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EMERGENCY LOCUST RESPONSE PROJECT

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

DECEMBER 2021

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Definition of terms

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

Dialogue: An exchange of views and opinions to explore different perspectives, needs and alternatives, with a view to fostering mutual understanding, trust and cooperation on a strategy or initiative.

Community Based Organisations (CBOs): Organisations that are established by communities and comprise community members. Examples of CBOs include farming cooperatives.

Corporate Responsibility (CR): A concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders.

Community social investments: Contributions (monetary, staff time or gifts in kind) that are made to stakeholders and bring benefits to these stakeholders over and above an operation's core activities. The beneficiaries of these contributions can range from local to national and international stakeholders. These investments are generally aimed at addressing needs within a target community. The scope of these activities could range from donations to charities that link with business needs and strategies, for example capacity building and skills development amongst local residents for employment purposes, and local procurement.

Engagement: A 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 (ESIA): An assessment comprising various social and environmental studies which aim to identify project impacts and design appropriate mitigation measures to manage negative impacts, and to enhance positive project impacts.

Livelihoods: The financial and/or subsistence activities undertaken by households to meet their daily needs. Typically, rural households undertake multiple livelihood strategies that include subsistence farming and informal trading.

Local communities: Refers to groups of people living in close proximity to a project that could potentially be impacted by a project. ("Stakeholders," in contrast, refers to the broader group of people and organisations with an interest in the project.)

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs): Private organisations, often not-for-profit, that facilitate community development, local capacity building, advocacy, and environmental protection.

Partnerships: In the context of engagement, partnerships are defined as collaboration between people and organisations to achieve a common goal and often share resources and competencies, risks and benefits.

Pre-Feasibility phase: The phase of a project which includes a Screening Study to identify social and environmental fatal flaws, and a Scoping Study to identify and assess the social and environmental issues of a proposed project and evaluate project design alternatives prior to proceeding to project feasibility.

Stakeholder: Any group or individual who can affect or is affected by a company and its activities.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan: A plan which assists managers and project implementers with effectively engaging with stakeholders throughout the life of a project and specifying activities that will be implemented to manage or enhance engagement. This document is the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which forms part of the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) of the Emergency Locust Response Program (the KRLP, referred to hereinafter as "the Project").

Sustainable Development: should be aimed to "meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

1. INTRODUCTION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Emergency Locust Response Program (ELRP) Kenya is part of a regional program that involves launching a coordinated response to provide investment support to these countries around three overlapping phases: (i) controlling locust outbreak; (ii) protecting and restoring livelihoods and (iii) preventing future outbreaks. The Program, in close collaboration with international authorities, would support surveillance and spraying of affected areas to prevent the emergence of new locust generations. The Program would support surveillance and spraying of affected areas to prevent the emergence of new locust generations in close collaboration with international authorities. Wherever possible, the Program would look to expand the coverage of social safety nets by offering increased resources to expand existing cash transfers, or cash for work to help affected households maintain access to food and avoid the need to resort to negative coping mechanisms. The livelihood restoration phase would provide farmers with timely access to seeds and the other essential inputs that would allow them to start replanting as soon as possible. The Program would also support efforts to maintain livestock herds by providing (a) emergency feed where practicable to prevent loss; (b) restocking of livestock, depending on the availability of a supply in local and regional markets; and (c) veterinary services to prevent the spread of diseases among the animal and human population. The prevention phase aims to strengthen surveillance and early warning systems by supporting national, regional, and international collaboration on climate prediction, satellite monitoring of weather, ground conditions, and swarm formation. Additional Financing will allow the Program in Kenya to upscale on the activities of component two and ensure more households suffering from food insecurity are included.

Project Development Objective

PDO Statement: To prevent and respond to the threat posed by locusts infestation outbreak and strengthen national systems for preparedness**.**

PDO Level Indicators: The PDO will be monitored through the following PDO level outcome indicators including where relevant for the additional financing:

• Land area (ha) sprayed for locust control (Hectare (Ha))
• Land area (ha) of affected pasture/rangeland restored to productivity (Hectare (Ha))
• Land area (ha) of affected agricultural land restored to productivity (Hectare (Ha))

Component 1: Surveillance and Control Measures – The objective of activities under this component is to limit the growth of existing desert locust populations and curb their spread, while mitigating the risks associated with control measures and their impacts on human health and the environment. Activities to be supported would be continuous surveillance and monitoring, spraying of hopper bands and adult swarms, assessing environmental and social impact of the locust populations and control measures, and delivery of training and capacity building to field teams to ensure that operations are carried out in a safe and effective manner. Specifically, field teams will receive training on prevention of gender-based violence, sexual harassment and sexual exploitation & abuse including multisectoral response and link to services. Appropriate reporting protocols will also be put in place and awareness-raising on the same. The activities under this component are already being supported through an allocation of USD 13.77 million through the emergency

component of the ongoing Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project. However, given the need for continuing these activities beyond the next 2 months the expanded area of coverage, the following activities will be further scaled up through this operation.

Sub-component 1.1: Continuous Surveillance – The objective of activities under this sub- component is to provide early warning, inform effective control operations, and mobilize assistance (under Component 2) to affected and at-risk communities. Activities would include but would not be limited to: i) continuous surveillance and monitoring of observed breeding and egg- laying areas and the movement of developing nymphs, hopper bands, and adult locust smarms; ii) ground surveying and other data collection methods to assess the locust situation and habitat conditions; and iii) collecting and analyzing data to inform planning, to identify and plan control targets and to ensure appropriate control methods are applied at the optimal time to break the cycle of the next generation; to forecast breeding and migration; and to evaluate the effectiveness of locust control campaigns.

Sub-component 1.2: Control Measures– The core objective of activities under this sub- component would be to reduce locust populations and prevent their spread to new areas. This would be achieved via a range of targeted ground and aerial control operations and would emphasize, whenever possible, neutralizing hopper bands before they develop into adult swarms, which leads to another cycle of infestation and expansion and requires more costly and logistically challenging aerial spraying. Depending on the size of hopper bands and of the related infested areas, their control can be handled either by ground control teams or aircraft spraying either with insect growth regulators, bio-pesticides or conventional chemical pesticides.

Component 2: Food Security and Livelihoods Rehabilitation - The Additional Financing will scale up interventions under Component 2 to help protect the poor and vulnerable in locust affected areas from human capital and asset loss, enhance their access to food, and to restore livelihoods that have been damaged or destroyed by swarms. Affected farmers and livestock holding households will be supported to restore their productive assets for sustained food security in the project counties. The subcomponent will continue promoting of the adoption of climate-smart crop and livestock practices for reduced GHG, enhanced resilience, and the implementation of livelihood support and diversification initiatives. Support will be provided for agroecosystem management approaches that enhance resilience of farm and landscape to changes in climate and pest. The interventions under the components will focus on protecting resource-poor households against assets and livelihood loss following the locust shock, which has been compounded by COVID-19 and now drought. Activities will enhance farmers' resilience in the face of emergencies and empower them to quickly recover from the effects of the crisis and will support three main areas: (a) soil & land management and sustainable water management practices; (b) adoption of climate-smart practices for crops and livestock; and (c) livelihood restoration and drought mitigation.

Estimates from the FAO and county governments show that by April 4, 2020 the desert locust invasion in Kenya had devastated slightly over 1.8 million hectares of crop and pastureland across 12 counties most affected by the invasion, and significantly disrupted the livelihoods of 164,000 households with nearly a million people. The majority (80%) of those affected are pastoralists dependent on pastures and browsing vegetation largely in communal lands and the remaining 20% are agro-pastoralists who depend on annual and perennial crops as well as grazing and browsing livestock mainly on individual household land. While the direct impact of the locusts was destruction of crops and pastures, there are also significant impacts resulting from overgrazing of the little remaining pastures, which has led to significant land degradation after the onset of the unusually high rainfall across the region in the Feb – March 2020 period. There have also been reported livestock

deaths resulting from the poor pasture conditions in the affected areas. Livelihood restoration will therefore require support to households to rebuild their crop and livestock assets at the individual level and also restoration of communally owned assets, including degraded pasturelands and water sources which may have been lost due to the degradation. This would be achieved through delivering (i) farmer packets to get crop and livestock production restored as soon as possible after the impact; and (ii) community and multi-community investments for restoration of degraded pasturelands and water sources; and (iii) strengthening of producer organizations for ease in access of input, service and output markets for sustainable restoration of their livelihoods. Farmer packets could build on the good practices being promoted by the Bank giving attention to supporting diversified production and introducing improved varieties. Pasture restoration would be done in most areas by establishing nurseries throughout the affected area to re-establish pasture flora. Both crop and pasture restoration would need to support plantings to promote the restoration of pollinator populations in the affected area. All these activities will be upscaled to benefit more farmers and pastoralists as part of the Additional Financing.

Component 3: Coordination and Early Warning Preparedness – Recognizing the cause-effect relationship between climate change and desert locust infestations, efforts to strengthen regional and national capacity for surveillance and control operations to facilitate early warning and early response are needed. At regional level, this would include supporting relevant organizations such as the Desert Locus Control Organization of East Africa (DLCO-EA) and the Inter-governmental Association for Development (IGAD) by facilitating acquisitions of needed control equipment and strengthening existing early warning systems. At country level it would include support to the development and updating of regional and national contingency plans for desert locust crises, promoting learning across countries to boost competencies in forecasting, surveillance and control, and exploring the use of new technologies for surveillance, such as drones. Such efforts would take into consideration guidance from FAO and the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region.

Interventions would also include investing in systems to prevent future outbreaks from spiralling out of control by building capacity in four areas: (a) monitoring weather trends and normal desert locust territory to identify the conditions for an outbreak and early population increases; (b) establishing communication/notification systems and protocols through international, regional, and national bodies so that warnings are not missed and that recipients of warnings understand the importance of the information (e.g., translating dense scientific material into comprehensible messages); (c) helping international, regional, and national bodies establish and agree to standard operating procedures for a desert locust response; and (d) supporting existing manufacturers to build the capacity to produce sufficient quantities of quality biopesticide for use early on in future outbreaks.

Component 4: Project Management – This would finance the associated costs such as financial management, procurement, environmental and social management, and communications. The communications component, in particular, apart from external and internal communication activities can promote increased community awareness about locust response and what they need to do when their area has been treated with pesticides (e.g., do not eat the locusts or feed them to livestock, do not dump in water bodies, etc.) as well as coordination among responsible entities (international, regional, national, and subnational) to better respond to outbreaks. A rapid information dissemination campaign will be designed and disseminated in a timely manner and in accordance with local context and requirements, preferably through local radios in relevant languages, on the techniques and timing of spraying, the chemicals used, its impacts on human health, crops and livestock, as well as risk mitigation instructions (e.g., do not eat the locusts or feed them to livestock, do not dump in water bodies, etc.) as well as coordination among responsible entities (international, regional, national, and

subnational) to better respond to outbreaks. This will be coupled with targeted consultations with key community representatives (for instance, elders and traditional leaders in the case of indigenous peoples/pastoralists) to (a) receive feedback to adapt the actions to local needs, with special attention to vulnerable groups such as the elderly and people with disabilities, who will be supported in sheltering from the impacts of the spraying; and (b) targeting and implementation of appropriate livelihood interventions. Increased funding allocation to this component under the AF will accommodate the growing tasks related to project management.

Project Costing: The allocation across components is as follows following the AF

Component Name	Parent Project US$ Million	ELRP AF (US$, million)	Total Project Cost (US$, million)
Component 1 (Surveillance and Control)	7	0.0	7.0
Component 2 (Food Security and Livelihood Restoration)	22	30.0	50.0
Component 3 (Early Warning and Preparedness)	12	0.0	12.0
Component 4 (Project Management)	4	5.0	9.0
Total	45	35	78.0

2. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who:

(i) Are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the Project (also known as 'affected parties'); and

(ii) May have an interest in the Project ('interested parties'). They include individuals or groups whose interests may be affected by the Project and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way.

Cooperation and negotiation with the stakeholders throughout the Project development often also require the identification of persons within the groups who act as legitimate representatives of their respective stakeholder group, i.e. the individuals who have been entrusted by their fellow group members with advocating the groups' interests in the process of engagement with the Project. Community representatives may provide helpful insight into the local settings and act as main conduits for dissemination of the Project-related information and as a primary communication/liaison link between the Project and targeted communities and their established networks. Verification of stakeholder representatives (i.e. the process of confirming that they are legitimate and genuine advocates of the community they represent) remains an important task in establishing contact with the community stakeholders. Talking informally to a random sample of community members and heeding their views on who can be representing their interests in the most effective way can verify legitimacy of the community representatives. With community gatherings limited or forbidden under COVID-19, it may mean that the stakeholder identification will be on a much more individual basis, requiring different media to reach affected individuals.

2.1 Methodology

In order to meet best practice approaches, the parent project has been applying the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

- Openness and life-cycle approach: public consultations for the project(s) has been planned during the whole lifecycle, and has been carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation.
- Informed participation and feedback: information was and is been provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities are also provided for communicating stakeholders' feedback, for analysing and addressing comments and concerns.
- Inclusiveness and sensitivity: stakeholder identification was undertaken to support better communications and build effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders at all times are encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to IPs/SSAHUTLC/ and other vulnerable groups, in particular women, youth, elderly and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups.
- Flexibility: Where social distancing to abide to covid 19 MOH regulation has inhibited traditional forms of engagement, the parent project has adapted to other forms of engagement, including virtual meeting with the county officials through various forms of internet communication. The stakeholders we have consulted and continue to engage for the additional financing are divided into the following core categories:
- Affected Parties – persons, groups and other entities within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) that are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the project, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures' , Food security partners and other departments that have key role in ,management of Natural resources in the counties.

- Interested Parties – individuals/groups/entities that may not experience direct impacts from the Project but who 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; and

- Vulnerable Groups – persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project(s) as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status, and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the project.

2.2Affected Parties

Affected Parties include local communities, community members, in particular persons from vulnerable groups, and other parties that may be subject to direct impacts from the Project. Specifically, the following individuals and groups fall within this category:

A comprehensive list of stakeholders and database will be developed and maintained by the project. The table below broadly identifies the key stakeholder groups, their respective relevance to and interests in the project.

Table 1: Stakeholder Category and Needs

Organization/Agency	Role	Specific functions	Needs
Community Level			
Farmers and pastoralists	Implementers and Beneficiaries	Participate in all phases of project cycle and adoption of technologies	Project information (roles and obligations in project implementation)
Indigenous peoples, sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities/ 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
Farmer/Pastoral leadership structures	Steer development in project areas	Leadership at community level	Project information (roles and obligations in project
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 Birdlife Africa and community conservancies, such as Northern Rangelands Trust, 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)
'NyumbaKumi' leaders	Maintenance of peace and security	Entry points to the community Community mobilization Channels of information dissemination	Project information (roles and obligations in project implementation)
County Level			
CGDs (Agricultural, environment, Social services, County livestock departments, children's officers, GBV actors, Treasury)	Surveillance/monitoring, sensitization and provision of control Personnel		Capacity building and coordination of project activities Mobilization of communities Maintenance of security -OP
Associations and organizations e.g., WUA,	Local Resources		Prudent utilization and management of NR
Regulatory (CEC, WRA, KDB, LCB, PCPB, KVA, WRUA, NEMA)	Licensing/animal health regulations		Regulatory; WRUA & NEMA to ensure quality and safety of water, KDB --milk; LCB--land matters, PCPB- pesticides, KVA- Animal health matters

2.3 Other Interested Parties

The projects' stakeholders also include parties other than the directly affected communities,

including:

1. Kenya Wild Services (KWS) -Ecologist

2. Water Resources Authority (WRA)
3. Kenya Forest Services (KFS)
4. International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)
5. National Farmers Information Service-- http://www.nafis.go.ke/

National Government Agencies		
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives		
Director of Veterinary Services	Livestock health services	• Disease Surveillance • Vaccination and treatment protocols • Movement of animals
Director of Livestock Production at county level	Livestock production services	• County Level Engagements: • Feed level Situation assessment • Body condition Scores of animals • Identification of suitable breeds
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.	• 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.	• 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	Research in plant healthy issues related to pesticide	• Efficacy trials of agricultural Pesticides for field and stored crops and fertilizers
Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government		• Chiefs work closely with the communities, justice system and police to tackle violence against women and children within their jurisdictions. • Police are response system
Ministry of Education		• Protection around the pupils • Creating awareness among the school going children • Reporting and alerting on potential risks
Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender		• The NYS falls under this ministry • Enhancing the Code of Conduct • Implementation of the Act towards ensuring prevention and protection against SEA /SH
The Presidency		
County commissioners, chiefs and sub chiefs	Community mobilization and security	• Provide non-political 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 GRM 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 of grievances 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	• 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 Project • Use of chemicals listed in the second schedule of the Act
Meteorological department	Information on weather forecast	• 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	• Test substances and materials for chemical composition, compliance with legal specifications and their suitability for various uses

		• Analyses of samples for compliance
		• to public health requirements
		• Implementing the SOPs
		• Gender based Violence Recovery Centres
		    o Counselling services
		    o Post trauma care

Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)	Research in public health issues related to pesticide	• Research on effects of pesticides • Among formulators/storemen and farm workers • Research portfolio on chemical • Including Pops; Regular surveillance of POPs pesticide Efficacy trials
Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services (DOSHS)	Ensures safety, health and welfare of workers predisposed to pesticides.	• 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.

CBO, MOH, CBOs or community safe places for victims of GBV	To provide safe place to house victims of GBV and sometimes FGM	• Provide counselling to victims. • Ensure victims individual privacy. • Assist in maintaining evidence resulting from SGBV. • Investigate cases of SEA
Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services (DOSHS)	Ensures safety, health and welfare of workers predisposed to pesticides.	• 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	• Develop pesticide standards. Testing • pesticide residues, and toxic elements in foods Certification of products
Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA)	Promote and facilitate export-oriented investments and develop an enabling environment for such investments	• Incentivize export-oriented investors dealing in pesticides e.g., pyrethrum through provision of one-stop-shop service for facilitation and aftercare
Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing & Urban Development		
Kenya Ports Authority	Manages all the sea	• Enforcer and regulator
Public Works department	Design and authority in all public works	• Design of project structures • Supervision of construction • Maintenance of facilities
Kenya Airports	Manages all the airports	• Enforcer and regulator
OTHERS		
AAK	Support Agrochemical Industry	• Enhances capacities on safe use of Pesticides
Desert locust control organization (DLCO)	Regional information on DL management	• Logistics and surveillance, spread and control
FAO	Technical Support	• Provide Management Guidelines, • Regional surveillance and early warning

World Bank	Support management of operations and financing	• Guides implementation
ICIPE	Technical support Bio pesticides and Implementation Partner	• Collaborative

2.4 Disadvantaged/ Vulnerable Individuals or Groups

Initial consultation for the last one and half years for the mother project show that project impacts fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups and groups which meet the ESS7 (Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities), who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project. It is therefore critical that during the additional funding the project ensures that awareness raising and stakeholder engagement with the disadvantaged or groups be adapted to take into account such groups or individuals' particular sensitivities, concerns and cultural sensitivities and to ensure a full understanding of project activities and benefits. The vulnerability may stem from person's origin, gender, age, health condition, economic deficiency and financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g. minorities or fringe groups), dependence on other individuals or natural resources, etc. Engagement with the vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance aimed at the facilitation of their participation in the project-related decision making so that their awareness of and input to the overall process are commensurate to those of the other stakeholders.

Within the Project, the vulnerable or disadvantaged groups may include and are not limited to the following: internally displaced people (IDP), refugees, pastoralists, women and girls across these groups and people with disabilities. Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the project will be further confirmed and consulted through dedicated means, as appropriate. Description of the methods of engagement that will be undertaken by the project is provided in the following sections.

Each Implementing Partner at the county/community level will ensure members of these vulnerable or disadvantaged groups are participating effectively and meaningfully in consultative processes and that their voices are not ignored. Compliance to ESS7 will be based on the county or community level specific measures and assistance to offer opportunities for meetings with vulnerable groups in addition to general community consultations. For example, women-only consultations will be held. Similarly, separate meetings may be held with young people, persons with disabilities or with ethnic or other minority groups. Further, it is important to rely on other consultation methods as well, which do not require physical participation in meetings, such as social media, SMS, or radio broadcasting, to ensure that groups that cannot physically be present at meetings can participate, especially during the pandemic. In view of promoting gender equality, it is most important to engage women's groups on an ongoing basis throughout the lifetime of the project. Women voicing their concerns and contributing in the decision-making process on issues such as community infrastructure should be encouraged, especially in various fora that predominantly consist of men. Implementing Partners are similarly encouraged to deploy female staff, in particular where staff interfaces with community members

Component 1 will involve activities, like spraying, that will be mandatory in affected areas where invasions are expected or taking place. The approach to communicating with pastoralists and other indigenous peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities will include culturally appropriate engagement processes for information campaigns. GRM will be culturally appropriate and accessible for indigenous people, considering their customary dispute settlement mechanism.

Component 2 will fully apply ESS7 to enable targeted meaningful consultation, including identification and involvement of indigenous peoples' communities and their representative bodies and organizations; culturally appropriate engagement processes; providing sufficient time for indigenous peoples' 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.

3 STAKEHOLDERENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

The speed and urgency with which the parent project was developed to meet the growing threat of locust invasions in the country, combined with government restrictions on gatherings of people limited the project's ability to undertake engagement prior to approval by the World Bank.

3.1 Summary of Stakeholder Engagement During Project Preparation

Despite the underlying circumstances engagements with counties have been done concerning the project design and implementation on livelihood rehabilitation and restoration activities. Consultations are also going on in the identification of additional wards to be covered by the upscaled activities Though it has emerged that most counties do not want to increase the wards due to increased impact on the ground fearing if the wards are increased the impacts will be spread thin. With the triple tragedy of covid, DL invasion and drought coupled with lack of have a contingency plan to deal with emergencies the farmers and pastoralist are more vulnerable; The additional funding will therefore improve the food security in the affected wards. A key outcome of initial consultations shows a gap in prioritization of activities with some counties having identified subprojects that will require land acquisition (ESS5) and this requires capacity building and consultation with county teams to ensure all exclusions in the ESCP are adhered to. Given the emergency nature of this project even with additional financing sub projects that require land acquisition may not benefit the farmers and pastoralists due to time. In the additional wards to be covered under the AF there will be engagement to map out IPs/SSAHUTLC and target sub projects that benefit them too. documentation required before implementation. The stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) will be updated periodically as necessary to address the emerging needs and views of the stakeholders.

3.2 Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs and Methods, Tools and Techniques for Stakeholder Engagement

A precautionary approach has been taken in 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:

- Public gatherings including public hearings, workshops and community meetings will be held taking into consideration the National restrictions governing such meetings under Covid-19 rules.

- Consultations in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings will be conducted and where not possible due to Covid -19 situation reasonable efforts will be made to conduct such meetings through online channels.

- Diversify means of communication to engage as many stakeholders as possible and rely more on social media and online channels. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms (Whats App groups) and chat groups appropriate for the purpose, based on the type and category of stakeholders.

- Employed traditional channels of communications (TV, newspaper, radio, dedicated phone-lines, and mail) when stakeholders to 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 was necessary, physical meetings were held with affected groups and others via a context specific combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators.

• In each of the proposed channels of engagement the specific feedback and suggestions have been provided by the stakeholders and incorporated in decision making. Further meaningful and fruitful engagement is expected during the additional financing.

The different engagement methods used and are in use to cover different needs of the stakeholders are:

Table 2: Engagement Approach and Application in the ELRP project

Engagement Approach	Appropriate application of the approach
Virtual meetings	To reduce on contact and compliance to MOH covid-19 regulations, webex, Microsoft meeting, and Zoom is used for consultation with well able stakeholders
Correspondences (Phone, free toll sms line 40717, Emails)	Distribute information to Government officials, NGOs, Local Government, and organisations/agencies Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up Community members raising concerns
Face-to-face meetings	Seeking views and opinions with Covid 19 compliance regulations Avoiding participants who at high risk of Covid-19 participating in-person Enable stakeholder to speak freely about sensitive issues Build impersonal 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 impersonal relationship 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 Allowing the groups to provide their views and opinions Building relationships 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 Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline information Build relationships with communities Record responses
Project website	Present project information and progress updates Disclose ESIA, ESMP and other relevant project documentation
Direct communication with affected crops/asset owners (If	Share information on timing of road clearance Agree options for removing crops and relocation of fences.

applicable in subproject investment under component 2.	
Visibility/ Signage	Share information door-by-door, respecting social distancing, On project activities; project investment location; project disclosure; Educational materials on ESIA
Project leaflet	Brief project information to provide regular update Site specific project information.

3.3 Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure

During project preparation engagement 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 degree of the damage and the possibilities of Safeguarding food security and Protecting Human Capital and Coordination and Early Warning Preparedness; as well as continue Surveillance and Control Measures of desert locust populations and curb their spread, while mitigating the risks associated with control measures and their impacts on human health and the environment at national and county levels.

However, it is anticipated that the five purposes of consultations and information dissemination in the GRMC are: (a) understanding of the needs of the affected populations; (b) ensuring of coordination between all implementers and county governments and community authority structures; (c) reception of feedback and comments as well as grievances from all stakeholders on project design and implementation; (d) provision of transparent and accountable mechanisms on all aspects of Project design and implementation; and (e) ensuring that members of vulnerable groups from project affected communities are able to participate fully in the consultation process and enjoy project benefits. To ensure this, a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be in place throughout the life cycle of the Project (see below) and will be set up in a way that all affected individuals and groups can report on project-related grievances or can provide comments and feedback.

In consideration of any Covid-19 restrictions or for communities affected by locust, the project adopted ways for consultations to be fit for purpose. This means effective and meaningful consultations to meet project and stakeholder needs and adhere to any and evolving restrictions put in place by the government to contain virus spread. Strategies employed so far include smaller meetings, small FGDs as appropriate taking full precautions on staff and community safety. Where meetings are not permitted, traditional channels of communications such as radios and public announcements have been implemented. Other strategies include one on one interviews through phones and skype for community representatives, CSOs and other interests' groups.

Information disclosure to the affected populations and beneficiaries in the affected counties relied 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/ subcounty/ ward Administrators or community leaders will be requested to inform communities in community meetings and through disclosure on social media.

Table 2: 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	March 2022	County level	10%	NPCU
		Email	March 2022	National level	50%	NPCU
		Websites	March 2022	National level	20%	NPCU
	ESCP	Stakeholder meetings	March 2022	County level	10%	NPCU
		Email	March 2022	National level	50%	NPCU
		Websites	March 2022	National level	20%	NPCU
	ESMF (including GRM)	Stakeholder meetings	March 2022	County level	10%	NPCU
		Email	April 2022	National level	50%	NPCU
		Websites	April 2022	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

	GRM	Community meetings	Continuous	Community level	20%	DLCC/ LCC/NPC U
		radio	Continuous	Community, County and Regional	20%	DLCC/ LCC/NPC U
		Mobile phone	Continuous	Community, County and State level	20%	DLCC/ LCC/NPC U
		website	Continuous	National level	30%	DLCC/ LCC/NPC U

This plan lays out the overall consultative processes of the Project with its different stakeholders. In principle, all Implementing Partners overseeing sub-component activities will follow their existing participatory engagement and consultation methods, especially with affected communities and beneficiaries. These will follow specific tools and methods of community consultations that partners have developed in their sectorial fields (e.g. in health, agriculture, cash for work, etc.). This SEP will be updated to include these strategies.

3.4 Reporting Back to Stakeholders

Stakeholders will be kept informed as the project develops, including reporting on project environmental and social performance and implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanism.

4 RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The Ministry has been responsible for the implementation of the activities in this main ELRP SEP and will continue to implement this SEP. The project will allocate adequate resources for the implementation of the SEP. Whereas, the project will allocate 30 million KSH for GRM officers, SCOPE MIS/GRM, M&E case management process, data base (including running of hotline, record keeping etc.), Operational Costs (Travel, Logistic Support, Security, Transportation & Accommodation), Communication materials (leaflets, posters), Project press conferences (twice per year), Office Equipment/ Furniture, Connectivity cost, Trainings (Social issues, outreach, GRM, etc.) for PIU, WFP, local NGOs, Monitoring (Third Party Monitoring)- Rounds, GBV prevention and response activities, and contingencies).

Budget for implementing the SEP and GRM as are included in the ESMF for the Project.

4.1 . Management Functions and Responsibilities

The overall responsibility for the implementation of the SEP lies with the MoALFC, specifically the Head of the NPCU. The Head of the NPCU will be overseeing an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist, who are both part of the PIU staffing table. They form part of the Risk Management Unit inside the NPCU.

The Social Specialist will maintain a stakeholder database for the project and will lead a commitment register. However, while the NPCU will oversee all coordination and disclosure-related consultations, the Implementing counties/communities will implement the SEP at the community level in their respective project sites and will report on their activities to the NPCU Social Specialist on a monthly basis. The NPCU Social Specialist will undertake field verification activities jointly with the Implementing counties/communities – at least every other month, or during planned events.

Each Implementing county has identified a dedicated staff responsible CESSCO (county environmental and social safeguards compliance officer) for the implementation of the SEP within the organization. Staff names will be submitted to the NPCU Social Specialist. Selected staff must have ample qualifications to implement the SEP, as stipulated by the terms of reference for the position in the CESSCO who will also commit to communicate the stakeholder engagement strategies for their respective sub-components internally.

Implementing counties/communities who will contract local companies for construction and rehabilitation work, or local NGOs or CSOs for the implementation of their activities will submit plans to the Social Specialist at the NPCU. The Specialist will verify the implementation of those plans during field visits.

5   GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The main objective of a Grievance Mechanism (GM) is to assist to resolve complaints and grievances in a timely, effective and efficient manner that satisfies all parties involved. Specifically, it provides a transparent and credible process for fair, effective and lasting outcomes. It also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultation that facilitates corrective actions. Specifically, the GM:

- Provides affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the course of the implementation of projects;
- Ensures that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants; and
- Avoids the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

5.1 Description of GM

Grievances will be handled at the community level (CDDC) and if the complainant is not satisfied can refer to county level who may also refer to national level.   The GM will include the following steps and indicative timelines. The GM will provide an online system of satisfaction or appeal process if the complainant is not satisfied with the proposed resolution of the complaint. Once all possible means to resolve the complaint has been proposed and if the complainant is still not satisfied then they should be advised of their right to legal recourse. A separate worker GRM has been presented in the LMP for the ELRP Project component 2.

There are multiple and widely known ways to register grievances. Anonymous grievances can be raised and addressed. The uptake channels that have worked best for ELRP will continue to be used:

- Walk-ins may register a complaint on a grievance logbook at healthcare facility or suggestion box at clinic/hospitals
- Toll-free text-based telephone line 40717
- Letter to Grievance focal points Complaint form to be lodged via any of the above channels
- Telephone calls from grieved stakeholders.

Once any of the channels have received a complaint, it is recorded in the complaints logbook or grievance excel-sheet/grievance database.

The online grievance toll free line 40717 has been developed in consultation with the counties and the online system has input into

- The three levels of grievance redress and referral system
- Classified grievances into 16 categories based on applicable ESS
- The system is also able to create public awareness in both text and audio
- It can also be used for quick surveys
- All stakeholder contacts haven been loaded into the system

Survivors of Gender-based Violence or Sexual Exploitation and Abuse can report, if they choose to do so, all GBV/SEA cases through the dedicated GBV/SEA referral system and complaints resolution mechanism. This has been made explicit in all community awareness sessions, as well as be part of the publicly disclosed information. The GBV/SEA referral system will guarantee that survivors who come forward to receive all necessary services, including medical, legal, counselling, in strict adherence to the survivor-cantered approach, and that cases are reported to the police where applicable in the case of under aged survivors or when an adult survivor chooses voluntarily to do so. If such cases are reported through the Project GRM, the GRM Operator needs to report the case within 24 hours to the PIU respecting the privacy and confidentiality of the survivor, as the PIU is obliged to report any cases of GBV/SEA to the World Bank within 48 hours following informed agreement by the survivor, without identifying the survivor by name and omitting any unnecessary details of the incident. Furthermore, cases need to be reported to the Implementing Partner, if it concerns a direct worker or a worker from a sub-contractor, NGO partner or even a community worker following a survivor-cantered approach. This may be in addition to criminal prosecution, to ensure that sanctions for the violation of Code of Conducts are implemented. Implementing Partners oversee monitoring that the courses for contractors regarding the Code of Conduct obligations and awareness raising activities to the community are in place. The information gathered would be monitored and reported to the PIU and the World Bank. All reporting will limit information to the survivor's wishes regarding confidentiality and in case the survivor agrees on further reporting, information will be shared only on a need-to- know-base, avoiding all information which may lead to the identification of the survivor, and any potential risk of retribution.

Table 3: GRM Consultation levels

Project stage	Topic of consultation	Suggested Method (will be refined by Implementation Partner)	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
Project Design including the additional funding	Overall Project activities	Community meetings	Community level stakeholders	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
		Stakeholder meetings	Ward, County, national level stakeholders	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
		Email	National level stakeholders	MTT/DLCC/ NPCU
Project Initiation and Implementation	Extent of damage and mitigation measures	Community meetings, selected communities for cash transfer	Community level stakeholder	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
		mobile phones, beneficiaries selected	Community level stakeholders	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
		Radio	Community level, county level stakeholders,	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU

			agricultural institutions…
	Assess food deficit- Safeguarding food security Status of loss of agricultural incomes - Protecting Human Capital	Community level stakeholder	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
		Community level stakeholders	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
		Community level, district and state level stakeholders	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
	Coordination and Early Warning Preparedness; as well as continue Surveillance and Control Measures of desert locust populations and curb their spread, while mitigating the risks associated with control measures and their impacts on human health and the environment at national and county levels.	National, state level stakeholders	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
		State, district and community level stakeholders	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
		State, district and community level stakeholders	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
	Project Specific ESMPs / and or ESIAs	Community level stakeholders	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU
		Community, County, National level stakeholders	DLCC/ LCC/NPCU/MTT

6   MONITORING AND REPORTING BACK TO STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Information disclosure and consultations are relevant throughout the entire life cycle of the Project. Project design has therefore been based on national-level consultations. Activities under the additional funding will include further consultations prior to their commencement, to ensure a broadly inclusive selection of beneficiaries, transparency and accountability on project modalities, and allow community voices to form the basis for the concrete design of every intervention; consultations will continue throughout the project implementation.

The Implementing Partners implementing will gather all comments and inputs originating from community meetings, GRM outcomes, and surveys. The information gathered will be submitted to the Environmental and Social Specialists in the Risk Management Unit of the NPCU, to ensure that the Project has general information on the perception of communities, and that it remains on target. It will be the responsibility of the different Implementing Partners to respond to comments and inputs, and to keep open a feedback line to the communities, as well as the local authorities and State governments. Trainings on environmental and social safeguards have been undertaken by the safeguards team to all staff and implementing partners at the counties to equip them with the necessary skills.

The Implementation counties and communities will provide first feedback on the case to the aggrieved party within one week, if the case was not filed anonymously. Further feedback and action will depend on the nature of the case, and whether cases are decided upon within the respective Implementation CDDC or county coordinating units. The Implementation counties/communities will show to the NPCU that action has been taken within a reasonable amount of time.

Most importantly, all cases filed need to be logged and monitored by the Implementation Partner. The Implementation Partner will analyse all complaints and feedback on a quarterly basis, and share a synthesis report of the analysis with the PIU.
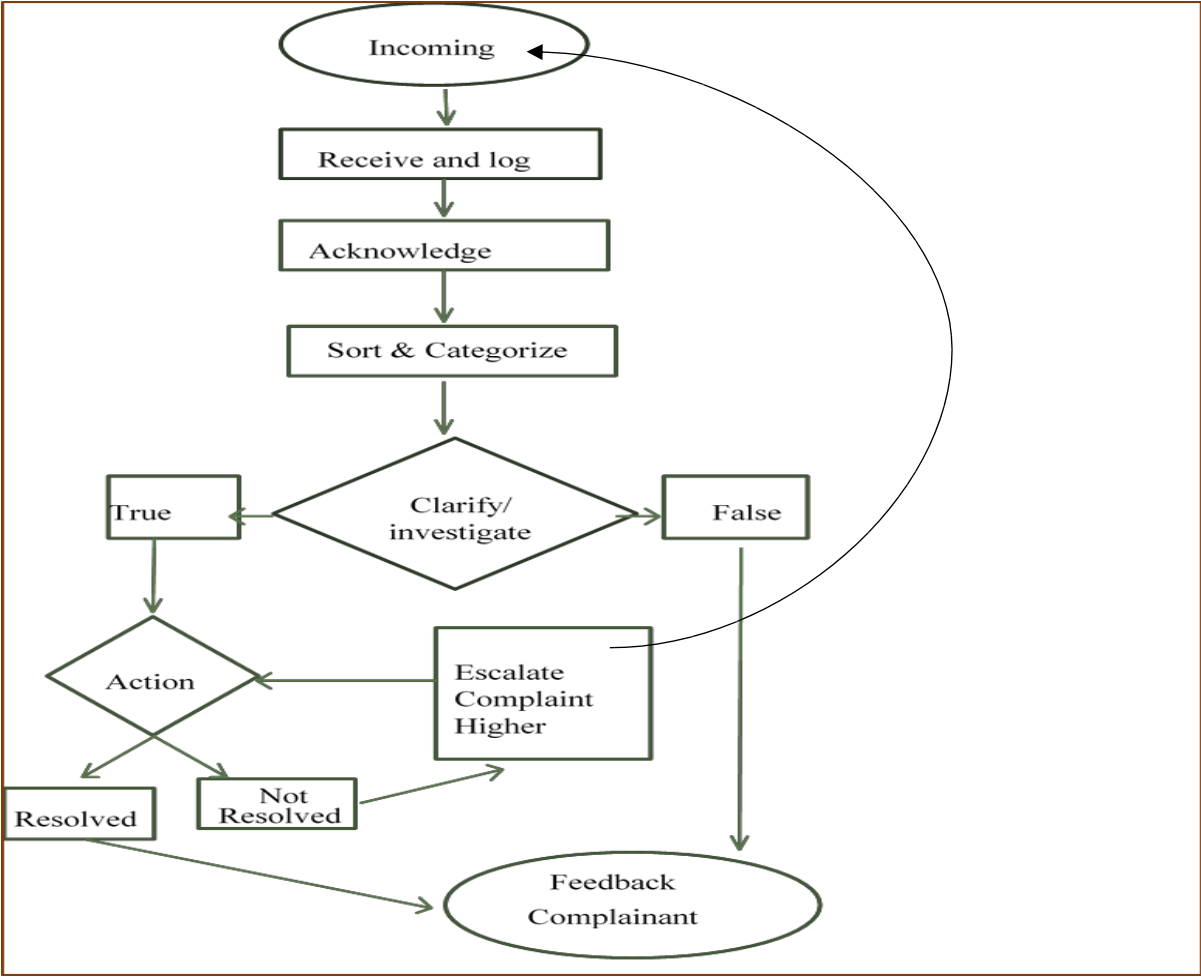
Figure 1: Grievances Resolution Chart Flow

REFERENCES

Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP), Grievance Redress Mechanism Guidelines Manual. Version 1. September 2019.

Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP), Project Implementation Plan. Version 3. February 2020.

Kenya Locust Response Project (P173952). 2020

ANNEXEXS:

Annex 1: Template for Stakeholder Meetings

Stakeholder	Date	Venue	Participants	Key points raised