/07/2019	Site Office
Rashaad Construction	Mahdi Muhidin	Environmental Officer	31/07/2019	Site Office
Rashaad Construction	Yonis Mohamed Issa	Project Manager	31/07/2019	Site Office
Benadir Water Company				
Project Implementation unit				
BRA PIU	Mohamed Hassan	Programme Coordinator	01/01/2019	MoM HQ
BRA PIU	Omar Hussein	Project Coordinator	01/01/2019	MoM HQ
BRA PIU	Mohamed Abdisatar	Procurement Specialist	01/01/2019	MoM HQ

ORGANIZATION	NAME	DESIGNATION	DATE	VENUE
BRA PIU	Shamsu Muhidn	Admin and Finance Officer	01/01/2019	MoM HQ
BRA PIU	AbdulRahman Abdule	Project Engineer	01/01/2019	MoM HQ
BRA PIU	Mohamed H. Farah	Finance Specialist	01/01/2019	MoM HQ
BRA PIU	Musa	M&E Specialist	01/01/2019	MoM HQ
UN-Habitat	Hassan Hassan	Focal Point Markets	24/07/2019	MoM HQ
UNOPS	Ali Abdi	Project Manager	31/07/2019	Telephone
UN HABITAT	Liban Mallin	Team Leader Habitat	31/07/2019	Telephone

DISTRICT	NAME	STATUS	DATE	VENUE
Shibis	Aweys Mohamed Hassan	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Safiyo Mohamed Ali	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Hilaal Mohamed Hassan	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Abdirahman Sh. Mohamed	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Abdullahi Ali Hassan	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Habiba Ali Hilowle	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Fadumo Yusuf Mohamed	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Abdiyo Mohamed Adow	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Habibo Ali Faarah	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Batuulo Abdulle Isninow	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Halimo Haji Muqtar	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Laylo Abdi Kaarshe	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Hakimo Adow Hilowle	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Safiyo Ali Mohamed	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Dahabo Abukar Mohamed	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Abshir Mohamud Mohamed	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Halimo Khlif Sigid	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Arabo Ahmed Siyad	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Habibo Ali Mohamed	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Halimo Osman Faqi	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Habibo Hussein Ali	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Duniy Hussein Wehliye	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Sahra Muhudin Abukar	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Omar Hassan Muluqow	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Mohamed Aden kira	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Saluuxa Faraj Cubeyd	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Abdijamal Nur Mohamed	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Abdinasir Mohamed Hassan	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Shibis	Mohamed Hassan Mohamud	Resident	31/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Haqsa Ali Abukar	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Siyaad Mohamed Ali	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Abdirahman Fiqi Muriidi	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall

DISTRICT	NAME	STATUS	DATE	VENUE
Hamar Weyne	Yusuf Mohamed Awes	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Fadumo Hassan Awoow	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Hawo Osman Ahmed	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Fadumo Omar Mohamed	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Asho Mohamed Hassan	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Asad Abdulkadir Hussein	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Halima Hilowle Nor	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Khadijo Abdi Hussein	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Fowzia Moomin Ahmed	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Fartun Daud Adan	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Halima Nor Mohamed	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Maka Abdulkhi Mohmud	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Abdulkadir Mohamed Nor	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Amin Mohamed Abdalla	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Liban Mohamed Abdulkhi	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Sayid Buwe Abdalla	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Mohamed Muridi Sheikh	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Abdulkadir Abkow Mumin	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Ibrahim Adan Ali	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Zakaria Adan Nor	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Ali Mohamed Ali	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Hassan Mohamed Osman	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Abukar Omar Mohamed	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Abas Ali Abdulkadir	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Mohamed Hassan Kulow	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Bibi Mohamud Haji	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Maryam Hassan Bare	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Asho Sheikh Shoble	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Madina Hassan Mohamed	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Maryam Abdalla Ali	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Ishe Bakar Munye	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Hussein Haji Mungani	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Mohamed Salad Jimaale	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Abdulkadir Sufi Ahmed	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Amino Haji Maye	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Yussuf Mumin Aweys	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Deqo Mohamed Arale	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Abas Mohamed Abdulkadir	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Haqsa Ali Abukar	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Siyaad Mohamed Ali	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Abdirahman Fiqi Muriidi	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Yusuf Mohamed Awes	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Fadumo Hassan Awoow	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Hawo Osman Ahmed	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Fadumo Omar Mohamed	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Asho Mohamed Hassan	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Asad Abdulkadir Hussein	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall

DISTRICT	NAME	STATUS	DATE	VENUE
Hamar Weyne	Halima Hilowle Nor	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Khadijo Abdi Hussein	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Fowzia Moomin Ahmed	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Fartun Daud Adan	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Halima Nor Mohamed	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Maka Abdulkhi Mohmud	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Abdulkadir Mohamed Nor	Resident	20/07/2019	District Hall
Hamar Weyne	Amin Mohamed Abdalla	PAP	20/07/2019	District Hall
				District Hall
Howlwadaag	Abdinaim Salad Mohamed	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Quresh Mo'alim Hassan	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Ahmed Abdirizak Ahmed	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Sayid Ali Abdullahi	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Ibrahim Mohamed Uumi	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Taliso Abdi Hussein	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Barwaaqo Ali Abukar	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Khadijo Ahmed Tifow	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Mohamed Muse Ali	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Muse Mohamud Abdi	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Mohamed Hayle Adow	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Halimo Shueyb Ali	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Shamso Mohamed Mohamud	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Maryan Sheikh Mohamud	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Maryan Nor Hassan	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Amina Ali Mohamud	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Layla Ahmed Diiriye	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Liban Mohamed Hassan	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Yusuf Macalin Faarah	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Mohamed Ahmed Abdi	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Mohamed Abdi Macalin	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall
Howlwadaag	Mohamud Ali Hassan	Resident	30/07/2019	District Hall

ORG.	NAME	DESIGNATION	DATE	VENUE
BRA	Abdirahman Omar Osman	Mayor of Mogadishu & Governor of Benadir Regional Administration	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Ibrahim Omar Mahad	Deputy Mayor Admin & Finance	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Mohamed Abdulahi Tuulah	Deputy Mayor Security & Politics	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Adan Sheikh Ali Fidow	Deputy Mayor Public Works	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Basma Camir Axmed	Deputy Mayor Social Services	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Nor Osman Karshe	Director General Qeybta Maamulka & Maaliyada	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Mohamed Cantoobo	Director General Qeybta Arimaha Bulshada	19/06/19	MoM HQ

ORG.	NAME	DESIGNATION	DATE	VENUE
BRA	Abdifatah Omar Halane	Director General Public Works	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdullahi Mohamed	Director Shaqada & shaqaalaha	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdirahman Osman	Director Department of Maliyada	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Hassan Hashi Abokar	Director Department of Dhulka	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Mohamed Hassan Omar	Director Department of dhulka Rasmiga ah (Damanyaale), Fasaxa & Dublikaatada	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Ali Mocalim Hussein	Director Department of Farsamada Dhulka	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Khadar Ibrahim Ahmed	Director Department of Gaadidka & Ganaaxyada	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Sharmarke Abokar Osman	Director Department of Dad-Dhigista	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Mukhtar Mohamed	Director Department of Xirirka Degmooyinka	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Ayan Abdi Mohamed	Director Department of Canshuuraha	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Farah Ahmed Muse	Director Department of Fanka & Suuganta	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Mohamed Adow	Director Department of Caafimadka	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdinasir idle	Director Department of Warbaahinta G/Benadir	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Mahad Hussein Ahmed	Director Department of Amniga & Deriseynta	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Mohamed Mohamud Galxose	Director Department of Hantidhowrka	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdiqani Mohamed Ahmed	Director Department of Gurmada Degdega ah & Korontada	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Eng. Abdikarim Ahmed Shurie	Director Department of Qorsheynta Magaalda & Hindisaha	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Muxuyidin Mohamed Abdullahi	Director Department of Samafalka	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Mohamed Hassan Asir	Director Department of Bullaacadaha & jidadka	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Ahmed Mohamed	Director Department of Howlaha Farsamada	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdinasir Roble Abukar	Director Department of Waxbarashada	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdullahi Ahmed Osman	Director Department of iibka & Saadka D/hoose	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdifatah Mohamed Sayid	Director Department of Dalxiska & Maalgashiga	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Hussein Ahmed Olosow	Director Department of Adeegyada & Khidmaadka	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Mohamed Mo'alim Dhi'isow	Director Department of Suuqyada	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Hamdi Ali Nor	Director Department of Khasnadaha D/Hoose	19/06/19	MoM HQ

ORG.	NAME	DESIGNATION	DATE	VENUE
BRA	Dr. Abdullahi Hassan Mohamed	Director Department of Biyaha & Deeganka	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Yusuf Alasow	Director Department of Technologyada	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdullahi Abdi Siyad	Director Department of Korontada & Solarka	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed	Director Xafiska Xoghayaha General	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdirahman Ahmed Omar	Director Department of Ganacsiga	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Kheirto Aweis Sharif	Director Department of Beeraha & Jardiinada	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Salah Hassan Omar	BRA Spokesperson	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdirahman Haile	Accountant General	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdikafi Mohamud Mohamed	Chairman Ururka Dhalinyarada	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Jawaahir Mohamud Jama	Chairldy Ururka Dumarka	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdirahman Sayid Ahmed	District Commissioner Shibis	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Sabah Abdullahi Mohamed	District Commissioner Abdiaziz	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Saynab yuusufey Wehliye	District Commissioner Boondhere	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdirahman Shaahid Shegow	District Commissioner Heliwa	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdiweli Abdollahi Mohamed	District Commissioner Yaaqshid	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Seynab Mohamud Warsame	District Commissioner Warta Nabada	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Sahra Sh. Mohamed	District Commissioner Shingaani	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdikadir Mohamed Abdikadir	District Commissioner Xamar weyne	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Ismail Mukhtar Omar	District Commissioner Xamar jajab	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Mahad Elmi Ali	District Commissioner Waberi	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Mustafa Ali Khaire	District Commissioner Howlwadag	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdihakin Dhagajun	District Commissioner Hodan	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abdikadir Ali Faracade	District Commissioner Deyniile	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Abukar Ahmed Adow	District Commissioner Dharkeynley	19/06/19	MoM HQ
BRA	Ali Mohamed Jila'ow	District Commissioner Kaxda	19/06/19	MoM HQ

- PICTURES



Hamar Weyne District Consultations



Hamar Weyne District Consultations



Shibis District Consultations



Shibis District Consultations



Howlwadaag District Consoltations



Howlwadaag District Consultations



BRA Women Group Consultation

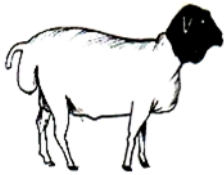


BRA Leadership and Management Consultations



Contractor and UNOPS Consultations

ANNEX 2: Summary of Public Consultations in Garowe



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS OF WORLD BANK FUNDED PROJECT IN GAROWE
CITY
SOMALIA URBAN RESILIENCE PROJECT (SURP II)**

Consultation Summary Report



August 7-8, 2019

1. Introduction

Public consultation workshop on World Bank Environmental and Social Framework and Safeguard Instruments such as Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Stakeholder Engagement Framework (ESF) and Labor Management Procurement (LMP) was held in Garowe on August 7-8, 2019. The Mayor of Garowe City, Mr. Ahmed Said Muse officially opened the workshop by stating that the Garowe Municipality is committed to policies and requirements to safeguard environmental and social wellbeing in relation to urban infrastructure development. He emphasized the importance of community engagement of the current on-going SURP and ensured that the Municipality will continue to strengthen its relationship with the local people on safeguarding environmental and social facet.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the workshop was to:

- Introduce the draft environmental and social safeguard instruments for SURP II; and
- Obtain community feedback on safeguards for consideration before the endorsement of World Bank.

3. Participants

The workshop participants represented key members of the community to ensure the inputs of a wider range of stakeholders are obtained and taken into account when finalizing the instruments. A total of 43 participants (15 female and 28 male) participated the consultative meeting.

The participants represented:

- Government representatives: local government and line ministries;
- Representatives from local private companies;
- IDPs and vulnerable groups;
- Women and youth groups;
- Service providers
- Construction companies;
- Representatives of people residing along the road to be constructed under SURP II;
- Higher education institutions;
- Village level representatives;
- Disabilities association; and

- Religious and traditional elders.

The list of the participants is presented in Annex 2

4. Methodology

The workshop was facilitated by the Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist of Garowe PIU SURP. To facilitate focused discussions, the text of the draft instruments were classified in four parts:

- Discussion on Part 1 covered on Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- In Part 2 covered – Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF);
- Part 3 covered – Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF);
- Part 4 covered – Labor Management Procedure (LMP)

Discussion on each part was preceded by a presentation providing information of the draft text, safeguard issues it addressed their implications on environment and social and other stakeholders. For optimum participation, the members held discussions in four small groups. The group work was shared during the plenary and the outcomes by the rapporteurs and facilitators.

Over two days of the workshop, the participants and the representatives of Garowe Municipality deliberated over each draft of the Instruments in group work and gave relevant feedback.

Participants were given opportunities to ask questions and raise any suggestions they may have for discussions. Generally, there was active involvement of participants and the sessions were interactive, although the materials were written in English language, but the discussion was all about Somali language in order to make participants understand the concepts better.

5. Feedback on the draft Instruments

There was support for environmental and social safeguard, applicable across all road constructions under SURP II. Members noted that this would reduce risk and impacts of project activities and be of greater value to Garowe residents.

Members also broadly supported the content of the draft instruments noting that they were:

- Better focused on environment and social wellbeing;
- Relevant and meaningful
- Effectively structured in terms of requirements and outcome

Several members noted that while the draft instruments reflect the standards of Word Bank that should be expected, but not all other projects/donors currently considering this level of Safeguard.

6. Overall comments on the draft instruments

While comments on the draft instruments were varied and detailed, there were some consistent themes. Overall members:

- Strongly supported the focus of the draft instruments on expected environmental and social risks and impacts, mitigation measures, labour working conditions, resettlement and stakeholder engagement approaches.

7. Specific suggestions regarding the draft instruments

Comments made by the members during the groups, and via submissions, generally fell into two categories:

- Suggestions regarding additional mitigation measures to be included in the draft instruments
- Translation of the instruments into Somali Language

Following is a summary of the key issues that were raised in relation to each of the above suggestions.

8. Suggestions regarding additional mitigation measures to be included in the draft instruments

In many cases members suggested highlighting additional mitigation measures to be added on standards. For example, various individuals suggested that draft ESMF should express tree plantation as means of replacement for any tree to be cut down due to earthwork of the up-coming project.

Likewise, different members emphasized different issues that they thought should be dealt carefully. For example, it was variously suggested that the ESMF should provide mitigation measures to address accidents due to care.

While these matters are important, there was strong support for the draft LMP's on child labour age limitation for hazardous work.

9. Translation of the draft instruments into Somali Language

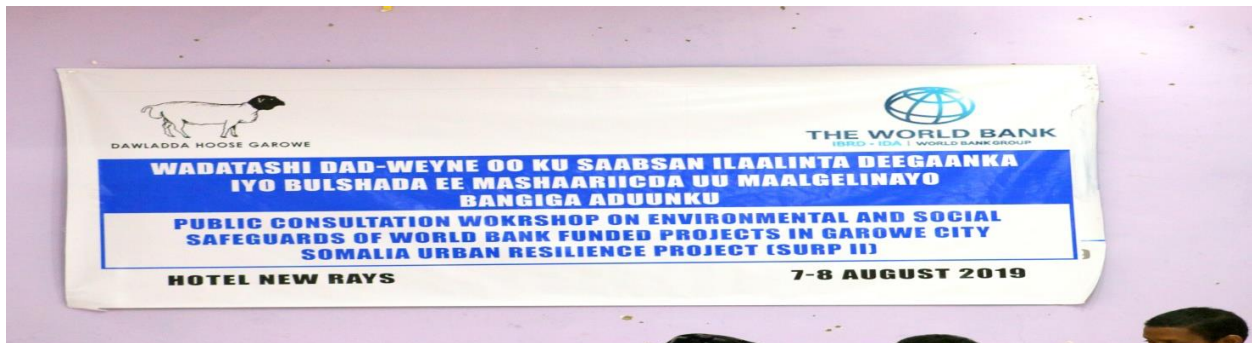
Majority of the members sought translated copies of all the draft instruments. Due to the limited time it was easy to translate all the documents, but we informed the members that when the documents are cleared we will translate executive summary of each instrument and disclosed through websites and ensure wider circulation.

10. Conclusion and way forward

The consultation meeting was successful and participants had a chance to review and give feedback on the draft instruments. It advised that other aspects of the project such as engineering design and feasibility study to engage the local communities for better coordination and collaboration.

Some photos taken during the group discussions





Participants list

Participants list for Garowe Public Consultation Workshop on Safeguard Instruments (ESMF, RPF, SEF and LMP)					
S/n	Full Name	Gender (F/M)	Organization/Location	Title	
Garowe Municipality					
1	Halima Abdulkadir Barre	F	Garwe Municipality	Director of Gender Affairs	
2	Muna Mohamud Elmi	F	Garwe Municipality	Sanitation Unit Officer	
3	Mustafe Ibrahim Rabah	M	Garwe Municipality	Public Works Dept	
4	Abdiweli Ismail Yusuf	M	Garwe Municipality	Director of Social Affairs	
5	Habib Abdidahir Hirsi	M	Garwe Municipality	City Council Member	
6	AbdiKarim Aden Hussein	M	Garwe Municipality	City Council Member	
7	Jama Said Adan	M	Garwe Municipality	City Council Member	
Ministries					
8	Abdullahi Dahir Said	M	Ministry of Environment	Environmental Education	
9	Deko Jama Isse	F	Ministry of Labour	Director of Youth	
10	Mohamed Murshid Mohamed	M	Ministry of Public Works	Engineer	
11	Mohamed Abdulahi Yusuf	M	Ministry of Planning	Aid Coordinator	
IDPs					
12	Mohamed Abdi Ali	M	Jilab 1 IDP Camp	Camp Coordinator	
13	Abdirashid Garane	M	Jilab 2 IDP Camp	Resident	
14	Fowsio Nur Badel	F	IDPs Camp	Resident	
15	Mhubo Mohamed Haji	F	IDPs Camp	Community Health Worker	
Utility Service Providers (water, electricity, telecommunication)					
16	Abdirisak Mohamed Ismail	M	NECSOM	Deputy CEO	
17	Said Sayte	M	Golis	Public Relations Officer	
18	Mohamed Nur Mohamud	M	NUWACO	Engineer	
Private Construction Companies					
19	Mohamed Khalif Mohamed	M	PCC	Liaison Officer	
20	Ibrahim Hassan Barre	M	Aw-Mohamed CC	Company Manager	

21	Abdiwahab Abdiweli Ismail	M	TCC	Supervisor	
Women and Youth					
22	Lul Jama Aw-Nur	F	Women Association	Community Mobilizer	
23	Lul Jama Samatar	F	Women Association		
24	Farhia Ali Nur	F	Women Association		
25	Abdulkadir Elmi Hassan	M	Youth Association		
26	Abdullahi Abdi Jama	M	Youth Association		
27	Abdulahi Ali Gani	M	Youth Association		
Religious and Traditional Elders					
28	Mohamud Ahmed Farah	M		Religious leader	
29	Abdikarim Ali Mohamud	M		Traditional elder	
Village Representatives					
30	Maryan Abdi Jama	F	Halgan Village	Committee member	
31	Fartun Ahmed Mohamed	F	Horseed Village	Committee member	
32	Abdulahi Mahdi Abdi	M	Israac Village	Community Mobilizer	
33	Hinda Abdi Ali	F	Wadajir Village	Committee member	
34	Jurmi Abdikadir Adur	F	Hodan Village		
35	Basharo Said Ahmed	F	Waberi Village	Committee member	
36	Abshir Abdulahi Aden	M	Hantiwadag Village	Deputy Chairlady	
37	Bashir Abdulahi Hussein	M	1da August Village	Deputy Chairman	
Higher Education Institutions					
38	Abdulkadir Mohamed Mohamud	M	EAU	Student	
39	Jama Abdalla Hersi	M	EAU	Student	
40	Mohamed Abdiaziz Ali	M	EAU	Student	
41	Abdullahi Dahir Said	M	PSU	Student	
42	Mhubo Mohamud Aden	F	PSU	Student	
People with Special Needs					
43	Sacdia Khalif Mohamud	F	Puntland Disability As.		

Agenda

Day 1: August 7, 2019

TIME	DISCUSSION ITEM	PRESENTERS
08:00 – 08:15am	Registration	PIU/GM
08:15 – 08:30am	Welcome, Introductions and Opening Remarks	All participants
08:30 – 10:00am	Overview of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (new safeguard standards)	PIU/GM
10:00 – 10:15am	Coffee Break	
10:15 – 11:00am	Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	PIU/GM
11:00 – 12:30am	Group discussion and feedback	All
12:30 – 01:30pm	Duhr Prayer and lunch	
01:30 – 02:15pm	Brief discussions on current SURP Wrap up and final remarks	PIU/GM
02:15 – 02:30pm	Wrap up and final remarks	

Day 2: August 8, 2019

TIME	DISCUSSION ITEM	PRESENTERS
08:30 – 08:45am	Registration and recap of day 1	PIU/GM
08:45 – 09:30am	Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	PIU/GM
09:30 – 10:30am	Group discussion and feedback	All
10:30 – 10:45am	Coffee Break	
10:45 – 11:30am	Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF)	PIU/GM
11:30 – 12:30am	Group discussion and feedback	All
12:30 – 01:30pm	Duhr Prayer and lunch	
01:30 – 01:45pm	Labor Management Framework (LMP)	PIU/GM
01:45 – 02:45pm	Group discussion and feedback	All
02:45 – 03:00pm	Closure remarks	PIU

ANNEX 3: Summary of Public Consultations in Kismayo

SOMALIA URBAN RESILIENCE PROJECT II (SURP II)

**SUMMARY OF MEETINGS HELD FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF) AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY
FRAMEWORK (RPF) INCLUDING FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK (SEF) AND LABOR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES (LMP)
IN KISMAYO.**

APRIL 8-12, 2019

MAY 20-22, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH IOM

Date: 11/April/2019, Venue: International Organisation for Migration

- IOM undertakes the relocation of IDPs and returnees. This is done through their urbanisation docket.
- The key point of IOM is social cohesion, with this, they've managed to conduct conflict mapping with the help of the Interior ministry.
- They conduct cultural dances, sports, recreational activities and showcase their talents.
- In undertaking their projects, IOM engage the community to list identify at least 20 issues they would like to be addressed and then act on the more pressing issues on needs basis. They've so far constructed 3no. schools, community centres, sunk boreholes and latrines for the IDPs and returnees.
- The IOM representative noted that the benefit that come with road construction are immeasurable and the disadvantages can always be minimised through implementation of mitigation measures. The IOM highlighted the following as some of potential benefits of the project:
 - Social cohesion and integration
 - Increased plot value
 - Prosperity in businesses and livelihoods
 - Improved security including street lighting
 - Improved accessibility
 - Creating investing opportunities
 - Employment especially to the IDPs and returnees in Midnimo and Medino camps
 - Women's' accessibility to town to offer casual labour such as house helps and laundry services
- The IOM further made the following recommendations:
 - Giving largest share of unskilled labour to the IDPs and returnees during construction;
 - Hiring of labour should give priority local community as opposed to importing construction workers from elsewhere so as to prevent conflicts.

2. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH COMMUNITY (JUNSA)

Date: 10/April/2019, Venue: Jubaland Chamber of Commerce Industry & Agriculture Multipurpose Hall.

Business Community

- This group was glad about the project and foresee immense positive impacts that will be realised with its implementation including:
 - Increased accessibility to different points in the city
 - Improved business
 - Expansion of Kismayo city especially with the "New Kismayo" master plan
 - Increased property value
- Main issue raised was; Disruption of business during construction, which they were willing to contend with.

Women

- The women in Kismayo indicated that the benefits that come with road construction cannot be quantified. There's currently just one main road from the airport towards Mogadishu which is still of low quality. They said the benefits of the project will include:
 - Improved aesthetics of the city including easily managed city sanitation and hygiene
 - Reduced travel time to seek maternity medications.
 - The disabled and children will also benefit from the improved road network
 - Ease in master plan development and execution
- However, they were concerned with the following
 - Involuntary relocation – they preferred compensation for this impact

- False promises to put mitigation measures in place – they request that a policy should be developed and shared with the local authority so that the contractor complies.
- Despite the above issues of concerns, the women indicated they support the project fully and are ready to offer any assistance whenever they are called upon.

Civil Societies (Jubaland Youth league, JUNSA, Kismayo Youth Council and Youth and Peace)

- The civil societies were in support of the project citing the following key benefits:
 - Improvement in waste management
 - Employment creation especially for the youth during project implementation
 - Elongated vehicles life
 - Reduced respiratory health issues due to reduced dust on the roads
- The youth indicated that there is minimal demolition expected since these are existing roads to be upgraded to engineering standards.
- They volunteered to create awareness about the project and its anticipated impacts to the community.

Religious leaders

- The leaders noted that Islamic religion supports the project since it's geared towards the development of the community. They added that the project will boost the security of the city since landmines cannot be planted on tarmacked roads.
- They also noted that displacement is the main challenge in road construction however, they are ready for that and will help mobilise the locals in welcoming the project.

Jubaland advisor of state counsel

- He noted that the residents of Kismayo were so excited about the project and were even willing to overlook the negative impacts. He cautioned that such projects should not be rushed, but rather, thorough assessment should be done.
- He noted that every party should be given a chance to raise the issues including compensation issues. He further noted that awareness should be made to the community at large so that the process is smooth with everyone moving towards the same direction.

Open discussions

- Land conflicts occur from time to time especially outside the city and can be resolved through;
 - Community resolution commission
 - Local authority – Land dispute committee
 - Courts
- Land is owned and controlled by the government. If it's needed for community development projects, the government has mandate to take back and compensate the occupant. Otherwise, everyone is eligible to own land including women.
- The sources of livelihood in Kismayo include;
 - 70% of the population is supported by Small scale business (chairman Business community)
 - Livestock keeping
 - Fishing
 - Agriculture
 - Transport industry – public vehicles offering transport-
- Very minimal demolitions and displacement is expected because the project is a proposal to upgrade the existing gravel and murrum roads to bitumen standards.

3. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH JUBBALAND LAND AUTHORITY & MILESTONE DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Date: 8/April/2019, Venue: Land Authority Offices.

- Since Somalia lacked a government for more two decades, many bodies were solving land issues and disputes and this brought about confusion.
- The Land Authority therefore created committees in every district (Kismayo is well developed while the other districts are still underway). They use the land legislations (Land Acts) which has 49 clauses to govern them – it was passed in August 2016.
- During the political unrest, the Military camps were sandwiched inside the city, instead of displacing the residents, the government is now issuing title deeds upon application.
- The documents to be obtained from this office include;
 - Land Act laws.
 - A copy of the title deed
 - A copy of the allotment letter.
- The master plan of the city is to be approved by the Land Authority.
- The Land title deeds are coded for uniformity, awareness and classification as follows. Codes begin with;
 - 1- Belong to the Government.
 - 2- Belong to Charity (Hospitals. Schools, Mosques etc.)
 - 3- Belong to Private people (residents)
 - 4- Agricultural land owned by government
 - 5- Agricultural land owned by private entity.
- There are no set regulations on the land pricing by the government and its still on a willing buyer, willing seller basis.
- It emerged that no resettlements have been done so far but during land surveys, the people of Kismayo welcome the idea of roads in the city next to their plots.
- For minimum demolition, the road sizes (width) have been reduced and the military camps have been planned to have 3m, 6m footpaths.
- A trip around the lands office was taken by the team by Mr Hassan as he explained their processes.

4. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH MAYOR AND KISMAYO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL TEAM

Date: 8/April/2019, Venue: Mayors' Office.

- The participants were very supportive of the proposed project and were willing to work with the team to ensure all the information needed was shared.
- The meeting was informed that currently the roads ranges from 9metres being the narrowest to 18 metres being the widest road.
- The Mayor said they really need the roads to improve the status of the city and public will not have any problem since they need more accessible city
- The Mayor committed to organize and mobilize people for the meetings with Community and any community-based organizations.
- Since the land authority head was in attendance, a separate meeting with the land authority was scheduled for the afternoon.
- The private company (Milestone developers company) contracted to do a Master Plan for Kismayo was present and they agreed to do a presentation in the land authority's afternoon meeting –.
- It emerged that the city lands authority has:
 - Lands registration office
 - Lands vetting committee

- Lands dispute resolution committee – meaning that dispute in the city is very systematic.
- The team was taken to all these offices and learnt of the process taken by each committee to handle their duties.
- The land vetting committee has 11 members who vet to determine the rightful owner of the land. The vetting process include:
 - Obtaining any documentations of ownership from the owners and also information from the local administration.
 - Verification of payment of government levies (land rent rates)
 - Checking the owner file and do detail analysis
 - Checking how land owner obtained the land. The questioned asked in this process is: did person inherit land from parents, allocated by government, just an open land or whether he bought it? If he bought land he is required to produce land purchase agreements and receipts of payment, two witnesses and swear an oath. For all the types of land acquisition and ownership two (2) witnesses must be brought to confirm ownership
 - Site visit is done on fact finding mission to see and confirm that the information provided is true and also consult with neighbours. The committee during site visit will confirm also that the land being vetted is free of government and public utilities and services. Once they are satisfied that the land belongs to certain individual, they then allow for land to be registered under that person after verification of documentations. Allotment letter will be given as one awaits the title.
- The Land vetting and dispute resolution committees have 11 people each and has gender representations.
- The Land Dispute resolution committee mainly handle disputed land to resolve the issues and ensure justice is served to the community members. The land dispute resolution process is summarized as follows:
 - Complainant has to register complain first
 - The committee develop schedule for hearing
 - Those in dispute are given time to explain themselves and the issues under dispute
 - Witnesses are called and given time to explain what they now about the disputed property
 - Site visit is then done by the committee independently for a fact-finding mission and information gathering where they ask neighbors about questions about the disputed land
 - Detailed discussions are done, and decisions are made with at least 8 of 11 members are in agreement, if it is less than 8 then the case will have to be revisited hence it will not have been resolved.
 - Where the committee have difficulty in resolving the case, then those in dispute can proceed to a court of law.
- Most areas within the city have minimal encroachment issues apart from Majengo that seems to be encroached so much.
- The lands authority has a transparent online system for registering new land owners and solving any land disputes.

5. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH IDPS AND RETURNEES (MIDNIMO & MEDINO)

Date: 11/April/2019, Venue: Midnimo Community Hall

- Midnimo is a resettlement estate of IDPs and Returnee refugees from Kenya, the meeting was attended by IDPs and returnees living in Midnimo and Medino which is an older resettlement estate approximately 200 metres from Midnimo.

Youth

- The youth in the camps welcomed the project noting that Midnimo and Medino would finally be connected to Kismayo. Their main issue was employment and it's their hope that they will be given an opportunity during the construction process.
- They requested involvement of the community and local authority in every step if possible for an easy transition.

Elders

- The elders indicated that support the project and are willing to assist in the road construction. They felt that the project will not affect them adversely since the land on which it will be constructed is public. They noted that during construction of the IDP houses, roads were put into consideration.
- They recommended consideration of safety in design to minimize accidents as the roads in the area are curvy.
- They indicated that the community needs a lot of help especially on basic needs, but they are glad that roads will be constructed to solve some of their problems.
- They requested for IDPs and returnees to be given first priority in hiring of construction workers since most of them rely on manual work.

Women

- The women in the camps walk or pay expensive fare to Kismayo to look for manual jobs in hospitality industry and also laundry services. They were so glad about the project since it will improve accessibility to Kismayo and reduce the public transport fares to levels they can afford.
- They indicated that the youth should be employed to reduce crime levels due to idleness.
- The community is very concerned about corruption and cheap talk. A number of projects have not gone past the public consultation stage and some promise big implementations only to deliver less of what was communicated. They urged for transparency.

Open Discussions

- It appeared that the key issues in these camps were;
 - Lack of enough potable and domestic water.
 - Electricity and especially security lights.
 - Lack of accessible health facilities.
- There has never been any land dispute in the camps but if one occurs, they are solved in steps; from the local community committee, then to the police station and later to their district commissioner.
- The houses are 1500 in number and approximately 734 households have received title deeds while the rest are still being processed.
- Despite the title deeds, the government still controls the land. The households are allocated 20 by 10 (footsteps) pieces of land.
- There's no demolition expected in the area since the roads are very wide and during the construction of the houses, the road reserves were considered.
- The source of livelihood in the area is mainly informal manual jobs including; quarrying of gypsum stones, charcoal burning, construction, water vending through carts.
- Decision making in the community is done by the elders.
- They youth also requested a playing field within the camps vicinity since it improves integration amongst them.

6. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND MINISTRY OF GENDER, FAMILY AFFAIRS

Date: 11/April/2019, Venue: Ministry of Public Works offices at the Ministers Complex.

Ministry of Youth.

- The youth policy is still on draft stage with the ministry using the federal governments laws which are written in the Somali language

- 75% of the Somalia population consist of the youth.
- The ministry works to empower the youth in Jubaland by;
 - Trainings and capacity building against terror groups
 - Engaging them in sports and entertainment
 - Creating awareness against drug abuse
 - Vocational skills training; carpentry, tailoring, beauty classes and hair dressing
 - Offering employment opportunities
 - Business creation and funding through donors.
- The anticipated effects of the project include;
 - Beautification of the city
 - Improved accessibility and business in town
 - Formation of new villages
 - Loss of property or demolition
 - Speedy vehicles – increased road accidents
 - More vehicles on the roads – increased pollution

Ministry of Gender, Family affairs and human rights.

- The laws and regulations to guide the gender and children affairs is still at the draft stage.
- According to the Ministry, women are more than men but the exact numbers were not shared.
- Women are given 30% participation in the election process and decision making. They work in police force, hospitals, education sector amongst others.
- The ministry is against FGM and has drafted a law against it. Local leaders have also formed a committee against FGM and solve disputes and issues around it. The traditional women offering the service have also been provided with alternative employment.
- The proposed roads will improve the lives of women, children and the disabled by ensuring easier accessibility to resources and services especially maternity health care.
- The ministry has established a school for orphans.
- There are very minimum HIV/AIDS cases in the community due to their strict religious culture with high levels of stigma leading to victims excommunicating themselves.
- Also, the society does not suffer from sexual advances given to men and women by project workers due to their religious culture.

Open Discussions

- Identification of vulnerable groups;
- This is done by a committee. Every village has 2 chairpersons (male and female). In each village, there are 5 men and 5 women who help in identification and registration of the vulnerable groups. Further, the Ministry has representatives in the hospitals and police force to help identify the vulnerable groups in case they have reported there.
- The local and international NGOs working close with these ministries include;
 - ARC
 - UNHRC
 - Sadura
- The main issue according to the ministries is increased accidents especially to children and requested safety measures to be put in place including bus stops, roundabouts and zebra crossing points.

7. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTRY OF MINING, WATER & ENERGY

Date: 9/April/2019, Venue: Ministry of Public Works offices at the Ministers Complex.

Ministry of Environment.

- The ministry was established in 2016 with 26 staff currently.
- It does not have the capacity and equipment to conduct a number of environmental assessments

- There is no past experience on roads EIA, just one done on solid waste management, so they have guidelines and regulations on EIA that ensures licencing.
- Monitoring is done on ongoing projects to ensure compliance
- The town uses 2 solid waste dumpsites with no segregation going on, there are plans for the best dumpsite options; landfills or incinerators and the best solid and liquid waste management.
- There are forests, but their main challenge is deforestation for charcoal and firewood. To curb this, the government has banned cutting down of trees and is distributing energy saving stoves to reduce amount of charcoal needed by the community.
- There are no parks for wild animals, wild animals are in the jungle towards the Kenyan border.

Ministry of mining, water resources and energy.

- The ministry was established in May 18th, 2016
- There is no documentation on available minerals.
- Energy is supplied by a private company which generate from thermal sources. The electricity very expensive and is sold at \$.89/kilowatt.
- Solar power for street lighting is also supplied by another private entity.
- Water is provided and supplied by private companies; Afi Water Company and Juba which is still under installation. Some residents are supplied by private donkey owners who draw water from shallow wells.
- Future plans include enacting of water laws and establishment of water quality labs
- There is no sewer system in the city.

Ministry of Labour and Employment.

- The ministry is 5 months old with their policies still on draft stage.
- There are no legal instruments governing labour issues at the state level and they currently use the ones from the federal government.
- ILO frequents Kismayo in order to check on gender, minimum wage and age issues. There are no domestic labour groups.
- The minimum wage for unskilled labourers is \$20-30 dollars, minimum working age is 18 years and women are given equal employment opportunities as well as men.
- Working days are Saturday-Thursday with schools running from Saturday to Wednesday.

Ministry of Public works.

- The ministry was established in 2016 with 30 staff currently.
- The ministry expects minimum resettlement issues since all the proposed roads are existing gravel roads to be improved to engineering standards
- There are construction materials locally available with a quarry 2km from the city but for 30km roads, they might not be enough.
- Compensation has always been done by being given an alternative land with similar dimensions elsewhere or financial help.
- Eng. Hussein noted that drainages are an integral bit of the road construction failure to which the city will be prone to a number of challenges especially during rainy seasons.

Open Discussions

- The master plan includes a 13.8 km ring road that will hopefully be executed later.
- There are ongoing feasibility studies to enable extraction of water from Juba river flowing 13km from the city towards the ocean.
- After the draft policy of Ministry of labour has been passed, all organizations will be required to look for workers through the Ministry.
- To avoid stigmatization, the returnee refugees and IDP settlements are within the city since they form an integral part of Kismayo community.

- The ministries promised to share the following documents with the ESMF/RFP consultants:
 - Organogram from all the ministries present except Environment who have shared one.
 - Maps to show pipeline networks from Mining ministry to ensure protection of the current pipelines.
 - Regulations on EIA from the Environment ministry.
 - The draft regulations policy and Federal Government laws from the Ministry of Labour.

8. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)

Date: 10/April/2019, Venue: NRC – Norwegian Refugee Council office.

- The Norwegian Refugee Council in Kismayo deals with resettling Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnee refugees from Kenya. They have 5 key competencies;
 - Education; Provision of vocational training, construction of schools, training of teachers, distribution of educational materials and assistance.
 - Shelter; construction of shelters for the IDPs and returnees & so far they've constructed more than 734 shelters with 79 new shelters currently under a UN-Habitat project.
 - WASH; Drill boreholes, shallow wells and latrines and also take part in hygiene promotion activities.
 - ICLA (Information Council and Legal Assistance); trainings on HLP (housing, land and property), relocation and facilitations including allowances and preparation of legal documents such as land tenure documentation and title deeds.
 - LFS (Livelihood and food security); support farming (ploughing, distribution of farm inputs such as seeds and fertilizers) provide solar power, high breed irrigation systems, restocking for the pastoral communities, promoting income generating activities.
- The Norwegian Refugee Council is positive about the project and are welcoming it due to the challenges the community goes through due to poor roads.
- Mr Mohamed advised that plans should be prepared, then shared with the ministry of planning to provide guidance to the local authority and lastly direct contact with the community.
- Being a vulnerable community, project awareness should be done to the IDPs and returnees and its anticipated impacts extensively explained to them with their concerns taken into consideration.
- Committee action meetings between the IDPs/ Returnees and NRC they have always pointed out the need for motorable roads in Midnimo and Medino villages
- The community has been complaining of the vehicle getting stuck in the sand because the roads are too sandy and impassable.
- NRC noted that people will definitely welcome the roads project.
- NRC developed the resettlement plan for the new site and they provided room and adequate space for road network, schools, water boreholes and health facilities, but nothing much has been done for the road.
- The acting manager noted that Kismayo is currently quite peaceful hence the need to spur economic and infrastructural development.
- The office of NRC is in support of the project and are very thankful for the thought.

9. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH UN HABITAT

Date: 11/April/2019, Venue: UN-Habitat Office.

- The UN Habitat office in Kismayo works on youth programs and tackle urbanization and displacement with the Refugee returnees and IDPs.

- The urban development plan promotes social cohesion by incorporating IDPs, returnees and the host community in their settlements.
- The other program gives basic skills to the youth like ICT, entrepreneurship, construction skills and employment opportunities.
- The officers listed a number of positive and negative impacts they expect from the proposed project and also how they will affect the returnees and IDPs. They included:
- Accessibility; There will be improved accessibility to town from Medino and Midnimo. The roads will help reduce transport fee and save time since he returnees and IDP walk long distances to town to seek daily manual labour.
- Cheaper and accessible rental space for the youth in the outskirts of town.
- Security; The security of the area will be improved since the Improvised Explosive Devices cannot be planted on tarmacked roads
- Constructing roads will also enable installation of streetlights improving security at night in various areas.
- Improved livelihoods; during the construction period, the IDPs could get employment and this will earn them income. There could be however, insecurity due to improved livelihood standards
- There will be increased land rates due to increased value of land hence improvement of the economy.
- Crimes; Roads will facilitate crimes due to improved flight speed.
- From the discussions, it emerged that open drainages beside the roads could be a security hazard used for planting IEDs or hiding point for the militants. To curb this, it was suggested that drainages should be covered with only few and marked open points.

Sample of photos taken during the discussions and public meetings



Meeting at IOM offices.



Public meeting at Jubaland Chamber of Commerce Industry & Agriculture Multipurpose Hall – Junsaa..



Discussions with the Land authority and Milestone Limited at the land authority offices



Public meeting with the IDPs and returnees at Midnimo community hall.



Meeting at the Ministries complex with representatives from Ministry of Gender and Ministry of Youth.



Meeting with ministers from Environment, Public works, Water and Labour at the Ministers Complex.

Participants list for Kismayo Public Consultation Workshop on Safeguard Instruments (ESMF, RPF, SEF and LMP)

1. ESMF/RPF Preparation Consultation in Kismayo (April 2019)

S/n	Full Name	Gender (F/M)	Organization/Location and position	Title
Mayor's Office				
1	Ibrahim Mohammed Yusuf	M	Kismayo Municipality	Mayor
Government Participants				
2	Ahmed Hussein	M	Ministry of Public Works	Engineer
3	Zarah Golo Liban	F	Jubaland Authority	Engineer - GIS
4	Hassan Abdillahi Omar	M	Jubaland Authority	General Secretary
5	Kayo Aden	M	Jubaland Authority	Survey Engineer
6	Abdirashid AbdiIbrahim	M	Local Govt. Secretary	Secretary General
7	Ahmed Mohamed Abdirahman	M	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Labour Officer
8	Mohamed Ali Abdi	M	Ministry of Minerals and Water	Water Project Officer
9	Abdihakim Kediye Ali	M	Ministry of Environment & Tourism	Consultant
10	Mohamud Abdi Abdullahi	M	Ministry of Youth	Youth Officer
11	Mohamud Mohamed	M	Ministry of Gender, Family Affairs and Human Rights	Admin, Finance and HRM
12	Eng. Nuh Wahab	M	Milestone Developers Ltd	CEO
13	Wycliffe Kipkemoi Chepkwony	M	Milestone Developers Ltd	Urban Planning & GIS
14	Abdi Kayd	M	Milestone Developers Ltd	Civil Engineer
UN agencies and INGOs participants				
15	Hilowle Hassan Abdirahman	M	IOM	Senior Programme Assistant
16	Abdikadir Dibow Mohamed	M	UN-Habitat	National Program Officer
17	Abdi Mohamed Ibrahim	M	UN-Habitat	National Program Officer

18	Mohamed Abdi Yusuf	M	Norwegian Refugee Council	Acting Area Manager	
IDPs / Returnees					
19	Osman Bashir Hassan	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
20	Abdi Hukun Swire	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
21	Abdullahi Mohamed Noor	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
22	Bashir Abdi Ibrahim	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
23	Mohamed Mohamed Akar	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
24	Iftin Hassan Bule	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
25	Mohamed Samac Abdulle	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
26	Farah Mohamed Rashid	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
27	Abdi Rahman Hassan	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
28	Abdi Khalip Harare	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
29	Mahat Mohamed Hassan	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
30	Abdi Noor Bishar Mohamed	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
31	Abdullahi Ahmed Aden	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
32	Ismail Mohamed Abdullahi	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
33	Ahmed Abdi Issack	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
34	Mohamed Omar Ali	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
35	Hamdi Abdikadir Mohamed	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
36	Abdi Sharif Abdullahi	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
37	Abdi Rahman Mohamed	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
38	Mohamed Noor Sheikh	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
39	Katra Aden Mohamed	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	

40	Sahra Abdi Ali	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
41	Sahra Ali Hassan	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
42	Sahra Hussein Kaarshe	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
43	Hamdi Abdullahi Hireq	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
44	Cosob Xade Mohamed	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
45	Barey Hared Omar	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
46	Amina Jamila Ahmed	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
47	Garmamo Derow Husen	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
48	Bolo Hilowle Abdi	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
49	Deef Ali Hassan	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
50	Wacan Mohamud Abdala	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
51	Faduma Mohamed Omar	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
52	Katra Abdikadir Mohmed	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
53	Mumina Mohamed Hassan	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
54	Faduma Abdi Mahad	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
55	Idman Mohamed Abdi	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
56	Abdiya Abdi Macow	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
57	Cadey Ahmed Abdulahi	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
58	Katra Mohamed Mire	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
59	Kalul Ukash Gaabow	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
60	Hamdi Abdikadir Muhum	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
61	Amina Omar Ollow	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
62	Halima Omar Ilmi	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	

63	Shukri Ismail Mohamed	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
64	Foos Ahmed Mohamed	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
65	Habiiba Abdi Mohamed	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
66	Borow Ali Osman	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
67	Aden Bayow Mohamed	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
68	Abdi Ahmed Ali	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
69	Farhan Abdullahi Mohammed	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
70	Bare Muhumed Mohamed	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
71	Mohamed Abdi N Mohamud	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
72	Abdi Hire Hassan	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
73	Awil Ibrahim Warsame	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
74	Hassan Rabi Abdi	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
75	Mohamed Aden Barshil	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
76	Hassan Kuno Gedi	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
77	Osman Gure Ahmed	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
78	Abdi Rahman Mohamud	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
79	Mohamed Aden Abdullahi	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
80	Rashid Hansui Abdi	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
81	Dukow Mohamed Ali	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
82	Yusuf Aden Adowl	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
83	Mohamed Dima	M	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
84	Faduma Yusuf Noor	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
85	Halima Abass Mohamud	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	

86	Bushra Noor Abdi	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
87	Faduma Noor Hussein	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
88	Rama Yussuf Ali	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
89	Farhiyo Ali Faarax	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
90	Sami Omar Aden	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
91	Fardowso Mowlid	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
92	Idila Hussein Aden	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
93	Rukiyo Bashir Hassan	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
94	Farhiyo Abdulahi	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
95	Faduma SheikhF Mohamud	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
96	Faduma Ahmed Mohamed	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
97	Hindiyo Ahmed Sabtow	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
98	Dahiro Mudeey Sabtow	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
99	Garii Abdulahi Omar	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
100	Amina Shaale Mursal	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
101	Sahra Abdi Bule	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
102	Iuul Mohamed Abdi	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
103	Faduma Bile Gabay	F	Midnimo IDP/Returnees Camp	Midnimo IDPs	
Community Organizations					
104	Abdifatah Ali Farah	M	JUNSA	Junsa/Youth	
105	Mohamed Haji Eid	M	JUNSA	Business	
106	Mohamoud Ibrahim	M	JUNSA	Business Community	
107	Husein tahlil	M	JUNSA	Business Community	

108	Abdirahman Bare	M	JUNSA	Business Community	
109	Mohamed Ali Hassan	M	JUNSA	Junsa member	
110	Sahra Ibrahim Dabla	F	JUNSA	Junsa member	
111	Sulekha Ahmed	F	JUNSA	Junsa member	
112	Abdifatah Ahmed Hassan	M	JUNSA	Junsa Youth League	
113	Saynab Muse	F	JUNSA	Women Council	
114	Halimo Salad	F	JUNSA	Women Council	
115	Muhubo Mohamed	F	JUNSA	Women Council	
116	Falas abdi Bare	F	JUNSA	Women Council	
117	Surey Mohamed	F	JUNSA	Women Council	
118	Dolar Mahad Salad	F	JUNSA	Junsa member	
119	Abdiqadir Dhaqane	M	JUNSA	Youth Council	
120	Omar ali	M	JUNSA	Youth Council	
121	Faysal abdiqadir Abdullahi	M	JUNSA	Youth Council	
122	Shamsa Hussein	F	JUNSA	Junsa member	
123	Faduma Hassan	F	JUNSA	Junsa member	
124	Ali abdullah	M	JUNSA	Youth Council	
125	Mohamed bile abdi	M	JUNSA	Youth Council	
126	Abadir Bashir	M	JUNSA	O.Y.C	
127	Abdirisaq Leharni	M	JUNSA	Sport Council	
128	Abdinasir Khalif Abdi	M	JUNSA	Junsa member	
129	Mohamed Khalif Hassan	M	JUNSA	Junsa member	
130	Osman Mohamed	M	JUNSA	Junsa member	

131	Abdirashid Hassan	M	JUNSA	Junsa member	
132	Arab Shaqlane	M	JUNSA	JCC	
133	Mohamed Sharif	M	JUNSA	JCC	
134	Mukhtar Ahmed	M	JUNSA	JCC	
135	Abdihakim Ahmed	M	JUNSA	JCC	
136	Rahmo Bare ali	F	JUNSA	Women Council	
137	Gani Mohamed	F	JUNSA	Women Council	
138	Sahan Dhaqane	F	JUNSA	Women Council	
139	Hamdi Qasin	F	JUNSA	Women Council	
140	Farhiyo Ahmed	F	JUNSA	Women Council	
141	Ubah Ali	F	JUNSA	Women Council	
142	Safiyo Mokhtar	F	JUNSA	Youth Council	
143	Dinle Mohamed	M	JUNSA	JCC	

2. ESMF/RPF Final Presentation in Kismayo (21 May 2019)

Government Participants

1	Ibrahim Mohamed Yusuf	M	Mayor		
2	Hassan Hussein Ogle	M	Ministry of Public Works	Engineer	
3	Abdihakim Kediye Ali	M	MOET	Technical Advisor	
4	Mahamud Abdi Abdillahi	M	MoYS	Youth Officer	
5	Ahmed Mahamud Alrahman	M	Ministry of Labour	Employment Deputy	
6	Mohamed Ali Musse	M	Ministry of Public Works	Director General	
7	Ahmed Hussein	M	Ministry of Public Works	Engineer	

8	Nuh A. Wahab	M	Jubbaland Land Authority	Director
9	Mohamed Ali Abdi	M	MoMEW-JSS	Water
10	Mohamud Abdi Abdulahi	M	MOYS	Youth
Community Participants				
11	Abadir Alrahman Beshi	M	Community	Host Elder
12	Abdi Said Dhahir Abdi	M	Community	Elder
13	Maxamed Bik Cabfo	M	Community	Elder
14	Mahad Hassan Abdulahi	M	Midnimo Youth Rep	IDP/Returne
15	Safiyo Baazi Mutfor	F	Community	Woman
16	Abdinoor Bishar Mohamed	M	Community	Youth
17	Rahmo Bare Ali	F	Community	Woman
18	Sahro Dhaha Rismar	F	Community	Woman
19	Radiifu Hassan Salah	F	Community	Woman
20	Hilowle Hassan Abdirahman	M	Madina	Elder
21	Yussuf Daawd Ahmed	M	Madina	IDPs/
22	Kahur Cukaash Gabow	M	Madina	IDPs/
23	Ahmed Rashid Bashir	M	Madina	IDPs/
24	Muhamed Sugow Abdi	M	Midnimo	IDPs/

ANNEX 4: Summary of Public Consultations in Baidoa

SOMALIA URBAN RESILIENCE PROJECT II (SURP II)

**SUMMARY OF MEETINGS HELD FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF) AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY
FRAMEWORK (RPF) INCLUDING FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK (SEF) AND LABOR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES (LMP)
IN BAIDOA**

APRIL 8-12, 2019

MAY 27-29, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Date: 8th April 2019, Venue: Ministry of Public Works & Housing, Baidoa Municipality

- The Baidoa regional Governor stated that the Baidoa municipality is under the South West State- Only 4 years old since its formation.
- No proper waste water management in place, septic tanks done at household levels. There is no sewerage treatment plant in Baidoa.
- Cutting of trees for exportation in Baidoa stopped early 2019, trees used to be moved from Baidoa to Mogadishu, this was stopped.
- Fine imposed on any one cutting trees, depending on the trees cleared the fine could range from \$100.
- Any tree affected due to unavoidable circumstance must be replaced- there is no policy/act in place in relation to this.
- Invasive trees can be removed; indigenous trees should not be removed.
- Permits/License given by the local administration under the Mayor's office
- There is no proper regulation in place safeguarding the environment
- Document on classes of roads were to be shared later with the consultants
- The town plan of the town developed by UN-Habitat, the document to be shared through mail.

2. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH THE LAND COMMITTEE

Date: 9th April 2019, Venue: District Commissioner & Mayor's office (Land Committee)

- The Committee chair briefed the consultants on :
 - the available land ownership systems in place, compensation, valuation and relocation of IDPs.
 - Relocation process and effective ways of settling the returnees, refugees and IDPs.
 - Roles played by the committee in enhancing environment: waste management, tree planting, fines set to those destroying the environment, community mobilization in enhancing clean environment.
- Extraction of construction materials should follow the set procedure, permit given at the mayor's office.
- Quality check off the materials to be used in construction done by the community
- Plans under way to set laws and regulation to protect the environment at the municipal level.
- Resettlement of IDPS, Returnees done systematically at the department. No compensation provided for eviction from private land, contribution from the local clan's members, business community and the public done organized by the land committee to facilitate resettlement
- The Mayor's office engages Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), IoM, UN-Habitat and NGO's on relocation process of IDPs
- Tittle deed in place as proof of land ownership
- Eviction will be minimal, communities sensitized on need to move back to allow for road expansion
- If there is need for compensation, office of the mayor and Land commission does valuation
- Average of \$40 to process land ownership documents
- Minimum of 2 months' notice given to those on the road reserve, minimising effect on involuntary resettlement. Communities willing to move back on their own

- Through sensitization, the community have learnt the importance of road expansion/construction
- The lands committee through the support of the Mayor's office mobilise women groups to do cleaning of town.

3. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH OFFICIALS OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WILDLIFE

Date: 9th April 2019, Venue: Ministry of Environment and Wildlife's Office

- The Director General briefed the consultants on the ministry's plans on environmental management. The ministry is newly formed since the collapse of the federal government (4 Months old)
- No proper laws in place, Draft Laws of Environmental Management 2019 in parliament for approval.
- The laws compose EIA requirements, Health and safety of projects to be implemented, fire safety and annual auditing/inspections.
- No EIA licenses requirements in place,
- Community sensitization on waste handling has been done
- Use of plastic bag ban by the former minister, however it is still ineffective
- The ministry covers 3 regions. New strategic plan to be ready in 3 months. Mission, vision and structure to be formed
- Training of workers to boost the MoE capacity in solving environmental issues to be done
- No waste collection, transportation and disposal procedures in place- the MoE.
- Landfill in consideration at the ministry level to handle waste issues in town
- Targeting to increase 5% forest cover by 2021, Nursery with 10,000 trees have been established
- Water is a challenge in Baidoa. Borehole water over reliance without regulation, posing depletion of aquifers
- Water abstraction from boreholes needs to be regulated- UNDP water catchment project in Baidoa.
- Road expansion in urban areas will reduce property destruction cases by fire outbreak
- Drainage channels should be key in road projects to avoid redoing roads destroyed by floods.
- There should be waste collection centres along the roads, at the construction camps, spillages should be controlled to avoid underground water pollution and the surface water
- Proper drainage in place will reduce cases of waterborne disease outbreak
- Road signage should be in place to reduce accidents, marking should be done clearly to guide motorists and the general public
- The deputy MoE raised below points on environmental management;
- Capacity building for environmental staffs to make protection of environment effective and law enforcement accurate
- Voluntary workers at the department should be trained and motivated to help in safeguarding the environment

- Technical advice should be given by professionals and international NGOs on plastic bag ban to make the ban effective
- Environment is key and in a way all other ministry connects to environment and should play part in its protection
- Advice should be given on the draft environmental management law to make it effective

4. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)

Date: 9th April 2019, Venue: NRC Office

- The NRC officer briefed the consultants on the general roles NRC plays; focus on returnees, IDPs and vulnerable groups.
- The returnees, IDPs and vulnerable groups are not affected by the projects, they are based in public land provided by the local authorities
- Security, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services organised for the groups. Roads plans underway by the council.
- Vulnerable groups identified by the help of local leadership.
- With eviction from private land increasing, NRC is working alongside the local government who provide public land, the council plays key role in resettling the groups
- Draft land laws developed by UN-Habitat and IoM. The 1970 Land law by former regime not used anymore.
- Under previous regime, people were forcefully evicted, upon collapse, people moved back to the land;
- The municipal government does not have financial capacity to deal with land issues-or compensate
- Collaborative Dispute Resolution established in camps
- Case of road passing through ADC1 camp, the dispute solved. 15 Households were affected. NRC stepped in to support the affected Household where a \$100 was given for a start-up of livelihood boost activities
- Land title issuance is done through the help of the municipal council. \$12 paid to facilitate for land ownership documents-eviction mitigation purpose
- IDPs settling on private land could be evicted with increase in land value due to infrastructural development- The local government should negotiate for notice with the private owners as they wait for relocation process
- Awareness is necessary to avoid forcefully eviction and not settling on road reserves
- Free access to justice for the IDPs
- The IDPS raising eye brows on eviction only, the council and the government not involved when settling on private lands
- Housing, land and property are focal points of the council
- Major gaps in dealing with environmental issues
- Environment not valued as such in Bay area:- leaders not leading as expected and therefore sensitization needed.

5. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH UN HABITAT

Date: 10th April 2019, Venue: Horyal Hotel

- The officer briefed the consultants on the general roles of UN-Habitat; focus on urbanisation, human settlements, looking for durable solution for returnees, IDPs and vulnerable groups
- UN-Habitat work closely with IoM and the government- mostly Mayor's office
- Land acquisition done through the mayor's office to settle the IDPs
- Midnimo project form the of economic foundation and stabilization of the area
- Youth opportunities have been expanded through jobs and skills development
- Baidoa community action plan formed under Midnimo
- The organisations have plans for upgrading roads to the resettlement site from the point the World bank stops
- The roads will help connect settlement site to the urban area
- Foreigners to use proper channel when seeking job opportunities as Xenophobia cases can arise if no precaution measures are taken- working closely with the Mayor and other government officials can reduce chances of occurrence
- Displacement of some people will occur and therefore proper sensitization; enough notice and proper procedures should be used in the event of relocation.
- UNOPS representative, Mayor/s office undertook sensitization exercise on road construction at the presidential palace
- Land dispute resolution committee formed by UN-Habitat & IoM and United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)
- Road construction will lead to private land owners evicting the settlers on their land- preparation for this should be in place prior to construction
- Draft land law takes care of the vulnerable group fully
- UN-Habitat have successfully implemented waste management projects, eyeing the same for Baidoa
- There is need to enlighten the community on the importance of environment
- No law/policy in place protecting the environment or impacts from projects

Recommendation:

- The organisations/bank should follow up with contractors on implementation of ESMF and RPF
- Waste management should be done properly
- Health and safety issues should be fully facilitated. There is need for sensitization as the locals might take safety issues lightly.

6. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH THE OFFICIALS OF MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENERGY

Date: 9th April 2019, Venue: Horyal Hotel

- The Minister briefed the consultants on the ministries plans on water resources management. The ministry is newly formed since the collapse of the federal government, has water act as final draft

- The draft Law of 2019 in parliament pending approval.
- The ministry regulates water abstraction.
- The ministry working closely with the Mayor's office to protect water resources
- There 43 boreholes in place, but 7 are functional. Bonkey borehole provides water to the town.
- There is water shortage in Baidoa
- UNICEF helps the ministry in rehabilitation of boreholes, treatment and sinking new boreholes
- There are government boreholes are in private hands. A process has been kick started to reclaim them back
- 1 unit of water costs \$1.3
- Water abstraction procedures: Registration with ministry of commerce for foreign companies, permit to be obtained from the ministry, location details should be shared with the ministry, area selection criteria followed, recommendation from the ministry required before abstraction of water.
- Plans: - Negotiations ongoing with Turkey Government for implementation of project to supply water to the locals
- Energy/electricity supply done by Beco. 1kw at \$0.9- Beco is private company. Public Private Partnership (PPP) in place for service delivery to residents
- Negotiations are ongoing with the Norwegian Government for power generation. Solar energy is the target. Funds are place but implementation phase pending

7. SUMMARY OF THE MEETING WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Date: 11th April 2019, Venue: Municipality Hall

Potential impacts: The participants support the project and anticipate positive impacts which include:

- Knowledge and skills transfer will be provided to the workers (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled).
- Materials for the Project will be sourced as much as possible from the area.
- It will help the community to be back on its feet as several years of civil war
- Road construction increases hope for the locals, investors will be attracted
- Improved security
- Beatification of the town improved
- Accessibility to services like health services
- Business growth in town
- Traffic congestion easement
- Confidence boost to investors- can invest in town
- The city life will improve due to livelihood sources: - employment, business
- Potholes slowing vehicles will be fixed
- Similar project executed successfully with positive impacts that are visible
- Increase in land value
- Accidents will be less due to good roads in place
- IDP camps will be accessible, aid will reach the camps efficiently due to access road availability

- Narrow roads pose danger of accidents, with expansion road users will be safe
- Fire emergency response will improve
- Public transport will be available due to good roads.
- Security in the area will improve with road
- Trash carelessly dumped on dilapidated roads, with good roads wastes will be handled properly
- Social cohesion comes with good roads

However, the recommended that:

- Contractor should be held accountable for the work done- shoddy job should be punished
- There should be no delay in execution of the project as this will cause psychological effects to people who move voluntarily to pave way for projects
- Compensation done through communal support system- contribution of materials, fundraising.

Grievance Resolution Mechanisms

- Grievance resolution is systematic
- Section/ward chairman -> Customary law/Traditional-> Police & local authority-> District court
*Most cases solved at traditional level
- Project Affected Persons (PAP) identification- done at the community level through youth groups, civil society groups, women groups and IDPs and their leaders
- Office of the mayor plays a role in PAPs identification as well

Compensation

- Participants among them: Women groups, mayor, municipality, traditional leaders, monitoring committee

Information passed through:

- Communal networks, ward administrators, youth groups, students groups, council of elders, village committees, police, radio and telephone

Environment protection:

- It is crucial, locals playing roles of conservation and cleaning. Waste management at camps through present groups mobilization
- Community awareness needs to be done more to enhance clean environment
- Contractors should be sensitized on the local cultural set up, the Mayor and the stakeholders lead from front
- Social safeguards at community level in place- not documented, led by leaders/elders

Sample Photos Taken During the Group Discussions/ Public Meetings



Meeting at office of the Mayor



Public meeting at the Municipality Hall



Discussions with the refugees at Daryaal Camp



Meeting with the ministry of water and energy staffs.



Meeting at the Ministry of public works and housing.



Meeting with Environment minister and staffs.



Meeting at the NRC office with NRC ICLA officer

Participants list for Baidoa Public Consultation Workshop on Safeguard Instruments (ESMF, RPF, SEF and LMP)

1. ESMF/RPF Preparation Consultation in Baidoa (April 2019)

S/n	Full Name	Gender (F/M)	Organization/Location and position	Title
Mayor's Office				
1	Abdullahi Ali Watiin	M	Baidoa Municipality	Mayor
2	Adan Arab	M	Baidoa Municipality	Deputy Mayor
3	Mohamed Taruri	M	Baidoa Municipality	Municipality Technical
4	Abdikadir Abdinoor	M	Baidoa Municipality	Secretary office of the
Government Participants				
5	Mohamed Sufi Adan	M	Ministry of Public Works	Director General
6	Fardowsa Adan Yussuf	M	Ministry of Public Works	Admin/Finance
7	Mohamed Ahmednur	M	Ministry of Public Works	
8	Ali Wardere	M	Baidoa State, Bay Region	Governor
9	Abdulkadir Ali Mohammed	M	Commission for refugees and IDPs	Chairman
10	Yussuf Hassan Isaac	M	Ministry of Planning	Director General
11	Ahmed Sheikh	M	Commission for refugees and IDPs	Director General
12	Ali Abdi Adan	M	Ministry of Finance	Director General
13	Abdulai Sheik Hussein Mohammed	M	Ministry of Labour	Director General
14	Abdirahman Ibrahim	M	Baidoa Municipality	Ward Administrator
15	Mrs. Shamsa Mohammed Yarow	F	Ministry of Woman and Human Rights	Deputy Minister
16	Mnqtar Ahmed Ibrahim	M	District Police Commissioner	Individual interview
17	Ali Mohammed Abdulkadir	M	Refugee Commissioner	Individual interview
18	Abdirahid Ma'alim Noor	M	District Commissioner	Engineer

UN agencies and INGOs participants					
19	Amir Mohamed Hassan	M	Norwegian Refugee Council Meeting	Information Counselling Legal Assistant Officer (ICLA)	
20	Hussein Mohammed Hassan	M	IOM		
21	Ibrahim Abdi	M	UN Habitat	National Program officer	
IDPs / Returnees					
19	Suleemaan Aadan	M	IDP/Returnee	IDP Umbrella Leader	
20	Macalin Ibraahiimaan	M	IDP/Returnee	IDP Umbrella Leader	
21	Samow Mohamed	M	IDP/Returnee	Returnees,	
22	Hafsa Sharif Ali	F	IDP/Returnee	Women Groups chairlady	
23	Modker Modlin Aadan	M	IDP/Returnee	Ward Administrator	
24	Yusuf Sheikh Ibrahim	M	IDP/Returnee	IDP Umbrella Leader	
25	Mocalin Nuunow Ali	M	IDP/Returnee	IDP Umbrella Leader	
26	Adan Abdi Ali	M	IDP/Returnee	IDP Umbrella Leader	
2. ESMF/RPF Final Consultation in Baidoa (May 2019)					
IDP / Returnees					
1	Ahmed Sheikh Sidow	M	IDP	Returnee	
2	Mohammed Moalim Isak	M	IDP	Village Elder	
3	Madker Maalim Adan	M	IDP	Village Elder	
4	Maxamed Keer, Haji Abdi	M	IDP	Village Elder	
5	Macalim Ibrahim Iman	M	IDP	IDP	
6	Mohamed Nor Abdirahman	M	IDP	IDP	
7	Ali Hussein Kassim	M	IDP	Village Elder	

8	Adan Ibrahim Osman	M	IDP	IDP	
9	Cisman Maxamed	M	IDP	IDP	
10	Yusuf Sheikh Ibrahim	M	IDP	IDP	
11	Jamila Abdinor Mohamed	F	IDP	Woman Group	
12	Faiza Abdirahman Ali	F	IDP	Woman Group	
13	Mohamed Ali Adan	M	IDP	Section Leader	
14	Cabdiraxman Ibrahim	M	IDP	Village Leader	
15	Isak Nor Mohamed	M	IDP	Section Leader	
16	Maxamed Ibrahim Xuseen	M	IDP	IDP	
17	Mohamed Adan Mohamed	M	IDP	Youth Leader	
18	Suleiman Adan Husein	M	IDP	IDP	
19	Alia Abdinor Ali	F	IDP	Women Group	
20	Hassan Abdinor	F	IDP	Women Group	
21	Nasro Warsame Moahmed	M	IDP	IDP	
22	Hatsa Shariff Ali	M	IDP	IDP	
23	Cabdi Macalin	M	IDP	IDP	
24	Ibrahim Axmed	M	IDP	IDP	
25	Abdullahi Mocalin	M	IDP	Village Leader	
3. ESMF/RPF Disclosure Workshop in Baidoa (May 2019)					
Government Officials					
1	Makiko Watanabe	F	World Bank		

2	Samuel Mbachia	M	World Bank	
3	Mohamed Ali Taruri	M	Baidoa Municipality	
4	Wilfred Koech	M	Norken International Limited	
5	Julius Ngundo	M	Norken International Limited	
6	Abdihakim Anoush	M	World Bank	
7	Zubair Moallim Hassan	M	MOIFAR	
8	Luqman Ayad Mohamed	M	SWSCRI- Commission Southwest state	
9	Haula Sokor Ali	F	Women Group	
10	Kassim Mohamed Adan	M	NRC	
11	Abdullahi Ali Watiin	M	DC/ Mayor of Baidoa	
12	Ali Isak Omar	M	MOEWL	
13	Mohamed Ali Olow	M	Public works and Reconstruction	
14	Mohamed Suri Adan	M	Ministry of Public Works	
15	Mohamed Nur Haji	M	Ministry of Environment	
16	Hussein Mohamed Hassan	M	IOM	
17	Muktar Nor Ayanle	M	Ministry of labour and Employment	
18	Abdikadir Abdinor Mohamed	M	Baidoa Municipality	
19	Yussuf Hassan Adam	M	Baidoa Municipality	
20	Abdiramud Maalim Noor	M	Baidoa Municipality	
21	Ellaah Isaak Mohamed	M	Minister Water	
22	Dini Abdinur Mohamed	M	MOEWR- SWS	

ANNEX 5: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

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