



**Federal Government of Somalia**

**Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Planning  
Capacity Building  
(P171160)**

**Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF)**

**FOR DISCLOSURE**

**SEPTEMBER, 2020**

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## I. Introduction

**Stakeholder Engagement.** 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 social risk rating is considered to be ‘Moderate’ as the project will involve fieldwork for the collection of data and will cover a number of groups including nomads and internally displaced persons and minority groups. Considering the country context, there is risk of the data collection activities, particularly household surveys, to leave out the much-needed disaggregated data of this category of people. Data collection may also not be gender informed considering the country risk context so project documentation will cater for data collection, analysis and/or consultation on gender related issues. This report details the stakeholders relevant for the project and the project’s arrangements to be engaged with them during the preparation as well as during implementation. Before presenting the results of stakeholder engagement, the project’s PDO and components are enumerated in the following sections.

1. **Project Description.** Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Planning Capacity Building aims to strengthen the governance and capacity of the National Planning, Statistical and M&E Systems to fill statistical data gaps; and regularly assess, analyze and improve their public policies and programs performance and results

2. **Project Components.** The project has four components: (1) A policy analysis and planning component, (2) A statistical system component, (3) A monitoring and evaluation component, and (4) A project management component to oversee and supervise the activities covered in the components 1-3.

3. **Purpose of SEP.** The SEP provides an appropriate approach for consultations and disclosure. These in turn are expected to create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves project-affected people and other interested parties, reaching out to them in a timely manner, and that each sub group is provided opportunities to voice their opinions and concerns. Overall, the SEP serves the following purposes: i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning engagement modalities viz., effective communication tool for consultations and disclosure; and (iii) enabling platforms for influencing decisions; (iv) defining role and responsibilities of different actors in implementing the Plan; and (iv) grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

## II. Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement

4. Engagements and consultation on the project design and the planned activities and implementation arrangements have been done with key institutional stakeholders including the relevant Government agencies, development partners and the implementing agencies. Engagements and consultations have been held with key stakeholders identified as presented below:

<b>Key Previous Stakeholder Engagement</b>	<b>FGS</b>
Public consultation, workshops and meetings and information disclosure	Two consultation meetings held at the Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry meeting hall and Ministry of planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) on 15 and 16 October 2019 respectively. Members from the Project’s line Ministries, Departments and Public agencies (MDAs), representatives of Somali chamber of commerce, business community, women group, youth group, elders from Benadir districts, students from different Universities, and other Parties that directly or indirectly effecting the SISEPCB project.

### III. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

8. The project proponent, Somali Antinational Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) in FGS will promote effective stakeholder engagements to build mutual trust and foster transparent communication with both the project beneficiaries and other stakeholders. This will be done once the implementing agency has been engaged and before full project effectiveness as well as at key points in the project e.g. during the development or roll out of new survey tools. Full impact and risk assessment on stakeholders will be conducted as necessary and updated accordingly in the SEP. This project impacts and targets the entire population of Somalia. As such the main stakeholder groups can be classified as follows:

No	Project-stakeholders	Relevance to the project
1	<b>FGS line ministries, statistical departments, government agencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The governmental ministries, departments and agencies are integral to the overall success of the project in all stages. They are crucial to the establishment of the physical, technical, legal and regulatory framework of the project as well as</li> </ul>

No	Project-stakeholders	Relevance to the project
		<p>providing the human resources. Collaboration and cooperation with inter-and intra-agencies will be essential for the implementation of the project and activities in component one. Whilst all the agencies and departments are expected to be part of the process there are some agencies which will lead the process and others which will participate at various stages or sub-activities.</p>
2	<p><b>Parties that will benefit from the data generated by the project</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The provision of statistical data is a public good usually financed by the fiscal resources and the public good nature of the availability of reliable and timely statistics is key for accountability, transparency and efficient public management. Beneficiaries of the project include the regional integration process, the public and private sectors, civil society, development partners, and the public at large.</li> </ul>
3	<p><b>People who will benefit from project-related employment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will generate employment or business opportunities for the community through engagement of firms and consultants and hiring of field staff and enumerators for data collection</li> </ul>
4	<p><b>FMS and Local government (Municipality Departments; Municipal Council; District offices; and District Police)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local government institutions protect the rights of inhabitants in the project area and represent the local communities. Project will work closely with them.</li> </ul>
5	<p><b>International NGOs and bilateral donor agencies</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will be carried out in close collaboration with other development partners. Statistics Sweden has already agreed to work with the team. To avoid duplicated efforts and expedite the process, the team will continue to make efforts to engage other development partners.</li> </ul>
6	<p><b>Vulnerable and IDP groups representatives</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SIHBS will include IDPs and nomadic populations as well as other vulnerable and marginalised groups in addition to private Somali households based on the sampling frame created from the satellite images.</li> </ul>
7	<p><b>Civil society organizations, private sector representatives, women's groups, and direct and indirect representatives of the poor</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special efforts to be made to reach vulnerable and marginalised groups, such as the internally displaced.</li> </ul>
8	<p><b>Research and academic institution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The outputs from this project will benefit this institution. These institutions will be important as end users of data.</li> </ul>
9	<p><b>Press and media</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media are an important stakeholder in this Project not only because they potentially have a significant influence over the local population, but they can also become useful in the dissemination of project related information and reports on its accuracy. Radio, TVs</li> </ul>

No	Project-stakeholders	Relevance to the project
		are available in the area. Radio is the most effective mode of information dissemination in the area.

**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. 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.

12. The project engagements will more likely be with interested parties, mainly data users and producers i.e. Government MDA, NGO, CBO, Academia, think tanks, media etc. Where possible, stakeholder engagement we will utilize the existing engagement structures. Engagement mode will be a series of high-level and technical engagement, meeting and working sessions with technical counterparts of SNBS and other interested parties and all-day workshop with technical officers from the Government agencies that are the main stakeholders for statistics management. A questionnaire for SIHBS and IBS surveys to measure user-satisfaction will be developed on data needs and quality. The engagement channels will take into consideration language used, need for translation and other specific needs for special groups like vulnerable communities. During implementation of SIHBS, training and awareness raising sessions will be conducted in villages rather than municipal centers to ensure higher participation of the targeted population. Focus groups dedicated specifically to vulnerable groups/IDP may also be envisaged as appropriate.

	<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Channels of Engagement</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
1	Line ministries, statistical departments, government agencies	A series of high-level and technical engagement, meeting and working sessions with technical counterparts of SNBS and other interested parties and all-day workshop with technical officers from the Government agencies that are the main stakeholders for statistics management	As needed	Sharing of information, reviews, clearance and seeking support To implement the project components To keep informed about the project achievements.
2	Parties that will benefit from the data generated by the project	Discussion in meetings: sector, public and focal. These meetings/assemblies are to stimulate collaboration and get feedback.	During project formulation and implementation	To increase awareness, provide consultations and collect feedback
3	People who will benefit from SIHBS related employment	Public/community meetings, seminars, face-to-face meetings. outreach campaigns	During SIHBS implementation	To ensure inclusion of poor and vulnerable. Disclosure of project and GRM process
4	Local government (Municipality Departments; Municipal Council; District offices; and District Police)		During project formulation and implementation	To keep informed about the project achievements and challenges To receive input from stakeholders and feedback loops to stakeholders Disclosure of project and GRM process
5	International NGOs and bilateral donor agencies	Discussion in meetings: sector, public and focal. These meetings/assemblies are to stimulate collaboration and get feedback.	During project formulation and implementation	Sharing of information, reviews, clearance and seeking support

6	civil society organizations, private sector representatives, women's groups, and direct and indirect representatives of the poor and vulnerable and marginalised groups	Discussion in meetings: sector, public and focal. These meetings/assemblies are to stimulate collaboration and get feedback.	During project formulation and implementation	
7	Research and academic institution	Discussion in meetings: sector, public and focal. These meetings/assemblies are to stimulate collaboration and get feedback.	During project formulation and implementation	Improving project dissemination and implementation
8	Press and media	Discussion in meetings: sector, public and focal. These meetings/assemblies are to stimulate collaboration and get feedback.	During project formulation and implementation	dissemination of project related information

**V. Resources and Responsibilities**

13. **Project Implementation Unit (PIU).** PIU at FGS will have project management responsibility, coordinating overall project implementation. The PIU will be stationed within SNBS to manage the financial resources. The PIU will be staffed with a project coordinator as well as specialists in financial management (FM), procurement, information and communication technology (ICT), technical manager, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and secretary. This project component will provide funding for those functions and their implementation. The overarching implementation and monitoring of the stakeholder engagement plan will be the responsibility of the PIU. The direct responsibility of implementation can be designated to the M&E specialist or through recruitment of a short-term safeguard consultant. These individuals will ensure that the objectives of the plans are met and successful implementation of the plan by the allocation of the necessary resources for its implementation.



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

## VI. Grievance Mechanism

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

Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) Email: <a href="mailto:complaints.sisepcb@nbs.gov.so">complaints.sisepcb@nbs.gov.so</a> Phone: 2137

15. **Grievance Management Process.** Whilst the project has been classified as a project with a moderate risk, the project may have some unintended consequences - risk of further exacerbating existing exclusion patterns or tensions between groups who feel they are under/mis-represented. In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the Project and timely and effectively addressing of the problems that would be encountered during implementation, including the necessary actions of mitigation and avoidance, a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is developed which will enable the Project Authorities to address the grievances of the stakeholders of the Project including the beneficiaries. SNBS will have the responsibility of resolving all issues related to the project activities in accordance with the laws of FGS and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards through a clearly defined Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that outlines its process and is available and accessible to all stakeholders.

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

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

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

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

## **VII. Monitoring and Reporting**

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

23. **Indicators.** SNBS through the PIU will collect baseline data, using both quantitative and qualitative methods and report on the following indicators:

- a. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on a quarterly basis. Means of verification: Minutes and Reports of consultations disaggregated according to sector.
- b. Number persons (sex and age disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on a quarterly basis) Means of verification: Minutes Reports and other documentation of consultations.
- c. Number of engagements (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations participants sex and age disaggregated) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis) Means of verification: Minutes Reports and other documentation of stakeholder engagement plan.
- d. Percentage of stakeholders who rate as satisfactory the level at which their views and concerns are taken into account by the project (responsible party for measuring this indicator is SNBS and this will be undertaken by the PIU to conduct the Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation). Means of verification: Impact and satisfactory assessments as part of project evaluation.

23. **Reporting back to stakeholders.** The project performance assessed through monitoring activities will be reported back to stakeholders during the operation and maintenance phase. The PIU will be the responsible to ensure that all relevant reporting is shared through the above defined public means. The lessons learned through the monitoring will also contribute to the design of future subprojects and be shared with their stakeholders.

#### **VIII. ANNEX 1: Summary of Public Consultations (FGS)**

### **SUMMARY DRAFT REPORT OF A CONSULTATION MEETINGS HELD FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

**AND**  
**LABOUR-MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES**  
**IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA.**

*October 15-16, 2019.*

**Introduction.**

We held two consultation meetings at the Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry meeting hall and Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) on 15 and 16 October 2019 respectively. We engaged members from the Project's line Ministries, Departments and Public agencies (MDAs), representatives of Somali chamber of commerce, business community, women group, youth group, elders from Banadir districts, students from different University, and other Parties that directly or indirectly effecting the SISEP project, we also paid visit to the different offices in order to engage them.

**Aims of the Consultations.**

- Introducing the participants, the Project Development objectives and its components.
- Consulting the different stakeholder of the project on the world bank's safeguard instruments of the project.
- Discussing the draft Labor management plan and Stakeholders engagement framework and its implication to the project among the project's stakeholders.
- Obtain participants views and feedbacks on draft safeguards instruments (LMP, SEF).

**Methodology of the Consultations.**

Designated members from DNS were organized the Public consultations, participants were invited and closely contacted during the consultations. Meeting with members from Business community, women, youth, academician and local community were held a more reachable and accessible place. The members openly discussed the draft safeguard instruments (Stakeholder Engagement Framework and Labor Management Procedure). After presentation by the DNS about the draft safeguard instruments (SEF and LMP), their implications on environment and social, anticipated risks regarding occupational health and safety, child labor, discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable groups, Security risks for project workers, GBV cases, grievances, among others and their possible mitigation, and strategies to manage the Grievances.

The parts were openly discussed the draft presented documents held separate discussions on labour-management plan and stakeholder engagement procedures, Participants were given opportunities to ask questions and raise suggestions they may have during the session, they formed groups and discuss, and later

shared outcomes and opinions of the different groups, the facilitators summarized the relevant feedback at the end of the session.

**Stakeholder’s Comments and views on the safeguard instruments.**

All participants of the meetings have listened the presentations, review the draft and had an open discussion about draft safeguard documents and its implication to the project, they strongly support the draft safeguards instruments for the project i.e. (SEF and LMP), they appreciated the commendable work for drafting such detailed documents and how it protects society and its surroundings, guide labor issues and engage project stakeholders promptly. Their comments on the draft instruments were detailed and varied, however we summaries below table.

Topic	Views
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The safeguard instrument gave to us thoughts, awareness, build a relationship among project stakeholders and set social standards for clear and consistent message and promote transparency”.</li> <li>• The instruments, definitely shed light on required labour of the project, and all possible risks associated with the project and proper ways to address social risk to remove setbacks.</li> <li>• “The modalities of communication for the draft instruments; gives two-way communication to us and increases transparency for the project”.</li> <li>• “We are happy That the draft LMP are in line with the FGS Labour law and others international legislations in respect to the labour policies”.</li> <li>• “We are expecting the implementation of the project within the project time frame”</li> <li>• “The draft instruments promote effective communication strategies to communicate promptly”.</li> <li>• The project underlines the important of get timely, reliable and adequate data for the implementation of NDP9 and other Economic policies and programs.</li> </ul>
Child labour	<p>In Somalia's context, forced labour remains primitive way and unseen in this era, however child labour is rampant in Somalia, this document (LMP) gave care and Safeguard regarding the child right “we are asking the FGS to accelerate the implementation of its legislation such as Conventional on rights</p>

	of the child (CRC), labour code, and others useful safeguard instruments for the rights of children such as LMP”.
GRM	<p>The participants spotlighted the importance of having direct contacts information for GRMC, and he said “I think it’s very important the complainants to have contacts from the GRC to report his/her grievances case on time”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They described Steps to address the grievance suggested by draft SEF as the best one and applicable to the Somali setting, it’s same as the current grievance management procedures using by the FGS and it’s more applicable in Somali context.</li> <li>• This grievance management process as same as the one Somali traditional elder use to manage the grievances, the elders underlined the process of grievance mechanism to be implement as it is while adding that elders should be part of all Grievance administering process.</li> <li>• “When the complainants can’t read or write it’s better to give them special consideration” women</li> <li>• “We are requesting the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to be translated into the local language/ Somalia”</li> </ul>
Work-related discrimination	Women and the vulnerable group should give special concern when it comes to job creation. “In Somalia, women are less important than men in the job market, “I recommended women to have special care and consideration regarding the project related work opportunities”.
Project Staff/ Workers	<p>“The LMP clarified the roles of the project staff I hope this document will give a clear pathway in regard to the management of the project staff”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “This draft LMP Plays a potential role in classifying the roles and responsibilities for the project workers”</li> </ul>
Labour Safety and Security.	In regard to the Safety and security "the enumerators and field work officer during data collection in some areas they can face some security challenges and social risks dealing with it in the earliest stage is very important, “I think the current measures and mitigation proposed by the safeguard instruments are quite enough if it's properly implemented”.
Labour Influx	The labour influx is high within the different regions of the country and overseas

OHS	There is some labour OHS associated risk in Somalia due to the harsh climate in the country, however, under Somali labour code there are mitigation measures to make sure labour protected regarding OHS associated risks
Job Creation of the youth	<p>Youth member emphasizes the importance of this project regarding employment and creating jobs for the youth, “I think we are on the top list for those who will benefit this project, we are almost 70% of the population approximately, the project should give more priorities creating jobs for the youth we expecting this project to create more jobs to us”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth member reiterate the importance of this project regarding job creation for the youth.</li> </ul>
GBV and women	Women “As recorded, GBV case in Somalia increases while drought and ongoing conflicts exacerbated the current situation, women have lacked financial support, skills, and working opportunities we need to be more involved in this project, Women should have given quota when it comes to recruitment process, we need to have lion share as we are the majority of the population
Grievance related to GBV.	“We have well trained staff/enumerated guided by the code of conduct during data collection they know how to handle Grievance related GBV cases, we always tell them to take appropriate action and report such cases immediately, while they are protecting the confidentiality of the victim. They refer such case to the appropriate hands such as law enforcements and health providers”.
Expecting data from the project to academician. (such as SIHBS data)	Students and other academicians also demonstrate the importance of accessibility and availability of reliable and official data, they stressed how they suffer during their research work due to limited availability of data on poverty, business and social-economic data, “we are supporting the project and it’s safeguard instruments and expecting it to overcome existing data gap” Student.
Capacity and statistical infrastructural development	<p>All members from the MDAs agreed that the Project will allow the government to strengthen the skills and capacity of the government staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the members from the line Ministries “project will enhance the current statistical infrastructure and it will improve the accessibility of reliable socio-economic official statistics on time”.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They emphasize the importance of Stakeholders engagement framework to promote the relationship between data user and producers and dissemination of data to all interested groups,</li> <li>• “The project Supports building of legitimate public sector institutions promotes public confidence regarding an official statistic”.</li> </ul>
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**Stakeholder’s Recommendations.**

All members supported the presented safeguard instruments (SEF and LMP), they underlined the importance of the document and how it protects the Society and environment, and promote the human wellbeing, they support how the draft instruments deal with anticipated Social risks and impacts, and but proper mitigation measures to overcome social risks.

- They recommended to implement the project as far as possible and within time frame.
- They recommended to give more consideration on implementation of safeguard draft documents, and complying all its terms and condition, it is a guiding document which protects the Society and human dignity, as well as the rights of children, IDPs, women and community at large.
- They recommend to disseminates the project information through the local media because most of the mass relay on the local radio and TV regarding the source of information disclosure.
- They recommended to have an inclusive process during the establishment of Grievance Redress Committee.
- They recommended to create employment opportunities for the youth through the project.
- They recommended to consider security challenging in all stage of the project, and to but on a propriate measures to mitigate anticipated social risks.
- Work Related - Discrimination: The participation and role of women in the work place is extremely limited, due to perpetuating narrow gender-based roles and inequalities so that all participants underlined the importance of women recruitment in this project.

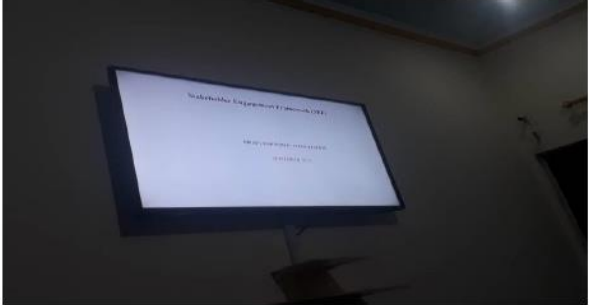
**Conclusion.**

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



overwhelming support to the successful implementation of the project's safeguard instruments and the project at large.

**Photos were taken during the consultation**



**Annex one.**

**Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Planning Capacity Building project  
Public Consultation Workshop on World bank Safeguard Instruments (LMP, SEP).**

**Agenda.**

**Date:** 15 October 2019.

**Venue:** Somali Chamber of commerce and Industries meeting Hall.

<b>TIME</b>	<b>DISCUSSION ITEM</b>	<b>PRESENTERS</b>
09:00 – 09: 15am	Registration	All
09: 15– 09:30 am	Welcome, Introductions and Opening Remarks	All participants
09:30 – 10:00am	Overview of the Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Planning Capacity Building project and World banks safeguard instruments.	DNS Members
10:00 – 10:45am	Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	DNS Members
10:45 – 11: 30am	Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEP)	DNS Members
11:30 – 12: 15am	Discussion and feedback	All participants
12:15 – 12:30pm	Wrap up and final remarks	DNS and participants.

**Annex two.**

Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Planning Capacity Building project  
Public Consultation Workshop on Safeguard Instruments.  
Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEP) and Labor Management Procedures (LMP)

Participants list

S/N	PARTICIPANT'S NAMES	GENDER	ORGANIZATION/INSTITUTION	TITLE
1	Muse Mohamed Osman	M	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MOPIED).	Director-General National Planning.
2	Abdulkadir M Arabow	M	MOPIED	Director of Monitoring and Evaluation.
3	Sakeria Harbi Ahmed	M	MOPIED	Head of Evaluation and Research.
4	Muhyadin Mohamed Ali	M	MOPIED	M&E Officer.
5	Saadiq Abdirahman Dahir	M	MOPIED	M&E Officer.
6	Mohamed Dahir Siyad	M	MOPIED	M&E Officer.
7	Muna Osman Dinle	F	MOPIED	Monitoring Officer.
8	Mohamed Abdulkadir	M	MOPIED	Research and Evaluation Office
9	Sadaam Ibrahim Husien	M	MOPIED	N/A
10	Kalid Jama	M	MOPIED	Head suction
11	Abdullahi Abdi Nur	M	MOPIED	Head Unit.

12	Sayid Ali Adan	M	DYA-local NGO	Accounting General.
13	Abdirazak Mohamed Ahmed	M	City University Mogadishu	Student
14	Ahmed Ali Haji	M	Mogadishu University	Student
15	Basra Mohamud Ali	F	City University	Student
16	Jama Hassan Omar	M	Ministry of Finance	Micro fiscal policy officer
17	Said Ismail Mohamed	M	Abdi-Asis District-Community Member	District Elder
18	Abdiqadir Dahir Ahmed	M	Wadajir-Youth	Vice-chairperson
19	Abdinasir Ahmed rage	M	Wadajir-Youth	Adm/Finance
20	Omar Abdi Nur	M	Somali Chamber of Commerce.	Operational Manager
21	Sundus Hirsi Abdi	F	Somali Chamber of Commerce	Business Reg. Unit
22	Shukri Abdi Nur	F	Benadir Women Group.	Member
23	Abdulrahim Ibrahim Mohamed	M	MoPIED	Planning officer
24	HUSSEIN ELMU GUURE	M	MoPIED	Depute Director of DNS
25	ABDISALAM YUSUF ARTAN	M	MoPIED	Head of Economic statistics
26	Abdi Nasir A. Roble	M	MoPIED	Senior Statistician.
27	Su'di Iman Mohamed	F	SEPCO	Admin/Finance