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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

State Department for Crop Development and Agricultural Research

FOOD SYSTEMS RESILIENCE PROJECT (FSRP)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

MARCH 2023

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GM	Grievance Mechanism
FPO	Farmer producer Organization
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations
LMA	livestock Marketing Association
KCA	Kenya Camel association
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MOH	Ministry of Health
NT	National Treasury and Planning
NRT	Northern Rangelands Trust
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NTAC	National Technical Advisory Committee
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POE	Panel of Experts
PAPs	Project Affected Person
SACCO	Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies
SDC	state department Crops
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SDL	State Department of Livestock
VG	Vulnerable Individuals or Groups
WRUA	Water Resource User Association
WUA	Water user Association
WBG	World Bank Group
WHO	World Health Organization
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Affected Communities refers to groups of people living in close proximity to a project that could potentially be impacted by a project.

Stakeholders are persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively (IFC's Handbook on Stakeholder Engagement (2007)); workers, local communities directly affected by the project and other stakeholders not directly affected by the project but that have an interest in it, e.g. local authorities, neighboring projects, and/or nongovernmental organizations, etc.

Consultation is the process of gathering information or advice from stakeholders and taking their views into account when making project decisions and/or setting targets and defining strategies.

Engagement is process in which a company builds and maintains constructive and sustainable relationships with stakeholders impacted over the life of a project. This is part of a broader “ stakeholder engagement” strategy, which also encompasses governments, civil society, employees, suppliers, and others with an interest in the project.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is an assessment comprising various social and environmental studies which aim to identify project environmental risks and impacts and design appropriate mitigation measures to manage negative impacts, and to enhance positive ones.

Grievance Mechanism is a process for receiving, evaluating, and addressing project-related complaints from citizens, stakeholders and other affected communities.

Non-Governmental Organizations - Private organizations, often not-for-profit, that facilitate community development, local capacity building, advocacy, and environmental protection.

Partnership - partnership in the context of engagement is defined as collaboration between people and organizations to achieve a common goal and often share resources and competencies, risks and benefits.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan is a plan that clearly spells out how stakeholders will effectively participate and make decision on issues affecting them throughout the life of the project and specifying activities that will be implemented to manage or enhance engagement.

1 INTRODUCTION

MoALD has prepared this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to provide the framework for identification of stakeholders, gauging stakeholder interest and providing systematic means and processes of inclusive and meaningful engagements with the stakeholders and communities in a way that influences project design and implementation under all components. Based on the understanding of the project areas and the stakeholder from this SEP, an indicative list of the internal and external types of grievances have been identified.

The Food Systems Resilience Project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, (MOALD), under the State Department for Crop Development and Agricultural Research (SCDAR), supported by the World Bank Group (WBG). As per the WBG's Environment and Social Framework (ESF), and specifically under Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10), *Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure*, the borrower should provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

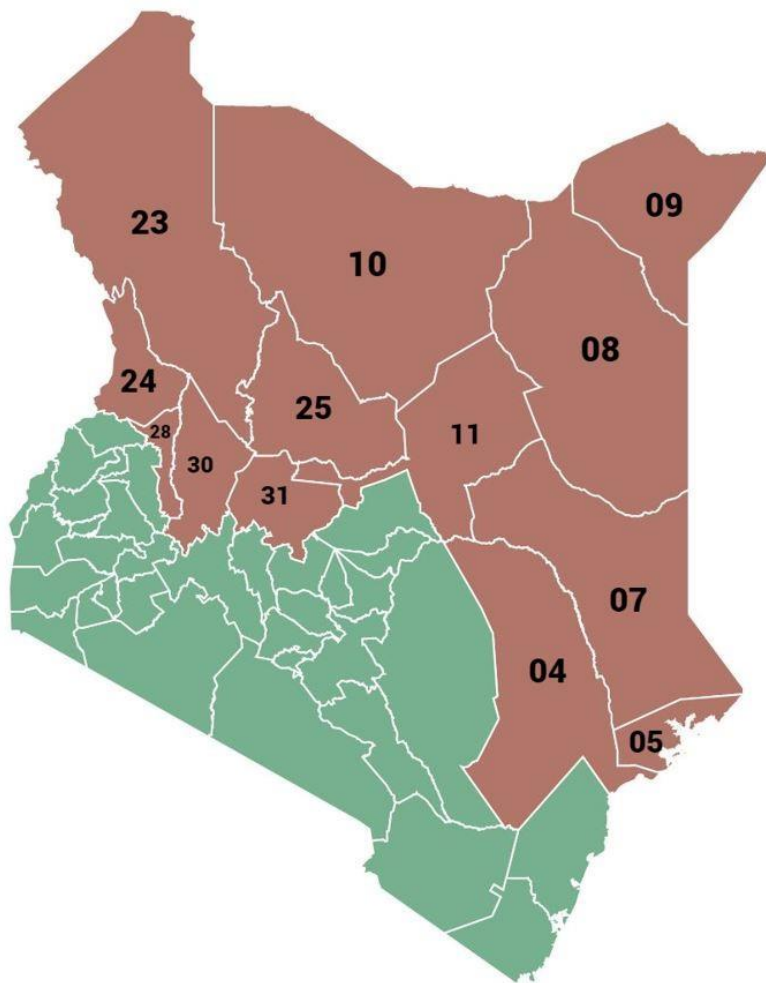
Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process and is an integral part of early project decisions and the assessment, management and monitoring of the project's environmental and social risks and impacts. The stakeholder's engagement process for the project preparation will observe COVID-19 prevention measures as recommended by the Ministry of Health, World Health Organization, and the World Bank.

1.1 Project Description

Project Development Objective: The project development objective (PDO) of the Kenya FSRP is to increase preparedness for food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in targeted project areas of Kenya.

Project Area

The proposed project covers the whole of northern Kenya region comprising of 13 counties (Baringo, Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, West Pokot, Laikipia, Isiolo, Turkana, Samburu, and Elgeyo Marakwet) the country's pastoral nomadic economic block approximately 60% of Kenyan land size. These are also counties that have been the worst impacted by the prevailing drought. Over the recent years the frequency and severity of drought has been increasing, this, coupled with overstocking, poor grazing management, degraded environment and the limited coping strategies has had a devastating effect on the lives and livelihood of pastoral communities. This has resulted to pastoralists taking a long time to recover as seeds/vegetative materials in the ground do not regenerate even after the rains. The livestock producing ecosystems have become extremely fragile from degradation, encroachment by invasive weed species and recurring droughts of increasing intensity resulting in reduced capacity to support plants or animal production



Map 1.1: General Position of FSRP counties

Project Results Indicators: Progress toward the PDO will be measured using five PDO level indicators: (a) reduction of food insecure people in project-targeted areas (percentage); (b) farmers adopting supported climate-smart innovations and practices (number, and percentage of which female and climate resilient); (c) increase in land area under sustainable landscape management practices (hectares); (d) increase in volume of agricultural production sold on domestic and regional markets (percentage); and (e) policy products related to agriculture, natural resources management, and food systems resilience adopted with the project’s support (number). All relevant indicators will be disaggregated by gender and age.

The project will support investments in building resilient food systems in Kenya, through the following components:

Component 1: (Re-)Building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity (USD 50 Million)

This component aims to strengthen the resilience of Kenya's domestic food supply to climate change and other shocks and stressors by fostering more climate-resilient agricultural production and related supporting services.¹ It is organized around the following three subcomponents

Subcomponent 1.1: Data and Digital Agricultural Systems at the National and Regional Levels (USD 15 Million)

The subcomponent aims to develop and strengthen data and digital systems that, among other things, support agricultural resilience and climate adaptation planning. It will do this by improving and scaling up existing digital solutions and platforms including the Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization's (KALRO) existing "big data" platform² which will be enhanced with soil maps, fertilizer optimization and yield forecasting capabilities of use to policymakers and farmers.

The subcomponent will also support the digitization of agricultural statistics, research outputs, and farmer registries, and build the capacity, within MoALD and KALRO, to use statistics and data science to enhance decision-making and enable more climate adaptive programming. The project will specifically work with MoALD's agricultural statistics unit to design a data sharing platform, publish the *Economic Review of Agriculture* (an annual publication), and establish 47 county agricultural statistics units (CASUs) to handle data collection and sharing at the county level.

Subcomponent 1.2: Climate-Smart Agriculture Technologies and Services (USD 15 Million)

This subcomponent aims to increase farms' productivity and resilience by developing and delivering climate-smart agriculture (CSA) technologies and services to farmers, including climate-smart seed systems. The subcomponent will leverage and build on the 900 climate-smart TIMPS already developed by KALRO and support farmer uptake of CSA technologies using participatory extension approaches like farmer field schools (FFS) and pastoral field schools. In addition, the project will support the development of climate smart seed systems through activities like building capacity of farmers to undertake seed production and support to the KALRO seed unit.

Subcomponent 1.3: Community engagement and technology transfer including through digitization (USD 25 million)

This subcomponent aims to strengthen community engagement and enhance the uptake of digital solution at the farm level with the objective of enhancing climate resilience and productivity. In terms of strengthening community engagement, the project will support a) mobilization of new Common Interest Groups (CIGs) & Community Driven Development Committees (CDDCs – a network of all CIGs in a ward) and the strengthening of the existing CDDCs/CIGs and b) identification and periodic training of lead farmers at the CIG level. To scale up the uptake of digital solutions, the project will support the scale up of existing partnerships involving disruptive agricultural technology (DAT) service providers, farmers, pastoralists, and agro-pastoralists, building on the One Million Farmer Platform.

¹ FAO. 2011. "Women in Agriculture, Closing the Gender Gap for Development."

² The Big Data Platform is enabling KALRO to integrate Agro Weather Data, Market data (being collected across all physical markets in Kenya), and leverage the Farmer Data to provide customized, geospatial, and timely agro weather and market information to farmers and policymakers. In addition, climate-smart agronomic advisories (good agriculture practices) across 19 value chains have also been digitized and made available to farmers via apps, a web portal, and through an IVRS system.

Component 2: Supporting the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources for Resilient Agricultural Landscapes (USD 40 million).

This component aims to enhance the sustainable management of natural resources by investing in water conservation and rangeland management interventions identified as priorities by existing county integrated development plans (CIDPs). Interventions under its two subcomponents will generally involve both hardware and community capacity building components.

Sub-component 2.1: Water Availability for Crops and Livestock (USD 15 million)

This subcomponent will improve farmers' access to water for crops and livestock, leveraging the farmer led irrigation development (FLID) approach already being implemented in Kenya in view to safeguard domestic food security and strengthen farmers' ability to recover from shocks and adapt to a changing environment. It will build and improve the efficiency of water harvesting, irrigation, and other water use systems, thereby helping agriculture-dependence communities to adapt to drought and build climate resilience. In relation to water harvesting, the subcomponent will finance the construction or rehabilitation of small farm ponds, multipurpose water pans, boreholes, sand and subsurface dams, rehabilitation of degraded catchments and other interventions designed to improve water recharge.

Sub-component 2.2: Rangeland Management for Crop and Livestock (USD 15 million)

This subcomponent will support: (a) sustainable land management including participatory grazing management schemes and participatory rangeland resource management; (b) the demarcation and restoration of livestock migration routes and common grazing lands; (c) the development of feed and fodder storage infrastructure and strategic feed reserves; (d) animal health infrastructure and services including disease surveillance and vaccination, holding grounds, and quarantine compartments; (e) livestock restocking programs; (f) crop-livestock integration including seed multiplication and bulking (crops and pasture) and breed multiplication

Component 3: Getting to Market (US\$40 million)

This component aims to enhance the capacity of producer organizations to access markets and meet market requirements and also support access to relevant financial services for farmers and FPOs through the following 3 sub components

Subcomponent 3.1: Strengthening of Farmer Producer Organizations (USD 15 million)

This subcomponent will help crop and livestock farmers connect better to markets by establishing or strengthening FPOs and the constellation of agro-enterprises that serve them. FPOs are expected to act as anchor institutions that facilitate aggregation, quality control, and the marketing of agricultural products. It will specifically support: (a) Overall capacity building of the FPO and specific training of FPO leadership in financial management (b) Automation of the FPO financial systems and transactions; (c) Assessments of domestic, regional, and global market opportunities, value chain analysis, and value chain development plans; (d) Inclusion grants to strengthen FPO functioning and Climate informed Business plans (referred to as the Enterprise Development Plans - EDPs) to enable the FPO and its member farmers access to high quality and climate resilient inputs (e.g. climate resilient seeds, breeds and balanced fertilizers), aggregation and value addition.

Component 3.2: Market Infrastructure and Enterprise Development (USD 10 million)

This subcomponent will invest in market infrastructure to improve the post-harvest handling of crop and livestock products and facilitate value chain actors' adherence to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards. Investments will be used to establish or upgrade facilities used to grade, sort, process, and store agricultural products, cold storage infrastructure (especially for livestock products), and feeder roads with potential to improve market access and regional trade and integration.

Subcomponent 3.3: Creditworthiness of Crop and livestock Farmers (USD 15 million)

The subcomponent will enhance the credit worthiness of crop and livestock farmer through the following set of activities: (a) the development and deployment of digital financial services to reduce information asymmetries and increase financial inclusion; (b) Strengthening existing and developing new local savings and credit cooperative organizations (SACCOs) with a focus on enhancing their financial management systems and capacities. This will be done through a combination of training for members, the automation of SACCOs', and FPOs' transactions (c) Providing financial inclusion matching grant (revolving funds) through the CDDCs and housed in SACCOs primarily targeted towards increased adoption of climate smart TIMPs, access to irrigation, better soil & water management measures, climate resilient inputs, and technologies. The project will engage intensively with commercial banks, SACCOs, microfinance institutions, and digital financial service providers to build county-, regional- and national-level partnerships supporting sustainable and inclusive financial services

Component 4.0: Promoting a Greater Focus on Food Systems Resilience in National and Regional Policy making (USD 10 Million).

This component will support efforts to bring a resilience focus to food-related public institutions, policies, and spending at the national and regional levels, while building the organizational capacity within the public sector to pursue and implement them

Subcomponent 4.1: Prioritization of Food System Resilience in Public Policy and Spending (US\$5 million).

This subcomponent will bring a resilience focus to food system development plans, strategies, legal and regulatory frameworks, institutional arrangements, programs, budgets, and other food system initiatives. It will specifically support: (a) the mainstreaming of resilience objectives in Kenya' s strategic food system vision and priorities; (b) the development of relevant strategies, action plans, and other policy documents; (c) efforts to align market and policy incentives with food system resilience objectives as defined at the national or regional levels; (d) the management of food reserves including systems for procuring, importing, storing, and monitoring food stocks, and for facilitating interagency coordination; (e) policy reforms aligned with regional trade integration including the harmonization, improvement, and implementation of commercial regulations, standards, and customs and border procedures; (f) the inclusion of a resilience focus in M&E frameworks as well as the systematic collection of gender-disaggregated data relating to agricultural development and relevant natural resources management activities; (g) the systematic inclusion of gender in strategies and policy documents.

Subcomponent 4.2: Institutional Capacity for the Implementation of Resilience-Enhancing

Policies (US\$5 million).

This subcomponent will build the capacity of MoALD to develop, review, and implement resilience-focused policies by developing relevant human as well as material resources. The subcomponent will offer technical assistance and training to support: (a) policy analysis and policy harmonization at the national and regional levels with a focus on enabling regional integration and regional cooperation; (b) the improvement of performance management and other administrative systems; and (c) resilience-focused studies, communications, and knowledge management.

Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) (US\$0)

This component will finance eligible expenditures in the event of an emergency precipitated by a disaster. The activation of CERC, by request of the government, will allow funds to be disbursed rapidly to reduce damage to productive infrastructure, ensure business continuity, and speed up recovery. An immediate response mechanism operation manual (IRM-OM) will be developed by the government stipulating the fiduciary, safeguards, monitoring, and reporting requirements relating to CERC as well as other coordination and implementation arrangements. In the event of CERC activation, funds from other project components may be reallocated to finance immediate response activities as needed

Component 6: Project Management (US\$15 million)

This component will finance activities relating to project coordination at the national and county levels.

Subcomponent 6.1: Project Coordination (US\$10 million).

This subcomponent will finance national- and county-level project coordination units, including salaries of contract staff, operations and maintenance (O&M) expenses, office equipment, and audits. It will also finance project supervision and oversight by the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) and the County Project Steering Committees (CPSCs); and oversight and intergovernmental coordination by the Joint Agriculture Sector Steering Committee (JASSCOM) and the Council of County Governors' (COG) structures for agriculture including the Committee on Agriculture, the Caucus of County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) for agriculture, and the Agriculture Secretariat.

Subcomponent 6.2: Project Monitoring, Learning, Knowledge management, and Cross-Cutting Issues (US\$5 million).

This subcomponent will finance all activities relating to communications, including with project beneficiaries, government officials involved in project implementation, key policymakers, and citizens at large. As part of its commitment to citizen engagement, the project will intensively engage with the communities and enable their participation in and ownership of the planning, preparation, and implementation of value chain development plans, micro-project proposals at the CIG level, and EDPs at the FPO level. The subcomponent will also finance the implementation of environmental and social safeguards (monitoring and compliance) along with routine M&E activities such as data collection, analysis, and reporting, , and the development of an ICT-based MIS. Finally, it will finance baseline, mid-point, end-of-project impact evaluations and an implementation completion report (ICR).

1.2 Environmental and social Risks and impacts rating under the project.

The social risk rating is considered **Substantial**. Activities could lead to a range of social risks and impacts which include: (i) land acquisition that could possibly lead to involuntary resettlement (ii) insufficient community and other stakeholder engagement (including the potential exclusion of vulnerable individuals or groups); (iii) elite capture of project benefits; (iv) the exclusion of vulnerable groups or individuals from project benefits due to poorly designed, disseminated, or nontransparent beneficiary selection processes or eligibility criteria; (v) social tension and conflict induced by competition over agricultural resources including irrigation water, and by ongoing contextual security risks; (vi) labor influx and associated risks including community health and safety, transmission of diseases; (vii) sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH), and other forms of GBV either as a result of labor influx or changes in power dynamics in homes among men and women; (viii) failure to comply with labor standards, including due to the use of child labor (a known risk in the agricultural sector); (ix) operational concerns due to remoteness and insecurity, namely in relation to the monitoring and supervision of social risks and grievance management; and (x) weak implementation capacity, especially at the grassroots level characterized by limited functional structures and trained manpower. (xi) The propagation of COVID-19 during the implementation of Program activities has also been identified as a cross-cutting risk.

The environmental risk rating is considered **Substantial** with some of the activities in components having risks and impacts like i) unsafe use of agrochemicals including pesticides as well as agricultural research laboratory chemicals; (ii) health and safety risks and impacts during construction of proposed infrastructure (iii) the inappropriate use of water resources through overuse and agrochemical contamination, which can affect water quantity and quality for neighboring communities and downstream; (iv) physical and chemical degradation of soils due to unsuitable land management techniques; (v) impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems from agricultural activities including agricultural water usage and pollution, and the introduction of invasive species ; and (vi) air, land, noise, water, and other environmental pollution linked to the construction of small-scale infrastructure such as storage facilities and small-scale irrigation schemes, although environmental pollution is expected to be site-specific and small in scale in the context of the size of the infrastructure.

To mitigate the Project' s risks and impacts, various Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) instruments have been/will be prepared including: Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Security Management Plan (SMP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework (VMGF), Sexual Exploitation and Harassment (SEAH) Prevention and Response Plan, and this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

1.3 Institutional Arrangement for the Project

The project will benefit significantly from the existing implementation capacity and strong community institutions developed under KCSAP, NARIGP, and ELRP both at the national and county levels. At the national level, a fully functional national project coordination unit (NPCU) has been established with subject matter, financial management, procurement, and environment and social safeguard specialists that are supporting county implementation units. Each of the 13 counties already has fully functional implementation and coordination units (CPCUs) with trained specialists.

The strong technical and fiduciary systems already developed under NARIGP, KCSAP, and ELRP will facilitate the Kenya FSRP's efficient implementation. The project will also leverage the existing three-tiered community-level institutional arrangement developed under KCSAP, NARIGP, and ELRP for implementation purposes.

The existing NPCUs of KCSAP and ELRP will be merged, and the integrated team will lead the Kenya FSRP's implementation at the national level. Similarly, the existing KCSAP, ELRP, and NARIGP teams in each of the 13 counties will be merged and the integrated teams will lead the Kenya FSRP's implementation at the county level. The NPCU and CPCUs will be strengthened by bringing in new staff that have the appropriate expertise in newer focus areas such as in irrigation, financial services, data science, and digital technologies. The project will also strive to bring in highly qualified graduates from Kenya's leading agricultural, environmental science, and business schools (universities or vocational learning institutions) to work on discrete technical assistance assignments. Additionally, the project will create internship and other mechanisms to mobilize community-level human resources for institutions such as SACCOs and FPOs.

1.4 Project Oversight, Policy Guidance, Governance and Coordination

At the national level, the GoK will be represented by the National Treasury (NT) and MoALD will be the main implementing agency. Within MoALD, the State Department for Crop Development will assume responsibility for the Kenya FSRP in coordination with the State Department for Livestock Department (SDLD). Overall project oversight and policy guidance will be led by KCSAP's existing steering committee (NPSC) at the national level, and by the three existing projects' CPSCs. They will be supported by existing technical advisory committees at the national and county level (the NTAC and CTACs, respectively). To enhance their ownership of the project, participating county governments will be fully involved in the decision-making process at the national level. They will be represented in the NPSC by the Chair of the Agriculture Committee of the Council of County Governors (CoGs), and they will be represented in the National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) by county executive committee members (CECMs) for agriculture from participating counties. In addition, county governments will be responsible, through CPSCs, for approving micro-projects and providing oversight at the county and community levels.

1.5 Project Implementation

The core implementation roles will be carried out by a national project coordination unit (NPCU) at the national level, and by county project coordination units (CPCUs) and community-level institutions (CIGs, VMGs, CDDCs, FPOs, and SACCOs) at the community level. Each of these three tiers has significant pre-existing implementation capacity and systems. The fully functional NPCUs established under KCSAP and ELRP will be merged, and this integrated team, headed by the national project coordinator (NPC), with titles as outlined below who will be responsible for managing day-to-day project implementation. The National team will consist of National Project Coordinator, Community Institution Specialist, Agribusiness Specialist, Livestock/Crop Specialist, Agriculture Financial Specialist, Digital Agriculture Specialist, Market Infra/SLM/Water Resource Management, Environment Specialist, Social Development Specialist, Project Accountant, Auditor, Procurement Specialist + Assistant, M & E Specialist, Communication officer, Research Extension liaison. Each of the specialist will be guided by a TOR supported by a young professional for mentorship who will also be engaged based on a TOR.

The NPC will also be the secretary to the NPSC and NTAC. The NPCU's staff will include subject matter specialists including but not limited to community institution specialists, agronomists focusing on productivity enhancement, livestock specialists, irrigation specialists, and financial inclusion specialists. Its staff will also include project accountants, procurement specialists, an M&E officer, an environmental safeguards specialist, and social safeguards specialists. NPCU staff will include seconded personnel deployed by the national government as well as open market recruits to be hired on a contractual basis. The project will proactively recruit young graduates from top schools in Kenya, for focused, limited tenures. Project staffing needs will be reassessed on a regular basis. MoALD will develop a mechanism to closely coordinate with KALRO the implementation and oversight of certain activities, such as relevant research initiatives and digital agriculture efforts.

At the county level, CPCUs headed by the country project coordinator (CPC) will lead project implementation under the oversight of CPSCs. The CPC will serve as the secretary to the CPSCs. CPCUs, which will be embedded in county government structures, will be made up of the CPC, subject matter specialists including but not limited to County Project Coordinator, Community Institution Specialist, Agribusiness Specialist, Livestock and Crop Specialist, Agriculture Finance Specialist, Digital Agriculture Specialist, Irrigation/Water Resource Management, Environment Safeguards Officer, Social Safeguards Officer, Project Accountant, Internal Auditor, Procurement Officer, M & E Officer

CPCU staff will include personnel seconded to the project on a full-time basis by county government agencies as well as contractual employees hired off the open market to fill specific technical gaps.

At the community level, project implementation will be backed by the strong institutional architecture developed at the community level under KCSAP, NARIGP, and ELRP. CIGs will serve as the primary interface between project interventions and smallholder farmers and play a crucial role in terms of enabling the delivery of training and extension services and the utilization of revolving funds for the adoption of TIMPs. Community-driven development committees will function as ward-level representatives of CIGs, with elected leaders (a chair, secretary, treasurer, and board members) representing CIGs members in targeted communities. They will also be responsible for identifying and including vulnerable and marginalized members of their communities using participatory targeting approaches. The figure below provides a clear view of the institutional arrangements described above.

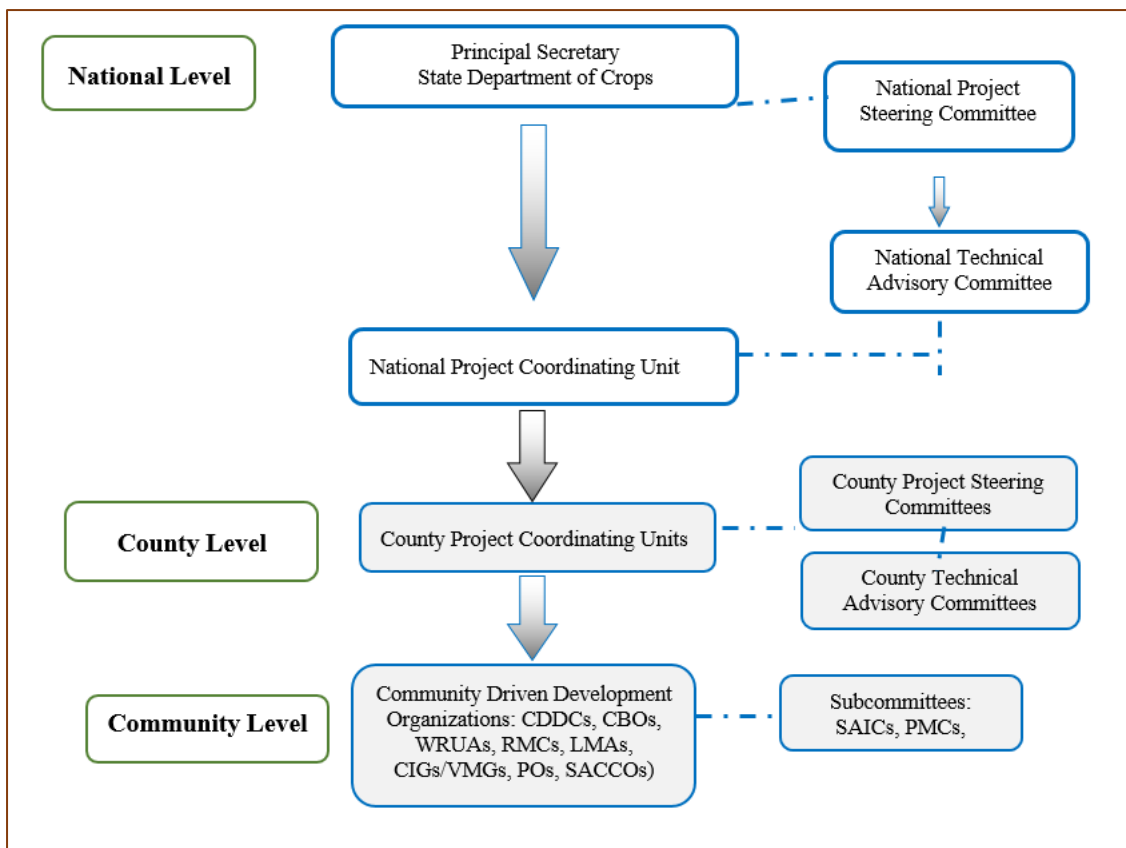


Figure 1: FSRP Institutional Arrangements

1.6 Purpose and Objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The overall purpose of SEP as stated in the ESS-10 is to ensure open and transparent engagement between the MoALD and project stakeholders. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhances project acceptance, and makes significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. Therefore, the purpose of the SEP is to provide a framework for appropriate stakeholder consultation and information disclosure in the context of the K-FSRP project, which meets both National legislation and World Bank ESF requirements. The goal of the SEP is to facilitate project participatory decision-making by involving project-affected parties³ (PAPs), citizens in the project locations, and other stakeholders in a timely manner so that these groups are provided enough opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns to shape both the design and implementation of the project.

The overall objectives of SEP as stated in the ESS-10 are to:

- Identify stakeholders and establish the roles and responsibility of all stakeholders and ensure their participation in all stages of the project cycle;
- Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder and citizen engagements that will help to identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties;

³ Individuals or groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable, those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits.

- Assess the level of stakeholder interest/influence and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be considered in project design and environmental and social performance;
- Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them;
- 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 taking special consideration for the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups; and
- Provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow the Project Implementing Entity and its Project Implementation Unit to respond to and manage such grievances.

Specifically, the SEP serves the following purposes:

- i) Stakeholder identification and analysis
- ii) Planning how the engagement with stakeholder will take place
- iii) Information disclosure
- iv) Consultation with stakeholders
- v) Addressing and responding to grievances
- vi) Monitoring and reporting on SEP.

This SEP will be disclosed by MoALD, the Project Implementing Agency, to the key stakeholders and the Ministry on its website. This SEP describes how the Project will engage internal and external stakeholders during planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of the project. The SEP outlines the following: (i) project description; (ii) Initial first round of stakeholders' engagement and consultation on FSRP. iii) stakeholder engagement activities on ongoing World bank funded projects within MOALD; (iii) stakeholder identification and analysis as part of stakeholders mapping; (iv) stakeholder engagement program (activities); (v) resources and responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement activities; (vi) GM; and (vii) monitoring and reporting.

This plan is considered to be a 'live' document and may be amended periodically considering operational changes and experiences during its implementation

1.7 Approaches to Stakeholder Engagement

The project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been informed by a set of principles defining its core values underpinning interactions with identified stakeholders. Common principles based on "International Best Practice" include the following:

- Commitment is demonstrated when the need to understand, engage and identify the community is recognized and acted upon early in the process;
- Integrity occurs when engagement is conducted in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust;
- Respect is created when the rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of stakeholders and affected communities are recognized;
- Transparency is demonstrated when community concerns are responded in a timely, open and effective manner;

- Inclusiveness is achieved when broad participation is encouraged and supported by appropriate participation opportunities;
- Trust is achieved through open and meaningful dialogue that respects and upholds community's beliefs, values, and opinions.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework for Public Participation

Public Participation is about actions a person or group can take to get involved in issues of government or community that are of concern to them. It ensures that citizens are heard and can actively participate in decision that impact their needs. It is one of the national principles and values of governance, and one of the key objectives of devolution “...to give powers of self-governance to the people and enhance their participation in the exercise of the powers of the State and in making decisions affecting them” (Article 174c, Constitution of Kenya). All citizens and stakeholders in Kenya have the right to participate and it is their civic obligation to engage in all county governance processes. The Constitution in Article 232 further outlines transparency and timely provision to the public of accurate information as one of the values and principles of public service, going further to bind all state agencies at both national and county government levels and state corporations to these values and principles. It also enshrines the right to access information and makes principles of international laws and treaties ratified by Kenya an integral part of the country’s legislative framework.

There are also Acts of Parliament that have operationalized the Constitutional provisions on public participation. The key ones are devolution-related laws including the County Government Act (CGA) 2012, Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2012, and Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011). The laws require public participation in many aspects of National and County Government functions including developing new legislation, setting national and county planning and budget priorities, reviewing public sector performance and expenditures, and submitting grievances. Public participation is required in all stages of the planning and budget cycle. County Governments are required to create structures, mechanisms, and guidelines for public participation, promote access for minorities and marginalized groups, establish mechanisms for wide public communication and access to information, and submit an annual report on citizen participation to the County Assembly. Non-state actors (NSAs) are also recognized as having an important role of implementation and oversight (CGA Section 87), and in ensuring public participation in county planning processes (CGA Section 104). County Governments are also expected to publish and publicize within laid down times and in user-friendly formats some of the key planning and budget documents. County Governments and their agencies are also legally required to designate an office or officers for purposes of ensuring access to information and to enact legislation to ensure access to information for which reasonable fees may be imposed (CGA 96).

There are also constitutional commissions that are mandated to ensure equality, deal with maladministration and access to information, including the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), and Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ), which is also referred to as the office of the Ombudsman. The KNCHR has two broad mandates: (a) acts as a watchdog over the Government in human rights; and (b) provides leadership in moving the country towards a human rights state. The main goal of KNCHR is to investigate and provide redress for human rights violations, to research and monitor the compliance of human rights norms and standards, to conduct human rights education, to facilitate training, campaigns and advocacy on human rights as well as collaborate with other stakeholders in Kenya.

The mandates of the NGEC are to promote and ensure gender equality, principles of equality and non-discrimination for all persons in Kenya with a focus on the following Special Interest Groups (SIGs): women; persons with disability; children; youth; older members of society; minority and marginalized groups. The mandate of Office of the Ombudsman is two-fold: (a) tackling maladministration (improper administration) in the public sector and to among other things, investigate complaints of delay, abuse of power, unfair treatment, manifest injustice, or discourtesy; and (b) to oversee and enforce the implementation of the Access to Information Act, 2016. Their mandates cover both National and County Governments.

Moreover, Article 69 outlines the obligations of the government in respect to the environment, asserting that “The State shall ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits” . Under its sixth chapter on leadership and integrity, the constitution has entrenched values and principles that should govern the operations of all entities and public officers within the state and called for adherence of the same. The Constitution introduces changes in the public finance management framework in Kenya, outlining principles of public finance such as equity, openness and accountability through public participation in financial matters.⁴

Under the Social Pillar of Vision 2030, i.e., the Country’ s commitment to invest in the people of Kenya, Kenya’ s journey towards prosperity is envisioned to involve the building of a just and cohesive society, which enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. The Political Pillar, -Moving to the Future as One Nation, states in part that Kenya is committed to “adherence to the rule of law as applicable to a modern, market-based economy in a human rights-respecting state” (emphasis in italics, added).⁵ Furthermore, Vision 2030 is anchored on aspirations to better define and clarify land tenure rights and perhaps by extension facilitate the identification of carbon rights and associated equity in accruing benefits.

The Climate Change Act (2016) provides guidance for application of public participation, access to information and representation in all sectors of the economy, at both national and country level for climate change adaptation and mitigation. The Environmental, Management and Coordination Act (1999, 2015) also has mandatory requirements on public participation with review guides seeking to enhance public participation in the project cycle management

2.2 World Bank Requirements

The World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)’s Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 “Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure”, recognizes ‘the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice’. Specifically, the as per the requirements set out in ESS10 the FSRP project NPCU and CPCUs will:

- Engage with stakeholders throughout the project cycle, in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design.
- Provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, as set out in the world bank process:

⁴ Constitution of Kenya 2010, Chapter twelve, Article 201

⁵ Kenya’s Vision 2030 - <http://www.vision2030.go.ke/>

- (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding grievances; and (vi) reporting to stakeholders.
- The FSRP PCU will maintain and disclose as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement and always provide a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was considered, or the reasons why it was not.
 - FSRP PCU has already identified the potential risks and impacts and their mitigation measures which will be disclosed as contained in the various documents ESMF, IPMF, RAF, LMP, SMP SEAH prevention and response action plan and disclosed as early as possible, and before project appraisal.

3 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Identification of Project Stakeholders

Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, formal or informal groups and organizations, and/or governmental entities whose interests or rights will be affected, directly or indirectly by Project, both positively and negatively, who may have an interest, and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way.

In accordance with the ESS10, this SEP categorizes the stakeholders into three groups in order to ensure a more efficient and effective stakeholder engagement:

- affected parties - stakeholders that are affected or may be affected by the project;
- Other interested parties - other parties who may have an interest in the project.
- Vulnerable and marginalized groups and disadvantaged individuals or groups who may require special engagement efforts due to their vulnerable status.

Table 1: Summary of Stakeholder Needs for Information

Stakeholder Group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means (email, phone, radio, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, Large print, childcare, daytime meetings)
National-level institutions	N/A	English	E-mail	Daytime meetings
County-level government officials, assembly members and others	N/A	English	Meetings, email	Daytime meetings
Non-state national actors	N/A	English or Swahili	E-mail, meetings, social media	Day-time meetings
Traditional leaders	Mix of semi-illiterate and literate	English or Swahili	Community meetings with translator, & radio	Graphic and workshops on process
VMG	Mix of semi-illiterate and literate	English or Swahili locally spoken language	Community meetings with translator, & radio	Graphic and workshops on process
Disadvantaged	Mix of semi-illiterate and literate	Swahili	Community meetings with translator, & radio	Graphic and workshops on process

3.2 Project Affected Parties

The FSRP Project has multiple stakeholders from government, private sector, civil society and the general public. FSRP stakeholders will mainly include all actors engaged in the different resilience food systems and value chains targeted from production, marketing and processing of livestock products and services. For the purposes of the SEP document, stakeholders who are likely to be directly affected, are but not limited to:

Table 2: Stakeholder Category and their needs

Organization/Agency	Role	Specific functions list ()	Needs
Community level			
Farmer and pastoralists	Implementers and Beneficiaries	Participate in all phases of project cycle and Adoption of technologies	Project information (roles and obligations in project implementation)
, Vulnerable and marginalized communities including pastoralists and hunter-gatherer communities	Implementers and Beneficiaries	Participate in all phases of project cycle and Adoption of technologies	Project information (roles and obligations in project implementation)
Farmer/Pastoral based Groups (CIGs, POs, CBOs)	As platforms to disseminate information	Mobilization of beneficiaries for Implementation	Project information (roles and obligations in project implementation)
Farmer/Pastoral leadership structures	Steer development in project areas	Leadership at community level	Project information (roles and obligations in project implementation)
Vulnerable people including People living with Disabilities, HIV infected, elderly)	Involvement for participation in project activities	Towards social inclusivity element	Project information (roles and obligations in project implementation)
Local NGOs (such as Northern Rangelands Trust, FAIDA etc)	Mobilization and preparation of Communities in readiness for implementation	Ensure inclusivity and development	Project information (roles and obligations in project implementation) Project documents
Religious and public based institutions (churches, mosque, schools, provincial administration)	Meeting venues and avenues for notifying communities of planned activities	Good will	Project information (roles and obligations in project implementation) Project Documents
Clan elders	Provide guidance on clan matters	Entry points to the community Community mobilization Channels of information dissemination Conflict resolutions	Project information (roles and obligations in project implementation)
'Nyumba Kumi' leaders	Maintenance of peace and security	Entry points to the community mobilization	Project information (roles and obligations in project implementation)

Organization/Agency	Role	Specific functions list ()	Needs
		Channels of information dissemination	
Stakeholder dealing with GBV	Development of referral pathway and community sensitization	Provide referral contacts and information dissemination	Project information (roles and obligations in project implementation)

Table 3: County level institutions and Key stakeholders

CGDs (Agricultural, Livestock Environment, Social services, Cooperatives, Forests, Treasury)	sensitization and provision of technical staff	Capacity building and coordination of project activities Mobilization of communities Maintenance of security -OP
Associations and organizations e.g. WUA,WRUAs, CDDCs, LMA, KCA,	Local Resources	Prudent utilization and management of NR Good governance
Regulatory (CEC,WRA, KDB,LCB, PCPB, NEMA), NGEC,	licensing	Regulatory; WRA & NEMA to Ensure quality and safety of water, KDB --milk; LCB--land matters, PCPB- pesticides
CBO, MOH, CBOs or community safe places for victims of GBV, Probation officers	To provide safe place to house victims of GBV and sometimes FGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide counseling to victims. • Ensure victims individual privacy. • Assist in maintaining evidence resulting from SGBV. Investigate cases of SEA
Ministry of lands (county) CEC.CO, National land commission and trusted key elders from VMGs meeting ESS7 criteria	Mobilization and guidance on access to land as per the provision in the RPF and VMGF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidelines to the process of investment on community and public land • Part development planning • Engage NGAO on issues of ownership and historical conflict and tensions

3.3 Other Interested Parties

These constitute individuals/groups/entities who may be interested in the project because of its location, its proximity to natural or other resources or parties involved in the project. OIP may be affected by the project and have the potential to influence project outcomes. They may not experience direct impacts from the Project, but they may consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and the process of its implementation in some way. Such stakeholders include those listed below:

1. Department of Health and Safety (DOSH)
2. Kenya Wild Services (KWS)
3. Water Resources Authority (WRA)
4. Kenya Forest Services (KFS)
5. National Farmers Information Service-- <http://www.nafis.go.ke/>
6. Relevant state and non-state -International NGOs
7. Kenya National Human Rights
8. Various labor related institutes

Table 4: Key stakeholders

National Government Agencies		
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock		
Institution /Stakeholder of engagement.	Key issues discussed	Issues and type of engagement
Director of Veterinary Services	Livestock health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease Surveillance • Vaccination and treatment protocols • Movement of animals • Sanitary protocols
Director of Livestock Production at national level	Livestock production services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Level Engagements: • Feed level Situation assessment • Policy guidelines on value chains
Director of Crop Development	Crop production services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease control measures • Policy guidelines on value chains • Food situation assessment
Pest Control Products Board (PCPB)	Regulates the importation, exportation, manufacture, Distribution, Transportation, sale, disposal and use of products used for the control of pests and mitigate potential harmful effects to the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhances compliance of pest control products to set standards and facilitate trade. • Ensure safe, quality and efficacious pest control products are available to users • Enhance responsible use of pest control products and food safety • Improve management forest control products lifecycle
KEPHIS	Assures the quality of Agricultural inputs and produce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support compliance to market requirements • Certification of the quality of seeds and fertilizers • Testing and monitoring the presence of harmful residual agro-chemicals on agricultural produce, soils and water systems • Preventing introduction into the country of harmful foreign weeds, Pests and diseases through adherence to strict quarantine regulations and procedures • Inspecting and grading agricultural produce for import and export • Implementing the national policy on the introduction and use of genetically modified plant species, insects and microorganisms

KALRO	Release of CSA technologies for producer organizations Research liaison Data management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer data management Efficacy trials of CSA for field crops and fertilizers
Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination of National Government (NGAO)	Community mobilization Lead in peace initiatives in the communities Community safety chain of command.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chiefs work closely with the communities, justice system and police to tackle violence against women and children within their jurisdictions. Police are response system Form part of national security structure and provide security risks and data and fluidity of security in particular areas in a county Community tensions and historical conflict data and interclan agreements within custody of NGAOs to be provided.
Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the Code of Conduct Implementation of the Act towards ensuring prevention and protection against SEA /SH
Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs	Producer organization facilitators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulators Guidelines on cooperatives formation
Ministry of regional development, EAC and ASALs	Assessment of drought situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of vulnerable communities
Ministry of Lands at national level	Provide guidelines and structures already developed in relation to Community land Bill 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide overall provisions that are legal to acquisition of community land for infrastructure anticipated in Comp 2 and 3 Provide original ground maps in case of conflict.
The presidency		
County commissioners, chiefs and sub chiefs	Community mobilization and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide nonpolitical or nonpartisan community mobilization, logics mobilization and provision of Transport and security to control teams. In other cases, the chief is the entry point and the GM register point with a committee of elders for resolution of grievances. Act as reporting centers for GBV issues in some communities and help educate the community on such issues

The police	Maintain law and order	In addition to providing security, they can be used to provide occurrence book register of most reported cases where FSRP activities will be based including GBV
Ministry of Environment and natural resources		
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Manage the environment through supervision and coordination of the lead agencies –concerned ministries, government departments and agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focal point in the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent organic pollutants (POPs); Chemical management through enforcement of Environmental Impact Assessments and audits where all the impacts to the environment are anticipated by the Use of chemicals listed in the second schedule of the Act
Meteorological department	Information on weather forecast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DL movement is dependent on direction of wind and control activities are sometimes weather dependent.
Ministry of Health		
Government Chemists Department	Provision of laboratory services in the fields of public and environmental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test substances and materials for chemical composition, compliance with legal specifications and their suitability for various uses

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses of samples for compliance to public health requirements Health services to the survivors of GBV Implementing the SOPs Gender based Violence Recovery Centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counseling services Post trauma care
Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)	Research in public health issues related to pesticide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research on effects of pesticides Among formulators/store-men and farm workers Research portfolio on chemical
Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services (DOSHS)	Ensures safety, health and welfare of workers predisposed to pesticides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, evaluate and control biological and chemical factors in the work environment, which may affect the safety and health of employed persons, and the general environment.

Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services (DOSHS)	Ensures safety, health and welfare of workers predisposed to pesticides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, evaluate and control biological and chemical factors in the work environment, which may affect the safety and health of employed persons, and the general environment.
Ministry of Industry, Investment and trade		
Kenya Bureau of Standard (KEBS)	Prepare standards relating to pesticides and their promotion at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop product standards and certification of products
Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA)	Promote and facilitate export-oriented investments and develop an enabling environment for such investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentivize export-oriented investors dealing in livestock and products
Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing & Urban Development		
Kenya Ports Authority	Manages all the sea ports in Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcer and regulator
Public Works department	Design and authority in all public works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of project structures Supervision of construction maintenance of facilities
Kenya Airports Authority	Manages all the airports in Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcer and regulator
OTHERS		
AAK	Support Agrochemical Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhances capacities on Safe use of Pesticides
FAO	Technical Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Management Guidelines, Support resilience to pastoral communities
World Bank	Support management of operations and Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guides implementation
ICIPE	Technical support Bio pesticides and Implementation Partner M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborative
NDMA	Technical support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of resilience of communities

3.4 Indigenous People (IP/SSAHUTLC and other Vulnerable Groups (VGs)

These are persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the Project as compared with other groups due to their vulnerable status, and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the Project. Most FSRP components will fully apply to communities that meet ESS7 and therefore the PCU will ensure targeted meaningful consultation, including identification and involvement of Vulnerable and Marginalised' communities and their representative bodies and organizations; culturally appropriate engagement processes; providing sufficient time for decision making processes; and allowing their effective participation in the design of project activities or mitigation measures that could affect them either positively or negatively.

Vulnerable and Marginalised communities are present in the 12 of the 13 counties the project is going to be implemented. (The proposed project intends to out-scale and cover the whole northern region comprising of 13 counties (Baringo, Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, West Pokot, Laikipia, Isiolo, Turkana, Samburu, Tharaka Nithi, Elgeyo Marakwet and Kajiado) and reach out to all farmers in these counties.

The Project Team will take an effort to ensure that the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are aware about the proposed project activities and have an opportunity to submit their propositions/suggestions. Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals and groups are also those who may not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of the Project, and are sometimes excluded from the project benefits. In the context of the FSRP Project, these would include:

- Local livestock traders who purchase and trade in livestock for their livelihood;
- Disabled;
- Poor women and men engaged in the sale of animal products such as milk, ghee, meat (Nyirinyiri), hides and skins;
- Urban poor pastorals who have dropped-out of pastoralism as a result of continued droughts;
- Pastoral female-headed households that may have a few livestock for subsistence;
- Child-led households
- Youth pastoralists engaging in livestock brokerage for survival.

The list of other vulnerable categories will be further specified in the processes of project implementation. The Project will introduce specific measures to support the most vulnerable households to connect to the project that will be described in ESMF and VMGF. The farmer registration exercise that has been going on in KSCAP, NARIGP, ELRP using the ODK online has also enumerated all the VMGs in all the wards that the projects have been implemented and is currently at the KARLO big data source. The registered farmers are now able to get weather, agricultural and livestock-based extension information advice and inputs. The design of this current project is to cover all wards in county (saturation) increasing inclusivity of VMGs in wards, intensified registration improving access to information and inputs through farmer producer organizations. PICD process leading to mobilization of CIGs and community decision making structures is also

expected to ensure representation of VMGs The value chain neutral approach to SACCO mobilization improves inclusivity of VMG and aother vunerable and disadvantaged persons means better access to finance for agricultural activities in the project.

3.5 Stakeholder Interest and Influence

Stakeholders have been analyzed in terms of their interests and project impact in order to better understand and manage them. Individual consultations and discussions will take place with those, who have high levels of interest and project impact; any changes occurring during the project implementation will be communicated to them individually. Individual consultations will also take place with the group with a medium project impact and a high interest in the project. The group with a low project impact and a high project interest will be involved in public discussions, focus groups, and other forms of empowerment to increase their voice in the project design and implementation.

The table below summarizes the potential roles, interests, and influence for the main stakeholders mentioned above; Analysis and Prioritization of Stakeholder Groups Based on Level of Interest in and Influence over the Project

Table 5: Analysis and Prioritization of Stakeholders Groups

Categories of Stakeholders	Role	Level of Analysis		
		H=High	M=Medium	L=Low
		Interest	Influence	
Affected parties				
State Department of Crop Development	Key implementer	H	H	
State Department of Livestock	Coordination and implementation of livestock related activities	H	H	
State Department of Veterinary Services	Coordination and implementation of animal health activities	H	H	
County Governments	Coordination and implementation of activities	H	H	
Mobile Service Providers	Communication Channel of cash transmission to beneficiaries	H	M	
POs, CBOs, CIGs	Implementers and Beneficiaries	H	M	
Local Livestock traders	Business	M	L	
SACCOs	Sources of finances	M	M	
WRUAs	Implementers and Beneficiaries	H	L	
Interested parties				
NDMA	assessment of hunger/ famine	H	H	
MSEA	Information sharing / business	M	M	
NEMA	Regulator/ information sharing	H	H	
International NGOs	Information sharing	M	M	

Categories of Stakeholders	Role	Level of Analysis		
		H=High	M=Medium	L=Low
		Interest	Influence	
Famine Early Warning System Network	Information sharing	M	L	
County and National Administration	Mobilization of communities	M	H	
Vulnerable groups				
Youth Livestock brokers	Invisible beneficiaries of the investment	H	L	
Pastoral Female - Headed Households	Invisible beneficiaries of the investment	H	L	
Urban Poor pastoralists (drop-outs)	Invisible beneficiaries of the investment	H	L	
Poor women engaged in sale of livestock products	Invisible beneficiaries of the investment	H	L	
Vulnerable and marginalized Groups	Key beneficiaries but often underserved	H	L	

4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

These helps engage all the stakeholders in the project and, by doing so, help the project become sustainable and inclusive. The SEP will also support the engagement of indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups that are facing hurdles to take part in the engagement directly for social, economic, or for political reasons. It is important to keep in mind that SEP implementation is a dynamic process and some stakeholders and their interests might change over time or new stakeholders and information emerges, and hence the SEP will be updated accordingly. The project will continue to ensure compliance with national law, policies, and protocol requirements as well as WHO and World Bank guidance regarding the COVID-19 situation in relation to consultations and related activities as highlighted in section below.

4.1 Purpose and timing of the Stakeholder Engagement Program.

The Stakeholder Engagement Program outlines the goals and envisaged schedule for the various stakeholder engagement activities.

Table 6: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Project component	Topic of Consultation	Target Stakeholders	Issues Raised /Expected Decisions	Methods Used	Time-table/location/dates
Project Preparation Phase					
All	Proposed project components	All	Issues with current status; proposed project improvements accessibility and mobility in the project area	Focus groups/interviews/workshops; Placement on the online Platform and SDC website	Prior to project appraisal
All	Stakeholder consultation on all draft Environmental and Social documents: ESMF RPF IPMF SEP LMP SEAH response and action plan SMP VMGF	All	Disclosure of the documents Enabling key stakeholders to provide their opinion, feedback, suggestions on the technical, environmental and social assessments. Integrate and address raised suggestions, opinions and considerations in the assessments.	Emails, letters to stakeholders with appropriate background information and SEP, posting on the Platform/ SDC website for feedback, focus groups	As soon as each individual deliverable is completed/ the documents are elaborated The documents will be available to the stakeholders for a period of 10 days to provide comments and suggestions
Project Implementation Phase					

Project component	Topic of Consultation	Target Stakeholders	Issues Raised /Expected Decisions	Methods Used	Time-table/location/dates
Component 1: (Re-)Building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity	Implementation procedures	CBOs, POs, CIGs	Identification of production capacity and requirements	Public awareness by the County and NPCU Technical guidance from the specialists on business proposals	Prior to project implementation and throughout project implementation phase.
	Guidelines for registration of farmers and CIG mobilization as per Project Implementation Manual	ALL	Issues with inclusive targeting and identification process	Round table meetings, workshops	During project implementation
	Capacity building on selected sub projects And setting aside of community land as per community land Act and RPF	Project beneficiaries.	Enhanced capacity of beneficiaries to undertake tasks throughout the project period, Effective and efficient delivery of project inputs	Training workshops, on-site demonstrations,	During project implementation
Component 2: Supporting the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources for Resilient	Public awareness of project components and expected deliverable	All	In-depth understanding of project by all stakeholders Ownership of project by stakeholders	Workshops / consultations	During project implementation

Project component	Topic of Consultation	Target Stakeholders	Issues Raised /Expected Decisions	Methods Used	Time-table/location/dates
Agricultural Landscapes	Guidelines for investment selection that includes E&S ESIA and mitigation plans as per ESMF FPIC as pr VMGF. Use of trusted community opinion leaders or elders Proper consultative methods of obtaining access to landas per RPF.	ALL	Issues with inclusive targeting and identification process	community consultation meetings, workshops. Some communities said they had already selected areas for public investments.	Continuous community engagement on land during project implementation

Project component	Topic of Consultation	Target Stakeholders	Issues Raised /Expected Decisions	Methods Used	Time-table/location/dates
	Capacity building on selected project activity	Targeted beneficiaries.	Enhanced capacity of beneficiaries to undertake tasks throughout the project period, Effective and efficient delivery of project inputs	Training workshops, on-site demonstrations,	As soon as the deliverable is complete

Project component	Topic of Consultation	Target Stakeholders	Issues Raised /Expected Decisions	Methods Used	Time-table/location/dates
	Satisfactory feedback survey	Project beneficiaries including VMGs and other vulnerable and disadvantaged persons. Project affected Persons Non beneficiaries	Project performance against expected deliverables Stakeholders' involvement and levels of E&S mitigation and communication measures	Annual performance survey Annual Monitoring reports On-site consultation meetings	

Project component	Topic of Consultation	Target Stakeholders	Issues Raised /Expected Decisions	Methods Used	Time-table/location/dates
	Disclose annual implementation reports, including implementation of SEP and other relevant ESF documentation	All	Accountability and transparency Stakeholder ownership of outputs, outcomes and the process	Annual reviews / workshops	at initiation of implementation

Project component	Topic of Consultation	Target Stakeholders	Issues Raised /Expected Decisions	Methods Used	Time-table/location/dates
Component 3: Regional and domestic markets for food security	Public awareness of project components and expected deliverable and guidelines disclosed and consulted on land acquisition of community and public land as per RPF	All	In-depth understanding of project by all stakeholders Ownership of project by stakeholders	Workshops / consultations	During project implementation
	Guidelines for investment selection that includes E&S ESIA and mitigation plans as per ESMF	ALL	Issues with inclusive targeting and investment identification process	community consultation meetings, workshops	During project implementation
	Capacity building on selected project activity	Targeted beneficiaries.	Enhanced capacity of beneficiaries to undertake tasks throughout the project period, Effective and efficient delivery of project inputs	Training workshops, on-site demonstrations,	As soon as the deliverable is complete

Project component	Topic of Consultation	Target Stakeholders	Issues Raised /Expected Decisions	Methods Used	Time-table/location/dates
	Disclose annual implementation reports, including implementation of SEP and other relevant ESF documentation	All	Accountability and transparency Stakeholder ownership of outputs, outcomes and the process	Annual reviews / workshops	at initiation of implementation

4.2 Proposed strategy to communicate and consult with the stakeholders:

The Project intend to utilize various methods of engagement that will be used as part of its continuous interaction with the stakeholders. For the engagement process to be effective and meaningful, a range of various techniques need to be applied that are specifically tailored to the identified stakeholder groups. Methods used for consulting with statutory officials may be different from a format of liaising with the local communities (focus group discussions, displays and visuals with a lesser emphasis on technical aspects).

Online Platform. A dedicated webpage/platform will be created for the project to enable users to find all the information about the project. The goal of the platform is to provide core information about the project and to ensure accessible online feedback for project stakeholders and to support several stakeholder engagement activities. The platform will also be used to publish all ESF documents, including ESMPs, RPF, VMGF, LMP, SEAH, SMP, IPMF,s as well as mitigation Plans for specific sub-projects, and other relevant information related to project implementation. The platform will be used to support non-face-to-face consultations through digital feedback surveys at regular intervals and will provide a dedicated portal for the identified sub-projects to inform the population and engage them in providing feedback and support monitoring through the implementation cycle. All stakeholder consultations events will be advertised through this platform.

Stakeholder consultations/virtual consultations. Consultations have been and will continue to be organized during the project design stage and project implementation. Stakeholder consultations will be organized for ESF framework documents, as well as specific sub-projects ESF documents. Moreover, public consultations will be held on an ongoing basis as part of the stakeholder engagement process during the project cycle.

Workshops. The workshops with experts will be held to consult on the revision and development of new policies and normative documents. Also, several workshops with stakeholders will be carried out. The main topics of these workshops will include raising stakeholder awareness on project benefits, establishing project implementation procedure, timing for project implementation, and GM. Other topics relevant for these workshops will be identified during project implementation.

Beneficiary surveys complemented by local snapshots and focus groups: The surveys will be advertised and conducted every six months through the online platform. The local snapshots will accompany the survey, aim to reach those who are not able to provide online feedback and consist of phone conversations, focus groups and door-to-door visits. Therefore, the Beneficiary surveys can be conducted via online Platform and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) and focus groups discussions via online communication platforms like ZOOM.

In-depth interviews with relevant experts. Expert's views and recommendations on various project issues and challenges are valuable and have been conducted as part of the social assessment. They will continue to be used as part of specific project activities.

Leaflets/ informative notes. Leaflets with information that might present more interest for affected parties, such as the benefits of proposed investments, will be developed and distributed in the meetings/ stakeholder consultations.

Letters. Letters will be an instrument used in order to facilitate the Project implementation process through good collaboration between the implementing entities and other stakeholders. Reports: The reports will be used to monitor the Project implementation and to keep informed the main stakeholders of the Project.

E-mails: To facilitate communication between implementing entities.

Grievance Mechanism (GM): A GM will be established in line with the World Bank's ESS-10 requirements. A dedicated grievance mechanism will be set up for the Project. The stakeholders will be able to raise grievances anonymously by phone, online or using the project digital platform.

Grievance Log: Where grievances, including those delivered through the online platform, are registered (including grievance delivered by letter mail or in writing) and maintained, followed up and resolved through a database.

The format of every consultation activity should meet general requirements on accessibility, i.e., should be held at venues that are easily reachable and do not require long commutes, entrance fees or preliminary access authorization, cultural appropriateness (i.e., with due respect to the local customs and norms), and inclusiveness, i.e., engaging all segments of the local society, including disabled persons, the elderly, minorities, and other vulnerable individuals, e.g., taking into view the access needs of persons with disabilities. If necessary, logistical assistance should be provided to enable participants from the remote areas, persons with limited physical abilities and those with insufficient financial or transportation means to attend public meetings scheduled by the project. All the meetings and consultations will be taken while ensuring an observation of MOH and World Bank guidance on social distancing, hand washing and wearing of masks as outlined in section 6.2.

The project will take special measures to ensure that members of Vulnerable and marginalised groups have equal opportunity to provide feedback on the mechanism during its preparation and during implementation to incorporate communities' views, voices and needs. Ensure the invites are sent out in advance explaining the agenda of the meeting and opportunity is offered to speak. Organise follow up meetings in culturally appropriate manner as needed. For the vulnerable and disadvantaged persons their vulnerable status may lead to people's diffidence and reluctance or physical incapacity to participate in large-scale community meetings, visiting such individuals/families at their homes or holding separate small group discussions with them at an easily accessible venue is a way for the project to reach out to the groups who, under standard circumstances, are likely to be insufficiently represented at community gatherings. Information dissemination will also consider communicating with persons with disabilities (e.g., ensuring there is sign language translation during meetings). The documents produced and shared will be translated into Kiswahili or local languages if necessary. The profiling of the community members shall be carried out to inform the consultation and communication activities.

Table 6 below presents the key methods/tools to be used for ensuring effective stakeholder consultation and participation. The responsibility for execution will lie solely with the SDC. All the meetings and consultations will be taken while ensuring observation of MOH and World Bank guidance on social distancing, hand washing and wearing of masks as outlined in section 5.2

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

A precautionary approach will be taken to the consultation process to prevent infection and/or contagion, given the highly infectious nature of COVID-19. The following are some considerations for selecting channels of communication, in light of the current COVID-19 situation:

- Limit public gatherings (especially numbers) when holding public hearings, workshops and community meetings;
- Diversify means of communication and rely more on social media and online channels. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chat groups appropriate for the purpose, based on the type and category of stakeholders;
- Employ traditional channels of communications (TV, newspaper, radio, dedicated phone-lines, and mail) when stakeholders do not have access to online channels or do not use them frequently. Traditional channels can also be highly effective in conveying relevant information to stakeholders, and allow them to provide their feedback and suggestions;
- Where direct engagement with project affected people or beneficiaries is necessary, identify channels for direct communication with each affected household via a context specific combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators;
- Each of the proposed channels of engagement should clearly specify how feedback and suggestions can be provided by stakeholders.

In line with the above precautionary approach, different engagement methods are proposed and cover different needs of the stakeholders as below:

Table 7: Engagement Approach and application

Engagement Approach	Appropriate application of the approach
Virtual meetings	To ensure faster consultation, reduce on contact and compliance to MOH covid-19 regulations, webex, Microsoft meeting, and Zoom will be used for consultation with well able stakeholders
Correspondences (Phone, Emails)	Distribute information to Government officials, NGOs, Local Government, and organisations/agencies Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up
Face-to-face meetings⁶	Seeking views and opinions with COVID 19 compliance regulations Enable stakeholder to speak freely about sensitive issues Build personal relationships Record meetings
Formal meetings	In compliance with MOH COVID 19 regulations present the Project information to a group of stakeholders Allow group to comment - opinions and views Build in personal relation with high level stakeholders Disseminate technical information Record discussions
Public meetings	In compliance with Covid-19 regulations, present Project information to a group of stakeholders, especially communities Allow the group to provide their views and opinions Build relationship with the communities, especially those impacted Distribute non-technical information Facilitate meetings with presentations, PowerPoint, posters etc. Record discussions, comments, questions.
Focus group meetings	In compliance with MOH COVID 19 regulations, Present Project information to a group of stakeholders

⁶ Avoid staff or participants who are high-risk for COVID-19 participating in-person.

	<p>Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline information</p> <p>Build relationships with communities</p> <p>Record responses</p>
Project website	<p>Present project information and progress updates</p> <p>Disclose the ESF Instruments including the ESMF, LMP, IPMP, VMGF, SMP, ESIA, ESMPs and other relevant project documentation</p>
Visibility/ Signage	<p>Share information door-by-door, respecting social distancing, on project activities; project investment location; project disclosure; Educational materials on ESIA</p>
Project leaflet	<p>Brief project information to provide regular update</p> <p>Site specific project information</p>

4.4 Proposed strategy for information disclosure

Information disclosure to the affected populations and beneficiaries in the affected counties will rely on the following key methods: Radio broadcasting, community meetings in coordination with local authorities (district administration, community leaders), and phone communication (SMS). At the national level information will be disclosed mainly by email. Information will be disclosed in Kiswahili, English and other local languages as necessary. Through Local authorities, such as county/ sub county/ ward Administrators or community leaders will be requested to inform communities in community meetings and through disclosure on social media. Project preparation has relied significantly on national level stakeholder engagement in order to gain understanding of the needs of the affected counties, as well as an understanding of the proposed activities which are scaling up of outcomes from projects under KSCAP, NARIGP and ELRP projects different aspects of food resilience.

Table 8: Strategy for Consultation

Project Stage	List of information to be disclosed	Methods proposed	Timelines: locations / dates	Target Stakeholders	% Reached	Responsibilities
Project Design	SEP	Stakeholder meetings	January to March 2023	County level	10%	NPCU
		Email	January to March 2023	National Level	50%	NPCU
		websites	January to March 2023	National level	20%	NPCU
	ESCP	Stakeholder meetings	January to March 2023	County level	10%	NPCU
		email	January to March 2023	National level	50%	NPCU
		websites	January to March 2023	National level	20%	NPCU
	E and Risks and Mitigation plans required	Stakeholder meetings	January to March 2023	National and County Levels	10%	NPCU
	Draft ESMF (including all the key E&S instruments RPF, LMP,SMP SEAH ,IPMF VMGPs)	Stakeholder meetings on E&S in all counties	March to April 2023	County level	10%	NPCU
		email	March 2023 to April 2023	National level	50%	NPCU
		websites	March 2023 to April 2023	National level	20%	NPCU
Project Initiation and Implementation	Activity – or site specific ESMPs	Community meetings	Continuous	Community level	20%	DLCC/ LCC
		email	Continuous	National level	50%	DLCC/ LCC
		website	Continuous	National level	20%	DLCC/LCC NPCU
		Stakeholder meetings	Continuous	County and Regional level	20%	NPCU DLCC/ LCC
	Any project- related information (on activities, beneficiary selection etc...)	Community meetings	Continuous	Community level	20%	DLCC/ LCC
		radio	Continuous	Community, County and Regional level	20%	DLCC/ LCC/ NPCU
		Mobile phone	Continuous	Community, County and Regional level	20%	DLCC/ LCC/ NPCU
		Email/website	Continuous	National level	50%	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
	GM	Community meetings	Continuous	Community level	20%	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
		radio	Continuous	Community, County and Regional level	20%	DLCC/ LCC/ NPCU
		Mobile phone	Continuous	Community, County and County State level	20%	DLCC/ LCC/ NPCU
		website	Continuous	National level	30%	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU

This plan lays out the overall consultative processes of the Project with its different stakeholders. In principle, in case there are service providers overseeing sub-component activities guidelines of participatory engagement and consultation methods, especially with affected communities and beneficiaries. These will follow specific tools and methods of community consultations that FSRP have developed. This SEP will be updated to include these strategies.

4.5 Reporting back to stakeholders

Stakeholders will be kept informed as the project developments, including reporting on project environmental and social performance and implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanism. 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 ESCP and monitoring progress reports by all parties. Despite this being for internal use only, it will result in an annual report on stakeholder engagement under the project.

5 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT UNDER THE PROJECT

The stakeholder consultative objective was to: i) sensitize the stakeholders on the proposed FSRP in relation to its development objective, target beneficiaries, and expected outputs and outcomes; ii) sensitize on World Bank guidelines and procedures on grievance mechanisms for the project as well as environmental and social risk management requirements in relation to project implementation; and iii) get feedback and inputs towards the improvement of guidelines and procedures that are proposed to guide project implementation.

The participants were taken through the FSRP concept presentation as well as the requirements of Environmental and Social Framework instruments including Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF); Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework (VMGF); Labor Management Procedure (LMP); Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) Prevention and Response Plan; Security Management Plan (SMP); and Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF).

The initial concept for the proposed Project was presented during several multi-stakeholder meetings, which involved several line Ministries (Finance, Social Development, Agriculture and Livestock and Counties Governments), and implementing entities of different components discussed and agreed upon. This was an important stage to allow stakeholders to understand better the scope, impact and risks of the Project, and potential opportunities; to make available Project-related information as early as possible. Given the nature of the Project, there would be multiple rounds of consultations both at the national and county level on key areas like land acquisition in component 2 and 3, SEAH, Security related issues and functionality of the GM etc. The first consultation was held between February 13th to 16th. The consultations had a total of seventy-four (74) participants including 23 Indigenous People Community Driven Development Committee Members; 40 (County Project Coordinators and County Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers County project officers) from the proposed 13 counties; and 11 (NPOEs, NPCU (KCSAP, ELRP, and NARIGP) and MoALD).

These presentations formed the basis for the plenary; group discussions and therefore the consultations. The discussions were purposively and grouped into three: representation from the communities; the coordination team representing management; and the implementers to include the CESSCOs and M&E in the three (3) Agricultural WB-funded projects under implementation in the 13 counties.

Environmental and social aspects such as mobilization and election of community committees, inclusion, land, grievances, labour, GBV/SEAH, access and use of the various investments, and disclosures; information pathways were discussed extensively and the consultations documented. The full documentation of this consultation is also attached as annex 3 (stakeholder consultation report)

On the issue of land acquisition, the community members indicated that they usually allocate land for all public utilities within the area. It was however not clear whether this is a consultation FPIC process at village, ward or subcounty and the legality of such a process in relation to the community land Act 2016. It was therefore decided that the project will engage with the national land

commission at National and county level once an infrastructure like a market, water pan etc is identified.

It is anticipated that further consultations will be undertaken to get the views of the other key stakeholders in the country to inform the stakeholder engagement process. The FSRP team will continue to engage in extensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders including the County Governments in the selected project sites, community leaders, business entrepreneurs/private sector, development partners, civil society organizations (CSOs), universities/colleges, among others. Information gathered through these consultations will be used to update the SEP..

Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure

To ensure that the project maintains information disclosure, continuous and effective interaction with stakeholders, a number of methods will be used, including:

- Early notification for consultation sessions and preferably sending out invitations to the stakeholders with a clear agenda for discussion;
- Providing adequate time for preparation prior to consultative sessions;
- Sharing information for public consumption well in advance and providing opportunity for feedback and comments;
- Choosing appropriate methods of communication especially for remotely located stakeholders during roll-out in counties, such as the use of local radio, television, distribution of printed materials, visual presentations, notice boards, internet, or telephone etc.;
- Ensuring concise documentation of all stakeholder engagement sessions with a record of minutes, lists of attendance (signed) and photographs for the consultative process;
- Establishing a well-designed GM that will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the project; and;
- Using technology for meetings and consultations such as Webex, Zoom and Teams, and meeting small groups of people while observing COVID-19 protocols including wearing masks, no handshaking and sanitizing.

The SEP will be disclosed on the Bank’ s external website and SDC External Website. Furthermore, information before and during the project implementation will be made available through short reports and meetings with translations in Kiswahili (or local languages where necessary) in the rural communities where project activities will be implemented. Information will also be transmitted through local community radio stations in appropriate local languages.

SDC will be responsible for the project launch and disclosure of the SEP and Grievance Mechanism (GM) so that the community is made aware of channels to bring out their complaints. These meetings will be in the form of focus group discussions; all views and feedback will be recorded. Local authorities are key in the mobilization of the community, it will, therefore, be important to hold meetings with them once issues emerge in the community. The ESMF (including IPMF, SEA/SH Action Plan, Security Management Plan), LMP, VMGF, RPF and project SEP will be disclosed in accordance with national laws, while meeting the WBG’ s ESF requirements. The instruments will be publicly disclosed on SDC website, while hard copies will be available at the SDC. For interested parties to access, review, and provide comments as necessary.

5.1.1 Information to be Disclosed

SDC will disclose project information to allow stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities. SDC will provide stakeholders with access to the following information, as early as possible before the Association proceeds to Project appraisal, and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on Project design:

- (i) The purpose, nature and scale of the Project;
- (ii) The duration of proposed Project activities;
- (iii) Project Design and implementation arrangements
- (iv) Potential risks and impacts of the Project on local communities, and the proposals for mitigating these, highlighting potential risks and impacts that might disproportionately affect VMGs and describing the differentiated measures taken to avoid and minimize these;
- (v) The proposed stakeholder engagement process highlighting the ways in which stakeholders can participate;
- (vi) The time and venue of any proposed public consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings will be notified, summarized, and reported; and
- (vii) The process and means by which grievances can be raised and will be addressed.

Specific objectives of information disclosure for each level of consultation has been highlighted in Table 7 below with a summary of the issues.

Table 9: Engagement Activities during Project Preparation

Engagement Activity	Objective	Targeted Stakeholders	Key issues raised	Time
National stakeholder consultations	Collect views on the design and implementation arrangement of the project, environmental and social risks, mitigation measures, grievance redress mechanisms, and SEP	Representatives of national Government and line ministries	Project design Identification of potential beneficiaries. Project fiduciary processes. Environment and social risk management, capacity building	January -March 2023
County Government Stakeholder consultations	Collect views on the design of the project, environmental and social risks, mitigation measures, grievance redress mechanisms and SEP	Members of the county assembly, County government officials	Identification of potential beneficiaries	January -March 2023
Community-level Stakeholder consultations	Collect views lessons learned in the previous or related project, challenges, social risks, and their mitigation measures	Community members, and extension workers	Project design Social and environmental risks and impacts. Social Assessment Gender-based violence prevalence rates in the community. Gender assessment.	January -March 2023

Stakeholder information disclosure needs vary depending on principle occupation and locality and include, but are not limited to, language needs and capacity building training. These specific needs have been shown in Table 5 below. However, through further consultations and engagements with the community, more stakeholder needs will be identified, and the table updated accordingly.

5.1.2 Proposed Information Disclosure Approach

The Table 9 below provides a preliminary summary of the suggested information to be disclosed based on the project design and topics that might be of interest to stakeholders. The table, like the entire document, is an evolving tool and can be updated at any point during project preparation and implementation.

In the line with WB ESS10, the information will be disclosed, if possible, in relevant local languages and in a manner that is accessible and culturally appropriate, taking into account any specific needs of groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project or groups of the population with specific information needs. In the context of COVID-19 pandemics face-to-face meetings will be replaced with on-line/virtual means (or adjusted to conform with COVID-19 safety protocols). The online platform will provide a resilient approach for the implementation of stakeholder engagement activities given the COVID-19 related challenges of social distancing. The Information Disclosure Plan will be updated in accordance with the general situations in the country and the needs of the Project-affected parties/ persons. According to the course of the COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya, the Project team will decide the best method and tools to inform, consult or collaborate with various stakeholders. Therefore, the engagement approaches need to be tailored in order to comply with the local restrictions and should be flexible, responsive to modifications of those restrictions.

Table 10: Information Disclosure Plan

Project component	List/ Type of information to be disclosed	Methods of disclosure proposed	Timing/Frequency	Target stakeholders	Responsible stakeholders
All	Proposed Project Design	SDC webpage Public consultations Online Platform	Before project appraisal	All	SDC World Bank team
All	ESF documentation that is required for disclosure by the WB ESCP, SEP, ESMF. IPMF. RPF, SMP, LMP, SEAH	SDC webpage/Online Platform	As soon as each individual deliverable is completed	All	SDC World Bank team
All	GM GBV/SH Health and safety impacts	Public consultations Online Platform	During the project (continuous)	All	SDC World Bank team Beneficiary Agencies Contractors and Subcontractors
Component 1: (Re-)Building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity	Project design, activities and operations	Public consultations	During initial stages of implementation	All	SDC Beneficiary agencies Targeted beneficiaries
	Beneficiary Satisfactory survey reports	Public meetings/workshops, interviews	Bi-annual	ALL	SDC Beneficiary agencies Targeted beneficiaries

Project component	List/ Type of information to be disclosed	Methods of disclosure proposed	Timing/Frequency	Target stakeholders	Responsible stakeholders
	Annual review reports	Public meetings, workshops	Annual	ALL	World Bank SDC Beneficiary agencies Targeted beneficiaries
	Mid -term review reports	Public meetings, workshops	Mid -term	ALL	All stakeholders
	End of Project Evaluation reports	Public Meetings, workshops, SDC website	End-term	ALL	All stakeholders

6 RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

6.1 Resources

Both human and financial resources are required for the successful implementation of the SEP for the Project Preparation activities and as well as the Project. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will deploy competent and qualified Environmental Safeguard Specialist and Social Safeguards Specialists who will be responsible for ensuring effective implementation of the SEP and will report to the Project Coordinator.

The budget for the implementation of the SEP will be drawn from the Project under the amounts allocated for operations and workshops. The Project will have a dedicated budget held by the NPCU for engagement and communications activities to ensure the implementation of this SEP and activities envisaged as per table 11.

Table 11: Project Estimated Costs for SEP Activities (USD)

Item	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost (USD)	Remarks
Periodic stakeholder consultations	20	20,000	400,000	On average once, a quarter for 5 years
Capacity building for stakeholder engagement and delivery and support to public awareness campaign (pieces of training, workshops stakeholders)	20	20,000	400,000	Lump sum for 5 years
Project information (preparation of webinars/video and GM PR-materials)			150,000	Lump sum (around per year for 5 years)
Project GM creation and maintenance (online platform)			150,000	for 5 years
Technical support (WEBEX, Zoom) for conducting of online public, consultations, meetings with communities, interested parties			150,000	Lump sum (around ... per year for 5 years)
Information materials development (brochures, leaflets, posters, other items)			500,000	All project implementation phases
Total			1,750,000	

6.2 Management Functions and Responsibilities

To ensure that the SEP is effective, the SDC will maintain a PIU with qualified personnel who will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Project preparation and implementation activities reflected in this SEP. As an activity under the Project Preparation, the PIU will deploy a

qualified Environmental Safeguard Specialist and a Social Safeguard Specialist to oversee the implementation of the SEP.

6.3 Timelines

The stakeholder's engagement plan will be implemented throughout the project lifecycle from preparation through to implementation phase of the project.



7 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GM) will be in place during throughout the project Implementation. The GM will be reviewed during the preparation of the environment and social instruments for the project which will be drafted before Project approval. Complaints may be raised by staff, partners, consultants, contractors, members of the community where the project is being implemented or by members of the public regarding any aspect of the project. Potential complaints include: i. Selection of sites for project interventions; ii. Involuntary resettlement and compensation; iii. Fairness in contracting; iv. Fraud or corruption issues; v. Inclusion; vi. E&S impacts; vii. Payment related complaints; viii. Quality of service issues; ix. Poor use of funds; x. Workers' rights; xi. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEAH) and sexual harassment; xii. Forced labor, including human trafficking and use of prison labor; xiii. Child labor; and xiv. Threats to personal or communal safety.

7.1 Objective of the GM Mechanism

Addressing grievances raised by individuals affected by World Bank-funded projects is an important component of managing project risks and for mitigation strategies. The GM can serve as an effective tool for early identification, assessment and resolution of grievances and therefore for strengthening accountability to beneficiaries. The GM is an important feedback mechanism that can improve project impact and respond to concerns and grievances of project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project in a timely manner. With restrictions on movement, it is important that, where possible, staff managing grievances can access systems and work remotely to enable processes to work effectively.

The SEP will keep the local communities and other stakeholders informed about the project's activities, and to specifically address GBV and SEA related issues. The grievance mechanism for project workers required under ESS2 will be provided separately. The following guidelines are to be followed in design of project specific GM:

- Proportionality
- Cultural appropriateness
- Accessibility
- Simplicity Transparency and accountability.

7.2 GRM communication channels

In order to communicate all information regarding the GM to the targeted audience, FSRP will need to have platforms and utilize already existing avenue to reach their stakeholders at the different tiers. It is noteworthy that the communication channels will vary for each target audience due to group dynamics and accessibility of such platforms especially to the project beneficiaries. FSRP PIU will use the communication channels listed depending on its target audience:

- Print media; e.g. posters, flyers, booklets, notices
- Social media; that is Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp
- Use of ICT

- Radio stations
- Television stations
- In addition, the following communication activities and methods will be conducted to promote a two-way communication between FRSP and all its relevant stakeholders, that is, a) Information sessions and workshops on GM b) Bulletins c) GM awareness literature d) Public forums e) Training on GM procedures and structure at the project beneficiaries' level

7.3 Grievance Investigation and Resolution Process

The GM at the Project level will be maintained during the entire period of Project implementation. The GM will ensure that all stakeholders can effectively be engaged in the Project design, implementation, provide project staff with practical suggestions/feedback on Project activities allowing them to be more accountable, transparent, and responsive.

This mechanism will follow the following principles:

- Grievances will be treated confidentially, assessed impartially, and handled transparently.
- The submitting and readdressing of the grievances will be free of charge for complainants.
- SDC will ensure that all project-affected parties will have equal opportunity to submit their grievance in accessible way. The Project beneficiaries may use a range of contact options (telephone number, e-mail address and postal address, etc.). The GM is accessible to all stakeholders.
- The channels for filling in grievance form should be disclosed on official sources.
- SDC will provide an opportunity to submit a grievance anonymously.
- Affected persons may raise a complaint at any time on project related activity.
- The GM is designed to be responsive to the needs of all complainants, including anonymous ones.
- All grievances, simple or complex, will be addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on the grievance will be swift, decisive, and constructive.
- In cases where the aggrieved individuals or group is not satisfied with the outcome of the amicable mechanism, they will always be able to file to the court at any stage in the resolution process.
- All grievances will be registered and documented, and each grievance resolution process and communication will be systematically tracked.
- The channels for filing complaints will be listed in SEP and communicated to the public during the consultations.

7.4 Internal Grievances

A dedicated mechanism will be established to handle grievances from employees/laborers (including both direct and indirect employees, including local workers and migrant workers through contractors), and community workers. Their grievances could include:

- Complaints pertaining to amount of wage, salary, other remuneration or benefits as per Company's Human Resource policy
- Gender discrimination
- Workplace Sexual harassment
- Violence against children e.g., child labour.
- Issues related to worker's organization
- Labour Accommodation.
- Health and Safety issues; and
- Extended working hours.

7.5 External Grievances

Grievances from community members:

- Land disputes;
- Resource control disputes related to communal resources and traditional uses
- Issues related to sexual exploitation and abuse by project workers against community members;
- Issues related to gender-based violence at the community-level e.g., domestic violence;
- Issues related to child labour and protection;
- Issues related to transportation and traffic;
- Increase in environment pollution;
- Impact on community health;
- Disturbances to locals due to influx of migrant workers in the area;
- Issues arising out of sharing of employment and business opportunity; and
- Concerns over the impact on local cultures and customs
- Other HUC/VMG/VG-specific issues including discrimination and barriers to entry, and;
- Disputes related to security arrangements

The list of grievances will be regularly updated as and when the new one arises.

7.6 Grievance Management and Reporting Levels

There are 5 levels of grievances management proposed in this ESMF, but which will be revised and elaborated further following the completion of project wide GM within the first 6 months of project effectiveness.

Level 1. Project Grievance Management Committees

All project sites/locations (Sacco, FPO, CDDC, Subproject) will establish Project Level Grievance Management Committees with a focal person to receive, record and acknowledge grievances. The focal persons telephone, location, emails will be disclosed on a sign board. The grievances will now be handed over to these committees who are responsible for handling and resolving all environmental and social issues related to the sub projects. The composition of the committees will include:

- Office of National Government (represented by chief and or assistant chief).
- Community representatives (youth, women, men).
- Representative from a Civil Society Organization (active in the area in the field of public health, agriculture, water) etc.

Level 2. Sub County Grievance Management Committees

In each of the Counties, a Sub County Grievance Management Committees will be established. Grievances that cannot be resolved by the site Grievance Management Committees will be escalated to the Sub County Grievance Management Committees or the Social accountability and integrity committees (SAIC). The composition of the Sub County Grievance Management Committee will include:

- Sub County Technical Team
- Office of Sub County Commissioner representative
- Community representatives (youth, women, men)
- Representative from a Civil Society Organization (CBO, NGO, FBO) (active in the area in the field of public health, agriculture, water) etc.

Level 3. County Grievance Management Committees

In each of the Counties, a County Grievance Management Committee will be established and will be coordinated by the already established County Project Coordinating Unit. Grievances that cannot be resolved by the Sub County Technical Teams, will be escalated to the County Grievance Management Committee where the environmental and social specialist of the CPCU will double up as the GM expert and focal point. The composition of the County Grievance Management Committee will include:

- CPCU
- County Commissioner representative
- Community representative

- Representative from a Civil Society Organization (active in the area in field of public health, agriculture, water etc)

Level 4. National Project Coordinating Unit

The national grievance management committee will be established and will be coordinated by the already established **National Project Coordinating Unit**. The social development specialist will be the main focal who will handle all the grievances that are escalated by the CPCU for resolution. The social development expert will work with a GM committee in GM handling but will be supported by a team of experts.

Level 5. Judicial Recourse

In case the FSRP GM will not allow an amicable agreement to be reached, the complainant can resort to justice within Kenya’s legal system (and could at any time even without going through the established committees) at their own cost.

7.7 Publicizing and Disclosure of the GM

The project wide GM will be disclosed to the stakeholders through written and verbal communication. The mediums to be used for this purpose are public meetings, group discussions, electronic media (radio) etc. and will be elaborated in the project wide GM being set up. The project wide GM disclosure will be done along with the disclosure of other plans. Although VMGs are present in 12 out of 13 counties, the project would provide additional advisory support to VMGs to utilise project GM.

7.8 Receiving and Recording Grievances

As part of the GM, the grievances from the stakeholder may be communicated verbally (in person or over a telephonic conversation) or in written form (in the format given below). A sample grievance form is in annex (4) but will be elaborated further upon completion of project wide Grievance Redress Mechanism.

7.9 Maintaining a Grievance Register

Each grievance thus received, shall be recorded in a grievance register by the focal persons appointed at each level. The social specialist at county and national level are the focal persons for grievance. The format for the grievance register shall be as outlined in annex (5). The grievance register shall be updated at each stage of the grievance redress.

7.10 Acknowledgment of Grievance

Upon the completion of the recording of the grievance, the social development specialist will provide the grievant with an acknowledgment of the receipt, along with a summary of the grievance (Box 9.1).

Box 9.1 Sample Acknowledgement Receipt for Claimant

<p>Dear (enter name of the aggrieved)</p> <p>Date:.....</p>
--

RE: **Grievance (Enter Subject Matter)**

The Grievance Management Committee (**mention level**) is writing to you regarding the grievance received on (**enter date**) with the issue/subject being (**summarize the grievance/complaint/concern**).

Grievance Management Committee will begin investigating this grievance and intend to revert back to you not later than 14 working days from the date of receipt of the complaint.

Grievance Management Committee (Grievance Coordinator) will serve as the point of contact for this case and will update you as necessary. In the meantime, please do not hesitate to contact him should you have any questions.

Kind Regards

Signature:.....

Enter name:.....

Grievance Coordinator

N/B

Medium of initial grievance response by Grievance Management Committee could be through (a) Email (b) Telephone (c) Face to Face (d) Letter (with the above content communicated).

In case the grievance is assessed to be out of the scope of the GM, a communication towards the same shall be made to the complainant, and an alternative mode of redressal shall be suggested (Table 9.2).

Table 12: Applicable Timeframes

Action	Timeframe
Register grievance in database	Within 2 working day
Acknowledge grievance	Within 2 working days
Issue grievance feedback explaining time required for resolution and on-going progress if not yet resolved	Within 14 working days
Issue grievance feedback when mitigation established within the assigned timeframes	14 days
Approve and issue/implement redress action as per the agreement and related conditions/options.	14 days after agreeing to resolution

7.11 SEAH GM

There will be a separate reporting mechanism for SEAH cases that are discrete from standard GM, and the mechanisms for its implementation will be outlined in the SEAH Prevention and Response Plan that will be prepared for the project. The GM will also specify how GBV/SEAH complaints received through other channels will be managed.

7.12 GM Monitoring and Implementation

It is important to monitor GM to ensure that the grievances are addressed and resolved. The monitoring of the GM implementation will be undertaken on a periodic basis by the NPCU and CPCU teams. Monitoring aspects will be elaborated in the project wide GM that will be set up and will include the following indicators:

- Number of cases requesting external review or alternative third-party arbitration
- Number of stakeholders satisfied with solution
- Number and percentage of grievances received per categories
- Number and percentage of grievances received per severity level
- Number and percentage of grievances resolved versus rejected
- Number and percentage of grievances per operation site/location
- Type of grievances received according to the categories,
- Severity of grievance
- Qualitative indicators shall be reported monthly and include root cause analysis, specific case examples and lessons learned.
- Number of grievances received, logged, acknowledged, processed, resolved and closed within a set time frame.
- Number and percentage of grievances received from VMGs

7.13 GM Reporting

The performance of the GM will be reviewed on a quarterly basis and a quarterly report prepared during the implementation period by the social specialist at NPCU. For the purpose of review, the quarterly reports will be considered for analysis and discussion during the NTAC meetings. On the basis of these reports, a Grievance Redressal Report will be prepared. Reports will be periodically shared by different level focal persons on complaints and grievance logs with the NPCU for monitoring purposes.

The NPCU will maintain a documented record of stakeholder engagement and GM, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback/grievances received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was considered, or the reasons why the issue could not be resolved. For complaints related to SEAH, reporting and response the project will prepare a SEAH prevention and response action plan with reporting and referral pathway including identification of SEAH-sensitive channels to be integrated into the grievance mechanism, and requirements for

enabling survivor-centered care. The GBV specialist will be the focal point in charge of all SEAH related grievances.

7.14 Alternative Dispute resolution

Other legally established institutions that can assess and play an important role in the facilitation of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms relating to environmental matters are:

7.14.1 National Environment Complaints Committee

The National Environmental Complaints Committee (NECC) was established under Section 31 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, 1999. It was formerly known as the Public Complaints Committee (PCC) but its name changed in the EMCA (Amendment) No. 5 of 2015). It is an important institution in the assessment of the condition of the environment in Kenya. It plays an important role in the facilitation of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms relating to environmental matters. The NECC makes recommendations to the Cabinet Secretary and thus contribute significantly to the formulation and development of environmental policy.

7.14.2 National Environment Tribunal

The NET is established under Section 125 of EMCA for the purpose of hearing appeals from administrative decisions by organs responsible for enforcement of environmental standards. An appeal may be lodged by a project proponent upon denial of an ESIA license or by a local community upon the grant of an ESIA license to a project proponent. NEMA may also refer any matter that involves a point of law or is of unusual importance or complexity to NET for direction. The proceedings of NET are not as stringent as those in a court of law and NET shall not be bound by the rules of evidence as set out in the Evidence Act. Upon the making of an award, NET's mandate ends there as it does not have the power to enforce its awards. EMCA provides that any person aggrieved by a decision or award of NET may within 30 days appeal to the High Court.

7.14.3 Environment and Land Court

The Constitution of Kenya (CoK) has further provided for specific courts to deal with land and environment (Environment and Land Court) that are charged with playing a vital role in reconciling environmental related disputes and these courts will serve as the ultimate stop in the event of disputes or complaints that cannot be resolved through other alternative means.

7.15 World Bank's Grievance Redress

7.15.1 Grievances Redress Service

The Grievance Redress Service (GRS) is an avenue for individuals and communities to submit complaints directly to the World Bank if they believe that a World Bank-supported project has or is likely to have adverse effects on them, their community, or their environment. The GRS enhances the World Bank's responsiveness and accountability to project-affected communities by ensuring that grievances are promptly reviewed and addressed. Complaints must be in writing and addressed to the GRS and sent through the following methods namely: Online by accessing the online form; Email to grievance@worldbank.org; Letter or hand delivery to World Bank Headquarters in Washington D.C., United States or World Bank Kenya County Office.

7.15.2 The Inspection Panel

This is an independent complaints mechanism for people and communities who believe that they have been, or are likely to be, adversely affected by a World Bank-funded project. The Panel is an impartial fact-finding body, independent from the World Bank management and staff, reporting directly to the Board. The Inspection Panel process aims to promote accountability at the World Bank, give affected people a greater voice in activities supported by the World Bank that affect their rights and interests, and foster redress when warranted. In September 2020, the Board updated the resolution that created the Panel and added to the Panel functions. At the same time, the Board approved a resolution establishing the World Bank Accountability Mechanism (AM). The new AM began operations in early 2021 and houses the Panel to carry out compliance reviews and a new Dispute Resolution Service (DRS), which will give complainants another way to have their concerns addressed. Contacts for registration of complaints to the IP are listed below. Tel: +1 202 458 5200: Email: ipanel@worldbank.org

8 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Project will establish a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system that is participatory, which will utilize indicators that are sensible to concerned stakeholders. Furthermore, the project will involve affected parties by gathering their observations to triangulate scientific findings and involve them in participatory discussions of external and monitoring and evaluation missions.

8.1 Involvement of Stakeholders in Monitoring Activities

The PCU will monitor the SEP in accordance with the requirements of the Legal Agreement and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) including changes resulting from the design of the project or project circumstances. The extent and mode of stakeholder monitoring with respect to environmental and social performance would be proportionate to the potential environmental and social performance risks and impacts of the project and their effect on the various stakeholder interests.

The following M&E actions will be undertaken regarding stakeholder interests in line with the environmental and social performance of the project, which will include:

- Conducting stakeholder engagement in a consultative manner, in accordance with the SEP and build upon the channels of communication and engagement as established with stakeholders
- Collection of feedback from stakeholders on the environment and social performance of the project, and on the implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in the ESCP on a bi-annual basis.
- Periodic reviews of compliance with requirements of the legal agreement, including the ESCP.
- Where appropriate, and as will be set out in the SEP, engaging stakeholders and third parties such as independent experts, local communities or non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to complement or verify projects stakeholder monitoring information.
- Where other agencies or third parties would be responsible for managing specific risks and impacts and implementing mitigation measures, the Government would collaborate with such agencies and third parties to establish and monitor such mitigation measures.

8.2 Reporting Back to Stakeholder Groups

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

9 ANNEXES



Annex 1: Template for Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder	Date	Venue	Participants	Key points raised

Annex 2: Grievance Registration Form

Reference No: _____

*Note: you can remain anonymous if you prefer or request not to disclose your identity to the third parties without your consent. In case of anonymous grievances, the decision will be disclosed at the online **Platform***

First Name _____

Last Name _____

- I wish to raise my grievance anonymously
- I request not to disclose my identity without my consent
- Contact Information

Please mark how you wish to be contacted (telephone, e-mail).

By Telephone: _____

By E-mail _____

I will follow up the resolution at the website as I want to remain anonymous

Preferred Language for communication: English Other (*indicate*)

Description of Incident or Grievance (*What happened? Where did it happen? Whom did it happen to? What is the result of the problem? Date of Incident/ Grievance*)

One-time incident/grievance (date _____)

Happened more than once (how many times? _____)

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please return this form to: NPC FSRP , P.O. Box 30028 Nairobi

Annex 3: First Stakeholder Engagement Report carried at Lysak Hotel Machakos on 15th February 2023



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS FOR THE FSRP CONCEPT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The consultations had a total of seventy-four (74) participants including 23 Indigenous People Community Driven Development Committee Members; 40 (County Project Coordinators and County Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers County project officers) from the proposed 13 counties; and 11 (NPOEs, NPCU (KCSAP, ELRP, and NARIGP) and MoALD).

The stakeholder consultative objective was to: i) sensitive the stakeholders on the proposed FSRP in relation to its development objective, target beneficiaries, and expected outputs and outcomes; ii) sensitize on World Bank guidelines and procedures on grievance mechanisms as well as environmental and social Frameworks in relation to project implementation; and iii) get feedback and inputs towards the improvement of guidelines and procedures that are proposed to guide project implementation.

The participants were taken through the FSRP concept presentation as well as the requirement of Environmental and Social Framework instruments including Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF); Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework (VMGF); Grievances Mechanism; Labor Management Procedure (LMP); Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) Framework; Security Management Plan (SMP); and Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF).

These presentations formed the basis for the plenary; group discussions and therefore the consultations. The discussions were purposively and grouped into three: representation from the communities; the coordination team representing management; and the implementers to include the CESSCOs and M&E in the three (3) Agricultural WB-funded projects under implementation in the 13 counties.

Environmental and social aspects such as mobilization and election of community committees, inclusion, land, grievances, labour, GBV/SEAH, access and use of the various investments, and disclosures; information pathways were discussed extensively and the consultations documented.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Workshop organization and Participants

The workshop was organized by KCSAP NPCU and attended by representatives from the three World Bank-funded projects KCSAP, NARIGP, and ERLP in addition to representation from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. The participants were from the thirteen Counties that are proposed to implement the Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP) namely: **Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet, Turkana, West Pokot, Garissa, Laikipia, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Wajir, Tana River, Isiolo**. The invite was also extended to Machakos county as the host of the meeting.

The consultations involved a total of seventy-four (74) participants including 23 Indigenous People Community Driven Development Committee Members; 40 (County Project Coordinators and County Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers County project officers) 11 (NPOEs, NPCU (KCSAP, ELRP, and NARIGP) and MoALD).

1.1.1 Meeting Objectives

- To sensitise the stakeholders on the proposed FSRP in relation to its development objective, target beneficiaries and expected outputs and outcomes
- To sensitise on World Bank guidelines and procedures on grievance mechanisms as well as environment and social Frameworks in relation to project implementation
- To get feedback and inputs towards improvement of guidelines and procedures that are proposed to guide project implementation

1.1.2 Opening remarks

Welcoming remarks

The meeting was called to order the participants were taken through the meeting objectives and thereafter the National Project Coordinators (NPCs) KCSAP and ERLP were welcomed to give their opening remarks.

By The National Project Coordinator (NPC) KCSAP:

The Coordinator welcomed the participants to the meeting and thanked County Project Coordinator, KCSAP-Machakos, for hosting the team in Machakos County. He informed the team that the three projects funded by World Bank will be closing: KCSAP and NARIGP will be closing in June 2023 and ERLP in June 2024. To manage continuity and enhance sustainability, the Government and its development partner, World Bank have proposed two projects for implementation: The National Value Chain Development Program (NAVCDP) has commenced while the Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) is under preparation, and scheduled for possible implementation in the financial year 2023/2024 with a proposed coverage of 13 counties. He reminded the team that stakeholder consultation is one of the dictates of the Kenya Constitution 2010 hence the consultation meeting. He urged the community representatives to ensure proper documentation and recording. He reiterated that accountability is a continuous process and should be embraced by all at all levels.

On the closure of the projects, he urged all to ensure proper documentation of all interventions. He informed the team that funds for KCSAP interventions for the remaining period up to June 30th, 2023 had been disbursed to the Counties and there was, therefore, a need to fast-track implementation.

By The National Project Coordinator (NPC) ERLP:

The coordinator was grateful to be part of the meeting and thanked the participants for finding time to be in attendance more so the community members. She informed members that ELRP focus is on livelihood improvement and enhancement since desert locust invasion is at a minimum. She urged all to give their best to improve the documents and the project proposal. She informed members that the name of the program has changed from Emergency Response to Locust to Emergency Response and Livelihood since the Country no longer experiences desert locust invasion and the focus is now to strengthen monitoring and surveillance. Out of the thirteen FSRP counties, ELRP is in 10 Counties, she said. Stakeholder engagement she reiterated is important and should be continuous.

2. PRESENTATIONS

2.1 Food Systems Resilience Project

The coordinator, KCSAP, presented the project development objective. The proposed focus of the program is on the reduction of vulnerabilities through building resilience; reduction of food insecurity and cost of food; promotion of sustainable natural resource management; enhancing of community involvement and reduction of gender disparities; enhancing access to credit and financial services, market linkages; promotion of farmer-led irrigation and promotion of digital technologies.

The project will be implemented in all County administrative wards for a period of five years at a cost of KES 18 billion. Currently, the proposal is at the approval stage at the National Treasury before the commencement of the World Bank processes.

2.2 Environmental and Social Frameworks

An overview of the Environmental and Social Framework that guides all World Bank projects in the Country since the year 2018 was presented in detail. ESS10 is what guides stakeholder engagement and a borrower of World Bank funds must comply with ESS 1 to 10. The frameworks are developed collaboratively to guide several aspects of environmental and social issues within a project area. Some of the frameworks must be complied with before the project commences while others are assessed during project implementation.

The presenter explained to the team aspects of the following key frameworks:

1. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)
2. Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework (VMGF)
3. Labor Management Procedure (LMP)
4. Security Management Plan (SMP)
5. Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) prevention and response plan.
6. Grievances Mechanism
7. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
8. Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF)

2.3 Issues raised from the presentation

Counties are unique and handling of each framework will be for a specific locality. For example, the team agreed that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is still practiced in some Counties despite the lapse of the period in the year 2022 when it was declared to be a criminal offense and hence will be handled as such. In other instances, sexual harassment is rampant while in some cases the community has redress mechanisms that sometimes do not favor the oppressed victims.

The team also sought clarification on what is considered child labor given that children assist in household chores such as tending animals. The participants were informed that mentorship through involvement in household chores is encouraged but where a child under the age of 16 years is engaged for pay or schooling is compromised then the Labor management procedures, labor Act and Children Act would be applied in such cases. On child, headed households they were explained that World Bank procedures dictate that such cases be assisted by having an adult getting employed to assist in such cases.

2.4 Group work

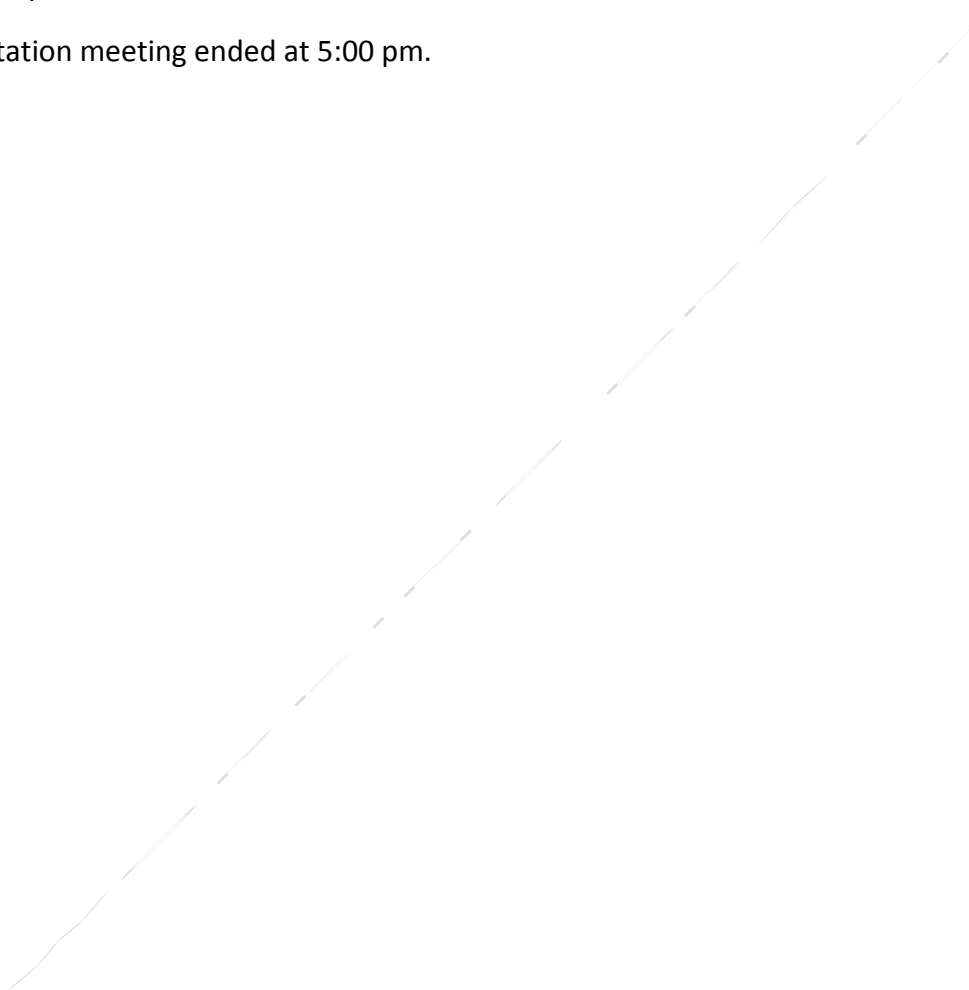
Members were grouped into three groups comprising of CESCOs, CPCs, and Community members (CDDCs representatives including Indigenous People) to discuss the social and environmental frameworks in relation to what works for their situation and gaps in each. The feedback from the groups is outlined in the preceding section for each group.



3. WAY FORWARD AND CONCLUSION

The facilitators thanked the participants for their active participation. The insights, comments, observations, and clarifications were taken into consideration and will inform the design and processes for approval and implementation. The NPCU committed to giving feedback on the processes thereafter. The communities and the coordination units were urged to ensure the teams and the communities are well prepared for closure; planned consultations and engagement should be supported adequately concomitantly with sensitizations of community members on capacity building sustainability mechanisms at their level to include use fees and a revolving fund towards continuity; linkages to the relevant county technical departments to ensure continued support; and ensuring the communities are engaging in income generating activities either at micro-projects and/or county investments levels.

The consultation meeting ended at 5:00 pm.



4. APPENDICES



Appendix 1: Focus Group Discussions - Questions and Observations

Focus Group 1: Issues of great concern from community members including IPs, VMGs and PWDS

Name/Person /county	Concern/ Question from Community members	Response/ Feedback	Remarks
Ekone Lorot- Turkana	At project Level: Election of community representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization done by project person (Chiefs, elders), • Selection done through the elections 	Inclusion aspects are considered during mobilization but during elections there need to see inclusion actualized
Adan Ibrahim- Mandera		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At community level, it is done by the Chiefs and the elect representation based on sub-clan • Chief mobilizes • Register groups through groups elect official 	
Fatuma Wario- Saku Sagante/jaldesa, Marsabit		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clusters are formed at location/ ward level and elect CDDC • Ward administrators/ chiefs supervise election and Community participation 	
Peter Lekaldero- Samburu		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilization by chiefs 	
Shugri Hamud- Wajir		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable members to be considered through minority representatives • Labour are based on zones 	
Martha Wanjiku- Laikipia Olomoran		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiefs/ward administrators are ex-officials 	
Kassim Gufu- Isiolo Chari ward		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives are vetted by community officials behind 	
Richard Lenaseyan- Samburu- Samburu East Wamba North	Labour: Community/ voluntary labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announcement by the member representative • Community does 30 percent of the project through which is divided into days • Community contribution (30%) Sand, hardcore, Maram, lands) 	Enhance capacities of all implementers on labour managements plans; child labour; sensitize the community on the same;

Name/Person /county	Concern/ Question from Community members	Response/ Feedback	Remarks
Benson Kenyatta- West Pokot		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committee contribute a lot to the management of the projects and not quantified. There is need to engage and remunerate in order to boost their morale 	<p>involvement of stakeholders within and out of the community to strengthen labour aspects.</p> <p>Pre-engagement sanctioning agreed upon with clear escalation mechanisms.</p>
Zeinab Barre- Garissa Balambala		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community take care of the disable and vulnerable among by assigning others their duties 	
Celina emer- Turkana Kapitir		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour divided into location and equipment and machineries are purchased by the donor and distributed 	
Ekone Lorot- Turkana		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In kind contribution by communities (Lands, Sands, Hardcore) 	
Shugri Hamud- Wajir	Contractual Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awarded through competitive process Community provide security of all his properties Locals to be given contracts Communities meetings done during entry and exit to reduce mitigation Minutes circulated for members to confirm as true copy 	
Kassim Gufu- Isiolo Chari ward		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employs communities that are qualified individuals 	
Benson Kenyatta West Pokot		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee to sign contracts between them and contractor 	
Ekone Lorot- Turkana		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities to be involved in monitoring contractors 	
Boiwo Issaih Baringo, Daniel Cheruiyot Laikipia	Child Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities to vet labour using ID, Forms to monitor daily labour activities Vetting of all to minimize school going children Vetting by elders, chiefs and communities representatives 	
Ekone Lorot- Turkana		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastoral areas use elders to vet before engagement 	

Name/Person /county	Concern/ Question from Community members	Response/ Feedback	Remarks
Zuhura Babito Kololu- LAMU Boni representative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community vetting by elders, chief, headmen for Boni forest 	
Abdikarim Yussuf- Mandera East- Lebehia ward	Forced Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girl child is involved Chiefs and elders are involved in awareness on early child education 	Need to enhance capacities on labour management plan to both the community and the contractors.
Celina Emere- Turkana Kapir		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early marriage which introduce/ leads the women and children into forced/ child labour 	Institutionalize sanctioning at community level with involvement of the local administrators, local elders, religios leaders; provide mechanisms for escalation
Zeinab Barre- Garissa Mbalambala			
Jackline Tarus- Sengewer ward Elgeyo Marakwet		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor families mostly drunkards abused by family, friends (GBV) 	
Mwanadie Maunda- Tana River		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pastoral communities those needy family hire out children to rich families 	
Martha Wanjiku- Laikipia			
Boiwo Isaiah- Baringo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brought about by illiteracy as don't know it Polygamous families fall prey/ are culprits and involved in prostitution to cater for basic needs 	
Daniel Cheruiyot- Laikipia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girl-child due to poverty sent to work to supplement family income 	
Fatuma Wario- Marsabit		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty is driving families to hire out children 	
Richard Lewaseiyan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees commonly forced to labour as a survive mechanism and support families 	
Mohamed Abdullahi Garissa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polygamous families are common in the communities and children are forced to support the families 	

Name/Person /county	Concern/ Question from Community members	Response/ Feedback	Remarks
Wilson Oletangule- Baringo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness creation should be continuous and inculcated in the capacity building forums and stakeholder engagements at community level. 	
Kassim Gufu Isiolo Chari	Security at the community and contractual labour levels:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community provides the security in collaboration with the chiefs, elders and headmen 	
Fatuma Wario- Marsabit	Gender based issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities will engage each other and create awareness on the happenings and informing the contractor on indecent behavior 	Enhance capacities at all levels to ensure understanding of what is GBV (the presentation/type of GBV). Ensuring the channels of reporting and redress are confidential and the closeout of the same is clear
Peter Lekadero- Samburu		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culturally using dissemination and communication pathways to create awareness. Women are sent to pass information to women and vice versa 	
Zuhura B Kololu- Boni Lamu		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religion protect against the same largely but the girl child age is determined by elders. There is need to increase awareness on the legal definition of a child. 	
Wilson Oletangule- Baringo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalizing communities fines and legal action taken 	
Mohamed Abdullahi Garissa	Environmental issues in regards to conflict arising from the interventions: Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal and informal by laws but mainly used by the direct users of the water. Need to address indirect users of the water structures; ensuring the local administration is involved in any enforcement and/or sanctions 	Internalization of grievance mechanism is necessary. However the institutionalization must be interfaced with the existing community redress mechanism ensuring inclusion and representation of the community members (within the target and non-targeted populations).
Ekone Lorot- Turkana		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is being charged as per his use and agreement is done Chiefs and elders (Boreholes) the contractor will use and fuel and pays human capital 	

Name/Person /county	Concern/ Question from Community members	Response/ Feedback	Remarks
Mwanadie Maundu- Tana River		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boreholes have rules for maintenance and contractors pay. River water is free 	
Benson Kenyatta-West Pokot			
Fatuma Wario Marsabit	Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land, in these counties, is largely communal land. Land space is given by communities for public use. There is a process for transferring land use for community/ communal land. <p>In some cases, the communities buy land for putting up an investment.</p>	<p>However, there is need for projects to outline the processes and required documentation to access and utilize various land types for project investments; especially on communal land</p>
Zuhura Kololu- Lamu			
Abdikarim Yussuf Mandera			
Peter Lekaldero- Samburu			
Jackline Tarus- Elgeyo Marakwet			
Krop- West Pokot; Jackline Tarus Elgeyo Marakwet; Zuhura Kololu- Lamu Boni; Shukri Hamud-Wajir; and Adan Ibrahim Issak- Mandera			
Ekone Lorot Turkana			
Zeinab Barre			

Appendix 2: Focus Group 2: County Project Coordinators (CPCs)

S/No.	Name / Position / Institution / County	Contacts	Question/Observation/Comment	Answer/ Comment/Remarks Provided
ESS3: efficient resource utilization Pollution management (ESMF)				
1.	Jackson Lelegwe, CPC, NARIGP Samburu County	0724905591	<p>Issue: In NARIGP, we have been focusing on small water harvesting structures. Can we focus on large structures under the proposed operation? Have adequate water volumes (Size of pans/dams) to provide sufficient water for irrigation</p> <p>Challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To obtain land documentation on community land and accessing support of NLC • Community land access • Conflict management between the crop and livestock farmers • Sufficient resources to ensure participation of all stakeholders to minimize conflict 	We are guided by the safeguards and available resources
2.	Abdinoor Musa, CPC, KCSAP Wajir	0720325010	Initially there were delays in ESIA development and clearance.	The reason we adopted Panel of Expert approach to enhance quality, efficiency and integrating expertise (Social and Environmental synergized)
ESS10: Stakeholder management				

3.	Joseph Ekalale, CPC NARIGP, Turkana County	0721321674	SACCOs are at different levels in different counties. How can the proposed program profile the existing SACCOs formed by NARIGP/KCSAP/ELRP to ensure they are viable and community resources are safeguarded	Already mapping of SACCOs is going on and more screening and capacity build initiatives will follow to improve Low grade into viable SACCOs
4.	Joseph Ekalale, CPC NARIGP, Turkana County		Consider specific context conditions in developing project interventions such as FPOs formation	The specific thematic manuals are expected to articulate processes towards formation of structures such as FPO
5.	Joseph Ekalale, CPC NARIGP, Turkana County		Value chain selection is a key aspect of the project implementation. There is need to enhance the representation of the relevant stakeholders' including in the selection of the value chains. VC Selection menu should capture all the priority VC from all the participating counties	Important to start with stakeholder identification and analysis before one starts engagements
6.	Abdinoor Musa, CPC, KCSAP Wajir	0720325010	The proposed program should take into consideration what worked and what didn't work as learnings to inform the design and implementation of the same KCSAP/NARIGP/ELRP.	Yes, it has been done
7.	Abdinoor Musa, CPC, KCSAP Wajir	0720325010	The process of approvals of multi-community investment should be improved to focus on the aspiration of the counties The National PoE should also be engaged to support the project from inception to presentation of the project to CPSC and NTAC	We would not only use CIDP but also ensure PICD recommendations and proposals during stakeholder consultations are considered addressed in planned interventions. More efforts in tracking implementation will be put in place.
8.	Mohammed Aden –CPC ELRP Tana River	0722313212	Need to ensure lessons learnt and human capacity developed under NARIGP/KSCAP are utilized to better the proposed program	Well received and for upcoming operations that is the spirit has demonstrated in NAVCDP staff deployment TORs

9.	Jackson Lelegwe, CPC, NARIGP Samburu County	0724905591	Need to inform the political class of the selection criteria to identification of the project sites and ensure their views for and against are documented	Need for more Sensitization and engagement with political leadership on FSRP
10.	Jackson Lelegwe, CPC, NARIGP Samburu County	0724905591	Provision of sufficient budget to implement developed safeguards	Need for Prioritization and focus in budgeting on ESS
ESS 4: Occupation Health and Safety				
11.	Mohammed Aden –CPC ELRP Tana River	0722313212	Inadequate capacity to sensitize and enforce occupation health and safety among communities and implementers	Proposal to put in place teams of experts, train beneficiaries & implementers and seek support from relevant authorities e.g. OSH personnel in the department of labour.
ESS: Gender issues				
1.	Kirimi Stanley – CPC, KCSAP Isiolo	0727570554	There is gender inequality within the project implementing units, CDDCs, CPSC.	Affirmative action in order to effectively deal with gender issues within project implementation. Such should be stipulated in the project implementation Manual (PIM)
			Inadequate capacities in numbers, resources, advocacy to influence social change due to few experts in gender issues	The current trend is having a Gender development expert as one of the project specialist can then empanel a team to handle gender concerns
ESS ...: Indigenous people				
1.	Muriuki kiboi – CPC- KCSAP – Laikipia	0721327038	Inadequate targeting, involvement and support of IPs	Deliberately go beyond gate-keepers to identify, sensitize, plan and implement the project with IPs in order to developed

				interventions tailored towards meeting their identified needs
Other issues raised by the County coordinators				
1.	Stephen N Mbuvi -CPC - Lamu County	Stephenmbuvi59@gmail.com 0727982866	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely implementation of project due to inaccessible wards. • Insecurity issues, marine/road (high costs) transportation, Geographical vastness. DSA for officers in same wards. • Access to island-east island-marine transport. • More Proposals from elite wards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security engagement in project implementation. • Provision for a reliable marine transport and DSA for some ward officers. • Intensive community mobilization in all the wards and focus targeting of more disadvantaged VMGs to participate in project activities and benefits
2.	Peter K. Munyoki CPC- Tana River	petkats@yahoo.com 0722762674	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical vastness of wards –CDDC members travelling long distances to attend meetings. • Insecurity issues. • Appropriateness of value chains across all the wards. • Inadequate personnel across the wards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget adequately for vast wards and Security. • Involve and engage of County leadership in activity planning.
3.	Patrick Losharana-CPC Samburu	plesharana@gmail.com 0790565711	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity issues. • CDDC responsibility that is overwhelming and need technical capacity. • Duplications in value chain implementation with sister projects and other development partners. However, collaboration between the projects, builds volumes for the FPOs. • Culture influence on project implementation- i.e. FGM, Women inclusion in leadership Political good will buy in to increase project coverage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FSRP security management plans anticipates such scenarios and provides guidelines • Build public relations through community meetings/engagements. • Build Capacity of CDDCs. • Important to understand what nodes of the value chain are being supported by the other partners, build synergy, utilize resources efficiently for increased volumes • Lobby for political goodwill their engagement in implementation.

4.	Mohammed Dokata Livelihood-Isiolo	mohdiba@yahoo.com 0723746515	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity issues affecting implementation and backstopping. • ESS requirements delays implementation process of projects. • Funds flow affecting implementation & Delays in transfer of funds. • Rangeland management & restoration affected by drought and not sustainable. • Funding to CIGs biasness by CDDC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping on the security status within a county to inform on the response measures to be undertaken • Engage security committees in the County • Review ESS timelines & empanelling ESS unit at CPCU to build synergy, hiring services of the right lead experts to undertake Assessments and CPCU accepting only well done reports • Fodder production as alternative. Protect plots as model farms with water supplementation • Ensure equity in CIGs funding
5.	Bashir A. Muhumed –CPC-Garissa	Bmuhumed1963@gmail.com 0723334746	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESS process is long. • .GM in Open tender investment and some community have inadequate capacity to supply hence grievances. • County vastness and poor road network affecting the implementation. • Insecurity issues on investment-vandalism. • Range management challenges especially on communal land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build Capacity of community on the requirement in ESS. • Robust GM will be put in place • Need for coordinated efforts on security issues • Hybrid extension system with farmer led per every group to increase coverage • Engagement and consultations with elders and communities during site development, use of Community land access resolution consent tool among other measures will be adopted by FSRP
6.	Lawrence Makau –CPC Baringo	makausammy@gmail.com 0724774825	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security management Plan- to look into unforeseen security issues. 	Proposals to be considered when developing project manuals and EFS instruments

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of sister projects in wards especially on implementation of different value chains and funding levels. • Harmonization of SP & technical staff • Funding of MC, SP different for sister project. • Child labour while employing coping mechanisms to survive especially children burning charcoal. • IPMF 	
7.	Ben Kibor-CPC Elgeyo Marakwet	bkamelly@gmail.com 0725622898	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for social experts • Farmer led development • Delays in development of BoQs for irrigation infrastructure. • Insecurity issues along the borders affecting implementation. • Labour management Plan. • Need for clarity in ESMP implementation & funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propose CESSCO position be split into two: environment and, social and gender inclusion. • Engineer in charge of irrigation and infrastructure/ BoQ development. • Contingency budget to take care of security issues by re-organizing the budget. • Involve labour and social services departments in implementation. • Budget for EMP within the CPCU or Contractor should be clear on it.
8.	Peter Syengo- M&E-Mandera	p.syengo@yahoo.com 0725514816	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on ESS lacking. • CDDC lack capacity on ESS./ESMP • Gender issues. • Digitization of ESS platforms unavailable • Contractors capacity on ESS inadequate • Inadequate SP representation by Grassroot Partners • Disruptive agricultural technologies (DAT) not in the county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance advocacy and be packaged in local language. • Involve opinion leaders on ESS implementation. • Contractor require sensitization on ESS • ESS/Gender champion especially a lady to allow female beneficiaries raise their issues. • Consider use of technical officers/public extension to support ESS • Create ESS Platform like WhatsApp groups. • Introduce DAT services in the Count

9.	Philip Ting'aa, CPC West Pokot	werianka@yahoo.com 0729425244	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of farmers along the water pipelines not irrigating farms because of engineer advice and sometimes they interfere with water conveyance. • Land issues-individual ownership hence passage of pipeline through peoples' farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESS issues on contractor be enforced through supervision. • Engage community on enforcing the ESS on contractors
10.	Gabriel Okata M&E Turkana	go.kata@yahoo.com 0720647264	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflation affecting supplies of input packets to CIGs in-terms of quality and quantity. Affected by earlier approval of proposals before funds disbursement hence a grievance issue. • CIGs linkages to FPO limited to 4 FPO when more than 4 value chains are being promoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of CIGs/CDDCs on variation of prices.

11.	James Singi- Component 1 lead, NPCU	KCSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited extension provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure conformity with the environmental issues. We are borrowing a lot from ending projects and the gaps that were identified. Defined officers for different value chains e.g ESS & SS& Genders. Hybrid extension system with elite farmers on board. CPC to be mandatory signatories to avoid delays in project implementation. Give preference to new wards coming on board in terms of funding levels. Consent on land utilization. Reach out on Counties individually on new project not to raise expectations
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Appendix 3: Focus Group 3: Summary of Concerns/Issues from the County Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance Officers (CESSCOS)

Name, contact, County	Concerns / question / observation	Answers provided
Siyad Mohamed – Mandera , ELRP, 0715381986	Security on areas that are on high alert such as sub-counties bordering Somalia in Mandera, Garisa, Wajir, Lamu and Tana River – especially for service providers in project activities.	While procuring services priority is given to the locals. Mapping the areas with security issues.
Ruto Christopher – Elgeyo Marakwet – ELRP, 0727489471	Equip the project teams with knowledge on how to resolve conflicts that are likely to escalate into security threats	Training and capacity building on conflict resolution
Mramba Hamisi – KCSAP , LAMU , 0727366624	Some Wards are risky to accessed by road due to security issues such as landmines, cattle rustling hence service delivery and implementation and monitoring of project activities is affected	Avail alternative means of transport such as security vehicles choppers. Have a multisectoral stakeholders forum to support in securing project activities / locations, providing intelligence and warnings
Mramba Hamisi – KCSAP , LAMU , 0727366624	How do we deal with safety related issues for islands within Lamu due to oceanic tides	Use of live jackets and other safety equipment. Use information from institution such as KMD, KMA and local community to plan travel and ensure travelling during low tide times.
Ramadhan Goricha – Isiolo ELRP, 0700254927	How do we deal with conflict related to access of limited resources such water and pastures during dry season	Map the areas of common resources, Establish and support community peace committees, Establish security to mapped areas, Establish the common causes of conflict that can be mitigated, Capacity building and training of local community on need for peace, Establish more common community resource areas
	Livestock theft and or rustling	Collaboration with the established security mechanisms
Justine Naiku – Samburu – ELRP, 014873008	How do we deal with issues of land ownership that affect support of projects within counties where land ownership is communal especially in Samburu, Baringo, and Marsabit	Establish what documents are required to qualify a project for support. Involve the county government, NLC and other stakeholders such as the community, Capacity building on land adjudication

Name, contact, County	Concerns / question / observation	Answers provided
Justine Naiku – Samburu – ELRP, 014873008	How do we deal with categorizing which groups within a community are IPs	Establish a framework of defining which specific groups are IPs in counties that are generally referred to as IP
Ramadhan Goricha – Isiolo ELRP, 0700254927	How do we deal with issues of human wildlife conflict	Fencing the proposed project location, Engage KWS to resolve the issue Creating buffer zones, Avoid wildlife corridors, Adopt projects that can be integrated with wildlife
Lincoln Njiru – Laikipia – KCSAP, 0722745138	How do we deal with misuse of resources within the CDDCs, quality assurance issues etc	Have the CDDC accounts include a government officer as a mandatory signatory to ensure quality assurance and pricing, Capacity building for CDDCs such as trainings, office space and furniture in their meeting area, Establish a CDDC secretariat Incorporate local leadership in procurement of materials,
Lincoln Njiru – Laikipia – KCSAP, 0722745138	How do we expedite flow of funds from the treasury, CRF, SPA to the project account	Establish timelines within which money moves from one account to another,
Lincoln Njiru – Laikipia – KCSAP, 0722745138	Officers in CPCU are exposed to political interference	Officer under CPCU need to be protected from county political interference
Jacob Mutua – Turkana – NARIGP, 0729451681	How to ensure Supervision of projects or monitoring implementation of contractual projects	Engaging the NPCU and CPCU in monitoring of such projects
Ruto Christopher – Elgeyo Marakwet – ELRP, 0727489471	The SAIC committees are not able to handle grievances and are not adequately facilitated	Establish autonomy from the CDDCs, Establish a budget to facilitate their operations, The budget for SAIC to be domiciled in the CPCU
Ramadhan Goricha – Isiolo ELRP, 0700254927	How do we deal with vastness of the areas being covered by the SAIC and CDDCs	Establish a system of Facilitating the movement of SAIC and CDDCs within the wards
Ruto Christopher – Elgeyo Marakwet – ELRP, 0727489471	How do fund the ESS implementation in the projects such as ESMP	Develop the ESS tools and factor them in the budget before implementing the projects, ESS budgets should be harmonized and prioritized. This will require sensitization on the same across board. Capacity building about ESMP implementation to the groups
Lincoln Njiru – Laikipia – KCSAP, 0722745138	How do we ensure farmers benefit from carbon credit	Create awareness and capacity building on carbon credit trading and issues related to GHG sequestration, Track project contribution to GHGs sequestration
Jacob Mutua – Turkana – NARIG, 0729451681	How do we enforce workers safety for employees working under the contractors	Ensure all the employees used by contractors sign a contractual agreement and a copy is shared with CPCU,

Name, contact, County	Concerns / question / observation	Answers provided
		Training and capacity building for the employees and contractors before onset of activities,
Mramba Hamisi – KCSAP , LAMU, 0727366624	In case of accidents and incidents how is compensation done	The contract documents for the employees to have a clause of what to be done in case of incidence
Jacob Mutua – Turkana – NARIG, 0729451681	Standardizing payment rates workers working under contractors	Share the payment agreements between the contractors and their employees for enforcement
Jacob Mutua – Turkana – NARIG, 0729451681	How do we ensure the communities are aware of labor requirements for the funded projects	Sensitization of the involved communities on what labour requirements are supposed to be met
John Kiprop – Baringo - ELRP	Ensuring that the CDDCs procure registered crop protection products for farmers	Training the CDDCs on how to establish registration status of products, Engaging regulatory bodies such as PCPB, KEPHIS, Share the list of registered crop protection products with the CPCUs, farmers, CDDCs
William Mbotela – CESCO Turkana 0727848942	How do we deal with cases where the political or social-cultural pressure force the victims not to report sexual harassment	Awareness creation and training, Institutionalizing the information and reporting desks
William Mbotela – CESCO Turkana 0727848942	How do you deal with areas where GBV reporting system is led by one gender	Ensure both genders are represented in the reporting systems, Awareness creation and training, Institutionalizing the information and reporting desks, Mainstreaming the reporting system to as low as the ward or chief camps

Appendix 4: List of participants

OVERALL ATTENDANCE LIST:



S/No	Name	Organization	Designation	Telephone	Email Address
1.	Mohamed Adan	ELRP	CPC	0722313212	mamsalatsy@gmail.com
2.	Kinuthia Moses	KCSAP	NPOE	0726785601	Kinuthiamk2009@gmail.com
3.	Jackson Lelegwe	NARIGP	CPC	0724905591	jlegwe@gmail.com
4.	Muriuki Kiboi	KCSAP	CPC	0721327038	muriukikiboim@yahoo.com
5.	Abdinoor I. Musa	KCSAP-Wajir	CPC	0720325010	Aimusa2006@gmail.com
6.	Bosu Godana	ELRP	CESSCO	0706610502	bgabduba@gmail.com
7.	Muthoni Muta	KCSAP	SS & GML	0722 881040	gilbertmuthee@yahoo.com
8.	Siyad Mohamed	ELRP	CESSCO	0715381986	siyadsudi@gmail.com
9.	John Kiprop	KCSAP	CPC	0722283787	kipjkiprop@gmail.com
10.	Fatuma Wario	KCSAP	CDDC Marsabit	0717314525	
11.	Mwanadie Guyato Maunda	KCSAP	CDDC	0715687524	
12.	Zamzam Mohamed	KCSAP	CDDC Wajir	0721862947	Zamvu2020@gmail.com
13.	George Wasonga	KCSAPT/R	CESSCO	0725760206	gwogola@yahoo.com
14.	Wilson Oletangule	KCSAP	CDDC	0720763041	wilson@gmail.com
15.	Bawo Isaiah	KCSAP	CDDC	0708243601	bawokipngok
16.	Carren Nasiaki K	KCSAP	CESSCO	0726761561	cmasiaki@gmail.com
17.	Shukri Hamud Abdille	ELRP Wajir	CDDC Secretary	0715070472	gedibasir@gmail.com
18.	Abdikarim Yussuf Hussein	ELRP Mandera	CDDC Chairman	0720971808	abdikarimyhusein
19.	Mohamed Sugow	KCSAP Garissa	CESSCO	0724290960	sugowmohamed@gmail.com
20.	Ahmed Salat	ELRP Garissa	CESSCO	0721117100	Ahmed.salat01@gmail.com
21.	Mohamed Abdullahi	Garissa	CDDC Secretary Sankuri Ward	0722742979	
22.	Susan Moywaywa	MOALD-SDCD	Agric officer	0726066025	moywaywas@gmail.com
23.	Catherine Kinyajui	ELRP	Socio Econ	0722249669	ckwairimu@gmail.com
24.	Ramadhan Golicha	ELRP	CESSCO	0700254927	Ramadhan.wako11@gmail.com
25.	Wato Denge	KCSAP	CPC	0727962791	watodenge@gmail.com
26.	Benson K. Krop	KCSAP West Pokot	CDDC Chair Proc.	0722704262	
27.	Philip Ting'aa	KCSAP West Pokot	CPC	0729425244	werianka@yahoo.com
28.	Mohamed Dokata	ELRP Isiolo	Livelihoods for CPC	0723746515	mohdiba@yahoo.com
29.	Peter Lekaldero	NARIGP	CDDC Chair	0715739369	
30.	Kassim Gofu	ELRP	CDDC Chairman	0724283346	
31.	Peter Syengo	KCSAP Mandera	M&E	0725514816	p.syeng@yahoo.com
32.	Muhumed Hassan	KCSAP Wajir	CESSCO	0729733056	moxumedali@gmail.com
33.	Zeinab Bare Ali	KCSAP GARISSA	CDDC Treasurer	0712106152	

34.	Bashir A. Muhumed	KCSAP	CPC	9723334746	Bmuhumed1963@gmail.com
35.	Ento Juma Moru	KCSAP	CESSCO	0700250266	Entojuma1988@gmail.com
36.	Lekartiwa Simon	NARIGP	CESSCO	0729493420	lekartiwaslitas@gmail.com
37.	Jacob Mutua	NARIGP	CESSCO	0729451681	Mwikyajacob87@gmail.com
38.	Ekone Lorot	NARIGP	Chairman CDDC	0707984074	
39.	Martha Wanjiku T	ELRP	CDDC- Secretary Procurement	0729702528	Marthawathuta2@gmail.com
40.	Zuhura B. Kololo	KCSAP	CDDC	0714450408	
41.	Mramba khamis	KCSAP Lamu	CESSCO	0727366624	Mrambakhamis@gmail.com
42.	Julius King'ori	KCSAP	CESSCO	0725281939	kingsjulius@gmail.com
43.	Issack Abdi Ali	KCSAP	CESSCO	0720433200	Issackali2011@gmail.com
44.	Khalif A.	KCSAP	CEO	0723908410	khalifabbey@gmail.com
45.	Stephen Mbuvi	KCSAP LAMU	CPC	0727982866	Stephenmbuvi59@gmail.com
46.	Adaan Isaack	KCSAP	Chairperson Mandera	'0720336967	adaaack@gmail.comniis
47.	Lincoln Njiru	KCSAP	CASO	0722745138	Lincolnnjiru99@gmail.com
48.	Belphine Nyanja	KCSAP	MŞE	0727419951	belphinen@yahoo.com
49.	Eliphus Muriithi	KCSAP	NPOE	0720780895	muriithimutuma@gmail.com
50.	Peter Munyoki	KCSAP	CPC		petkaf@gmail.com
51.	Catherine Kinyanjui	ELRP	NPCU	0722249669	
52.	Boniface Mutua	ELRP	M&E	0722456082	kboniface@gmail.com
53.	Julius Mutua	ELRP	NESS	0721843979	mutuavauch@gmail.com
54.	Johnson Ndolo	ELRP	SSS	0722670604	ndolojohnson@gmil.com
55.	Mohamed Aden	ELRP	CPC	0722313212	
56.	Kinuthia Moses	KCSAP	NPOE	0726785601	Kinuthiamk2009@gmail.com
57.	Jackson Lelegwe	NARIGP	CPC	0724905591	jlegwe@gmail.com
58.	Muriuki Kiboi	KCSAP	CPC	0721327038	muriukikiboim@yahoo.com
59.	Abdinoor Musa	KCSAP	CPC	0720325010	Aimusa2006@gmail.com
60.	Bozu Godana	ELRP	CESSCO	0706610502	bgabduba@gmail.com
61.	Gilbert Muthee	KCSAP	NESS	0722345651	gilbertmuthee@yahoo.com
62.	Siyad Mohamed	ELRP	CESSCO	0715381986	siyadsudi@gmail.com
63.	Ben Kibor	EMC	CPC	0725622898	bkamelly@gmail.com
64.	Lawrence Sammy	ELRP	CPC	0724774825	makausammy@gmail.com
65.	Gabriel Okata	ELRP	CPC	0720647264	garkata@yahoo.com
66.	Patrick Lesharna	ELP	CPC	0790865711	plesharna@gmail.com
67.	Mohamed Dokata	ELRP	CPC	0723746515	mohdiba@yahoo.com
68.	Bashir Muhumed	KCSAP	CPC	0723334746	Bmuhumed1963@gmail.com
69.	John Nginyangi	KCSAP	NPC	0710512419	jmnginyangi@gmail.com

70.	Esther Wambua	ELRP	NPC	0720825332	wambuaemm@yahoo.com
71.	Issa Mohammed	KCSAP	CESSCO	0742028634	bonussa@gmail.com
72.	Christopher Ruto	ELRP	CESSCO	0727489471	Rutochris2000@yahoo.com
73.	James Singi	KCSAP	Component 1	0725941643	Singi1969@yahoo.com
74.	Lydia K	KCSAP	CESSCO	0728662496	Lydia.chepkoech@yahoo.com

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVE PARTICIPANTS

S/No	Name	Cell Phone	Position	County	Community represented / IP
1	Fatuma Wario	0717314525	CDDC Treasurer	Marsabit	Boran/ IP
2	Mohamed Abdullahi	0722742979	CDDC Secretary	Garissa	Somali Ogaden/ IP
3	Adan Ibrahim Issack	0720336967	CDDC chair	Mandera	Somali – Garre/ IP
4	Shukri Hamud Abdille	0715070472	CDDC Secretary	Wajir	Somali – degodia/ IP
5	Martha Wanjiku	0729702528	CDDC Secretary	Laikipia	Kikuyu
6	Zuhura B Kololo	0714450405	CDDC Member	Lamu	Aweer (Boni)
7	Jackline Tarus	0728699569	CDDC Treasurer	Elgeyo Marakwet	Sengwer/ IP
8	Peter Lekaldero	0715739369	CDDC Chair	Samburu	Samburu/ IP
9	Ekone Lorot	0707984074	CDDC Chair	Turkana	Turkana
10	Selina A. Emeri	0729290779	CDDC Member	Turkana	Turkana
11	Wilson Oletanguie	0720763041	CDDC Member	Baringo	Ilchamus
12	Mwanadie Guyato Maunda	0715687524	CDDC Treasurer	Tana River	Waata/IP
13	Abdizack Mohamud	0724846681	CDDC Member	Tana River	Somali
14	Leila Gedi Mohamed	0726119290	CDDC Member	Tana River	Somali
15	Zamzam Mohamed	0721862947	CDDC Treasurer	Wajir	Somali – Degodia
16	Boiwo Isaiah	0708243601	CDDC Vice Chair	Baringo	Endorois/ IP
17	Abdukarim Yusuf Hussein	0720971808	CDDC Chair, ERLP	Mandera	Somali – murule
18	Benson Kenyatta Krop	0722704262	CDDC Chair	West Pokot	Cherangan
19	Richard Lewaseiyan	0723808337	CDDC Chair	Samburu	N/A
20	Zeinab Bare Ali		CDDC Treasurer	Garissa	Somali – ogaden
21	Kassim Gufu		CDDC Chair	Isiolo	Boran
22	Khalif A. Abey		Pastoral Representative	Isiolo	Boran
23	Daniel Cheruiyot	0722374350	member	Laikipia	Nandi

Appendix 5. Program of the day

Time & Date	Activity	Facilitator	Chair
Tuesday 14th	ARRIVAL/TRAVELING		
DAY 1			
8.30-9.00AM	Introduction & Climate setting	P Muta	P Muta
9.00-10.30AM	Opening Remarks and background information	NPC (KCSAP & ELRP)	
10.30-11.00AM	Health Break		
11.00-11.30PM	W/shop objectives & consultations Rationale	Muthee	
11.30-12.00PM	A Synopsis of Requisite Documents	D Olang	
12.00- 1.00PM	Proposed Project components	C Kinyanjui/Susan	
1.00-2.00PM	LUNCH		
2.00-5.00PM	Highlight on Key Social Safeguard Issues	J Ndolo	
4.30-5.00PM	Health Break		
Day 2			
8.30-10.30AM	Plenary on Social Development Highlights	All	Susan M
10.30-11.00AM	Health Break		
11.00-1.00PM	Highlight on Key Environmental Safeguard Issues (ESMF)	D Olang	
	IPMF	E Murithi	
1.00-2.00PM	LUNCH		
2.00-3.00PM	Plenary on Environment Highlights	All	
3.00-4.00PM	Way Forward and Closing Remarks	Ndolo/Muta	
5.00-5.30PM	Health Break		
Day 3	Departure		