



Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Agricultural Transformation Institute (ATI) and Ministry of
Urban and Infrastructure (MUI)

Revised
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

For
Rural Connectivity to Support Food Security Project
(P176303)

February 2024

Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia

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Acronyms

AGP	Agricultural Growth Program
APE	Agriculture Policy of Ethiopia
BOA	Bureau of Agriculture
BoARD	Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
CDD	Community Driven Development
CIG	Common Interest Groups
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CHS	Community Health and Safety
DA	Development Agent
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESRC	Environmental and Social Risk Classification
E-S	Environmental and Social
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
RCSFS-PIU	Rural Connectivity to Support Food Security Program Implementation Units
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FIG	Financial Institution Group
F-PIU	Federal Project Implementation Unit
FSRP	Food System Resilient Program
FTC	Farmers Training Centers
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GHG	Green House Gases.

GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GOE	Government of Ethiopia
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IA	Implementing Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KDCs	Kebele Development Committees)
LMP	Labor Management Procedure

MAS	Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Services
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOLS	Ministry of Labor and Skill
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NR	Natural Resources
OHS	Occupational health and safety
OIP	Other interested parties
PAPs	Project Affected Parties
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RARDP	Revised Agriculture and Rural Development Policy
RF	Resettlement Framework
RCSFSP	Rural Connectivity to Support Food Security Project
SA	Social Assessment
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SSS	Social Sector Specialist
TA	Technical Assistant
ToR	Terms of Reference
WB	The World Bank
WEPO	Woreda Environmental Protection Organ

WWYCA	Woreda Women, Youth and Children Affairs Office
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1 Introduction

The Government of Ethiopia intends to implement Rural Connectivity to Support Food Security Project which aims to (a) improve resilience of food systems and; and (b) increase preparedness against food insecurity.

1.1 Project Development Objective

The project development objective (PDO) of the Rural Connectivity to Support Food Security Program (RCSFSP) Component is to strengthen food and agricultural input markets by promoting s market facilities and strengthening linkages between suppliers and buyers through a digital platform.

- Together with investment in related rural road networks, the component is expected to contribute to reducing food insecurity by promoting.
- Improved access of rural households to market services; and, information, which in turn
- Enhances resilience of food systems to shocks due to strengthened food value chains, which in turn
- Increased productivity/production of food, which in turn.
- Increases availability of food
- Improves the income of smallholder farmers and pastoralists through better market opportunities for their products, which in turn
- Reduces food insecurity and poverty in rural areas.

1.2 Project Description

The program aims to improve rural living standards by interconnecting rural communities and isolated areas to markets and social and economic services. The following sub-objectives will be pursued to achieve the Program Development Objective stated above under Section B: (i) link rural community centers to the nearest main roads to interconnect villages and areas with economic and social potential; (ii) connect rural areas that have become isolated due to geographic reasons or climate impacts; (iii) solve crossing problems in lowland areas that are regularly affected by climate impacts; and (iv) strengthening policy, institutional and strategic frameworks that support the provision of climate resilient rural roads, including strengthening road maintenance management. The program also aims at contributing to the following cross-cutting objectives: improving road safety, building resilience of the rural road network and of the communities served to natural disasters and climate change impacts, mainstreaming gender, extending the service life of the road assets through best asset management practices and sustained maintenance, and deepening institutional reforms in the rural roads sector. The program design has benefited from lessons learned in the implementation of previous rural road programs in the country, including the need for clear delineation of responsibilities, involvement of key stakeholders in the design process, and ensuring adequate capacity for implementation is in place. The program will benefit from foreign and local experiences in the design and implementation of rural road programs by the World Bank and other development partners in other parts of the world including in Africa, Latin America, Europe, and Asia.

The Program is a hybrid Program-for-Results (PforR)/Investment Project Financing (IPF) operation, which includes a mix of investment activities financed by the PforR, and technical assistances (TAs) financed by the IPF component. The present Environmental and Social Review Summary only focuses on the IPF component that applies the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The environmental and social risk management (ESRM) of the PforR is taken care by the borrower system in line with provisions of the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 9.00 on PforR, which include six environmental and social (E&S) Core Principles on Environment and Social Management, Natural Habitats and Physical and Cultural Resources, Protection of Public and Worker Safety, Land Acquisition and Loss of Access to Natural Resources, Indigenous Peoples and Vulnerable Groups, and Social Conflict. For the PforR investments, the World Bank has prepared an Environmental and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA) that includes a Program Action Plan (PAP) to strengthen the applicable ESRM requirements.

The scope of the program encompasses the following elements: (i) construction and maintenance of climate resilient roads to connect rural kebele centers to the nearest main roads connecting agriculture potential areas; (ii) construction of pedestrian suspension crossings (trail bridges) for areas with lack of access because of topography; (iii) construction of special structures (pipe culverts, box culverts, bridges, etc.) for lowland and pastoralist communities with crossing problems; (iv) improving the strategies and practices for planning, implementation and management of regional and woreda roads incorporating climate risks and resilience considerations; (v) strengthening road asset management; and (vi) enhancing road safety on rural roads with particular consideration to vulnerable road users, including pedestrians. The roads to be financed under the program connect agriculture potential areas to markets, including agri-hub facilities to be constructed under component 2 of the IPF. The total estimated cost of the first phase of the RCAP program is US\$774.3 million (M), of which the World Bank will finance US\$300M with the balance coming from the Ministry of Finance Treasury allocations, regional and woreda contributions, and possibly other development partners (yet to be identified).

The PforR operation will support the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) over a period of four years to improve rural road network connectivity, access, safety, climate resilience, and quality of the road network. It will provide vital improvements in the rural road network all over the country, including better access for farm-based communities, rural villages, pastoralist communities to all weather roads that reach market centers and different social and economic centers. This PforR is planned to cover 32% of the total financing required for RCAP, which will be managed in line with national regulations and the relevant World Bank policies, under the GoE treasury system and maintained or managed by the transport bureaus at regional and woreda levels, with oversight and technical support by the Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure (MUI) and ERA.

The IPF component will consist of two windows which will support the operation's objectives. Window 1 will be implemented by the Agricultural Transformation Institute (ATI). ATI will (i) promote the e-marketplace platform to enhance the visibility of the platform with users which includes broadcasting radio and TV ads; (ii) design, develop and implement a digital agricultural commodities output tracking system; (iii) design, develop and implement digital contract farming management system; (iv) providing tailored market information by creating a comprehensive

farmer profiles including farmers data collection; (v) enhancing National Management Information System (NMIS) accessibility through strengthening digital kiosks which includes procurement and installation within existing facilities/buildings; and (vi) providing input market information for farmers by enhancing the digital input tracking system.

Window 2 will enable MUI to manage and coordinate the operation and to provide support to the regions and woredas in the implementation of the operation. It will provide funding for staff and associated costs for the Federal Project Coordinating Office (FPCO) as well as Regional Project Coordinating Offices (RPCOs) based in the 13 regions of the country. It will also fund institutional and capacity development interventions. Specific activities that will be implemented by the Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure (MUI) are (i) consultancy services for preparation of Program manuals and guidelines (including the Environmental and Social Management Systems Guideline); revision of the Design Manual for Low Volume Roads (which includes route selection, materials, construction and maintenance management); development of asset management system; development of the Rural Connectivity and Access Program (RCAP) monitoring and evaluation system; annual performance assessment and impact analysis; research on identification and applicability of appropriate low-cost rural road paving technologies, development and application of project management system; (ii) engaging individual consultants for Program management; and (iii) procurement of goods such as motorcycles, vehicles, and other construction equipments. The digital market platform is expected to benefit the farmers as well as buyers, as they can undertake online trading from anywhere in the country in a transparent manner. It would ensure the right prices to farmers, and benefit all value chain actors including consumers, giving them the opportunity to get the agricultural commodities at competitive prices. Below are the key strategic approaches that the project will apply to achieve its objectives,

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2 Objective of Stakeholder Engagement plan

The overall objective of this SEP is to define a plan of action for stakeholder engagement, identify the most effective methods of communication, including technically and culturally appropriate approach to public consultation, to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account and ensure information disclosure, throughout the entire life of the program.

The Specific Objectives are to:

- To Identify and prioritize key stakeholder groups that will help to build and maintain a constructive relationship with them focusing on project affected parties.
- Provide a transparent and inclusive strategy, action plan and timetable for disclosure of information.
- Ensuring that engagement with each group is undertaken without any form of discrimination.
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable
- Stakeholders' views to be taken into account during project design and environmental and social performance.
- To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format.
- Establish an effective grievance redress mechanism, ensuring that stakeholders are properly informed of their rights and know how to communicate their concerns; (Provide stakeholders with a means to raise issues and grievances and receive timely response).

Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks. Communicating early, often, and clearly with stakeholders helps to manage expectations and avoid risks, potential conflict, and project delays. The involvement of the stakeholder is essential to the success of the project in order to ensure smooth collaboration between project staff and local communities and to minimize and mitigate environmental and social risks related to the proposed project activities. The SEP will be implemented in conjunction with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) providing guidelines for stakeholder engagement during the TA activities implementation.

3 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

This section identifies key stakeholder that will be informed and consulted about the TA activities. The TA activities do not involve civil works. The key stakeholders for this SEP therefore include those individuals, communities, groups, and public-sector agencies that will be affected by or have interest in the TA activities and Project stakeholders broadly defined.

3.1 RCSFSP Stakeholders

Project stakeholders include individuals, groups, communities, or other entities that are either affected or likely to be affected by the Project (Project-affected parties), as well as individuals, groups, communities, or other entities that have an interest in the Project (other interested parties), or those individuals or groups highly vulnerable to potential project impacts.

For the purpose of this SEP stakeholders are classified into three major groups.

3.1.1 Project Affected Parties (PAPs):

The TA will not finance civil works. The affected parties in this context are mostly people who will need to be consulted for preparatory studies financed by the TA,

The Ministry of Urban Infrastructure and its pertinent technical executive entities and divisions, the ATI and its executive entities are internal stakeholders and owners. Regional, zone woreda and local administrations and sectorial offices are also interested parties for the program. The following are the major stakeholders of the program that have a direct impact on the program:

- Ministry of Finance,
- Ministry of Urban Infrastructure
- Agricultural Transformation institute
- Ethiopia roads Administration
- Participating regions and woredas

The affected parties in this context are mostly people who will need to be consulted for assessment studies financed by the TA these include:

- . **Government Authorities:** Government Authorities are key stakeholders for the project. Engagement with government will help for two main purposes:-
 - ✓ The involvement of relevant ministries and departments in each phase of the Project to

build consensus and ownership of the findings.

✓ .

➤ The Government Authorities for FSRP include:

- ✓ Federal, Woreda, Kebele Government Authorities,
- ✓ Kebele Development Committees (KDCs) and
- ✓ Development Agents (DAs), who will have a role in implementing RCSFSP.

3.2 Other Interested Parties

- **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** Non-governmental organizations in various field of activities, environmental NGOs, and other civil society organizations demonstrating an interest on the Program and/or are able to influence the Program.
- **Donors:** The World Bank and other development partners have planned to provide funding support for RCAP. The project funders will have a high interest on financial management and achievement (implementation progress) of the program. They have high influence over the program outcome, and they need frequent updates on the project progress during all the lifecycle (phases) of the program.
- **Development Partners:** This is the new flagship program in different regions of Ethiopia and multiple development partners are expected to contribute to the program. The following development partners will participate as design team members during the program preparation stage: i) European Commission; ii) Africa Development Bank (AfDB) iii) United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- **Private Sector:** They have the potential to generate technologies to raise productivity, support in driving social and economic inclusion by facilitating participation across the value chains, in the Program.
- **Contracted workers:** RCAP offers employment opportunities for companies and individuals within the private sector. This may include companies involved in construction of infrastructure sub projects and consultants.

3.3 Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals or Groups

Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals or Groups and historically under served communities are those individuals or groups highly vulnerable to potential project impacts and often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impact and risk of the project. They may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the program as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status, and usually require special arrangement to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the program. Their vulnerability may stem from person's origin, gender, age, health condition, including HIV/AIDS status, disability, social and economic status, financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g. minority groups), dependence on other individuals or natural resources, connections with local authorities and decision makers etc. Awareness raising and stakeholder engagement with disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups on the program must consider such groups' or individuals' sensitivities, concerns and cultural differences to ensure a full understanding of project activities and benefits. Engagement with these vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance aimed at the facilitation of their participation in the program related decision making so that their awareness of and input to the overall

process are commensurate to those of the other stakeholders. Therefore, consultation meetings will be planned so as to promote participation of vulnerable people (with support to them provided where possible), but in some cases separate focus group discussions may also be held to allow for their active participation.

The objective of engaging with vulnerable groups and individuals is to gather opinions and recommendations on project design and implementation as well as environmental and social risks and mitigation that take into account the needs of these groups who are often under represented or will not speak in open community meetings. The SEP seeks to ensure that awareness raising and stakeholder engagement with historically underserved communities and disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups be adapted to consider such groups or individuals' particular sensitivities, concerns, and cultural sensitivities and to ensure their full understanding of PPA activities and benefits.

3.4 Stakeholder Consultation and Public Disclosure

It is critical to plan each consultation process, consult inclusively, document the process, communicate and follow-up. Engagement and consultation will be carried out on an ongoing basis as the nature of issues, impacts, and opportunities evolves.

Proper consultation with the community members and other concerned stakeholders will be conducted before and during the implementation phases of the project, using communication channels outlined above or as deemed appropriate. Consultations have been conducted during the preparation of SEP, ESMF and RF. Furthermore, consultations will be conducted during the preparation of site-specific safeguard instruments (ESIA, ESMPs, RAPs). The communities will be involved in site identification for the construction of new sub-projects and the draft of the safeguard instruments will be disclosed prior to formal consultations. The strategy for information disclosure and consultation may vary depending on the regional and local context.

The approaches taken will thereby ensure that information is meaningful, timely, and accessible to all affected stakeholders, use of different languages including addressing cultural sensitivities, as well as challenges deriving from illiteracy or disabilities, tailored to the differences in geography, livelihoods and way of life. The program will also ensure the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and associated channels for GBV and related cases.

The plan presented below should be reviewed and updated throughout the lifecycle of the Project. During this process the focus and scope of the SEP may change to reflect the varying stages of project implementation and to encompass any changes in project design and lessons learnt from previous phases of the Project. Table 3.2 indicated below exemplifies Stakeholders' Consultation Plan.

4 Stakeholder Engagement Program

4.1 Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

The Federal Republic of Ethiopia, Ministry of Agriculture have been implementing different agricultural development programs to improve food securities and reduction of poverty with finance source from different grants and donors. Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) is one of the program to be implemented aiming to improve resilience of food systems and increase preparedness against food insecurity. Within FSRP there is a components, Food Market Development, which will integrate with the Rural Connectivity in this program to improve and support market related service including digital plat forms. As a result of this, key stakeholders from Federal, regional technical Committee the community, the Kebele Development Committee (KDC), the woreda AGP-II SC and TC and other interested parties including WB and other Development partners were consulted during the preparation of FSRP ESMF.

Table 4-1 Summary Views of Stakeholder consulted in previous FSRP document Preparation

Issues, Concerns, Expectation, Recommendation Raised	Response/Comments Provided
<p>View Towards FSRP: They believe that the proposed program will bring numerous benefits. They strongly welcomed the program with sense of full support and ownership expecting that the program will help significantly in solving some of their problems and enable them to improve their wellbeing</p>	<p>Sufficient level of awareness has to be addressed continuously in all level of the stakeholder at different stage of the project implementation.</p>
<p>Land Acquisition and Livelihood related Issues: As land is a crucial asset on which livelihoods depend, there are many land related issues associated with development projects and programs. Such land related issues are usually resolved through continuous community consultations. If land required for the project is large and adversely affect the livelihood of the community’s proportional compensation will be paid and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will prepared and implemented.</p>	<p>During the implementation of the program detail RAP will be prepared and LRP also implemented to mitigate the adverse impact of the project</p>
<p>Gaps Related to Capacity Building; there are still capacity gaps and lack of awareness about environmental and social implementation procedure and their adverse impacts and specific to the project like:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Utilization of agricultural technologies and their supplies; ➤ modernizing agricultural operation/activities/; ➤ Market linkage and irrigation facilities and utilization and ➤ Improving crop farming and livestock husbandry. 	<p>Training and capacity building activities should be based on need assessment, identification of actual existing gaps</p>
<p>Vulnerable groups and kind of support: special assistance to members of vulnerable groups who may be affected by the proposed program which according to</p>	<p>Develop a system and clear procedure as part of ESMF, RAP, SA and other safeguard instruments that will enable to identify and</p>

them include female-headed households, elders, persons with physical disabilities and people suffering from chronic illness	support vulnerable groups of the community in the proposed FSRP.
<p>Beneficial and adverse impacts of the proposed program: The positive impacts expected include: creation of new employment opportunities; increasing agricultural production and productivity; improved livelihood and living standards of the community; ensuring environmental sustainability through implementation of integrated watershed management and market value chain etc.</p> <p>Some of the adverse impacts identified by the participants include: Land take (loss of land); soil erosion and siltation; social conflict; Loss of biodiversity and water use conflict</p>	Avoid any adverse impacts through planning, proper site selection and design
<p>GBV Related Issues: likely project level GBV related issues include sexual abuse, request for sexual favor associated with job employment, unequal payment between men and women for the similar jobs and dismissal of women from work for unknown reason</p>	<p>Preparing GBV action plan as parts of the FSRP safeguard instruments</p> <p>Inclusion of contractual clauses in contractor’s contract to ensure that GBV Risks are adequately addressed</p>

4.2 Summary of Stakeholder Engagement during Project Preparation

The Federal Republic of Ethiopia, Ministry of Agriculture have been implementing different agricultural development programs to improve food securities and reduction of poverty with finance source from different grants and donors. Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) is one of the programs to be implemented aiming to improve resilience of food systems and increase preparedness against food insecurity. Further during the preparation of the SEP and the ESSA for the Rural connectivity and food security program, two rounds of consultation have been conducted. The first-round consultation was conducted mainly for the ESSA preparation, and it was conducted between October 2022- January 2023. The consultation was done in four regions and Ethiopia Roads Administration. 58 participants were consulted during the first-round consultation. The second-round consultation was conducted on November 27-28,2023 in Addis Ababa which brought 86 participants from federal and regional level key stakeholders including ERA, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure.

Overall, the consultation participants strongly welcomed the program with sense of full support and ownership expecting that the program will help significantly in solving some of their problems and enable them to improve the wellbeing of the community. However, some issues/concerns have been raised and discussed and clarification has been made on the following.

- slow project implementation due to limited capacity of implementing agencies.
- In adequate communication and information sharing mechanism
- Lack of adequate compensation.
- Lack of strong coordination among key stakeholders

List of participants and detailed summary is attached (annex x).

This SEP shall also be disclosed including proposed stakeholders and approach to engagement during implementation. Feedback will be incorporated into updated versions of the documents as required.

4.3 Stakeholders Engagement during Implementation

During implementation, phase, when the sub- projects are being developed, engagement will continue to provide information to, project-affected parties and other interested parties throughout the life cycle of the project, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. Further engagement on the frameworks and detailed plans of the components will also be undertaken. The stakeholder engagement will continue in accordance with the SEP and will build upon the channels of communication and engagement already established with stakeholders. In particular, the RCSFSP implementers will seek feedback from stakeholders on the environmental and social performance of sub-projects, and the implementation of the mitigation measures in the ESMF. If there are significant changes to the project that result in additional risks and impacts, particularly where these will impact project- affected parties, FSRP-Project Implement Unit will provide information on such risks and impacts and consult with project-affected parties as to how these risks and impacts will be mitigated. Then, FSRP-PIU will disclose an updated ESCP, setting out any additional mitigation measures.

In order to undertake engagement, the following activities need to be done:

1. **Consultative meetings:** Send invitations through email and public notice, to selected stakeholders found at Federal, regional and woreda levels indicating engagement activities which includes mechanisms for stakeholders to be able to submit comments directly to the ministries if they are unable to attend consultation meetings; present the draft safeguard instruments (ESMF, RF, SA, LMP etc) during consultative meetings and collect inputs and suggestions.
2. **Presentation of** updated safeguard instruments to reflect the findings /outcomes/ of the disclosure meetings, to make sure that most questions and suggestions raised during the consultation meetings are accommodated in the safeguard instruments which will help for successful implementation of project.
3. **Disclosure** of the Summary of the final draft safeguards instruments on the WB and on the MoA web sites and in local languages wherever appropriate and accessible.

4.4 Methods, Tools & Techniques for Stakeholder Engagement

There are several stakeholder engagement techniques used to build relationships, gather information, listen, consult, and disseminate information to stakeholders. These stakeholder engagement platforms will serve to express their views, concerns, and recommendations. When selecting an appropriate communication technique, culturally appropriate consultation methods, and the purpose for engaging with a stakeholder group should be considered.

1.

The plan presented below should be reviewed and updated throughout the lifecycle of the Project. During this process the focus and scope of the SEP may change to reflect the varying stages of project implementation and to encompass any changes in project/program design and lessons learnt from previous phases of the Project. The following table indicates Stakeholders Consultation Plan.

Table 4-2 SEP Summary Table

Project stage	Target stakeholders	Topic of consultation / message	Method used	Responsibilities	Frequency/Timeline
During the program Preparation phase and Implementation Phase	To all relevant stakeholder	Disseminating information to Government officials, skill training providers, NGOs, worda administration, and organizations/agencies local communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Information on the nature of the Project, duration of the Project, potential impacts on the environment, social and economic impacts. ➤ Accessible grievances mechanisms and the required procedures including complaints forms. ➤ Compensation issues ➤ Disseminating non-technical information. 	Correspondences (Phone, Emails)	ATI/MUI /PIU	From the beginning of project preparation and throughout the project implementation
Before the start of the program and during implementation.	Government stakeholders and steering committee members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting the status of the preparation and the progress of the program performance. 	Formal meeting through presentation	ATI/MUI /PIU	Periodically
During the preparation of the program and implementation time.	Vulnerable group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the nature of the Project, duration of the Project, potential impacts on the environment, social and economic impacts and the particular impact of the program on the vulnerable group and the proposed mitigation measures. 	Focus group meetings	ATI/MUI /PIU	Throughout the program.
During the preparation of the program.	General public and other interested group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclose environmental and social safeguard instruments and other relevant ULGs preparation documentation. 	oUI website and social media accounts	ATI/MUI /PIU	During the program preparation and appraisal time.
Throughout the program	Government regulatory body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing timely information on environmental and social safeguard instruments, communities need assessment results and capacity-building. 	communication and meeting with target groups.	ATI/MUI /PIU	Throughout the program -from preparation to completion.

Project stage	Target stakeholders	Topic of consultation / message	Method used	Responsibilities	Frequency/Timeline
After the program implementation.	General public and other interested group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of the program performance and major lessons 	Media	ATI/MUI/PIU	Following the mid term and end term program review.

		✔	✔	✔	
	Relevant government authorities,	✔	✔	✔	
	Interested non-governmental organizations	✔			

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			•	
			•	

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4.5 Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the Views of Vulnerable Groups

The TA activities are not expected to have significant impact on vulnerable groups within the communities. However, each implementing agency needs to ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals, groups or communities are meaningfully consulted and adequately represented. It will be disclosed information and receive feedback on the content of the project as well as the related processes to targeted stakeholder audiences, including vulnerable groups. Information disclosure could use combination of different channels as found suitable and include the vulnerable groups for each specific project components and stakeholder. These can include face-to-face meetings where applicable, and accompanied by information shared via, posters, brochures and leaflets as well as the social media

, however, to mitigate any exclusion by the main project the potential impact will be further assessed and consulted through dedicated means, as appropriate to ensure that these people are identified and meaningfully consulted. The project design will take the needs and interests of vulnerable groups into consideration.

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5 Resources and Responsibilities for Implementing Stakeholder Engagement

5.1 Resources

Both human and financial resources are required for the successful implementation of the SEP for the Adequate budgetary resources will be dedicated to the implementation of the SEP. The budget for the SEP implementation is outlined below

Table 5-1An indicative Budget suggested for SEP implementation

S.N	Major Activities	Target Group	Unit cost (ETB)	No. of Consultation	Estimated Budget (ETB)	Source of Budget	Remarks
1	Community consultation in Project Design	Project Affected Persons, Community, Stakeholders and Vulnerable People	30,000	10	300,000.00	Project Budget	The budget proposal is subject for revision once the actual actives are identified.
2	Community consultation at the implementation stage	>>	30,000	10	300,000.00	>>	
3	Documenting and Disclosure of consultation results				200,000.00	>>	
4	Monitoring, Reporting and				300,000.00	>>	

	Documentation						
5	Miscellaneous				100,000.00	>>	
	Total				1,200,000.00		

5.2 Responsibility of Project Implementation Actors

Different stakeholders will play different roles and responsibilities in relation to managing and implementing Stakeholders Engagement Plans (SEP) as follows.

The ministry of Urban Infrastructure

At Federal level, the MoA Senior Management Team together with FSRP- Coordination Team will ensure

The MoUI will be the lead implementing agency, with the main tasks are:

- Overall responsibility for day-to-day coordination and management of the project
- Capacity building, including direct support to regions and issuance of guidelines and standard regulations ;
- Program management and implementation of activities in accordance with agreements between the Government of Ethiopia and the World Bank;
- Overall Operation monitoring and evaluation.
- Operation reporting, including the periodic progress reports.
- Ensuring that Operation resources are budgeted for and disbursed within the expenditure framework.
- Evaluating the performance of the training scheme as per the agreement made between GoE and WB

The SEP implementation requires the appointment of personnel who will assume implementation and management responsibilities. PIU will be responsible for implementing stakeholder engagement for the PPA. The Environment and Social safeguard management specialist will be responsible for coordinating SEP activities.

6 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Grievances are any complaints or suggestions about the way a project is being implemented, and they may take the form of specific complaints for damages/injury, concerns around resettlement and compensation, concerns about routine project activities, or perceived incidents or impacts.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is necessary for addressing the legitimate concerns of the PAPS. Grievance handling mechanisms provide a formal avenue for affected groups or stakeholders to engage with the project on issues of concern or unaddressed impacts. It also provides a way to provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities, promote mutually constructive relationship and enhance the achievement of project development objectives. In the interest of all parties concerned, the grievance redress mechanisms are designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time.

This Section complies with the National Regulations stipulated under Article 17- Sub article 1 & 2 of the EIA (Proclamation No., 299/2000);

- 1) Any person dissatisfied with the authorization or monitoring or any decision of the Authority or the relevant regional environmental agency regarding the project may submit a grievance notice to the head of the Authority or the relevant regional environmental agency, as may be appropriate.
- 2) The decision of the head of the Authority or relevant regional environmental agency shall, as provided under Sub Article (1) above, be issued within 30 days following the receipt of the grievances.

Besides, the ESS10 in the ESF of the World Bank also requires the project implementers to provide a grievance mechanism, process, or procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of stakeholders' concerns and grievances arising in connection with the project, in particular about the environmental and social performance of the sub-projects.

The ESS10 requires project financed by the World Bank to define one or more mechanisms to resolve complains, issues, recommendations, presented by the project stakeholders, citizens or anyone expressing concerns on the environmental, safety and social project development. The RCAP- PIUs operating at different levels will respond to concerns and grievances of PAPS related to the environmental and social performance of the project in a timely manner. For this purpose, a grievance mechanism should be developed and implemented to receive and facilitate resolution of such concerns and grievances. The grievance mechanism will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project and will be accessible and inclusive. Where feasible and suitable for the project, the grievance mechanism will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements.

Given this TA doesn't have activities to be implemented on the ground, community grievance mechanism is not required. However, as it engages staff and consultants' workers grievance redress mechanism will be established in accordance with ESS2.

level.

7 Stakeholder Engagement Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

7.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The activities of the TA will be monitored by the PIU and through seeking feedback on the TA engagement from stakeholders as part of the interactions with them (e.g., brief satisfaction surveys, event evaluations).

7.2. Reporting Back to stakeholder groups

The stakeholder engagement process will aim to support the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships among the key TA stakeholders for the successful management of the TA's environmental and social risks. Effective stakeholder engagement between the MUI ,ATI and project stakeholders improves the environment and social sustainability of projects, enhances project acceptance, and makes significant contribution to successful project design and preparation.

All stakeholder engagement meetings will have minutes, which will be stored in the project stakeholder engagement database; this will be to ensure that (i) there are records that can be referred to and that all views raised are taken into consideration, and (ii) commitments made are delivered upon. In addition, the outcomes of the stakeholder engagement activities with comments that have been considered will be reported in the TA . An annual report on stakeholder engagement under the TA will be issued, including at the close of the TA.

7.1.1 Reporting to World Bank

Environmental and social incident means: fire, explosion, death of a worker, incidence of GBV or SEA (eg rape), a wildlife attack of a worker or staff in the project area, a health or outbreak in water quality, security issues, collapse of works, any serious injury, major property damage and others will be reported as per the ESCP.

7.2 Stakeholder Monitoring

Stakeholders' engagement plan shall commence prior to start of the project in order to identify who are key stakeholders, what role they can contribute to the program, and maintaining meaningful interaction with them throughout the program period. Stakeholders' engagement is done throughout the project implementation when periodic monitoring is done to assess the progress, if implementation is done according to plan, and challenges are identified on time to allow for corrections. The monitoring results will be made available to the stakeholders for their review and comments in an accessible place, mainly at the sub- project level for transparency.

8 Central Point of Contact

SN	Full name	Position	Contact address	Remark
1	Kebru Belayneh	Project coordinator	bkeberu@gmail.com	
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