



**Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations**

## **Enhancing Climate Resilient Agriculture in Southern Iraq**

(GCP/IRQ/073/CAN) (GAC project)

### Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

EA	Executing Agency
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FESM	FAO's Framework for Environmental and Social Management
FAO IRAQ CFRM	FAO IRAQ Community Response and Feedback Mechanism
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OHS	Occupational Health Safety
PMU	Project Management Unit
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
VAW	Violence Against Women

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The FAO non-reimbursable project “Adapting rural households in Southern Iraq to water scarcity induced by climate change by empowering women as agents of transformation and addressing the food-energy-water-nexus (GAC project)” (US\$ 7,317,805) financed by the donor Global Affairs Canada (GAC) will work to “enhance water productivity, food security and resilience of vulnerable rural households in Southern Iraq”, through trainings on Climate Smart Agriculture as part of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) with a training methodology sensitive to differentiated needs of men and women farmers, as well as Climate Wise Women program which trains a set of women as agents of change who go on to provide training to women farmers within their communities about agricultural practices to increase resiliency to climate change, improve water efficiency, and increase women’s empowerment and economic opportunities, in Babil, Maysan, Muthana, Najaf, Al Qadisiya, Thi Qar, and Wasit governorates of southern Iraq. It will also finance two solar panel installations in two locations in Najaf and two locations in Muthana to improve access to clean and reliable energy, reduce carbon emissions, as well as modernize irrigation and improve water efficiency for farmers in those communities.

The FAO non-reimbursable project “Enhance climate resilience of vulnerable agriculture households in Southern Iraq through the promotion of climate smart water management and good agriculture practices in selected value chains (SIDA project)” (US\$ 10,230,179), financed by the donor Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) aims to improve livelihood and resiliency of farmers to water scarcity and climate change, and also finances trainings as part of FFS and CWW for climate smart agriculture, baseline assessments of communities and their vulnerabilities and needs, better practices and materials to support in post-harvest handling of crops and marketing, and policy dialogue for water efficiency in the agricultural sector, in Maysan, Al-Muthanna, Najaf and Thi-Qar governorate of Southern Iraq.

Both projects are related to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project “Strengthening climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agriculture Livelihoods in Iraq (GCF SRV-ALI) which has interrelated objectives as these GAC and SIDA projects.

The FAO specialists on the project team were also interviewed to get a better sense of the concrete activities, materials, trainings, and equipment being financed by the projects, and are summarized in the presentation given to all stakeholders, in Appendix I. These includes specific inputs, materials, equipment, machinery and trainings for date palm farmers, livestock and dairy farmers, and farmers of other crops.

### 1.1.1. Project Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the GAC and SIDA projects are women and men farmers in southern Iraq governorates who are suffering from climate change, high temperatures, draughts, water scarcity, dust storms, and little or no knowledge of climate resilient agriculture practices or who are relying heavily on traditional practices that are characterized by water inefficiency and waste, and time inefficiency. The beneficiaries are currently abandoning agriculture at high rates to immigrate to cities, because they cannot overcome these climate challenges and their income has been severely impacted. Women farmers are a key beneficiary in that they are particularly vulnerable, invisible, and have acute time shortage in completing an immense percentage of the household and agricultural labor while having less influence over resources such as land, money and decisions about resources like water. Also, women and men farmers and communities in two locations in Najaf and two locations in Muthana who will receive solar panel installations to improve their reliable access to sustainable and renewable energy, and then to use that energy to dramatically improve water efficiency and avoid colossal losses of water due to out-of-date irrigation processes currently used in these locations.

### 1.2. Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The purpose of stakeholder engagement is to maintain two-way communication with beneficiaries, affected, interested and vulnerable stakeholders from the project design throughout the life of the project. Stakeholder engagement is considered meaningful when it offers the real possibility for stakeholders to influence the project design, raise concerns about impacts or risks not foreseen in project analysis or by project proponents previously,

to object to projects without fear of retaliation, there are truly safe channels for expressing concerns including a Grievance Redress Mechanisms which protects anonymity and confidentiality. For communication to be meaningful, it must not just be pushing information or informing but also listening and taking into account opinions of stakeholders in response to information shared about projects. Stakeholder engagement should include as well civil society organizations, community-based organizations, women's associations, organizations working with vulnerable groups and stakeholders, and make every effort to accommodate and proactively create safe spaces for the participation of vulnerable stakeholders such as to hold separate meetings for women only. The SEP lays out the strategy in which the FAO Iraq will carry out the stakeholder engagement, and the general outline of a Grievance Redress Mechanism, which is the Community Response and Feedback Mechanism in the case of FAO Iraq, through which beneficiaries and affected or vulnerable stakeholders can submit questions, complaints or new impacts or risks related to FAO projects including the ones discussed in this SEP.

The benefits of carrying out meaningful stakeholder engagement include to detect new environmental and social impacts and risks, or conflicts with stakeholders, and address them before they escalate, and enthusiasm for the project, which ultimately lead to reaching the desired positive impact as well as avoiding reputational risks for FAO.

### 1.3. Stakeholder engagement principles

The stakeholder engagement process will align with the following guidelines and objectives:

- Permanency. The stakeholder engagement will occur starting with project design and throughout the life of the projects, in this case the SIDA and GAC projects;
- Inclusiveness. Vulnerable groups such as women, people with disabilities or the elderly or youth, will be prioritized, and proactive measures taken in order to ensure their ability to genuinely participate and feel safe expressing views, including those that may bring up new risks or impacts or question or object to the projects;
- Communication method chosen should correspond with the most accessible forms of communication used by stakeholders (i.e., do not use only online platforms in Iraq for farmers that have largely expressed not having access to them, and who prefer in person face to face communication).
- Women. Women facilitators will lead focus group discussions with women stakeholders as a principle, to provide confidential methods for women to share their views anonymously, and when possible verbal or oral interviews will be offered in lieu of written questionnaires when there is concern of illiteracy as is sometimes the case in Iraq, including as evidenced in this SEP by field work carried out in Southern Iraq.
- Culture. The communication should be held in a way that aligns with and honors cultural traditions and customs of the stakeholders, and their traditional leadership structure, while not excluding other voices that are part of the community but not the leadership (i.e. women, the disabled, elderly, youth, etc.).
- Do no harm. The most important aspect of the exercise of stakeholder engagement, even more than understanding and recording the views of stakeholders, is to protect the health and safety of stakeholders. At no time should they be coerced to speak, give an opinion, or to participate, and their safety and integrity should be prioritized above everything else, and their confidentiality should be maintained whereas any analysis of their opinions should not be disclosed with personal identifying information that could allow others to recognize them and retaliate.
- Stakeholder engagement activities will be documented and recorded (while protecting the identities of stakeholders) periodically.

## 2. POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

### 2.1. National Legislation

Much human rights analysis has been done by many organizations and institutions related to differentiated and disadvantaged legal status of women in national Iraqi law, including as relates to domestic violence and family law such as divorce. Women do have full rights under Iraq national law regarding property ownership, however due to cultural and tribal norms and customs, face enormous challenges to claim them in practice.<sup>1</sup>

### 2.2 International Law

Iraq is a member to the following International Conventions relevant to the project:<sup>2</sup>

#### **“General International Law**

*Vienna Convention on Consular Relations*, 24 April 1963 (entered into force 19 March 1967) 596 U.N.T.S 261. Ratified 1970

[PDF](#)

#### **International Criminal Law**

*Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others*, 2 December 1949 (entered into force 25 July 1951) 96 U.N.T.S. 271. Ratified 1955 [PDF](#)

*Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, 10 December 1984 (entered into force 26 June 1987) 1465 U.N.T.S. 85 [CAT]. Ratified 2011

[PDF](#)

*Protocol amending the Slavery Convention*, 25 September 1926 (entered into force 7 December 1953) 182 U.N.T.S. 51. Ratified 1955 [PDF](#)

*Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, 15 November 2000 (entered into force 15 December 2000) 2237 U.N.T.S 319 [Palermo Protocol] Ratified 2009

*Slavery Convention*, 25 September 1926 (entered into force 7 July 1955), 60 L.N.T.S. 253. Ratified 1955 [PDF](#)

#### **International Human Rights Law**

*Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, 18 December 1979, 1249 U.N.T.S 513 [CEDAW].

Signed 1980, Ratified 1981

[PDF](#)

*Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*, 7 March 1966, 660 U.N.T.S 195 [CERD]. Signed 1969, Ratified 1970

[PDF](#)

*Convention on the Rights of the Child*, 20 November 1989, 1577 U.N.T.S. 3[CRC]. Ratified 1994

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<sup>1</sup> Norway Refugee Council. “Broken Home Women’s housing, land and property rights in post-conflict Iraq” [www.nrc.no](http://www.nrc.no). May 2020. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgclefindmkaj/https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/reports/broken-homes---iraq-report-may-2020/hlp-report-1.8.pdf

<sup>2</sup> List created and each convention summary by The American University in Cairo.

<https://www4.aucegypt.edu/CMRS/ViewCountry.aspx?Country=Iraq>

[PDF](#)

***International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights***, 16 December 1966, 999 U.N.T.S. 171 [ICCPR].  
Signed 1969, Ratified 1971

[PDF](#)

***International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights***, 16 December 1966 (entered into force 3 Jan 1976) 993 U.N.T.S. 3 [ICESCR].  
Signed 1969, Ratified 1971

[PDF](#)

***Universal Declaration of Human Rights***, UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/217 A (III), 10 December 1948, Art 14. [UDHR].

[PDF](#)

**International Humanitarian Law/Law of War**

***Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field***, 12 August 1949 (entered into force 21 October 1950) 75 U.N.T.S. 31 [First Geneva Convention]. Ratified 1956

[Link to Conv.](#)

***Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea***, 12 August 1949 (entered into force 21 October 1950) 75 U.N.T.S. 85 [Second Geneva Convention].  
Ratified 1956

[Link to Conv.](#)

***Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War***, 12 August 1949 (entered into force 21 October 1950) 75 U.N.T.S. 287 [Fourth Geneva Convention].  
Ratified 1956

[Link to Conv.](#)

***Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts***, 8 June 1977 (entered into force Dec. 7, 1978.) 1125 U.N.T.S. 3 [Protocol I]. Ratified 2010

[Link to Protocol.](#)

**International Labor Law**

***ILO Convention C 111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958)***. Ratified 1959

[Link to Conv.](#)

***ILO Convention C 29 Forced or Compulsory Labour Convention (1932)***. Ratified 1962 [Link to Conv.](#)

***ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration (2005)***.

[Link to Framework](#)

**Regional and Bilateral Agreements:**

**Regional Agreements**

***The Statute of the Organization for the Development of Women in the OIC Member States*** [PDF](#)

**Social Security Agreements**

*Arab Labor Convention No. 16 On Labor Social Services (1983)*

**Other Relevant Agreements**

***Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Iraq and the International Organization for Migration (2011)***<sup>3</sup>

2.3 Food and Agriculture Organization applicable policies

Additionally, both GAC and SIDA projects, as projects financed by FAO, are subject to the Framework for Environmental and Social Management (FESM), policy of FAO largely similar to Environmental and Social Framework of World Bank and environmental and social policies of other multi-lateral organizations, and are summarized here:

<b>Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)</b>	<b>Applies ? Y/N</b>	<b>Why standard applies or does not apply</b>
ESS 1 - Biodiversity conservation, and sustainable management of natural resources	Yes	This standard applies since the project aims to improve the efficiency of use of water, a natural resource which is scarce in Iraq. However, the impact of the project is likely to be positive in this regard.
ESS 2 - Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management	Yes	The projects should ensure that any agrochemicals being used or financed are properly stored and managed, in order to avoid spills or pollution.
ESS 3 - Climate change and disaster risk reduction	Yes	The objectives of the projects include to improve resilience of the crops and food systems in Iraq to climate change and disasters, including to reduce emissions through improved equipment and technology.
ESS 4 - Decent work	No	The objectives of the projects include to provide farmers with trainings on occupational health and safety, provide modern agricultural machinery to decrease workload, and should not increase risk of poor labor conditions.
ESS 5 - Community health, safety and security	Yes	The installation of solar panels in proximity to communities poses minor risks to community health and safety, but should be manageable through common good practices.
ESS 6 - Gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence	Yes	Although the projects aim to and will likely improve women's income and life conditions through trainings specifically for women, there are minor to moderate risks for women given the prevailing inequality between men and women in Iraq and context of existing violence against women (VAW). For example, some of the focus groups expressed absolute disapproval of the trainings of women in agriculture that will take place. Therefore, it should be monitored closely during the implementation of the projects.

<sup>3</sup> Idem. The American University of Cairo.



ESS 7 - Land tenure, displacement, and resettlement	Yes	No economic or physical displacement is expected as a result of the interventions, on the contrary they are expected to improve economic viability of livelihoods and rootedness of farmers in their land, and land where solar panels will be installed belongs to the government as verified by FAO project team. However, stakeholders expressed concern that the installations would take up land that otherwise could be used for agriculture, so this standard is activated as a precaution and any potential for economic displacement should be monitored.
ESS 8 - Indigenous Peoples	No	No indigenous people as per definition of ESS 8 will be affected by the projects.
ESS 9 - Cultural heritage	Yes	Although the projects are not expected to affect or put at risk any cultural heritage, there will be interventions in Babil Governorate where Babylon world heritage site is located and it is possible that the agricultural interventions uncover new archaeological sites or remains, and therefore should monitor during implementation of the project together with farmer beneficiaries.

## 2.4 Donor legislation

The donor Global Affairs Canada (GAC) requested additional information related to the stakeholder engagement specifically for the component of the projects financing solar panel installations in Najaf and Muthana. The solar panel installations are large enough to activate Canadian legislation requiring the environmental and social assessment and results of stakeholder engagement to be disclosed. GAC also submitted comments to the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of the solar panel installations (2 locations in Najaf and 2 locations in Muthana), including about the stakeholder engagement process for those sub-projects. A meeting was held between FAO Iraq and Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESM) and GAC representatives in May 2024 during which it was agreed that an updated version of the ESMP written for the solar panel installations would be submitted ideally by the end of July 2024, and that the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) being written for both GAC and SIDA projects, all components, and summarizing the stakeholder engagement process that took place during June 2024, would also be shared with GAC ideally by the end of July 2024.

### 2.2. FAO Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure guidelines

FAO Framework for Environmental and Social Management (FESM) requires stakeholder engagement to be carried out according to the principles mentioned above, and information about every project financed by FAO, as well as environmental and social assessments and environmental and social management plans, to be disclosed to and shared with the stakeholders in an accessible way for their response and opinion, as well as to be disclosed to the public with ample time before executing the project so that there is time to review it before any activities that may create impacts occur..

### 2.3 Grievance Redress Mechanisms and conflict resolution processes

The FAO requires that Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) be established for beneficiaries, or affected, interested or vulnerable stakeholders to be able to submit complaints, questions, concerns, or new impacts or risks they are experiencing that have not yet been detected, and to have a response and resolution. They are also entitled to be anonymous and have their identity protected and to be protected from retaliation. In the case of these projects, the FAO Iraq level GRM “Community Response and Feedback Mechanism” will serve as the GRM.

The following contact information for this mechanism was provided to all the stakeholders consulted during the stakeholder engagement process that took place in July 2024:

Toll-free telephone number: 800 100 00

SMS: 800 100 00

WhatsApp +964 783 354 3069

Website [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

Email [FAOIQ-Feedback@fao.org](mailto:FAOIQ-Feedback@fao.org)

### 2.2.1. FAO's Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

For complaints that are not resolved at the level of the GRM of FAO Iraq or of any GRM within FAO, complaints and concerns can be escalated directly to the Office of the Inspector-General (OIG) who has the authority to investigate. This includes allegations of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (SEA) or of any complaint of a severe nature, or where the stakeholder feels that the GRM has a conflict of interest or doesn't feel safe with the operators of the GRM for any reason.

<b>Contact</b>	
For general information	(+39) 06 570 54884
By e-mail:	<a href="mailto:inspector-general-office@fao.org">inspector-general-office@fao.org</a>
By mail:	Office of the Inspector General Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153 Rome, Italy

### 3. BRIEF SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES DURING JULY 2024

Governorate	Stakeholders: Type Number and type of communication Location	Main concerns (in general or about the project)	Main feedback and suggestions/requests from stakeholder to FAO and for projects	Recommended communication method Recommended frequency of stakeholder engagement
<b>Babil</b>  <b>Date:</b> <b>July 3, 2024</b>	Men date palm farmers Focus group of 10 men farmers Babil, Al-Hamza Al-Gharbi, Al-Siyahi Village	<p>Farmers expressed a desire to abandon date palm farming and start producing grapes (6 men) or livestock (1 man), while other farmers wished to continue with date farming (3 men)</p> <p>Other concerns include: 4 men farmers feel they express their views on water usage but they are not heard or taken into consideration. “Drying of palm fronds due to drought and high temperatures. (10 respondents) Spread of diseases such as moths, termites, and dubas bugs, in addition to the land containing a large number of insects and the ineffectiveness of</p>	<p>“Reactivating government canning factories and providing governmental support to farmers by purchasing surplus dates and converting them into other products such as molasses, vinegar, sauces, and other products instead of the losses incurred by farmers due to surplus date spoilage. (10 men)”</p> <p>All 10 men farmers prefer in person, face to face, trainings and communications.</p> <p>Asked about the FFS for women and CWW programs: “8 [men farmers] did not support the idea of women working, citing that their areas are semi-urban rural areas and not purely rural. They mentioned that most women in their communities work as</p>	<p>Communication method: choice of paper questionnaires<sup>4</sup> or face to face verbal interviews can be administered to 10 men date farmers in FFS program, or receiving equipment and materials to support date palm farming.</p> <p>Frequency: twice per year</p>

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix III for model questionnaires/interview guides.

		<p>pesticides provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, and the inability of farmers to purchase good pesticides. (10 respondents)”</p> <p>Unfair distribution of water (4 men)</p> <p>Only 1 of 10 farmers had any knowledge of sustainable farming practices.</p> <p>4 men farmers expressed concerns that much water is lost due to dumping of sewage and waste into the river.</p>	<p>employees and do not have enough time for agricultural work. After several discussions and clarifications, they supported the idea of women working specifically in preservation, packaging, and handicrafts.</p> <p>We support the idea and encourage it, especially for women who are housewives. (2 men).”</p> <p>Recommended adaptations to the projects include monitoring to ensure that the FFS for women and CWW programs do not burden women’s already scarce time.</p>	
<p><b>Babil</b></p> <p><b>Date :</b></p> <p><b>July 8, 2024</b></p>	<p>Women date palm farmers</p> <p>Focus group of 10 women farmers</p> <p>Babil, Al-Hamza Al-Gharbi, Al-Dibal</p>	<p>No women had any knowledge of sustainable agricultural practices.</p> <p>Women do not participate in decision-making about water allocation – either the men or government authorities (all 10 women farmers).</p>	<p>Pumps and drip irrigation systems are requested (4 women farmers).</p> <p>Sustainable solutions to water scarcity are requested by all 10 women farmers.</p> <p>Requested: “Providing fertilizers, seeds, and desirable palm varieties that are resistant to harsh climatic conditions such as dust storms, high temperatures, and drought. (6 women farmers)”</p> <p>All ten women farmers expressed a preference for in</p>	<p>Communication method: choice of paper questionnaires or face to face verbal interviews can be administered to 10 women date farmers in FFS for women or CWW programs, or receiving equipment and materials to support date palm farming.</p> <p>Frequency: twice per year</p>

			<p>person trainings and communications.</p> <p>Request by all ten women farmers for fair distribution of water (including two women expressing the need for mechanism to ensure it).</p> <p>All ten women reacted positively and are very interested in FFS for women and CWW, and 9 of the women said they would be supported by their families.</p> <p>They have the following amount of time for these programs:</p> <p>“Daily for one hour (3 women).</p> <p>Two to three days a week for one or two hours per day (7 women).”</p>	
<b>Babil</b>	Extension officer (male)	<p>“What I have learned from the farmers within our work area is that they are interested in crops supported by the government with fertilizers, pesticides, and marketing... a large proportion of them lack ideas for developing the agricultural sector due to</p>	<p>“We want support for small agricultural projects.</p> <p>Providing training courses for farmers on modern farming techniques that can reduce production costs and increase profits.”</p>	<p>Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.</p>

		economic reasons and water scarcity.”		
<b>Babil</b>	Water User Association	“The most significant challenges facing farmers are related to water scarcity due to violations of irrigation networks, the lack of canal lining, and the construction of unauthorized tubular weirs. This has forced farmers to dig shallow wells, which often produce saline water, leading to soil salinization and agricultural failure.”	“Therefore, we propose providing farmers with solar-powered water desalination systems equipped with pumps to draw water from underground.”	Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.
<b>Babil</b>	Women’s Empowerment Directorate	“Lack of financial support for women prevents them from establishing productive projects. Lack of awareness about the benefits of productive projects and utilizing available resources. Seasonal challenges, including water scarcity, high temperatures, dust storms, and others. Marketing challenges, such as incorrect pricing and	“Financial support to female farmers. Conducting awareness campaigns on modern and sustainable farming methods through seminars, advisory courses, and workshops. Establishing training and awareness programs on how to effectively utilize and develop available resources, such as animal and plant product manufacturing.	Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.

		product display methods in markets.” “There are no risks of the project to women and girls.”	Finding local and international markets to market farm products.”	
<b>Maysan</b> <b>Date:</b> July 1, 2024	Men wheat farmers Focus group of 10 men Maysan, Al-Kumait, Al-Kumait Agriculture Division	“[The projects] activities are certainly beneficial for all farmers. All farmers need this support to ... ensure water availability, and train farmers on modern farming techniques that are resilient to climatic conditions... water scarcity, rising temperatures... on our agriculture. (10 men) Conflicts over water are a major concern (10 men) Rising temperatures, water scarcity, desertification, dust storms, and more are increasingly major concern and many farmers are abandoning agriculture (10 men)	“Using drip and sprinkler irrigation systems and smart pumping and irrigation stations would be a great help since many of us have internet access and are familiar with these technologies. Additionally, we could really benefit from advanced machinery and tractors for harvesting, and it would be great to have training courses on modern farming practices (10 men)” Trainings should be face to face, in person, because, farmers don’t have access to online platforms (10 men).	Communication method: choice of paper questionnaires or face to face verbal interviews can be administered to 10 men wheat farmers in FFS program, or receiving equipment and materials to support their wheat farming activities. Frequency: twice per year
<b>Maysan</b>	Women grape farmers Focus group of 10 women	These projects would help farmers face challenges in farming due to climate change, high temperatures, water scarcity and management of water, need for modernized agricultural	Face to face training is the best way for women to receive training and from a female trainer is absolutely necessary to ensure they feel comfortable	Communication method: choice of paper questionnaires or face to face verbal interviews can be administered to 10 women grape farmers in FFS program for women, or receiving

	<p>Maysan, Ali Al-Gharbi, Abu Sajjad Al-Kaabi hostel</p>	<p>practices, and health standards, that are forcing many farmers to abandon agriculture (10 women).</p> <p>There are many conflicts over water (10 women).</p>	<p>sharing and speaking (10 women).</p>	<p>equipment and materials to support their grape farming activities.</p> <p>Frequency: twice per year</p>
<p><b>Al Muthana</b></p>	<p>Men wheat and barley farmers who will benefit from solar panel installation</p> <p>Focus group of 10 men</p> <p>Muthanna, Al-Mohammad District, Al-Areej Village</p>	<p>“This project is particularly important to help revitalize farm agriculture. It can help make getting electricity and water easier for the beneficiaries. (10 men)”</p> <p>Main challenges: “Water scarcity, lack of paved roads, and lack of electricity. If these challenges are addressed, it can help get farmers settled and stabilized, and would decrease displacement and migration. (10 men)”</p> <p>“know of practices such as modern irrigation techniques and organic farming without chemical substances. Other practices include following particular farming practices, such as planting summer and winter crops to strengthen the soil. (7 men)”</p>	<p>Requests for “support includes the provision of water, fertilizers, pesticides, and lining the river, as the current lining is not up to standard. We also need a pump and a fair program to coordinate water distribution equally. (10 men)”</p> <p>Additional requests for support “Providing fodder for our cows, buffaloes, and poultry, providing subsidized fertilizers, and from a marketing perspective, providing us with silos. (10 men)”</p> <p>About solar panel installations: “We are concerned that some areas, such as Adhanab Al-Safi will not benefit from this project, particularly since they do not have electricity and water now. (10 men)”</p> <p>“The installations should be based on agricultural contracts (6 men)”</p>	<p>Communication method: choice of paper questionnaires or face to face verbal interviews can be administered to 10 men farmers in communities receiving a solar panel installation.</p> <p>Frequency: twice per year</p>



			<p>All ten men are interested to take a training on solar panel maintenance and operation.</p> <p>“Training women as part of FFS and CWW is unacceptable due to tribal norms and traditions (10 men).”</p>	
<b>Al Muthana</b>	Extension officer		<p>Follow up and monitoring of the successful implementation of the project is important to ensure farmers confidence in it.</p> <p>Al Muthana is in great need of these projects, due to higher levels of poverty.</p>	<p>Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.</p>
<b>Najaf</b> <b>Date :</b> <b>July 3, 2024</b>	<p>Women (vegetable) farmers benefitting from solar panel installations</p> <p>Focus group of 10 women farmers</p> <p>Najaf, Al-Haidariya District, Um Al-Duyook Village</p>	<p>The concerns the women face currently without the project are energy insecurity and lack of access to modernized water irrigation systems, and therefore the solar panels would be a welcome solution (5 women)</p> <p>Ground water and wells are the main source of water, the wells costing each family about US\$10k each, and are frequently drying up, causing some to abandon farming (3 women). Sometimes they buy water from contractors</p>	<p>“They suggested installing a fence around the solar panels to protect them from animals and external factors. (3 women)”</p> <p>“They emphasized the need for regular monitoring of the solar system by the government to protect it from theft or tampering. (4 women)”</p> <p>“The solar system would be a beautiful addition and provide a modern and developed look along with its significant benefit in improving irrigation for their lands. (4 women)”</p> <p>“They suggested adding ornamental trees or flowers around the solar panels and</p>	<p>Communication method: 2 women farmers in Najaf requested to be trained through virtual methods (social media, in their words, presumably apps on smart phones such as Whatsapp) and 8 women farmers requested in person on-site (presumably within the community close to homes) to overcome the family restrictions on their travel. Questionnaires can be distributed to 10 women farmers in FFS and CWW programs, within the context of those programs, via the phone app or virtual platform used for the training or a paper questionnaire if in-person.</p> <p>Frequency: twice per year</p>

		<p>to fill home tanks and can wait days (3 women).</p> <p>Power outages currently are a major concern and relying on kerosene as a result is very expensive.</p> <p>About the same number of women farmers expressed having influence over decisions about water often, half of the time, or not at all (3-4 women each).</p> <p>4 women expressed a totally positive reaction to FFS for women and CWW programs. No women expressed concern or objection.</p>	<p>distinguishing them with a signboard explaining their importance and function. (3 women) “</p> <p>They suggested to add a fence around the perimeters of the solar panels in order to protect them from theft or access by children or animals that may be dangerous (3 women).</p>	
<b>Al Najaf</b>	National level disability organization	<p>There are many disabled farmers suffering from the impacts of war as well as congenital conditions. They make contributions to agriculture but are seen as not capable or offering valuable contributions.</p>	<p>Promote inclusion of disabled farmers more proactively and give them visibility in the FFS and CWW, to raise awareness of their value as farmers in addressing stereotypes of disabled people as being not capable or offering valuable contributions.</p>	<p>Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.</p>
<b>Wasit</b> <b>Date:</b> <b>July 2, 2024</b>	Men livestock farmers Focus group of 10 men farmers	<p>“The activities proposed are good. (10 men).”</p> <p>Don’t know about sustainable agricultural practices (10 men).</p>	<p>Television programs would be a great format for taking trainings (5 men).</p> <p>Men had many suggestions for particular support needed for farming, but there was little</p>	<p>Communication method: choice of paper questionnaires or face to face verbal interviews can be administered to 10 men livestock farmers in FFS program, or receiving equipment and</p>

	Wasit, Al-Nimaniya, Agricultural Department	<p>“There is a lack of guidance when it comes to water usage (9 men)”</p> <p>There are many conflicts over water (6 men) and some have been killed over water (4 men).</p> <p>Low rainfall, high temperatures, soil salinity, dust storms and water scarcity have all impacted their farming (9 men).</p>	<p>consensus around any one of them. See transcript for more details.</p>	<p>materials to support their livestock activities.</p> <p>Frequency: twice per year</p>
<p><b>Wasit</b> <b>Date:</b> <b>July 3, 2024</b></p>	<p>Women dairy farmers Focus group of 10 women farmers Wasit, Koot, Al-Petra Village, Al Dahab Al Abyad</p>	<p>“The activities sound good (10 women)”</p> <p>There are many conflicts over water (10 women).</p> <p>“Cleaning our buffalos and cows in the rivers [is the biggest source of water inefficiency] (10 Women)”</p>	<p>Television programs would be a great format for taking trainings (10 women).</p>	<p>Recommended form of communication is face to face verbal communications to be transcribed, as 8 of 10 of the women farmers cannot read or write</p> <p>Ask 10 women beneficiaries standard questions (see model questionnaire) twice per year within context of distribution of materials for dairy production, or FFS or CWW trainings for women dairy farmers</p> <p>Recommended frequency of communication is twice per year.</p>
<p><b>Wasit</b></p>	<p>Extension officer</p>	<p>“The project is very good, especially since it is being implemented in diverse governorates affected by climate change.”</p> <p>There are many conflicts over water and extension</p>	<p>“Focusing on developing agricultural extension on an ongoing basis to develop farmers’ agricultural plans and adapting them to fluctuating weather conditions because most farmers do not know how to adapt their plans to the</p>	<p>Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.</p>

		agents are part of committees to resolve them.	changes seen from climate change, which forces them to leave agriculture.”  Suggests to “develop radio programs in Wasit and all of Iraq to educate farmers and women about farming.”	
<b>Wasit</b>	Water User Association	There are no women on the committee of the WUA.  Most water waste is due to inefficiency and out of date practices.  FAO’s support is appreciated to establish more modern irrigation practices.  There is generally a very unfair distribution of water.	We currently experience blackouts, which has a negative impact on crop yield and the ability to water crops.  The use of alternative energy, which is solar energy, will be the best source for sustaining the electricity supply and delivering water to the furthest possible point, thus providing sufficient irrigation for agricultural crops.  However, the cost of solar energy is high ... which causes a financial burden on the farmer.”	Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.
<b>Wasit</b>	Women’s Empowerment Directorate	Major challenge is: “the absence of any legal role for women in agriculture. They are mostly allowed to herd livestock.”	“Creating projects exclusively targeting women in economic, health, and agricultural sectors. As well as granting women soft loans to manage income-generating projects so that they can be independent rather than depending on men.”	Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.
<b>National level stakeholders (NGO’s)</b>	Type: Children’s rights organization  Name: Taqwa Association	Installing solar panels in villages can help in settling farmers and fostering agriculture, including livestock farming such as	“We recommend reducing these [risks] conflicts by activating the roles of community structures or farmers’ associations to	Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.

		<p>sheep, cows, buffalo, and poultry. This initiative meets children's nutritional needs with healthy food like eggs, milk, and their products, while also reducing school dropout rates and eliminating child labor, begging, and trafficking.</p> <p>The risks lie in tribal conflicts and the potential competition over benefiting from the solar panels.”</p>	<p>enhance peacebuilding and cooperation among residents, ensuring a safe and stable life for children.”</p>	
	<p>Type: Women's empowerment organization</p> <p>Name: Women Leadership Institute (WLI)</p> <p>Location: Kirkuk</p>	<p>“The activities are ambitious as they revive the economic situation for women.”</p>	<p>“The project can be adapted by training influential women in project areas on economic empowerment, psychological support, and environmental literacy with new technology and sustainable farming methods.”</p> <p>“Based on my experience, I propose providing financial support to female farmers, introducing modern machinery, and establishing centers for psychological support and training on economic empowerment.”</p>	<p>Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.</p>
	<p>Type: Women's empowerment organization</p>	<p>“there are conflicts over water, although they are not very significant, but they certainly have a</p>	<p>“I hope that the FAO will work on targeting other areas for the installation of solar panels. We still need to monitor the</p>	<p>Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.</p>

	<p>Name: Women's Empowerment Organization (WEO)</p> <p>Location: Erbil, Kurdistan</p>	<p>direct impact on the reality of women and girls.”</p>	<p>challenges facing women and girls in rural areas so that we can develop appropriate solutions before these challenges increase.”</p>	
	<p>Type: Environmental organization</p> <p>Name: Nature Iraq</p>	<p>There is a great deal of competition and conflict over water in central and southern Iraq.</p>	<p>These projects should aim to support the communities most affected by water scarcity and draught, including marshland communities, who have lost their fish and buffalo.</p> <p>Solar energy is the best for reducing pollution, including fumes and noise pollution</p>	<p>Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.</p>
	<p>Type: Organization working with the elderly</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Location:</p>	<p>“Significant temperature rises that adversely affect the ability of elderly farmers to carry out their agricultural and livestock activities... frequent power outages and difficulties in dealing with agricultural departments for land contracts, fertilizer and seed requests, or veterinary hospitals for crop and animal treatments pose significant hardships... or reach distant silos or long waiting.”</p> <p>These projects don't present a risk for elderly</p>	<p>“suggest providing wages to elderly farmers for training youth in modern agricultural techniques to ensure sustainability in agriculture.”</p>	<p>Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.</p>

		farmers, and in fact they will help them.		
	Type: Water conservation organization Name: APSU for Water Sustainability	Agriculture is the largest consumer of water in Iraq and very inefficient and using out of date practices There are many tribal and political conflicts around water	Providing clean, alternative energy and modern efficient agriculture and irrigation practices will alleviate farmers	Recommended type and frequency of communication is by telephone or in person, twice per year.

Some of the findings from the feedback received from farmers and key informants are:

### ***Support for projects***

- There is a high level of enthusiasm, need and demand for the projects.
- There is no objection expressed by any of the stakeholders to the projects.
- The main concerns of farmers are those that the projects objectives aim to address: water scarcity and need to improve water efficiency and energy security and autonomy, high temperatures, dust storms, the push to abandon crops to migrate to cities, the need to modernize equipment and machinery and learn about sustainable and climate smart agricultural practices, and to include women in a gender-responsive and culturally sensitive way in trainings and distribution of materials and equipment.

### ***Water Scarcity and Impacts of Climate Change***

- Many farmers are abandoning their livestock, crops and communities due to water scarcity.
- High temperatures and dust storms are also a major concern.
- There is a significant amount of tribal, political, and cross border international conflicts due to water scarcity, and virtually all of the stakeholders expressed that landowners closer to the river and with more political influence take advantage to take more than their fair share of water. This has led in some cases even to gunshots fired, killings, and a tribal conciliation processes to reach resolutions.
- For this reason, stakeholders propose and request a monitoring mechanism to promote the fair and unbiased distribution of the water.
- Washing cars, cleaning houses, and landscaping of public parks leads to important water inefficiency and loss.

### ***Women's Empowerment***

- There is a high level of interest and enthusiasm of women farmers to participate in Farmer Field Schools for women, and Climate Wise Women, and to learn more about farming techniques to help them build resilience to climate change, and to teach other women, and be supported by their families or make the choice to do so independently.
- In one of the Water User Associations interviewed, 2 out of 7 members of the committee are women and so women have some influence over decisions about water there.
- There was also, however, widespread rejection in one focus group of the idea of women from semi-urban areas working in agriculture due to the fact that they are already full time employees, and do not have time to also farm. In this case, it appears to not be related to cultural norms that discriminate against women but actually a mindfulness of the scarcity of their time and to not overload them with work.
- There was a significant amount of support for women to receive trainings expressed by men farmers, except in Al Muthana where the men farmers expressed absolute rejection of the idea, due to tribal customs and traditions.
- In Al Muthana, women farmers refused to participate in the focus group and there are no women members of the Water User's Association.
- Women farmers confirmed their strong preference to receive trainings from women in women-only groups, so as to be able to freely express themselves.

### ***Solar Panel Installations***

- There were no objections to the aesthetics of the solar panel installations proposed, and a majority of stakeholders asked said that they would be positive, for example to add a modern progressive touch to the visual of the community, and that they would blend harmoniously with the trees.
- There was some concern by multiple stakeholders asked that the solar panel installations would take up too much land that would be used for agriculture instead, thus raising the need to monitor for economic displacement during the installation and operation.
- Several stakeholders expressed a need for the solar panel installations to be fenced in and monitored in order to avoid theft, tampering, or danger to children or animals that may wander in.
- Women and men living by solar panel installations were interested and available to take trainings on the operation and maintenance of them, and one woman recommended to put up a fence around the perimeters of the installations in order to protect children and animals from entering.
- In Al Muthana, the women declined to participate in the focus group and men rejected the idea of their being trained to maintain and operate solar panels.

### ***Requests for additional support for farmers, Extension Officers***

- Farmers requested support to receive, in addition to what is financed by the projects currently, water pumps, fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, drip and spray irrigation systems, seeds and grains, support to dig wells, veterinary hospitals, silos and other materials and equipment. Also, they request micro-finance and loans.
- Farmers generally have a positive and ongoing relationship with Extension Officers, however in some cases farmers felt that the officers didn't do enough or that their interventions didn't lead to anything meaningful.
- Many stakeholders expressed the need for expanding programs to train farmers on updated and sustainable agricultural practices, dovetailing with the objectives of the projects.



### ***Format of training for Farmer Field Schools and Climate Wise Women***

- Farmers need in person trainings rather than online, because most don't have access to internet. The exception to this was in Najaf, where several women expressed a preference to learn through social media, given that their families restrict their travel.
- Farmers in Wasit (men and women) requested the trainings be delivered through television programs.

***Representatives of NGO's working with vulnerable groups in Iraq like minorities, children, human rights, women, and the elderly shared the following observations:***

- Psychological support to women facing domestic violence would be welcome.
- The impact of water scarcity and draught on women and girls is very high.
- NGO representing work on behalf of women and children: "Our visit to the area where the project is being implemented in Al-Dair district revealed the surprising sight of flourishing orchards due to the installation of solar panels by the FAO. This initiative contributes to bringing back out-of-school children to education, spreading a culture of peace, cooperation, and solidarity among families, which positively impacts the children."
- Migration and displacement being caused by climate change and drought could be alleviated with the installation of the solar panels, to allow farmers to stay and continue their livelihoods and improve children's nutrition.
- Water sustainability organization: "The sector still relies on open mud channels, causing water wastage through evaporation and seepage into the ground. Additionally, farmers rely on traditional farming methods like flood irrigation, further contributing to water inefficiency" and "There must be an additional energy source to ease the financial burden on farmers, especially through the availability of clean, environmentally friendly energy."
- The water sustainability organization selected for the sample offered support to be trainers for farmers.
- There is some concern that the government ministries do not collaborate in good faith with non-profits and scientific organizations and NGO's, rather obstructing their work, and calls for more collaborative engagement.
- Some concern for electrical hazards of solar panels, to ensure that energy is used appropriately for agriculture, and that there may be theft of the panels.
- Nature conservation organization request for the inclusion of marsh-based communities in the project that are highly impacted by drought.
- High temperatures are very hard on elderly farmers, as well as their ability to sell crops in market by traveling and endure long wait times for different transactions.
- Suggestion by organization working with the elderly to hire elder farmers to train younger farmers, passing the knowledge that will enable to youth to continue their way of life and avoid urban migration.
- Women face economic disadvantages, early marriage, and need to be financially empowered as well as educated, and the Climate Wise Women is an excellent proposal to do so.
- Women's organization proposes more solar panel installations in other communities to help women and girls stay rooted.

## Overall Summary of the stakeholders meeting

- Virtually all of the stakeholders expressed at least interest and mostly support and enthusiasm for the projects as described to them
- The greatest concerns and challenges faced by farmers are water scarcity, high temperatures, dust storms, and the consequent pressure to abandon farming and often to migrate to cities, confirming the need for and objectives of the SIDA and GAC projects
- No stakeholders expressed objection to the projects
- No stakeholders expressed a concern for a negative aesthetic impact of solar panel installations, and most expressed that it would actually improve the look of their communities, but a few suggested that trees and flowers be planted by them to improve how they look visually
- Several stakeholders suggested to build a fence around the perimeter of solar panel installations and to monitor them, in order to avoid theft and tampering, or children or animals to access them and potentially be in danger. Also, some stakeholders requested for the distribution of the energy to be fair
- A significant number of stakeholders expressed some concern that solar panel installations would take up land that could otherwise be used for agriculture. Although this is not expected by FAO Iraq to occur, it should be monitored during the installation and operation of the solar panels
- The majority of stakeholders expressed interest and support for FFS for women and CWW programs, including men and women, with women mostly expressing that their families would support them and that they would have time. However, a significant number of men farmers were concerned that women farmers would not have time to take on the trainings. Also, the exception to this trend of support was in Al Muthana, where women farmers declined to participate in the focus group and men farmers expressed an absolute rejection of the FFS for women and CWW programs
- The great majority of stakeholder expressed a concern for conflicts over water and unfair distribution of water where politically influential landowners and those living closer to the river take more than their fair share and other farmers don't get enough. Most of these stakeholders specifically requested FAO to support in establishing a mechanism for fair distribution of water
- A substantial number of stakeholders requested trainings to be provided through television or radio programs. The vast majority lack access to online platforms, with the exception of a few stakeholders.

See Appendix IV for the transcripts of all of the focus group and key informant interviews, deleted from version of this SEP for disclosure to protect participants in the stakeholder engagement exercise.

#### 4. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

Project stakeholders fall into the following categories:

- (1) Affected parties: those stakeholders that are directly impacted or benefited by the project. These tend to be most importantly, those who are affected negatively by the project, such as families whose water is polluted by an FAO project.
- (2) Beneficiaries: those stakeholders that are targeted as the main ones the project will serve.
- (3) Interested parties: those stakeholders who are related to the project or its objectives in some way, such as NGO's, community-based organizations, women's associations, or political or business leaders or small businesses who likely care about the project and whose support and collaboration would be beneficial to the outcome of the project, or who have information and insights to contribute that may be helpful to a successful outcome or to avoiding conflicts or impacts.
- (4) Vulnerable stakeholders: these are women, people with disabilities, children and youth, the elderly, minorities, indigenous peoples, and low-income people or families. These stakeholders will have less influence over the project, suffer more from projects negative impacts and need a greater level of proactivity to ensure that their voices are heard as well as their perspectives during stakeholder engagement.

Each stakeholder has different levels of influence over the project, and the stakeholders with less influence should be prioritized:

Low influence – vulnerable stakeholders and affected parties often have low influence.

Medium influence – community-based organizations, women's associations

High influence – political and business leaders, wealthy individuals, international NGO's

Good faith negotiation with stakeholders should be the goal and the process through which strong and collaborative communication can be established and maintained. It is important to engage the various stakeholders and leaders while also ensuring that community members from vulnerable groups and those who would not have any influence over the project are given a voice, since wealthy and powerful leaders will certainly have influence, and to discern which leaders truly represent their communities.

##### 4.1. Affected Parties or Beneficiaries

In the case of the GAC and SIDA projects, the primary stakeholders and beneficiaries are farmers, women and men, of southern Iraq suffering from climate change, loss of livelihood, water scarcity and water conflicts.

Affected group/Beneficiary	Stakeholder	Analysis/Comment	Level of influence	Level of power	Strategy for engagement
Farmers in southern Iraq governorates severely affected by climate change and water scarcity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock and dairy farmers</li> <li>• Date palm farmers</li> <li>• Grape farmers</li> <li>• Wheat farmers</li> <li>• Farmers beneficiaries of solar panel installations in</li> </ul>	<p>These farmers tend to rely on out of date, traditional agricultural practices that are time consuming, ecologically unsustainable and vulnerable to climate change</p> <p>Vulnerable farmer groups like women, disabled, elderly, need to</p>	Low	Low	Questionnaires, written or delivered as part of one-on-one interview for those who cannot read or write, during workshops or interactions with farmers. Radio

	<p>Najaf and Muthana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Families living in communities by solar panel installations in Najaf and Muthana</li> <li>Farmers beneficiaries of FFS</li> <li>Women farmers beneficiaries of CWW</li> </ul>	have communications tailored to their needs			announcements, and in some cases where accessible, social media or online platforms.
Vulnerable stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>women farmers</li> <li>farmers with disabilities</li> <li>elderly farmers</li> <li>children of farmers</li> <li>youth farmers</li> </ul>		Low	Low	Questionnaires, written or delivered as part of one-on-one interview for those who cannot read or write, during workshops or interactions with farmers. Radio announcements, and in some cases where accessible, social media or online platforms.
Interested stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extension Officers</li> <li>NGO's (environmental, women's empowerment, for the elderly, youth and children, minorities, and people with disabilities)</li> <li>Women's Empowerment Directorate</li> <li>Water User Association</li> </ul>	These actors work with vulnerable groups and farmers and have important insight into their challenges and what the project could do better, or possible new risks or impacts	Medium	Medium	One on one conversations in person or over telephone or online platforms, using model interview guides in Appendixes.

#### 4.2. Interested Parties in GAC and SIDA projects

- (1) The Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture ,
- (2) The Iraqi Ministry of Health and Environment (MoHEN)
- (3) The Iraqi Ministry of Water Resources
- (4) Women’s Empowerment Directorates
- (5) Water User Associations
- (6) Civil society, NGOs, professional groups and associations; that represent local residents and other local interest groups, and act on their behalf.

#### 4.3. Vulnerable People

In the GAC and SIDA projects, women farmers, elderly farmers, farmers with disabilities, youth and very poor farmers are stakeholders that are particularly vulnerable and therefore an effort should be made to seek their participation in stakeholder engagement exercises.

In the stakeholder engagement that was held during July 2024, the following sample of affected, interested and vulnerable stakeholders were interviewed as part of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII):

<u>Governorate</u>	<u>FGD or KII</u>	<u>Number of FGDs/ KIIs</u>	<u>In-person or CATI<sup>5</sup></u>	<u>Target Groups/ Key Informants</u>
<u>Babil</u>	<u>FGD</u>	<u>10 participants</u>	<u>In-person</u>	<u>Women date palm farmers</u>
<u>Babil</u>	<u>FGD</u>	<u>10 participants</u>	<u>In-person</u>	<u>Men date palm farmers</u>
<u>Wasit</u>	<u>FGD</u>	<u>10 participants</u>	<u>In-person</u>	<u>Women dairy/livestock farmers</u>
<u>Wasit</u>	<u>FGD</u>	<u>10 participants</u>	<u>In-person</u>	<u>Men dairy/livestock farmers</u>
<u>Najaf</u>	<u>FGD</u>	<u>10 participants</u>	<u>In-person</u>	<u>Women farmers in solar panel/irrigation beneficiary communities, including 1-2 that head families living beside the future installations</u>
<u>Muthana</u>	<u>FGD</u>	<u>10 participants</u>	<u>In-person</u>	<u>Men farmers in solar panel/irrigation beneficiary communities, including 1-2 that head families living beside the future installations</u>
<u>Maysan</u>	<u>FGD</u>	<u>10 participants</u>	<u>In-person</u>	<u>Wheat, Barley, Rice, Corn, or Grape women farmers</u>
<u>Maysan</u>	<u>FGD</u>	<u>10 participants</u>	<u>In-person</u>	<u>Wheat, Barley, Rice, Corn, or Grape men farmers</u>
<u>Basrah + national level</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 representative</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Altaqwa association for women and child rights in Basra*</u>
<u>National level</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 representative</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Voice of Older people and Family (VOP-FAM)*</u>
<u>National level</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 representative</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Iraqi Minorities Council (IMC)*</u>

<sup>5</sup> CATI – Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews

<u>National level</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 representative</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Al-Weyam Organization for Human Rights Defending*</u>
<u>National level</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 representative</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Asuda Organization for Combating Violence against Women*</u>
<u>National level</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 representative</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Women's Empowerment For Peace Building Organization (WEPO)*</u>
<u>National level</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 representative</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Women Leadership Institute (WLI)*</u>
<u>National level</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 representative</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Iraq Association of Genetic and Environmental Resources Conservation**</u>
<u>National level</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 representative</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>APSU <u>بِسْمِ</u> for Water Sustainability**</u>
<u>National level</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 representative</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Nature Iraq Organization (Member of International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN)</u>
<u>Babil</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 person</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Extension Officer (date palm)</u>
<u>Wasit</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 person</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Extension Officer (dairy/livestock)</u>
<u>Najaf or Muthana</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 person</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Extension Officer (working with solar panels/irrigation intervention)</u>
<u>Babil</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 person</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Water User Association date palm</u>
<u>Wasit</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 person</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Water User Association dairy/livestock</u>
<u>Najaf or Muthana</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 person</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Water User Association solar panel installation</u>
<u>Babil</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 person</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Women's Empowerment Directorate</u>
<u>Wasit</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 person</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Women's Empowerment Directorate</u>
<u>Najaf or Muthana</u>	<u>KII</u>	<u>1 person</u>	<u>CATI</u>	<u>Women's Empowerment Directorate</u>

#### 4.3.1. Timetable for information disclosure and stakeholder engagement activities

One round of robust stakeholder engagement was held in July 2024 with all of the stakeholders listed above, and documented in this SEP, and should continue and be documented throughout the life of the projects, bi-annually, as part of ongoing engagement with beneficiaries in the field through workshops with farmers that are at the core of the SIDA and GAC projects, and through the consultations, questions or complaints received about the project through the Grievance Redress Mechanism, called Community Response and Feedback Mechanism, at the FAO Iraq level. When FAO Iraq hires an environmental and social safeguards specialist consultant or staff, this person can accompany the FAO team carrying out workshops to continue receiving feedback from farmers and carrying out the stakeholder engagement throughout the life of the project (currently scheduled to be completed in early 2027).

Phase and process	Information dissemination activities	Indicative calendar	Targeted stakeholders	Responsibility
<b>PROJECT PREPARATION PHASE</b>				
<b>Preparation Project Document</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dissemination of the document on the FAO website</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Before approval of SIDA and GAC projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO</li> <li>Donors (GAC and SIDA)</li> <li>Affected, interested, and vulnerable stakeholders</li> <li>Beneficiaries</li> <li>Implementing partners (Government of Iraq)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Iraq GAC and SIDA projects team specialists</li> </ul>
<b>Preparation of the SEP including the GRM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclosure of SEP including GRM for entire life cycle of GAC and SIDA projects, on FAO website</li> <li>Radio announcements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior to project implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO</li> <li>Donors (GAC and SIDA)</li> <li>Affected, interested, and vulnerable stakeholders</li> <li>Beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Iraq GAC and SIDA projects team specialists</li> <li>Environmental and Social Specialists</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing partners (Government of Iraq)</li> </ul>		
<b>Preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan for solar panel installations in Najaf and Muthana</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclosure of ESMP for solar panel installations on FAO website</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior to implementation of solar panel installations in Najaf and Muthana components</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO</li> <li>Donors (GAC and SIDA)</li> <li>Affected, interested and vulnerable stakeholders</li> <li>Beneficiaries in Najaf and Muthana</li> <li>Implementing partners (Government of Iraq)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Iraq GAC and SIDA projects team specialists</li> </ul>	
<b>Preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans for all other components of GAC and SIDA projects</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclosure of ESMPs for all other components on FAO website</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior to project implementation of all other components of GAC and SIDA projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO</li> <li>Donors (GAC and SIDA)</li> <li>Affected, interested and vulnerable stakeholders</li> <li>Implementing partners (Government of Iraq)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Iraq GAC and SIDA project team specialists</li> <li>FAO Iraq Environmental and Social Specialist</li> </ul>	
<b>EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION OF THE PROJECT</b>					
<b>EXECUTION</b>	<b>Projects launch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verbal and visual presentation of project activities to beneficiaries and stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kickoff workshops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO</li> <li>Donors (GAC and SIDA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Iraq SIDA and GAC Projects Team Leader</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribute paper copies of project documents to participants</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected, interested and vulnerable stakeholders</li> <li>Implementing partners (Government of Iraq)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Environmental and Social Specialist</li> </ul>
<b>Project Execution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental and social documents, including updates to ESMP's and reports on implementation of Stakeholder Engagement Plan</li> <li>Project Supervision Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Throughout the life of the GAC and SIDA projects implementation, twice per year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO</li> <li>Donors (GAC and SIDA)</li> <li>Affected, interested and vulnerable stakeholders</li> <li>Implementing partners (Government of Iraq)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Iraq SIDA and GAC Projects Team Leader</li> <li>Project Environmental and Social Specialist</li> </ul>	
<b>Establishment of the GRM bodies and effective functioning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclosure on FAO website of a summary of the GRM activity, including number of cases, subject matter of cases, governorate and time for resolution, protecting confidentiality of all who have contacted GRM</li> <li>Provide verbal and visual presentation on implementation of GRM as part of project trainings and workshops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Throughout the life of the GAC and SIDA projects implementation, twice per year (can be part of reports on implementation of SEP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO</li> <li>Donors (GAC and SIDA)</li> <li>Affected, interested and vulnerable stakeholders</li> <li>Implementing partners (Government of Iraq)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Iraq SIDA and GAC Projects Team Leader and GRM focal point</li> <li>Project Environmental and Social Specialist</li> </ul>	
<b>Implementation of the SEP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclosure of updated versions of SEP on FAO website</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each time the SEP is updated</li> <li>Twice a year disclose reports on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO</li> <li>Donors (GAC and SIDA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Iraq SIDA and GAC Projects Team Leader</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disclosure of reports on implementation of SEP</li> <li>• Provide verbal and visual presentation on implementation of SEP as part of project trainings and workshops</li> </ul>	implementation of SEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected, interested and vulnerable stakeholders</li> <li>• Implementing partners (Government of Iraq)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Environmental and Social Specialist</li> </ul>
	<b>Notification of incidents and accidents.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A detailed report on specific information, including causes, consequences, measures taken, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incidents and accidents will be reported to the Bank in writing no later than 48 hours after becoming aware of them; 24 hours if there is a fatality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO</li> <li>• Donors (GAC and SIDA)</li> <li>• Affected, interested and vulnerable stakeholders</li> <li>• Implementing partners (Government of Iraq)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO Iraq SIDA and GAC Projects Team Leader</li> <li>• Project Environmental and Social Specialist</li> </ul>
<b>SUPERVISION</b>	Implementation of ESMP's for solar panel installations in Najaf and Muthana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disclosure on FAO website of reports on implementation of ESMP's for solar panel installations, including rating of environmental and social performance and rationale</li> <li>• Provide verbal and visual presentation on implementation of ESMP's as part of project trainings and workshops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twice per year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO</li> <li>• Donors (GAC and SIDA)</li> <li>• Affected, interested and vulnerable stakeholders</li> <li>• Implementing partners (Government of Iraq)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO Iraq SIDA and GAC Projects Team Leader</li> <li>• Project Environmental and Social Specialist</li> </ul>
	Implementation of ESMP's for all other components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disclosure on FAO website of reports on implementation of ESMP's for all other components, including rating of environmental</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twice per year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO</li> <li>• Donors (GAC and SIDA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO Iraq SIDA and GAC Projects Team Leader</li> </ul>

		<p>and social performance and rationale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide verbal and visual presentation on implementation of ESMP's as part of project trainings and workshops</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected, interested and vulnerable stakeholders</li> <li>• Implementing partners (Government of Iraq)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Environmental and Social Specialist</li> </ul>
<b>CLOSING PHASE</b>					
Final evaluation of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of the final evaluation report of the project</li> <li>• Summary of project achievements and lessons learned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before last disbursement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO</li> <li>• Donors (GAC and SIDA)</li> <li>• Affected, interested and vulnerable stakeholders</li> <li>• Implementing partners (Government of Iraq)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO Iraq SIDA and GAC Projects Team Leader and FAO Iraq team members</li> <li>• Project Environmental and Social Specialist</li> </ul>	
Final social and environmental supervision report and performance rating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disclosure of final environmental and social supervision report and performance rating, including implementation of SEP and GRM, and all ESMP's, and any environmental or social liabilities, on FAO website</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before last disbursement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement strategy and activities

Phase and process	Stakeholder engagement activities	Indicative calendar	Targeted stakeholders	Responsibility	
<b>PROJECT PREPARATION PHASE</b>					
<b>Preparation of the Project Document</b>	Formal meetings with national entities; Public consultations; Field visits Bi-lateral meetings with UN agency partners and Government of Iraq implementing partners Interviews	During design and before approval of projects	FAO Donors (GAC and SIDA)	FAO Iraq	
<b>Preparation of the SEP, including the GRM</b>	Preparation of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Before implementation of projects	Women farmers Men farmers Elderly farmers Farmers with disabilities Youth farmers	FAO Iraq SIDA and GAC Projects Team Leader  Project Environmental and Social Specialist	
<b>Begin implementation of SEP</b>	Stakeholder engagement focus group discussions and key informant interviews, first round	Before implementation of projects	Minority farmers Water User Associations Extension Agents Women's Empowerment Directorate NGO's and civil society working with vulnerable groups	FAO Iraq SIDA and GAC Projects Team Leader  Project Environmental and Social Specialist	
<b>EXECUTION PHASE AND SUPERVISION OF THE PROJECT</b>					
<b>EXECUTION</b>	<b>Project Start/Project Introduction</b>	Visual and verbal presentation on implementation of project activities to stakeholders Gathering responses to questionnaires, written or as interviews with stakeholders who cannot read or write, and phone interviews	Throughout implementation of SIDA and GAC projects and SEP, twice per year	Women farmers Men farmers Elderly farmers Farmers with disabilities Youth farmers Minority farmers Water User Associations Extension Agents Women's Empowerment Directorate NGO's and civil society working with vulnerable groups	Project Environmental and Social Specialist FAO SIDA and GAC Project Team Leader FAO SIDA and GAC Team Specialists
	<b>Establishment and distribution/diffusi</b>	Visual and verbal presentation on GRM and OIG	Throughout implementation of SIDA	Women farmers Men farmers	Project Environmental and Social Specialist

Phase and process	Stakeholder engagement activities	Indicative calendar	Targeted stakeholders	Responsibility	
	<b>on of the GRM</b>	Radio announcement (advert on the local radio station/s) of contact information of GRM	and GAC projects and SEP, twice per year	Elderly farmers Farmers with disabilities Youth farmers Minority farmers Water User Associations Extension Agents Women’s Empowerment Directorate NGO’s and civil society working with vulnerable groups	FAO SIDA and GAC Project Team Leader FAO SIDA and GAC Team Specialists
	<b>Implementation of the SEP</b>	Visual and verbal presentation on implementation of project activities, including stakeholder engagement activities, to stakeholders Gathering responses to questionnaires (see Appendixes for model questionnaires for each stakeholder), written or as interviews with stakeholders who cannot read or write, and phone interviews	Throughout implementation of SIDA and GAC projects and SEP, twice per year	Women farmers Men farmers Elderly farmers Farmers with disabilities Youth farmers Minority farmers Water User Associations Extension Agents Women’s Empowerment Directorate NGO’s and civil society working with vulnerable groups	Project Environmental and Social Specialist FAO SIDA and GAC Project Team Leader FAO SIDA and GAC Team Specialists
	<b>Mid-term evaluation of implementation of SEP</b>	Prepare an evaluation (for example, through a workshop with FAO Iraq project team) of the results of the implementation of the SEP thus far, achievements and lessons learned to update the strategy and methodology moving forward	During 2025, roughly at mid-point of the execution of the GAC and SIDA projects	FAO Iraq team (internal) ESM of FAO (optional)	Project Environmental and Social Specialist FAO SIDA and GAC Project Team Leader FAO SIDA and GAC Team Specialists
<b>SUPERVISION</b>	<b>Environmental and social supervision report and performance rating</b>	Presentation of implementation of ESMP’s, SEP, GRM, and environmental and social performance rating and rationale	Throughout implementation of SIDA and GAC projects and SEP, twice per year	Women farmers Men farmers Elderly farmers Farmers with disabilities Youth farmers Minority farmers Water User Associations Extension Agents Women’s Empowerment Directorate	Project Environmental and Social Specialist FAO SIDA and GAC Project Team Leader FAO SIDA and GAC Team Specialists

Phase and process	Stakeholder engagement activities	Indicative calendar	Targeted stakeholders	Responsibility
			NGO's and civil society working with vulnerable groups	
<b>CLOSING PHASE</b>				
Final evaluation of the project	Presentation of final project evaluation report: project successes/achievements and lessons learned to stakeholders Gathering feedback through written questionnaires, verbal interviews with questions from questionnaires with stakeholders who cannot read or write, and phone or in person interviews	Six months before last disbursement	Women farmers Men farmers Elderly farmers Farmers with disabilities Youth farmers Minority farmers Water User Associations Extension Agents	Project Environmental and Social Specialist FAO SIDA and GAC Project Team Leader FAO SIDA and GAC Team Specialists
Evaluation of SEP and the GRM	Presentation of final stakeholder engagement report and GRM report to stakeholders Gathering feedback through written questionnaires, verbal interviews with questions from questionnaires with stakeholders who cannot read or write, and phone or in person interviews	Six months before last disbursement	Women's Empowerment Directorate NGO's and civil society working with vulnerable groups	Project Environmental and Social Specialist FAO SIDA and GAC Project Team Leader FAO SIDA and GAC Team Specialists

#### 4.4. Description of GRM

The following is a description of the FAO Iraq Community Response and Feedback Mechanism provided by FAO Iraq, as well as the contact information:

“The resolution of a complaint depends on whether it is classified as a Low, Moderate or Critical. Category A (Low) complaints are dealt with by the FAO Iraq CFRM phone operator. The Category B (Moderate) complaints are dealt with by the concerned Project Manager. If the issue is not resolved at this level, it is passed to the Deputy FAO Representative or the Senior Resilience Officer, depending on availability. The Category C (Critical) complaints are dealt with directly by the FAO Representative or by other staff delegated by the FAO Representative. If necessary, the FAO Representative will request the advice of the FAO Regional Office for Near East and North Africa to resolve a grievance or will transfer the resolution of the grievance entirely to the regional office, if the problem is highly-complex. Only for very-specific situations or complex problems, the Assistant Director-General and FAO Regional Representative for the Near East and North Africa will request the assistance of the FAO Inspector General who will pursue its own procedures to resolve the problem.

The timeframe for managing complaint/feedback, including giving appropriate response to the complaints raised by beneficiaries, will vary based on the nature and magnitude of the reported problem. Response may not be necessary for routine feedback, or in some cases can be given instantly. Feedback will always be reviewed and continuous efforts to improve program will be undertaken, including reduction or prevention of similar occurrences of negative events.

1. Receipt of a feedback/complaint and its registry in the system, capturing details of the caller and the nature of the feedback.
2. Sharing complaint in a generated report template to the respective staff members for addressing (Annex 3), based on the classification of the complaint (please see the below table).
3. Resolution – within 5 working days. In case, the issue cannot be solved by the closest appropriate level, the complaint will be sent further, as described above.
4. Inform the complainant not later than 7 seven working days after opening the case.
5. Closure of the complaint.

FAO representation	<a href="mailto:FAO-IQ@fao.org">E-mail: FAO-IQ@fao.org</a>
Regional FAO Office for Near East and North Africa	<a href="mailto:FAO-RNE@fao.org">E-mail: FAO-RNE@fao.org</a> Tel: (202) 3331 6000 to 3331 600 Fax: (202) 3749 5981, (202) 3337 3419
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	To report possible fraud and bad behavior by fax, confidential: (+39) 06 570 55550 <a href="mailto:Investigations-hotline@fao.org">By e-mail: Investigations-hotline@fao.org</a> <a href="tel:+390657052333">By confidential hotline: (+39) 06 570 52333</a>

*[Table 3. Details of complaint resolution procedures<sup>6</sup>](#)*

Categories	Type	Decision-Maker	Response time frame
Category A. Low	- Inquiries; - Request for assistance; - False calls.	- Operator	Immediately

<sup>6</sup> As documented by FAO Iraq.

<p>Category B. Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational (late delivery of inputs and services, cash transfer payments, etc.);</li> <li>- Complaint made by person not included in beneficiary list;</li> <li>- Complaint made by person outside the project target area;</li> <li>- Distribution of less amount than envisaged;</li> <li>- Criteria for selection is unclear or not applied;</li> <li>- Quality of items and services provided;</li> <li>- Overlapping activities in the given area;</li> <li>- Dissatisfaction with FAO activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deputy FAO Representative;</li> <li>- Senior Resilience Officer;</li> <li>- Concerned project Project Manager or staff in charge;</li> </ul>	<p>Max 5 working days</p>
<p>Category C. Critical</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FAO or its IPs staff misconduct;</li> <li>- Corruption;</li> <li>- Tax imposition on inputs and beneficiary payments by local authorities;</li> <li>- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse;</li> <li>- Abuse of authority;</li> <li>- Same moderate complaint recorded two or more times.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FAO Representative (FAOR);</li> <li>- Deputy FAO Representative;</li> <li>- Senior Resilience Officer;</li> <li>- Others assigned by the FAOR based on the case-sensitivity.</li> </ul>	<p>Max 5 working days</p>



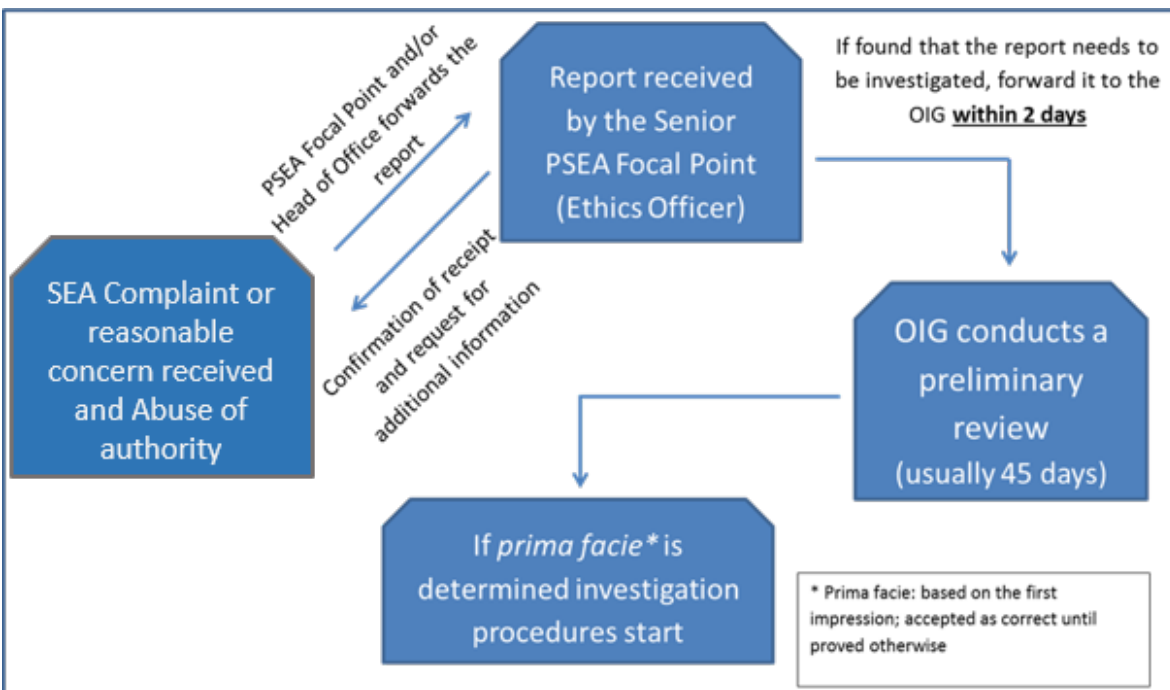
#### 4.5. GRM for SEA/SH grievances

In the case of a Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) complaint, based on FAO's Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Policy, the FAO Representative will forward the complaint (or concern that there has been a SEA incident) directly to the FAO Ethics Officer (Senior PSEA Focal Point in headquarters), as soon as possible for action.

##### 4.5.1. SEA chain of action

Fig. 2 illustrates the chain of action that is observed once the Ethics Officer receives the report.

*Fig. 2. Detailed process for SEA complaints*



##### 4.5.2. Reporting

All FAO Personnel have an obligation to immediately report any allegation to, concern or suspicion of SEA that has become known to them involving other FAO Personnel, other UN entities, or employees of any entity that has a contract or agreement with FAO. Reports should be made as soon as possible, preferably within 48 hours of becoming aware of the information, while ensuring the application of a Victim/Survivor-centred approach. Reports may be made via any of the established channels within the host country, and in-country PSEA network as well.

. All relevant staff of the task team with FAO and contractors will receive training on survivor-centered approaches on receiving SEAH, EXISTING REPORTING CHANNELS, for complaints and referral systems, prior and during the project initiation phase and as part of the staff mandatory introduction briefing, as well as to the PSEA mandatory online course completion immediately upon recruitments

With respect to survivors of violence against women and children, survivor centered approach will be adopted, which seeks to empower survivors by putting them at the center of the healing process. It recognizes that each person is unique, reacts differently to gender-based violence, has different strengths, resources and coping mechanisms, has the right to decide who should know about what has happened to them, and what should happen next. The main elements are:

- Strict Confidentiality: Information will only be shared with those who will provide assistance or as requested and agreed by the survivor;
- Respect: Actions and response will be guided by respect for the wishes, the rights, and the dignity of the survivor, including treating the survivor in a non-judgmental way;
- Security and Safety: All services will be sensitive to the survivor's needs, while aiming to prevent further harm and/or distress; and
- Non-discrimination: All persons shall be provided in a non-discriminatory way.

All reports will be promptly reviewed and analyzed in the strictest of confidence by the Senior Focal Point for PSEA at FAO OIG in headquarters.

#### **4.5.3. Investigation**

The OIG (based in FAO headquarters) is the sole office responsible for investigating complaints or concerns involving SEA.

Upon receipt of a report of a complaint or of a reasonable concern involving SEA, the Senior Focal Point (based in Rome) for PSEA who is highly trained to deal with , asses, and classify such cases, will contact the sender to confirm receipt of the report and will request additional information upon informed consent. Upon assessment and classification, the Senior Focal Point for PSEA determines that the complaint should be investigated, s/he will forward the report to OIG within two working days from receipt thereof.

### **MONITORING AND REPORTING OF THE SEP**

The implementation of this SEP should be carried out by FAO Iraq as the Executing Agency of the GAC and SIDA projects, monitor the progress, and report on it in twice yearly reports.

#### **4.6. Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring activities**

The stakeholders are part of the monitoring of the implementation of this SEP insofar as they can raise at any time environmental or social risks or impacts they see to the GRM of FAO Iraq or to the FAO project team specialists as they hold trainings that are part of the SIDA and GAC projects. These trainings should remind farmers that they are central beneficiaries and stakeholders and have the opportunity to express their views at any time, through the facilitators of workshops or through the GRM.

#### **4.7. Reporting back to stakeholder groups**

The SEP should be treated as a live evolving document that serves the stakeholder engagement process to be as meaningful as possible, but none of the recommendations are to be set in stone and FAO Iraq project team specialists who are in the field and executing the plan will have key information that can improve the SEP and its strategy.

Stakeholders should have access to this plan that will be disclosed on FAO website, and future iterations of the SEP, as well as results of each of the stakeholder engagement

instances (recommended to occur twice per year) as it evolves. In each and every version taking utmost care to remove any photos with pictures of faces and contact information of stakeholders and participants, and identifying information that could make them vulnerable to any retaliation.

Indicators on the GRM's operation should be collected and disclosed as well, at least once a year:

Table 1 : GRM performance indicators

#	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY
1	Percentage of public grievances received each 6 month period	Project Environmental and Social Specialist
2	Number of community awareness and training on the functioning of the GRM	Project Environmental and Social Specialist
3	Number of grievances resolved each 6 month period	Project Environmental and Social Specialist
4	Average number of days to resolve a complaint	Project Environmental and Social Specialist
5	Number of serious complaints like Sexual Abuse and Exploitation or issues dangerous to the health or life of someone	Project Environmental and Social Specialist & PSEA FP

## 5. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Table 2 : Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

<b>Role</b>	<b>Responsibility / Accountability</b>
<b>FAO Project Implementation Team</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure proper implementation and follow up of the SEP.</li> <li>• Ensure that contractor's and FAO employees are informed and trained on the SEP.</li> <li>• Ensure the FAO ESS team reports on time and with the expected and agreed points.</li> <li>• Provide resources to ensure that interests of stakeholders are represented and taken into consideration during implementation of Program.</li> </ul>
<b>FAO Project Team Leader</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that employees and sub-implementing partners have in their contracts a stakeholder engagement/community relations management clause and they are aware and trained on the SEP.</li> <li>• Coordinate required SEP support and trainings for staff in coordination with ESS team and Human Resources Manager.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Project Environmental and Social Specialist</u></b>	<p>Neutral individual ideally recruited locally, who speaks the dominant local language, and should be proven not to have a personal interest in a particular outcome.</p> <p>As the primary interface between the Project and stakeholders, including the local community, the Environmental and Social Specialist will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead the SEP Plan design and implementation and coordinate the results and actions to be taken with the Environmental Specialist and later with the Subcontractor/NGOs Team</li> <li>• Review the SEP viability with the Environmental Specialist</li> <li>• Lead day-to-day implementation of the SEP and Community Grievance Mechanism, including proactively maintaining regular contact with affected communities through regular community visits to monitor opinions and provide updates on Project activities, and ensuring communication with vulnerable groups.</li> <li>• Produce stakeholder engagement monitoring reports and submit to Project Implementation Team</li> <li>• Supervise/monitor and coordinate activities with the Project Team Leader to ensure that staff and all sub-implementing partners comply with the SEP.</li> <li>• Manage the day-to-day working, utilization, implementation of SEP by all parties engaged on the Program.</li> <li>• Review the SEP ensuring compliance in terms of Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety requirements and provide feedback to Social Development Specialist</li> </ul>
<b>subcontracted employees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with requirements stated under this document - Non-compliance will be treated as a disciplinary matter.</li> <li>• Provide assistance if needed to ensure compliance with this plan.</li> <li>• Perform assigned tasks towards meeting SEP objectives.</li> <li>• Communicate concerns, questions or views to their supervisor or the FAO Social Development and Environmental Specialist.</li> <li>• Provide data related to SEP performance/monitoring as required.</li> </ul>

## 5.1. Training and awareness

FAO Iraq is the Executing Agency and therefore has the responsibility to carry out stakeholder engagement, however will be trained to carry out the simple stakeholder engagement measures that this SEP outlines above, by an environmental and social safeguards professional. Alternatively, a specialized firm such as the one who carried out the July 2024 stakeholder engagement process, could carry out future instances of stakeholder engagement where needed. However, through distribution of questionnaires and holding face to face brief interviews with the sample of stakeholders as recommended, FAO Iraq project team specialists carrying out workshops can integrate stakeholder engagement into their on-going activities.

Brochures with the information of FAO Iraq Community Response and Feedback Mechanism and the OIG contact information as well as an explanation and descriptions of instances in which one would contact either one, should be distributed widely, at community centers, schools, clinics, religious establishments, and gathering places in the beneficiary communities.

*Fig. 3. FAO Iraq CFRM leaflet (English)*



## 5.2. Estimated Budget

FAO Iraq, as the Executing Agency of the SIDA and GAC projects, will be responsible for executing the SEP.

The tentative budget for these activities is the cost of approximately 5 days of work for each of the FAO Iraq SIDA and GAC project team specialists, twice per year, plus the cost of printing brochures, or the cost of hiring a specialized firm twice a year to administer the questionnaires to stakeholder groups. This should be estimated once this has been defined.

Appendix I – presentation to beneficiaries and key and vulnerable stakeholders, summarizing SIDA and GAC projects activities and Community Feedback and Response Mechanism. This general presentation was tailored to each of the stakeholders, but all stakeholders were informed of an overview of the projects, the FAO FESM, purpose of stakeholder engagement, and Community Response and Feedback Mechanism.



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Canada


### “Adapting rural households in Southern Iraq to water scarcity induced by climate change by empowering women as agents of transformation and addressing the food-energy-water-nexus (GAC project)”

- **Goal:** To enhance the resilience of women and men in vulnerable agriculture households, in particular related to climate change risks, in the Southern Iraqi Governorates Babil, Missan, Muthanna, Najaf, Al Qadisiyah, Thi-Qar and Wasit.
- **Amounts:** US\$ 7,317,805
- **Donor:** The Global Affairs Canada (GAC)
- **Execution period:** Until March 2027 (3 more years)
- **Governorates included:** Babil, Najaf, Missan, Muthanna, Al Qadisiyah, Thi-Qar and Wasit
- **Outputs:**
  1. Gender-sensitive farmer field schools implemented to capacitate women and men farmers in the application of CSA in Babil, Missan, Al Qadisiyah, Thi-Qar and Wasit.
  2. Technical assistance provided to agricultural extension services to identify gender-sensitive management practices and the best irrigation equipment for climate smart agriculture.
  3. Knowledge management tools provided to women and men farmers to disseminate CSA practices.
  4. A cadre of Climate Wise Women (CWW) trained as change agents for CSA.
  5. Training in CSA provided to women farmers in the frame of the CWW programme in Babil, Missan, Al Qadisiyah, Thi-Qar and Wasit.
  6. Solar systems installed on irrigation canals providing electricity to run surface water pumps of the Ministry of Water Resources in Najaf and Muthanna.
  7. Gender sensitive training activities conducted to increase technical capacity of men and women stakeholders on solar energy installations.
  8. Technical assistance provided to governmental agencies and the private sector for the elaboration of planning tools for solar rural electrification.
  9. Awareness raising activities implemented to increase knowledge of rural women and men on solar energy.

1



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Sida

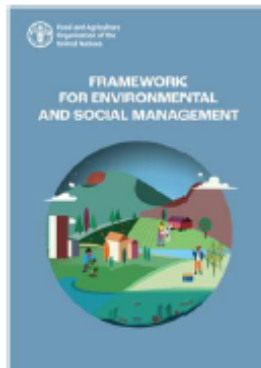
### “Enhance climate resilience of vulnerable agriculture households in Southern Iraq through the promotion of climate smart water management and good agriculture practices in selected value chains (SIDA project)”

- **Goal:** To enhance the climate resilience of farming communities by: (i) increasing and stabilizing water availability at the farm gate; (ii) optimizing agriculture and water productivity; and (iii) reducing the adaptation deficit of farming communities via specific and tailored trainings and capacity development processes aimed at transferring more resilient practices and technologies into local production systems.
- **Donor:** The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- **Amount:** US\$ 10,230,179
- **Execution period:** Until December 2026 (2.5 more years)
- **Governorates included:** Missan, Al-Muthanna, Najaf and Thi-Qar
- **Outputs:**
  1. Improved knowledge and strengthened capacities among targeted stakeholders for managing water resources and agricultural vulnerabilities.
  2. Baseline and variability of water productivity of selected crops elaborated within sustainable limits.
  3. Comprehensive socio-economic and vulnerability profiles of Agricultural communities and their production assessed.
  4. Evidence-based stakeholder engagement and policy making started up to create an enabling environment for climate resilient agricultural resources use.
  5. Stakeholder engagement at local level and policy dialogue for sustainable water allocation and agricultural water productivity enhanced.
  6. Basis for an improved national compliance practice for management of irrigation water supply prepared (GCF Co-financing).
  7. Enhanced capacity of farming households on climate adaptive and water efficient farming practices through Farmer Field Schools and Climate Wise Women programmes (GCF Co-financing, activities implemented in Najaf and Muthanna).
  8. Improved post-harvest handling and market access for farmers and value chain actors.

2



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Environmental and social operational pillars:  
assessment and stakeholder engagement

- 1 Biodiversity conservation, and sustainable management of natural resources
- 2 Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management
- 3 Climate change and disaster risk reduction
- 4 Decent work
- 5 Community health, safety and security
- 6 Gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence
- 7 Land tenure, displacement and resettlement
- 8 Indigenous Peoples
- 9 Cultural heritage

3

## What is the main purpose of the Framework for Environmental and Social Management (FESM)?

- Detect and mitigate any impacts to people, communities and the environment. These could be impacts or risks related to use of chemical fertilizers, heavy machinery, construction of infrastructure, erosion, or other adverse effects of agricultural activities that the FAO finances.
- Promote the environmental and social sustainability of the projects financed by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Promote the resilience of projects, activities, machinery, infrastructure and agricultural practices to climate change, and the use of renewable, clean energy
- Promote sustainable use of waste created by agriculture and construction, infrastructure or machinery
- Promote conservation and an efficient use of precious natural resources, like water
- Protect biodiversity
- Promote the healthiest conditions for labor carried out under or related to FAO projects, including respect for human rights, access to water, rest and healthy living conditions of workers
- Prioritize use of materials, machinery, and equipment traceable in the supply chain to environmentally and socially sustainable sources and providers
- Carry out stakeholder engagement with beneficiaries, affected people and communities, and vulnerable actors (women, indigenous communities, people with disabilities, the elderly, minorities, and poor families or communities)

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## Who is stakeholder engagement for?

- Beneficiaries of projects
- Anyone affected by projects
- Vulnerable people like those with disabilities, women, poor families and communities, minorities and indigenous communities, children, and others

## What can stakeholders tell FAO as part of stakeholder engagement?

- Stakeholders can influence how the project is designed, and to raise concerns or to let the FAO know if there is any way that it harms them, to avoid harming them. This is the goal of today's meeting with you!

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## Solar panels installations and irrigation

- Four solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, two in Najaf region and two in Muthanna region, to power existing pumping stations to pump water from main canals to irrigation canals, totalling a capacity of 640 kWp (320 kWp of installed capacity per region)
- 36 PV systems to be installed at farmers' fields, with a capacity from 4 to 20 kWp, to pump water from irrigation canals to the fields in the same regions.
- The PV systems is expected to significantly increase energy security and the large systems will be installed on 4 water canals in 2 regions, allowing saving of valuable agricultural land and reducing evaporation of water and algae growth. Stakeholders in the agricultural sector (e.g. farmers, Directorate of Water Resources of the Ministry of Water (DoWR) and Water User Association (WUA)) will dispose of a more efficient water conveyance due to a more reliable low emissions electricity supply. Furthermore, trainings for the design and operation of Solar Powered Irrigation systems and a gender-responsive Road Map analysing the opportunities to invest in solar energy for the benefit of rural electrification will be provided.
- Operation period of a PV system is assumed to be at least 25 years since the PV module warranties provided by the manufacturer are normally at least 20 years.
- Operation, cleaning and maintenance should be provided by Ministry of Water and Directorate of Water Resources
- Farmers and local communities are valuable partners and can contribute feedback about the solar panels. Concerns, needs, and questions can always be submitted through the Community Feedback and Response Mechanism of FAO Iraq

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Figure 1. Najaf - Al Haydariya- Al Mounayther Canal



Figure 3. Najaf - Al Haydariya- Al Wasimiyah Canal



Figure 2. Foreseen PV panel installation on Al Mounayther Canal



Figure 4. Foreseen PV panel installation on Al Wasimiyah Canal

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Figure 5. Al Muthana - Al Saff Canal



Figure 7. Al Muthana - 2C Canal



Figure 6. Foreseen PV panel installation on Al Saff Canal



Figure 8. Foreseen PV panel installation on 2C Canal

All these installations (Figure 1-8) will be realized on the canals themselves, therefore there will be no or very minimal impact on land use change.

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## Potential environmental and social impacts

- Dust and noise from construction
- Community health and safety risks during the installation and operation, for example if children or people go into the site
- Aesthetic impacts
- Possible pollution of water
- Possible poor waste management
- All risks and impacts are considered to be minor to moderate, and reversible
- Community monitoring will be important to raise any concerns or new unforeseen risks or impacts (please call Community Feedback and Response Mechanism)

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## Farmer Field Schools

- Farmer Field Schools (FFS) following a well-established methodology by FAO are expected to have a strong impact on current practices.
- An innovative approach in the Iraqi context and activities will be focused both on supporting farmers to create new farmer groups and to strengthen already existing ones. Being part of inclusive and well performing organizations has a strong potential for farmers to overcome the challenges they face.
- 50 Farmer Field Schools to teach farmers about innovative, climate smart agricultural practices, over the execution of the projects (until March 2027)

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## Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for women

- In the Farmer Field Schools, women's participation will be promoted through ensuring a gender-responsive design and implementation arrangements.
- Based on FAO's experience, 30 percent of women beneficiaries of FFS represents a realistic target in the Iraqi context, and will be the goal.
- The project will try to achieve a higher involvement of women in the FFS where possible, adopting a flexible approach for the establishment of women-only as well as mixed-groups, depending on the local context.

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## Dairy and livestock activities and objectives

- Milking machines will be provided to farmers, saving time.
- Butter churners, cheese makers, milk testing gadget (to test how much water has been added)
- Currently, green food harvested by hand, so project will provide mowers.
- Intention to reach vulnerable stakeholders and beneficiaries, such as women headed households, people with disabilities, poor families, families vulnerable to climate change.
- Address the use of very old equipment and provide new equipment.
- Stainless steel milk containers, will be distributed.
- In each case, women and farmers must be trained before giving them the machinery.
- Training of women about hygiene.
- Milking hygiene for cow and buffalo, tips and iodine to prevent the cows and buffalos from infections of teets.

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## Date palm

- Change traditional practices for pollination to mechanical pollination.
- Train in good agriculture practices in the field, irrigation -- wheats, barley, fruit trees, intercropping -- vegetables and crops.
- Change from flood irrigation to drip irrigation.
- Bagging to get fruit from insect.
- Marketing in a way that is accepted by customers.
- Equipment for packaging for cleaning washing and drying and sorting of foods.
- Component for women empowerment – 20 to 25 women not working in the field will be selected to be trained to work in craft and house industry.

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## Water accounting

- Systematic quantitative measurement of the supply and use of water over time
- To understand where losses occur and address them
- Combines multiple sources of information (including government and university sources as well as farmers themselves) to have as complete an assessment as possible
- Draw on long time period of data, 20 to 30 years
- Activities may take 5 to 10 years more to have a robust dataset
- Farmers to be trained to carry out measurements

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# Climate Wise Women

## What is it?

Climate wise women is an approach for empowering rural women and building their capacities. It will consist of a cadre of 150 Climate Wise Women (CWW) trained as change agents for climate adaptation in 7 governorates ( south of Iraq ) : Babil, Missan, Al Qadisiyah, Thi-Qar, Wasit, Najaf, and Muthanna.

The women will be trained and certified through a tailored training delivered over the course of a year in state-of-the-art techniques for climate adaptive agriculture, agri-business planning and development and use of social media for climate change adaptation and advocacy.

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# Climate Wise Women

## Objectives:

- 1- become advocates and resource persons of climate adaptive agriculture for women and men farmers in their communities.
- 2- practitioners of climate adaptive agriculture, demonstrating the efficacy of climate adaptive techniques on their own farm.
- 3- facilitators of understanding and dialogue on climate change and modern climate adaptive agriculture among women.
- 4- field researchers on the impact of climate change on women.
- 5- advocates for mainstreaming women and small-holder farmers perspectives and needs in national and governorate policies and plans through stakeholder dialogues with policy makers.

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## Climate Wise Women: The team structure

- 14 Master trainers: 2 per each governorate (50% extension unit, 50% young graduates ) acting as trainers and resource persons.
- 140 Local facilitators: 20 female local facilitators from each governorate trained over 2 cropping seasons and forming women information exchange groups at a village level.
- Exchange groups: trained and coached by local facilitators with support of Master trainers, and act as knowledge exchange groups about new practices related to climate change and learning-sharing at a village level, and when possible cross villages knowledge building. In addition, part of their activities will be reaching out to women unable to attend /or reach training and inform/demonstrate at household/farm level. In addition to conducting awareness activities related to climate change at a community level. Reaching to 30 000 women farmers by the end of the project.

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## Climate Wise Women: Content learning

A curriculum will be developed focusing on topics related:

1. Climate change adaptation and Climate Smart Practices as well as climate resilient practices, and agri-business
2. Rural women engagement and empowerment and its importance.

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## Climate Wise Women Duration and media coverage:

- The program duration is 3 years, divided into 2 training cycles: Each cycle of the program will take up to 1 year ( 2 cropping seasons) for 2 years , where after each cropping season there will be a Forum at a governorate level for knowledge sharing. In addition, upon the ending of each cycle, a National forum with relevant stakeholders will be formed to reflect on learning and evidence buildings, the National forum will end with the graduation of the Master trainers of the first cycle, and call of interests for the second cycle. Thus, during the life cycle of the program (present day to 2027) there will be the following forums and events to be covered in the Media:
- 1 Launch event with stakeholder prior the first cycle of the program.
- 4 Governorate level Forums
- 2 National levels Forums
- 1 Closing event at the end of the program
- Finally, and to ensure the project operating smoothly, the training and coaching will be done by women to other women, and using local facilitators knowledgeable about the specifications and context of each location.

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## FAO Iraq Community Feedback and Response Mechanism

If you have complaints, feedback, suggestions, or questions about an FAO project, contact us at one of the following:

Toll-free telephone number: 800 100 00

SMS: 800 100 00

WhatsApp +964 783 354 3069

Website [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

Email [FAOIQ-Feedback@fao.org](mailto:FAOIQ-Feedback@fao.org)

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## Examples of complaints or questions:

- Did a project impact you in a way nobody anticipated, such as to affect your income or livelihood (loss of income)? Or increase in time spent working without an increase in income?
- Did a project create an environmental or social impact such as pollution to a river or an injury from machinery or construction work not properly marked?
- Are you a worker hired by a project, who has not received fair pay or has had poor and unhealthy working conditions such as no access to water, or breaks?
- Do you have any suggestions to improve a project?
- Do you have any questions about a project or the work of the FAO in your community?

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To report suspected sexual exploitation or abuse, or fraud and bad behavior, please anonymously contact the Office of the Inspector General (OIG):

- By fax, confidential: (+39) 06 570 55550
- By e-mail: [Investigations-hotline@fao.org](mailto:Investigations-hotline@fao.org)
- By confidential hotline: (+39) 06 570 52333

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Thank you 😊!  
Questions?

Now, we want to hear from you!

Appendix II – photos of focus groups and key informant interviews held in June 2024 (deleted from version of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for disclosure).

## Appendix III – model questionnaires/interview guides

### A. Women farmers

To begin the conversation, give an update of projects' implementation and remind of the FAO Iraq Community Response and Feedback Mechanism.

1. What have you received from these FAO projects in terms of trainings, materials or equipment?
2. Have you benefited from these things, and if so how?
3. Have you experienced any problems or risks as a result of the activities or materials, or do you have any suggestions for FAO?
4. Is your participation in the trainings, if you are taking trainings, a burden on you? How much time per week do you spend?
5. Have you experienced any challenges specifically related to being a woman and if so, what are they? What could help you face these challenges?
6. (For farmers by solar panel installations) Have the installations of solar panels taken land away from farming that affect anyone's income?

### B. Men farmers

To begin the conversation, give an update of projects' implementation and remind of the FAO Iraq Community Response and Feedback Mechanism.

1. What have you received from these FAO projects in terms of trainings, materials or equipment?
2. Have you benefited from these things, and if so how?
3. Have you experienced any problems or risks as a result of the activities or materials, or do you have any suggestions for FAO?
4. (For farmers by solar panel installations) Have the installations of solar panels taken land away from farming that affect anyone's income?

Key Informant Interviews (KII) for all other stakeholders (Water User Associations, Women's Empowerment Directorate, Extension Agents, NGO's)

To begin the conversation, give an update of projects' implementation and remind of the FAO Iraq Community Response and Feedback Mechanism.

1. What has been your experience with these FAO projects so far, if any?
2. Have you detected any new risks or impacts to communities or the environment or to the group of people you work with, that you hadn't before? If so, what are they?
3. Do you have any suggestions at this time to share with FAO related to these projects?

Appendix IV - Transcripts of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII)