



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF BUDGET
AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH
AND SOCIAL WELFARE

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
FOOD SECURITY

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

FOR THE

Accelerating Nutrition Result in Nigeria (ANRiN) 2.0
(P507935)

October, 2024

ACRONYMS

AP	Action Plan
BHCPF	Basic Health Care Provision Fund
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CU	Coordinating Unit
EA	Environmental Assessment
E&S	Environment and Social
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERGP	Economic Recovery and Growth Plan
ES	Environmental Standards
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ESF	World Bank Environmental and Social Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMoBEP	Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
FMOHSW	Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
FMAFS	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress System
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LGA	Local Government Area
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies

NDP	National Development Plan
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHPCDA	National Primary Health Care Development Agency
NEC	National Economic Council
NGF	Nigeria Governors' Forum
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIN	National Identification Number
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NPMU	National Program Management Unit
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PHC	Primary Health Care
RMNCH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SHIA	State Health Insurance Authority
SPHCA	State Primary Health Care Agency
SPMU	State Program Management Unit
SSHIA	State Social Health Insurance Agencies
WB	World Bank

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Nigeria, with over 200 million people and a nominal GDP of around US\$405 billion in 2020, is Africa's largest country and economy. Despite its abundant resources and youthful population, the country faces significant challenges, with over 40% of its population living in poverty and a low Human Capital Index of 0.36. Nigeria also ranks among the worst globally for malnutrition, with high rates of stunting and wasting, making it a global hotspot for child malnutrition.

In 2024, food and nutrition security worsened, with 31.8 million people facing crisis levels of food insecurity. This deepens an already severe malnutrition crisis caused by food insecurity, poor healthcare access, conflict, climate shocks, and poverty. The situation threatens Nigeria's future economic growth by hindering human capital development.

The Accelerating Nutrition Results in Nigeria (ANRiN) Project was launched to address this crisis through performance-based contracts delivering a Basic Package of Nutrition Services focused on maternal, adolescent, and child nutrition. Following its success, ANRiN 2.0 will expand these efforts with two components: delivering stunting prevention and crisis interventions through primary healthcare and scaling multisectoral solutions like nutrition-smart agriculture. A third component will strengthen project management, coordination, and the use of data to ensure long-term sustainability and accountability.

1.1 Project description

The Accelerating Nutrition Results in Nigeria Project was designed as the first slice of a long-term engagement of the Government of Nigeria, to tackle malnutrition. Performance-Based Contracts supported the the delivery of a Basic Package of Nutrition Services comprising of evidence-based, high impact, prioritized interventions to improve maternal, adolescent and child nutrition. A complementary package of maternal nutrition services were rolled out through primary healthcare centres. The operation also tested the multisectoral convergence of nutrition interventions whilst incentivizing government channels for improved coordination, stewardship and accountability. The positive results from the ANRiN operation are indicative of the potential impact that could be recorded if interventions are prioritized, targeted and scaled in the right geographies.

ANRiN 2.0 will draw lessons from the first operation to scale and sustain the foundation laid for nutrition programming through two components.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase utilization of quality, cost-effective nutrition services for pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and children under five years of age in select areas of the recipient's territory.

1.2 Project components

The Project has three components:

- A. Component 1** will focus on the deployment of a modified Basic Package of Nutrition Services which will maintain focus on stunting prevention whilst also responding to the acute crisis through primary healthcare facilities and at community level.
- B. Component 2** will scale-up multisectoral convergence interventions particularly nutrition-smart agriculture through mixed homestead gardening. Coupled with behavior change interventions, the component will be geared towards improving household access to, availability and affordability of micronutrient rich foods to improve household food security, dietary diversity and resilience.
- C. Component 3** will support project management, coordination and supervision particularly the coordination across government entities and amongst development partners; support nutrition-responsive budgeting to ensure long-term sustainability; and, support the use of data to spur action, inform decision-making and foster accountability for results.

1.3 Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Disclosure

The primary goal of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to establish a framework for engaging stakeholders, including public information sharing and consultation, throughout the project lifecycle. The SEP details how the project team will interact with stakeholders and provides a process for individuals to raise concerns, offer feedback, or submit complaints regarding the project and its related activities. Active involvement of the local population is crucial for the project's success, fostering collaboration between the project team and local communities, and helping to mitigate environmental and social risks associated with project activities.

The project will leverage on the existing Grievance Redress and Feedback Mechanism from the parent project, allowing individuals to report concerns or complaints if they feel unfairly treated or impacted by any project actions. This SEP is a dynamic document, subject to updates during project implementation as more information about stakeholder groups and engagement measures becomes available.

It's important to note that several steps in the preparation of this Project were skipped due to the urgent nature of ANRiN 2.0, designed as an emergency operation. This also affected the required consultation for this SEP. As a result, the team conducted the consultation in October 2024. Detailed information is provided in section 1.7.

1.4 Overall Objectives

The overall objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) as outlined in ESS-10 are:

- To identify the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders and ensure their involvement throughout the entire project lifecycle.
- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will assist the ANRiN 2.0 project in identifying stakeholders and building and maintaining positive relationships with them, especially project-affected parties.
- To assess stakeholder interest and support for the project, and to integrate stakeholders' perspectives into the project's design and implementation.
- To promote and facilitate effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project lifecycle, addressing issues that may impact them.
- To ensure timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriately formatted disclosure of relevant project information on environmental and social risks and impacts, with special attention to disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.
- To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive channels to raise concerns and grievances, and to ensure ANRiN 2.0 responds to and manages these grievances effectively.
- To develop a plan that clearly outlines the means and frequency of engagement with each stakeholder.
- To allocate sufficient budgetary and other resources for stakeholder engagement and participation in the project's design, implementation, and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).

The SEP promotes an inclusive approach to project preparation, planning, implementation, and monitoring. It aims to ensure a meaningful and broad consultative process, in alignment with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly ESS-10.

1.5 Stakeholder Engagement within the Context of ANRiN 2.0

The Government of Nigeria, through ANRiN 2.0, is committed to ensuring meaningful, effective, and informed participation of stakeholders and partners throughout the entire project cycle, which includes early planning, problem identification, program design, implementation, and monitoring. Effective stakeholder engagement fosters voice and accountability, project acceptance, local ownership, and empowerment of beneficiaries. This approach will help ensure full participation, achieve the project's objectives with stakeholder support, minimize conflict and disagreements, uphold human rights, and enhance social and environmental protection. The project will ensure that stakeholder analysis and engagement plans are thoroughly implemented at all stages of the project cycle, with close alignment to citizen engagement and social accountability activities.

1.6 Principles for Effective Stakeholder Engagement

The project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be guided by a set of principles that define its core values in interactions with identified stakeholders. These principles, aligned with "International Best Practice," include:

- **Commitment:** Recognizing the importance of understanding, engaging, and identifying the community early in the process and taking action accordingly.
- **Integrity:** Ensuring that engagement is carried out in a way that fosters mutual respect and trust.
- **Respect:** Acknowledging the rights, cultural beliefs, values, and interests of stakeholders and affected communities.
- **Transparency:** Responding to community concerns in a timely, open, and effective manner.
- **Inclusion:** Encouraging broad participation by offering appropriate opportunities for involvement.
- **Trust:** Building trust through open and meaningful dialogue that respects the community's beliefs, values, and opinions.

1.7 Stakeholder Engagement to Date and Key Feedback Received during Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder feedback has played a vital role in shaping and revising the Operation's Description (including the Project), indicators, and appraisal documents by providing insights into the current situation, management practices, and priorities of the federal government, state governments, and the private sector.

Under the parent project, several consultations were conducted with high-level stakeholders, including The Office of the Vice President of Nigeria, the Ministry of Health, National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA), State Ministries of Health, State Ministries of Finance and Budget, State Primary Health Care Development Agencies (SHPCDAs), National Committee for Food and Nutrition, development partners, donor agencies, influential actors, government agencies, religious, traditional leaders and the private sector due to the critical concerns in the nutritional sphere in Nigeria. These consultations and the critical issues in the sector led to discussions on designing the ANRiN 2.0.

ANRiN 2.0 is considered an emergency operation, which led to bypassing certain operational steps. This also affected the requirement to conduct stakeholder engagements for the preparation of the SEP. Consultations with stakeholders was implemented within the month of October 2024. Table 1.0 below provides more information on the schedule for the planned consultation

Table 1: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations dedicated solely to environmental and social aspects

S/No	Consultation	Meeting Dates	Participants	Meeting Themes	Feedback	Venue
1	Consultation on the SEP and other ESF documents (Environmental and Social Commitment Plan – ESCP)	23rd October, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heads of State Primary Health Care Boards (SPHCBs) or their equivalents - State Ministries of Health Representatives - Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Representatives - Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning - Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security - Private Sector Representatives - Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on the ANRiN 2.0 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) • Overview of the ESF and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) • Grievance redress mechanisms for ANRiN 2.0 	Details can be found in Annex 1	Hybrid

1.8 Limitations

Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing aspect of the project. This version of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) should be regarded as the initial iteration. Revisions to the plan will be made periodically, as suggested within an agreed-upon timeframe, and will be validated during project implementation. This approach aligns with the review and monitoring process outlined in subsequent sections, ensuring that the SEP remains relevant and effective.

1.9 Structure of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The structure of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is outlined as follows:

1. **Introduction:** This section provides an overview and brief background of the project, highlighting its key features, the objectives behind designing the SEP, and any limitations of the plan.
2. **Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Regulatory Framework and Standards:** This section discusses the government regulations and Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) standards that mandate the formulation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
3. **Stakeholder Identification and Analysis:** This section outlines the process of identifying and analyzing stakeholders for the project, emphasizing the significance of such analysis, stakeholder profiles, and the mapping of their interests and influences.
4. **Stakeholder Engagement Plan:** This section details the stakeholder engagement process, including the objectives, consultation methods, current status of engagement, future steps, and the information disclosure process.
5. **Roles and Responsibilities:** This section delineates the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in the engagement process.
6. **Grievance Management:** This section discusses the Grievance Redress System and the Grievance Resolution Framework.
7. **Monitoring and Reporting:** This section addresses the strategies for effective ongoing engagement and follow-up to ensure the fulfillment of project components.

The ANRiN 2.0 project is being developed under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). According to Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, implementing agencies must provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information and engage with them in a culturally appropriate manner, free from manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, or intimidation.

Chapter 2: Summary of Regulatory Framework and Standards

2.1 Key National Legal Provisions for Environmental and Social Safeguards and Citizen Engagement

This section provides an overview of national legal provisions that mandate citizen engagement, public information disclosure, and appropriate responses to public inquiries, concerns, and grievances related to government actions.

2.1.1 The Freedom of Information Act 2011

The Freedom of Information Act aims to enhance public access to records and information, facilitating transparency and accountability in government operations. The Act serves several purposes:

- It ensures that public records are readily available and accessible to citizens.
- It protects the privacy of individuals while upholding public interest.
- It safeguards public officials from adverse repercussions for disclosing specific types of official information without authorization.
- It establishes procedures to achieve these objectives.

The Act applies to public institutions and private organizations delivering public services or utilizing public funds. Key provisions include:

- All stakeholders have the right to access records held by government or public institutions.
- Stakeholders denied information may initiate legal proceedings to compel the release of such information.
- Public institutions must provide requested records within seven days.

2.1.2 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Chapter 2 of the Nigerian Constitution emphasizes the socioeconomic rights of citizens. It asserts that no individual should be deprived of the right to a healthy environment, adequate means of livelihood, suitable housing, or sufficient food. Section 20 of the Constitution highlights the necessity of protecting the environment and safeguarding natural resources—such as water, air, land, forests, and wildlife—for the benefit of all stakeholders.

2.1.3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act CAP E12, LFN 2004

The EIA Act outlines the mandatory procedures for conducting Environmental Impact Assessments for specific activities, including groundwater development, wastewater treatment, mining, and coastal reclamation on extensive land. This Act mandates stakeholder involvement before any public or private project commences, ensuring that all affected parties have a voice in the decision-making process.

2.1.4 National Orientation Agency (NOA) Act, 1993

The NOA Act promotes active and voluntary participation among Nigerians in discussions and decisions that impact their welfare. It aims to educate citizens about their rights and responsibilities, fostering a culture of civic engagement.

2.1.5 Other Legal Provisions on Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure

Additional legal frameworks, such as the Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act, Cap N138, 2004, require land development plans to be disclosed to stakeholders. This ensures that projects do not negatively impact the environment or the surrounding community.

2.2 World Bank Environmental and Social Standard on Stakeholder Engagement

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) includes Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10, titled "Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure." ESS 10 emphasizes the necessity of open and transparent engagement between borrowers and project stakeholders as a fundamental aspect of good international practice. Key requirements of ESS 10 include:

- **Stakeholder Engagement Throughout the Project Life Cycle:** Borrowers must engage stakeholders from the early stages of project development to facilitate meaningful consultations on project design. The engagement's nature, scope, and frequency should correspond to the project's scale and potential risks.
- **Meaningful Consultations:** Borrowers are required to provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner that is free from manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, or intimidation.
- **Stakeholder Engagement Process:** The engagement process should encompass stakeholder identification and analysis, planning the engagement, disclosing information, consulting stakeholders, addressing grievances, and reporting to stakeholders.
- **Documentation of Stakeholder Engagements:** Borrowers must maintain a documented record of stakeholder engagements, including details of consulted stakeholders, a summary of feedback received, and explanations of how feedback was considered or reasons for not considering it.
- **Development of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP):** Borrowers must create an SEP that reflects the project's nature and potential risks. The SEP should be disclosed as early as possible and prior to project appraisal. Stakeholder input on the SEP, including stakeholder identification and future engagement proposals, should be sought. Any significant changes to the SEP must be disclosed.
- **Grievance Mechanism:** ESS 10 mandates that borrowers establish a grievance mechanism to address and resolve concerns and grievances from project-affected parties promptly.

For further information on the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards, please follow this link: [World Bank Environmental and Social Standards](#).

Chapter 3: Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

3.1 Stakeholder Identification

Project stakeholders encompass individuals or groups who may be affected by the project (project-affected parties) and those with an interest in it (other interested parties). These stakeholders can be classified into primary and secondary categories. Primary stakeholders include individuals, groups, or local communities that might experience direct or indirect impacts from the project, whether positive or negative. This group particularly highlights those who are disadvantaged or vulnerable. Secondary stakeholders are broader entities that could influence project outcomes due to their knowledge of the affected communities or their political sway over them.

The stakeholders for ANRIN 2.0 operation are identified as individuals, groups, or entities who:

- Play a role in project implementation (often referred to as ‘implementing agencies’);
- Are directly or indirectly impacted—positively or adversely—by the project (known as ‘affected parties’);
- Have an interest in the project (termed ‘interested parties’). This includes individuals or groups whose interests may be affected and who could influence project outcomes.

3.2 Stakeholder Categorization

For effective and tailored engagement, stakeholders of the ANRIN 2.0 Project can be divided into four core categories:

- Coordinating Unit
- Implementing Agencies
- Project-Affected Parties
- Project Interested Parties

3.2.1 Implementing Agencies

This category includes the primary agencies responsible for ensuring the successful implementation of the project. These agencies consist of:

- Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (FMOHSW)
- Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning (FMBEP)
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)

- National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA)
- National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA)
- State Primary Healthcare Boards (SPHCB)
- State Health Insurance Authorities (SHIA)
- Nigeria Governors’ Forum (NGF)

To adhere to best practices, the implementing agencies will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

Openness and Life-Cycle Approach: Public consultations will be held throughout the project life cycle, conducted openly and free from external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation.

Informed Participation and Feedback: Relevant information will be widely disseminated among stakeholders in appropriate formats, providing opportunities for stakeholders to communicate their feedback and for analyzing and addressing their comments and concerns.

Inclusiveness and Sensitivity: Stakeholder identification will support better communication and foster effective relationships.

3.2.2 Project-Affected Parties

The parties likely to be directly impacted by the project include expected beneficiaries, such as:

- Office of the State Governors
- State Ministries of Health
- State Healthcare Development Boards
- State Ministries of Local Government
- State Ministries of Agriculture
- State Ministries of Finance/Budget/Planning, or equivalent
- State Houses of Assembly

Additionally, other state ministries, departments, and agencies identified as critical to achieving the project development objectives (PDO) will also be invited to participate in project activities.

Directly affected parties include project workers, particularly those who may be marginalized due to gender or disabilities, as well as the general Nigerian populace, who represent the core target audience affected by project implementation. Special attention will be given to ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups, who may experience disproportionate impacts from the project.

Engagement efforts will be designed to facilitate equal representation for these groups, requiring tailored measures to ensure their awareness and involvement in project-related decision-making aligns with that of other stakeholders.

3.2.3 Other Interested Parties

Other interested parties comprise individuals, groups, or organizations with a vested interest in the project. Their interest may stem from various factors, including the project's extensive reach (projected to be implemented across twenty (20) states) and its potential impacts on broader public interests. This group may include government officials, private sector representatives, health and scientific communities, consultants, development agencies, academic unions, women's organizations, civil society organizations, and cultural groups.

The project will continue to identify the interests and roles of these parties in the design, implementation, and decision-making processes. Preliminary stakeholder identification and engagement exercises have been conducted to develop a comprehensive list of stakeholders that could influence project design and outcomes. Relationships with these stakeholders will be nurtured to foster constructive engagement.

Chapter 4: Stakeholder Engagement Program

The engagement and consultation process for the project spans its entire lifetime, from inception to closure. The goal of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to ensure effective, inclusive, accessible, and meaningful engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues potentially affecting them during the implementation of the IPF sub-components.

The Coordinating Unit known as the National Project Management Unit (NPMU), with support from implementing agencies and partners (e.g., Ministry of Health, Agriculture and Food Security, and NPHCDA), will conduct consultations ensuring two-way communication processes. The objectives of the engagement and consultation plan are to:

- a) Begin early in the project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal and inform project design.
- b) Encourage stakeholder feedback to inform project design and engagement in identifying and mitigating environmental and social risks and impacts.
- c) Ensure stakeholders understand how the project is likely to affect them.
- d) Ensure consistency in messaging.
- e) Continue engagement as risks and impacts arise, managing stakeholders' expectations.
- f) Ensure prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, and accessible information in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders in a culturally appropriate format, in relevant local languages, and understandable to stakeholders.
- g) Consider and respond to feedback.
- h) Support active and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties.
- i) Ensure consultations are free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation.
- j) Ensure consultations are documented and disclosed.

4.1 Engagement Methods and Tools

A variety of engagement techniques will be used to build relationships with stakeholders, gather information, consult with stakeholders, and disseminate project information. The effectiveness and meaningfulness of the engagement process will depend on applying a range of techniques tailored to the identified stakeholder groups. Methods for consulting with government officials may differ from those for local communities (e.g., focus group discussions, displays, and visuals with a lesser emphasis on technical aspects).

Each engagement activity should meet general accessibility requirements—easily reachable venues, no long commutes, no entrance fees or preliminary access authorization, cultural appropriateness

(respecting local customs and norms), and inclusivity (engaging all segments of project-affected parties, including vulnerable individuals). If necessary, logistical assistance should be provided to enable participants from remote areas, those with limited physical abilities, and those with insufficient financial or transportation means to attend public meetings.

Ensuring the participation of vulnerable individuals and groups in project consultations may require tailored techniques. This will be achieved through focus group discussions, monitoring participation rates, undertaking beneficiary assessments, and using online platforms to allow access to otherwise disadvantaged groups.

When selecting appropriate consultation techniques, consider culturally appropriate methods and the purpose of engaging with a stakeholder group. The techniques to be considered are shown in Tables 2 and 3 below.

Table 2: Stakeholder Engagement Techniques

S/N	Engagement Technique	Appropriate application of the technique
1	Correspondences (Phone, Emails)	Distribute information to Government officials, NGOs, State Government, and organisations/agencies Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up
2	One-on-one meetings	Seeking views and opinions Enable stakeholder to speak freely about sensitive issues Build personal relationships Record meetings
3	Formal meetings	Present the Project information to a group of stakeholders Allow group to comment – opinions and views Build impersonal relation with high level stakeholders Disseminate technical information Record discussions
4	Public meetings/Workshops	Present Project information to a large 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.
5	Focus group meetings/discussions	Present Project information to a group of stakeholders Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline information Build relationships with communities Record responses
6	Project website	Present project information and progress updates Disclose relevant project documentation
7	Project leaflet	Brief project information to provide regular update Site specific project information.

Table 3: Methods/Tools for information Provision, Feedback, Consultation and Participation

Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
Information Provision				
Distribution of printed public materials: leaflets, brochures, fact sheets	Used to convey information on the Project and regular updates on its progress to state and national stakeholders.	Printed materials present illustrative and written information on the Project. Presented contents are concise, clear and easy to understand by a layperson reader. Graphics and pictorials are widely used to describe technical aspects and aid understanding.	Distribution as part of consultation meetings, awareness campaigns, discussions and meetings with stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies ▪ All project affected parties ▪ Project interested parties ▪ Other potential stakeholders
Distribution of printed public materials: newsletters/ updates	A newsletter or an update circular sent out to Project stakeholders on a regular basis to maintain awareness of the Project development.	Important highlights of Project achievements, announcements of planned activities, changes, and overall progress.	<p>Circulation of the newsletter or update sheet with a specified frequency in the Project Area of Influence, as well as to any other stakeholders that expressed their interest in receiving these periodicals.</p> <p>Means of distribution – post, emailing, electronic subscription, delivery in person.</p> <p>The mailed material can be accompanied by an enclosed postage-paid comment/feedback form that a reader can fill in a return to the Project’s specified address.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All projected affected parties ▪ All project interested parties ▪ Implementing Agencies ▪ Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies

Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
Printed advertisements in the media	Inserts, announcements, press releases, short articles or feature stories in the printed media – newspapers and magazines	Notification of forthcoming public events or commencement of specific Project activities. General description of the Project and its benefits to the stakeholders.	Placement of paid information in local, state and national printed media, including those intended for general reader and specialised audience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All projected affected parties ▪ All project interested parties ▪ Other potential stakeholders
Radio or television entries	Short radio programmes, video materials or documentary broadcast on TV.	Description of the Project, Project development update and processes. Advance announcement of the forthcoming public events or commencement of specific Project activities.	Collaboration with media producers that operate in the region and can reach local audiences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies ▪ All projected affected parties ▪ All project interested parties ▪ Other potential stakeholders
Visual presentations	Visually convey Project information to affected communities and other interested audiences.	Description of the Project activities, processes and timeline. Updates on Project development. Disclose relevant project documentation	Presentations are widely used as part of the public hearings and other consultation events with various stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participants of the public hearings, consultations, rounds tables, focus group discussions and other forums attended by Project stakeholders. ▪ Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies
Notice boards	Displays of printed information on notice boards in public places.	Advance announcements of the forthcoming public events, commencement of	Printed announcements and notifications are placed in visible and easily accessible places frequented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All projected affected parties

Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
		specific Project activities, or changes to the scheduled process.	by the local public, including libraries, village cultural centres, post offices, shop, local administrations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All project interested parties ▪ Other potential stakeholders
• Information Feedback				
Information repositories accompanied by a feedback mechanism	Placement of Project-related information and printed materials in dedicated/designated locations that also provide visitors and readers with an opportunity to leave their comments in a feedback register.	Various Project-related materials and documentations.	Deposition of materials in publicly available places (offices of local NGOs, local administrations, libraries) for the duration of a disclosure period or permanently. Audiences are also given free access to a register of comments and suggestions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All projected affected parties
Dedicated telephone line (hotline)	Setting up a designated and manned telephone line that can be used by the public to obtain information, make enquiries, or provide feedback on the Project. Initially, telephone numbers of Project's specialised staff can be shared with the public, particularly staff involved in stakeholder engagement, public relations and environmental protection.	Any issues that are of interest or concern to the direct project beneficiaries and other stakeholders.	Telephone numbers are specified on the printed materials distributed to Project stakeholders and are mentioned during public meetings. Project's designated staff should be assigned to answer and respond to the calls, and to direct callers to specialist experts or to offer a call-back if a question requires detailed consideration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any project stakeholder and interested parties.
Internet/Digital Media	Launch of Project information on FMOBNP, FMAF, FMOHSW (and state actors) website to promote various information and updates on the overall Project, impact assessment and impact management process, procurement, employment	Information about Project operator and shareholders, Project development updates, employment and procurement, environmental and social aspects.	A link to the Project website should be specified on the printed materials distributed to stakeholders. Other on-line based platforms can also be used, such as web-conferencing, webinar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project stakeholders and other interested parties that have access to the internet resources.

Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
	<p>opportunities, as well as on Project's engagement activities with the public.</p> <p>Web-site should have a built-in feature that allows viewers to leave comments or ask questions about the Project.</p> <p>Website should be available in English</p>		<p>presentations, web-based meetings, Internet surveys/polls etc.</p> <p>Limitation: Not all parties/stakeholders have access to the internet, especially in the remote areas and in communities.</p>	
Surveys, Interviews and Questionnaires	<p>The use of public opinion surveys, interviews and questionnaires to obtain stakeholder views and to complement the statutory process of public hearings.</p>	<p>Description of the proposed Project and related processes.</p> <p>Questions targeting stakeholder perception of the Project, associated impacts and benefits, concerns and suggestions.</p>	<p>Soliciting participation in surveys/interviews with specific stakeholder groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All project affected parties.
Feedback & Suggestion Box	<p>A suggestion box can be used to encourage citizens to leave written feedback and comments about the Project.</p> <p>Contents of the suggestion box should be checked by designated Project staff on a regular basis to ensure timely collection of input and response/action, as necessary.</p>	<p>Any questions, queries or concerns, especially for stakeholders that may have a difficulty expressing their views and issues during public meetings.</p>	<p>Appropriate location for a suggestion box should be selected in a safe public place to make it readily accessible for the stakeholders.</p> <p>Information about the availability of the suggestion box should be communicated as part of Project's regular interaction with stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project affected parties, especially vulnerable groups.
Consultation & Participation				
Public hearings	<p>Project representatives, the affected public, authorities, regulatory bodies and other stakeholders for detailed discussion on a specific activity or facility that is planned by the Project</p>	<p>Detailed information on the activity and/or facility in question, including a presentation and an interactive Questions &</p>	<p>Wide and prior announcement of the public hearing and the relevant details, including notifications in local, regional and national mass media.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project affected parties ▪ Relevant government Ministries

Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
	and which is subject to the statutory expert review.	Answers session with the audience.	Targeted invitations are sent out to stakeholders. Public disclosure of Project materials and associated impact assessment documentation in advance of the hearing. Viewers/readers of the materials are also given free access to a register of comments and suggestions that is made available during the disclosure period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departments and Agencies. ▪ NGOs and civil societies ▪ Other interested parties
Focus Group Discussions and Round Table Workshops	Used to facilitate discussion on Project's specific issues that merit collective examination with various groups of stakeholders.	Project's specific activities and plans, processes that require detailed discussion with affected stakeholders.	Announcements of the Forthcoming meetings are widely circulated to participants in advance. Targeted invitations are sent out to stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All project affected parties especially vulnerable groups; ▪ Project delivery agencies ▪ NGOs and civil societies ▪ Relevant Government Ministries and Agencies
NPMU & SPMUs	Project's designated venue for depositing Project-related information that also offers open hours to the stakeholders and other members of the public, with Project staff available to respond to queries or provide clarifications.	Project-related materials. Any issues that are of interest or concern to the local communities and other stakeholders.	Information about the info centre or a field office with open hours for the public, together with contact details, is provided on the Project's printed materials distributed to stakeholders, as well as during public meetings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All project affected parties ▪ Project interests' parties ▪ Other potential stakeholders
Non state actors,	Develop and secure clearance processes for timely dissemination of program messages and materials in local languages and in English, where relevant, for timely dissemination of	Project related information, SEA/SH, Nondiscriminatory prohibition messages program impact, benefits	Community outreach / town criers dedicated Toll-free telephone lines, fliers and town hall meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All project affected parties ▪ Project interests' parties

Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
	messages and materials and adopt relevant communication channels	and available feedback channels		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other potential stakeholders
National / State Legislators	<p>Getting issues on to the policy agenda, Public opinion, generating endorsement and awareness of programmes</p> <p>Change (or no change) in policy content</p>	Preparing briefs for policymakers, on updates and performance scorecard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face to face meetings Meetings with elected officials in communities surrounding programme. Meetings with officials Press conferences Interviews (media traditional and digital) Social Media Strategy Digital PR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project interests' parties Other potential stakeholders

4.2 Description of Disclosure Methods

As a standard practice, this SEP in English will be released for public review for 21 days in accordance with Nigerian regulatory frameworks. Distribution of the disclosure materials will be done by making them available at venues and locations convenient for stakeholders and places with unhindered public access. Free printed copies of the SEP in English will be made accessible for the public at the following locations:

- i. State Ministries of Health
- ii. State Primary Healthcare Development Agencies
- iii. State Ministries of Local Government
- iv. State Ministries of Finance/Budget/Planning, or equivalent
- v. State House of Assemblies
- vi. State Ministry of Agriculture
- vii. Other designated public locations to ensure wide dissemination of the materials.

Electronic copies of the SEP will be placed on the website of the World Bank and each implementing agency. This will allow stakeholders with Internet access to view information about the planned development and initiate their involvement in the public consultation process. The website will be equipped with an online feedback feature to enable readers to leave their comments on the disclosed materials.

Mechanisms for facilitating stakeholder input will include press releases and announcements in the media, notifications of the disclosed materials to state and national NGOs, relevant professional bodies, and other interested parties.

Table 4: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure Methods

Stakeholder Group	Project Information Shared	Means of communication/ disclosure
Project Affected Parties	Stakeholder Engagement Plan; Public Grievance Procedure; Regular updates on Project development.	Public notices. Electronic publications and press releases on the Project web-site. Dissemination of hard copies at designated public locations. Press releases in the local media. Consultation meetings. Information leaflets and brochures. Separate focus group meetings with vulnerable groups, as appropriate.
Non-governmental Organizations	Stakeholder Engagement Plan; Public Grievance Procedure; Regular updates on Project development.	Public notices. Electronic publications and press releases on the project website. Dissemination of hard copies at designated public locations. Press releases in the local media. Consultation meetings. Information leaflets and brochures.
Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Regular updates on Project development. Additional types of Project's information if required for the	Dissemination of hard copies of the SEP at various MDAs . Project status reports. Meetings and round tables.

Stakeholder Group	Project Information Shared	Means of communication/ disclosure
	purposes of regulation and permitting.	
Implementing Agencies	Stakeholder Engagement Plan; Regular updates on Project development; Additional types of Project's information if required for the purposes of implementation and timeline.	Public Notices Consultation Meetings Information leaflets and brochures.
Related businesses and enterprises	Stakeholder Engagement Plan; Public Grievance Procedure; Updates on Project development and tender/procurement announcements.	Electronic publications and press releases on the Project website. Information leaflets and brochures. Procurement notifications.
Project Employees	Employee Grievance Procedure; Updates on Project development.	Staff handbook. Email updates covering the Project staff and personnel. Regular meetings with the staff. Posts on information boards in the offices and on site. Reports, leaflets.

Chapter 5: Resources and Responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement activities

5.1 Introduction

This section describes the proposed organizational structure and management functions for the stakeholder engagement function at the Project. The roles and responsibilities of the organizations are presented below in Table 5.1. The Coordinating Unit will be responsible for the implementation of the SEP.

Table 5: Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility / Accountability
National Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee the implementation of the SEP requirements
Performance Management and Operations Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper implementation and follow up of the SEP. Ensure that capacity building activities across the different implementing agencies and partners are coordinated Ensure the E&S team reports on time and with the expected and agreed points. Provide resources to ensure that interests of stakeholders are represented and taken into consideration during implementation of Project.
Environmental and Social Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop, implement and monitor all stakeholder engagement strategies/plans for the Project; Oversee all stakeholder engagement related activities for the Project; Manage the grievance mechanism; Liaise with the Program Manager to ensure that stakeholder engagement requirements/protocols are understood; and Proactively identify stakeholders, project risks and opportunities and inform the Program Manager.
Employees (Staff from FMBEP FMAFS, FMOHSW and other relevant agencies,)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with requirements stated under this document. Provide assistance if needed to ensure compliance with this plan. Perform assigned tasks towards meeting SEP objectives. Communicate concerns, questions or views to the E&S Officers on implementation of the SEP. Provide data related to SEP performance/monitoring as required.

5.2 Resources needed

5.2.1. Training

The NPMU will be in charge of stakeholder engagement activities and at agreed periodic intervals, the project will assess the adequacy and capacity of the NPMU team members in terms of their understanding of the SEP and GM put in place for the project and the principles governing the same. Provisions for refresher training will be put in place at the commencement of the project effectiveness and annually thereafter.

All individuals with responsibilities on the SEP will attend workshops (including virtual options) that will enlighten everyone about the Project and appraise all individuals of responsibilities and reporting structures.

5.2.2 Financial Resources

The Project will ensure that the budget developed for the purpose of the stakeholder engagement process and grievance redress is sufficient to meet the expenses of the same.

5.2.3 Budget

The NPMU will put in place a standing budget allocated towards the Stakeholder Engagement Program. This is a budget that, as at, when necessary, will be supplemented and/or increased by other budgets related to the activities required for the SEP. Once the project has been finalized, a detailed budget for the implementation of this SEP will be provided and this will be included in the updated SEP. Annex 1 has an initial budget estimate.

Chapter 6: Grievance Mechanism

Grievance refers to any discontent or dissatisfaction or feeling of injustice that adversely affects organizational relations or productivity. The dissatisfaction amongst others could be because of poor service delivery, wages/working conditions, employment relations etc. Going by project experience, grievances are not brought to the fore at all times, either they are valid or not. When grievances, generally minor ones are not expressed by the victim(s) they may accumulate and lead to major conflicts. Therefore, proper administration of grievance and grievance handling is necessary in any organization or system as unattended grievances may lead to frustration, low productivity, and feeling of discontent amongst others. The main objective of a GM is to assist to resolve complaints and grievances in a timely, effective, and efficient manner that satisfies all parties involved.

A grievance in the case of the Project can be a concern or complaint of dissatisfaction or feeling raised by an individual or a group whose livelihood, health and safety, cultural norms and heritage are considered to have been adversely affected (harmed) by activities of the Project and if not addressed effectively, may pose a risk.

In compliance with applicable local and national laws and the World Bank's ESS10, a project-specific grievance mechanism is being set up to handle complaints and issues. This process would be specially designed to collect, collate, review and redress stakeholders' concerns, complaints, and grievances. This process will be carried out using dedicated communication materials and channels which will be developed to help stakeholders become familiar with the grievance redress channels and procedures. Locked suggestion/complaint boxes will be posted at the NPMU, and they will maintain a grievance register to capture and track grievances from submission to resolution and communication with complainants. Project website (and that of the implementing ministry/agencies) will include clear information on how feedback, questions, comments, concerns and grievances can be submitted by any stakeholder. It will also provide information on the way grievances will be handled, both in terms of process and deadlines.

The NPMU indicated that a GRM system is already in place under the ANRIN parent project, however, there is need for the GRM to be strengthened, implemented and workable. The GRM will support both Project and the Program operations. Under the parent project the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) is set up at three levels of the project implementation:

- i.) Community level
- ii.) State Project Management Unit (SPMU) level; and
- iii.) National Program Management Unit (NPMU) level.

They serve as uptake points for complaints/grievances on ANRiN 2.0 Project.

Additionally, the ANRiN 2.0 Program intend to continuously support capacity building of entities such as SERVICOM and the Public Complaints Commission for effective GRM implementation at state level will be implemented.

6.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The Project-Affected-People and any other stakeholders may submit comments or complaints at any time by using the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The overall objectives of the GRM are to:

- Provide a transparent process for timely identification and resolution of issues affecting the project and people, including issues related to specifics in the Project activities.
- Strengthen accountability to beneficiaries, including project affected people.

The GRM will be accessible to all external project stakeholders, including affected people, citizens, civil society, media, and other interested parties.

Stakeholders can use the GRM to submit complaints, feedback, queries, suggestions, or even compliments related to the overall management and implementation of the Project as it affects them. The GRM is intended to address issues and complaints in an efficient, timely, and cost-effective manner. The initial effort to resolve grievances to the complainant's satisfaction will be undertaken by the NPMU or relevant Unit. All grievance that cannot be resolved at NPMU shall be allowed to go the court of law for redressal.

6.2 Grievance Resolution Framework

Information about the GRM process will be publicized as part of ANRIN 2.0 consultations and disclosure in all implementing agencies. Brochures will be distributed during consultations and public meetings, and posters will be displayed in public places such as in government offices, project management unit offices, notice boards available to strategic stakeholders, etc. Information about the GRM process will also be posted online at implementing agencies' websites.

The overall grievance resolution framework will include six steps described below. The six steps demonstrate a typical grievances resolution process.

- Step 1: Uptake. Project stakeholders will be able to provide feedback and report complaints through several channels such as filling up grievance forms, reporting grievances to NPMU, submitting grievance via email address made available by the management units and via the institutions' websites and collection boxes stipulated for the grievance uptake.
- Step 2: Sorting and processing. The NPMU will conduct prompt sorting and processing of all grievances. The processing will involve the internal escalation process to specific desks to review, resolve and respond to grievances raised.
- Step 3: Acknowledgement and follow-up. Within seven (7) days after the date a complaint is submitted, the responsible person within the unit will communicate with the complainant and provide information on the likely course of action and the anticipated timeframe for resolution of the complaint. The information provided to complainant would also include, if required, the likely procedure if complaints had to be escalated outside the unit and the estimated timeline for each stage.
- Step 4: Verification, investigation, and action. This step involves gathering information about the grievance to determine the facts surrounding the issue and verifying the complaint's validity, and then developing a proposed resolution. It is expected that many or most grievances would be

resolved at this stage. All activities taken during this and the other steps will be fully documented, and any resolution logged in the register.

- Step 5: Monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring refers to the process of tracking grievances and assessing the progression toward resolution. The NPMU would develop and maintain a grievance register and maintain records of all steps taken to resolve grievances or otherwise respond to feedback and questions.
- Step 6: Providing Feedback. This step involves informing those who have raised complaints, concerns, or grievances the resolutions to the issues they have raised. Whenever possible, complainants should be informed of the proposed resolution in person, which gives them the opportunity to ask follow-up questions which could be answered on the spot for total resolve. If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, he or she will be informed of further options, which would include pursuing remedies through the World Bank, as described in 6.6, or through a court of competent jurisdiction.

A detailed step-by-step outline on the GRM procedure will be included in the Program Implementation Manual.

6.3 Grievance Logs

The NPMU shall establish a grievance uptake point. The grievance log should have the following.

- Individual reference number
- Name of the person submitting the complaint, question, or other feedback, address and/or contact information (unless the complaint has been submitted anonymously)
- Details of the complaint, feedback, or question/her location and details of his /her complaint.
- Date of the complaint.
- Name of person assigned to deal with the complaint (acknowledge to the complainant, investigate, propose resolutions, etc.)
- Details of proposed resolution, including person(s) who will be responsible for authorizing and implementing any corrective actions that are part of the proposed resolution.
- Date when proposed resolution was communicated to the complainant (unless anonymous).
- Date when the complainant acknowledged, in writing if possible, being informed of the proposed resolution.
- Details of whether the complainant was satisfied with the resolution, and whether the complaint can be closed out
- If necessary, details of escalation procedure
- Date when the resolution is implemented (if any).

6.4 Monitoring and reporting on grievances

Day-to-day implementation of the GRM and reporting to the World Bank will be the responsibility of the NPMU. To ensure management oversight of grievance handling, the FMBEP will be responsible for monitoring the overall process, including verification that agreed resolutions are implemented.

6.5 Point of Contact

Information on the project and future stakeholder engagement programs will be available on the project's website and will be posted on information boards in the project management Unit office. The point of contact regarding the stakeholder engagement program is shown in the box below.

Organization:	Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Description:	Contact details
Name and position:	Kachollom S.Daju, mni, Permanent Secretary
Address:	Central Business District, Federal Capital Territory
E-mail:	kachiedaju@gmail.com
Telephone:	

World Bank Grievance Redress System

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may also complain directly to the Bank through the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) (<http://projects-beta.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>). A complaint may be submitted in English, or in local languages, although additional processing time will be needed for complaints that are not in English.

A complaint can be submitted to the Bank GRS through the following channels:

- By email: grievances@worldbank.org
- By fax: +1.202.614.7313
- By mail: The World Bank, Grievance Redress Service, MSN MC10-1018, 1818 H Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20433, USA
- Through the World Bank Nigeria Country Office in Abuja: 102 Yakubu Gowon Crescent, Asokoro, Abuja

Chapter 7: Monitoring and Reporting

7.1. Overview of SEP Monitoring and Reporting

Effective monitoring and tracking of stakeholder engagement are critical to maintaining consistent communication and follow-up, while minimizing any oversights or missed engagements. As mentioned in Chapter One, this version of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to be considered the initial draft. The plan will be periodically reviewed and updated as needed throughout the project's capacity building and implementation phases. This process ensures that the SEP remains up-to-date and that the identified stakeholders, as well as the engagement methods, continue to be relevant and effective in relation to the project's evolving context and stages of implementation. Any significant changes in project activities or timelines will be appropriately reflected in the SEP.

7.2. Reporting to Stakeholder Groups

The SEP will undergo periodic revisions and updates as necessary throughout the project's implementation. The Quarterly reports and internal summaries on public grievances, inquiries, and other related issues, along with the status of corrective or preventive actions taken, will be compiled by designated staff and shared with the project's senior management. These quarterly reports will provide a mechanism for evaluating both the volume and nature of complaints and requests for information, as well as the project's ability to address them promptly and effectively.

Information regarding the project's public engagement efforts during the year will be communicated to stakeholders through various means, such as:

- Publishing a standalone annual report detailing the project's engagement with stakeholders.
- Regular monitoring of key performance indicators (KPIs), including:
 - The number of public hearings, consultation meetings, and other public forums held during a reporting period (e.g., monthly, quarterly, or annually);
 - Frequency of public engagement activities;
 - Number and details of vulnerable individuals participating in consultation meetings;
 - The number of public grievances received during a reporting period and the number resolved within the designated timeline;
 - Types of public grievances received;
 - The number of press releases or media broadcasts at state and national levels.

ANNEX 1: PROPOSED BUDGET LINE ITEMS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Item	Expected Participants	Frequency	Estimated unit cost	Total (US\$)
TA for Development of Strategic Communication Package	-	1	20,000	20,000
Training of Communication Officers in Implementation Agencies for implementation of SEP and Strategic Communication Priorities		1	10,000	10,000
Support for acquisition of implementing agencies on stakeholder management			Lump Sum	20,000
Town Hall Meetings in six geopolitical zones	1500	6	Lump sum	50,000
Quarterly virtual online meetings/ internet with project stakeholders	1000	12	Lump Sum	500
1-Day Primary Stakeholders meeting	250	2	25,000	50,000
National Stakeholder consultative Forum	250	1	25,000	25,000
Production of National Jingles for Television and Radio			Lump sum	30,000
Production of Newsletter				15,000
Programme information kit				10,000
Weekly Sponsored radio Programme			Airtime negotiation	35,000
Toll free number (2-year subscription and maintenance)		Lump sum		20,000
TOTAL				285,500

ANNEX 2

HIGHLIGHT OF STAKEHOLDER'S CONSULTATION HELD FOR ANRiN 2.0

Meeting Details

Date: 23rd October 2024
Time: 10:00 am -1:00 pm
Meeting Format: Virtual
Attendance: 40+

Stakeholders in Attendance Include:

1. Ministries, Departments & Agencies
2. Representative of International Economic Relations Department, Federal Ministry of Finance
3. Representatives Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
4. Representatives of Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
5. Representatives of Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
6. Representatives of National Primary Healthcare Development Agency
7. Representatives of State Ministries of Health
8. Representatives of State Primary Healthcare Development Agencies/Boards (SPHCDA/B)
9. Representatives of State Ministries of Agriculture
10. Relevant Civil Society Organizations-PAV, Disability
11. World Bank Team
12. ANRiN PMU

Language: English

Dr Kehinde Adeniyi moderated the meeting.

Brief Remarks/Opening

Mrs. Okoro (FMBEP): Welcomed everyone to the meeting on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning and stated how important the meeting was, she urged everyone to listen attentively and contribute meaningfully to have a successful project as the ANRiN 2.0 is to be kicked off.

Dr Ritgak, Team Task Lead (TTL): Welcomed all the stakeholders present in the meeting including the state counterpart and CSOs that the project hopes to serve through the ANRiN 2.0. Stating the project is a consolidation of the initial investment of nutrition, with the longtime focus of reducing stunting which is chronic malnutrition and has an irreversible impact in adulthood productivity. She also mentioned that given the current food and nutrition situation in Nigeria, ANRiN 2.0 is quite an important project to help consolidate the gains of the original operation.

Additionally, she talked about the consultation that has been ongoing with the federal entities and the state counterpart at different levels that have to do with the project design and components. The specifics of this stakeholders meeting will focus on the design of the project, areas of improvement, feedback from relevant stakeholders and requirements of the Environmental and Social Framework, which ensures ongoing stakeholder engagement and feedback mechanisms through the life cycle of the project. She emphasized the need to put in place materials and measures in place while implementing the project to avoid and minimize negative effects on the environment and the people.

She requested feedback from everyone present at the meeting to strengthen the stakeholders' engagement all through the life of the project, helping to maintain and stay on course, as well as serving the people well, which are pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescent girls who are vulnerable when it comes to health and nutrition, and children under the age of 5.

Going forward, The TTL made presentations on the ANRiN 2.0 Project Concept while the Environmental and Social team from the World Bank made presentations on the project Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

The Key Highlight of the Presentations:

ANRiN 2.0 Project Concept by the TTL: This talked about the following activities relating to the project

- The nutrition indices in Nigeria
- The population of acutely malnourished children in the North East
- The population of food insecure persons and situation as of March 2024
- Climate vulnerability and recent shocks which has worsened food and nutrition security.
- Rational for State Selection under ANRIN 2.0.
- The ANRiN 2.0 Results Framework and Project Development Objectives Indicators
- The ANRiN 2.0 Components which are
 - a. Component 1: Basic package of Nutrition Services
 - b. Component 2: Convergence with Food Systems - Homestead Gardens
 - c. Component 3: Multisectoral Coordination and Accountability

ANRiN 2.0 Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan by Dr

Yetunde Fatogun: The ESF overview was presented, comparing it to the previous World Bank Operational Policies that were in use when the ANRiN project started in 2018. The aim of the ESF is to ensure the project's negative impact is looked into and to ensure that the negative impact of the project is mitigated as much as possible.

The structure of the ESF outlines the World Bank's responsibilities and the Borrowers' responsibilities as well as the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and all its legal documents that will be used for environmental and social assessment during the project implementation.

The team from the Bank also discussed the environmental and Social Risk Classification of the project which is a moderate risk and is subject to review, taking into account all environmental and social issues of the ANRiN 2.0. Other information on the risk classification will be disclosed on the Banks website.

Using or applying the World Bank E and Social Standards and ensuring those project risks that cannot be totally avoided be mitigated at its barest minimum, the ESS ensures empowering the people and building capacity while consolidating on the environmental and social policies which also lays emphasis on stakeholder engagement at a different level that will run throughout the project lifespan.

ANRiN 2.0 Environmental and Social Commitment Plan by Gladys

The World Bank ESS applicable to the ANRiN 2.0 project that was presented by the bank team were:

- a. ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- b. ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions
- c. ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
- d. ESS 4 Community Health and Safety
- e. ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Additionally, the ESCP documents were presented which captured the impact of the project's components as it relates to waste generation, collection and other identified negative impacts with measures to mitigate the potential impact. Further discussions shared on the ESCP are as follows:

- Emphasis on the borrower under a preferred agreement, and the recipient to ensure there are sufficient funds available to cover the cost of implementing the ESCP.
- Borrowers to put in place the organizational structure for the implementation of the project relating to environmental and social safeguards activities throughout the project life cycle.
- Relevant training for project safeguards officers in all states on the applicable ESS, GBV, and Healthcare Waste Management (HCWM).
- Regular monitoring and reporting on Safeguards, stakeholders' engagement activities across the board as well as incident and accident reporting in accordance with the ESCP.
- The updating of HCWMP documents to reflect the ESS as well as the GRM manual.
- Preparation of Labor Management Plan (LMP) and Occupational Health and Safety Plan.
- Traffic and Road Management that will guide drivers who could be conveying project materials and nutrition commodities
- A existing Security Management Plan will be updated and adopted by the project implementing states.

Further to the presentation, Actions and Indicators for implementation readiness were shared, which include:

1. Project-level Gender/GBV Action Plan and abridged code of conduct will be prepared within 90 days of effectiveness.
2. Updated Healthcare Waste Management Plan from parent project within 90 days of effective date.
3. Draft SEP by the appraisal, final SEP and ESCP before the decision meeting.
4. Security Risk Assessment and Security Management Plan from a similar health project.
5. Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCoP) including LMP before the commencement of relevant activities.

Discussions/ Responses and Recommendations

ISSUES OR COMMENTS	RAISED BY	HOW IT WAS RESOLVED OR ADDRESSED
Environmental and Social Aspects of the Project		
Training should be conducted during the Project implementation, review of existing safeguards documents, manuals and the security management plan, all of which should be completed within 90 days and states are to adopt. It is important to have a national coordination of this process to ensure uniformity in the documents across all the participating states.	iIlliyasu Salihu (PC Nasarawa state)	There will be training and capacity building for all members during implementation of the project and the manuals to be adopted will come from the PMU through the World Bank to all the states for consistency and uniformity across all the project implementing states.
The project has identified people living with disability and the issue of food insecurity in Nigeria. Shedrack Danladi mentioned the National Commission of Persons with disability being involved in the project so, there should be clarity on the inclusiveness of this vulnerable group during the project implementation	Shedrack Danladi (Cedar Seeds Foundation)	There is a social register of those receiving cash transfers who are poor and vulnerable in which persons living with disability are also captured in this register. Factors like; access to information, easy access to nutrition packages and care, easy access to the facilities etc. will be made available to them.
Jigawa being a new state participating in the Project and being the only stakeholder attending the public consultation from the state, it is important to cascade the proper information to the other stakeholders in the state.	Sahidu Umar (SNO Jigawa)	Engagements have been ongoing and will continue for more inclusivity until the closeout of the design elements. There will be a harmonized documentation of all the engagements that have taken place and this will be sent to all stakeholders to ensure alignment and understanding among the states involved.
How many healthcare facilities are targeted for use during the project?		Basic Healthcare Provision Fund (BHCPF) facilities will be leveraged through the NPHCDA and the SPHCB to achieve this.
Who are the target population to be involved in the homestead garden?		There is a social register of those households that were used for homestead gardening in Gombe state, data will be mined from there to select the households for this intervention
Women and girls with disabilities are mostly affected when it comes to	Lois Auta	The questions raised were

<p>issues of health. How do you standardize nutrition globally? How do you ensure that women and girls with disabilities are well-taken care of by the FMoH in Nigeria and outside Nigeria? How will this project support issues of women and girls with disability?</p>	<p>(Network of women with disability)</p>	<p>noted to continue to be taken cognizance of in programs</p>
<p>Clarity on the Financial Management Assessment Questionnaire</p>	<p>Abubakar Sani (Bauchi)</p>	<p>He can communicate with neighboring states that have completed and submitted theirs or get in touch with the PMU offline for proper guidance.</p>
<p>The issue of persons with disability was raised in a recent meeting at the FMoH and the FGC document being worked on currently has captured this group of persons. Bringing this onboard in a nutrition project like this, is key and very commendable.</p>	<p>Mrs Mogeckwu (FMoH)</p>	<p>The remarks were noted</p>
<p>Project Design Issues</p>		
<p>This was about the Income generating activities constituting the behaviour change component which means the resources are available for the various households to continue to practice all of these interventions or all of the approaches to dietary intake and care practices.</p>	<p>Unknown (from the chat box)</p>	<p>The project is taking a streamlined approach within the intervention to avoid duplication. Any commodity that the country has scaled up is removed from the Basic Nutrition Package thereby leveraging on similar ongoing projects like the Nigeria For Women Program, which have scaled, work closely with them when they are doing their beneficiary selection to ensure alignment with their process.</p>
<p>ANRiN 2.0 and its alignment with the Sector-wide Approach (SWAP)</p>	<p>Dr. Olugbenga Bankole</p>	<p>The sector-wide approach is essentially about not wanting partners to do things in little, little bits, but as much as possible converge all resources into the BHCPF or align it with interventions in the BHCPF. The component 1 of this project which is the healthcare sector is fully aligned with the sector-wide approach, the deliberate targeting of BHCPF facilities for delivery and the community health worker program</p>

which NHPCDA is driving in line with the sector-wide approach.

ATTENDANCE

S/N	Name	Organisation	Position
1	Dr Ritgak Tilley Gyado	World Bank (WB)	TTL
2	Illiyasu Salihu	Nasarawa State PIU	Project Coordinator
3	Lois Auta	Network of women with disabilities	
4	Mrs Moge kwu	FMoH	
5	Yetunde Fatogun	WB	Social Safeguards Specialist
6	Dr. Kehinde Adeniyi	ANRiN PMU	M&E Specialist
7	Moge kwu	FMoH	-
8	Kamal Getso	WB	M&E Specialist
9	Gladys Fayomi	WB	Environmental Safeguards Specialist
10	Max Emaka Uma	ANRiN PMU	Social Safeguards Officer
11	Angela W. Adegboyega	ANRiN PMU	Environmental Safeguards Officer
12	Cindy Ijeoma Ikeaka	WB	Senior Social Safeguards Specialist
13	Paul Ganjang	Plateau SPIU	
14	Sahidu Umar	Jigawa	SNO
15	Abubakar Sani	Bauchi	
16	Shedrack Danladi	Cedar Seeds Foundation	
17	Bolarinwa Ogundusi	Kogi SPIU	
18	Usman A. A	Kogi state	SNO
19	Mohammed Jingi Usman	Gombe SPIU	PC
20	Curtiswhyte		
21	Salamatu Chiroma		
22	Faustina Shar		
23	Jamila Adamu		
24	Yvonne Innocent		
25	Asmau Muhammad		
26	Ronas Amusa		
27	Ramatu Musa Haruna		
28	Hauwa Usman		
29	Halima Shittu		
30	Orume Beatrice		
31	Alimi K. S.		
32	Pharm Zubair Tinau		
33	Abdulhadi Abdulkadir		
34	Mr. Jide		
35	Susan Adeyemi	World Bank	Senior Technical Advisor
36	Martha Ogah		

37	Roseline Egbo		
38	Ekaette Anwana		
39	Sidec- Anambra		
40	Elijah Siakpere	World Bank	Senior Social Safeguards Specialist
41	Siau Umar		
42	Nafisa Murtala Ahmad		