

Africa Mini-grid Programme in Somalia

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Project description	3
1.2	Project location	3
1.3	Potential social and environmental issues	3
2	National Regulations and International Requirements	4
2.1	Domestic Law	4
2.2	International Law	5
2.3	UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES)	5
2.4	Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	6
3	Stakeholders' Identification	7
3.1	State and local government authorities, i.e. public sector entities	7
3.2	Private sector associations and companies	7
3.3	Development partners with mini-grid and renewable energy projects in Somalia	8
3.4	Local communities	9
3.5	Additional groups to be further defined during implementation	11
4	Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement during PPG Development	11
5	SEP Development: Strategy for Stakeholder Engagement during Project Implementation	12
5.1	Purpose and objectives	12
5.2	Engagement methods and communication mediums	13
5.3	Public Disclosure of Information (PDI)	13
5.4	Screenings	14
5.5	Project activities and circumstances that may require consultation and FPIC during ESIA/ESMP preparation ...	14
5.6	Diversity, inclusion and gender-balance	16
6	SEP Implementation: Resources, Responsibilities and Timeline	17
6.1	Responsibilities	17
6.2	Resources	17
6.3	Timeline	17
7	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	20
8	Monitoring and Reporting	21
	Annex 1: Example of an initial community screening questionnaire	22
	Annex 2: Indicative Outline for a Site-specific Stakeholder Engagement Plan	24

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMP	Africa Mini-grid Programme
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESPs	Electricity Service Providers
ESRES	Energy Security and Resource Efficiency in Somaliland Program
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office of the United Kingdom
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
KM	Knowledge Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
QA	Quality Assurance
SEA	Somaliland Electricity Association
SEAP	Somali Electricity Access Project
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Social and Environmental Safeguards
SREF	Somaliland Renewable Energy Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1 Introduction

The purpose of developing a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Africa Minigrids Program (AMP) national project in Somalia (hereinafter referred to as the 'AMP in Somalia' or 'the project') is to support the identification of key stakeholders and undertake the consultations required throughout the project cycle, i.e. project design during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) stage, and project implementation during its 4 years' duration. The development and implementation of the SEP is also part of the UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES) requirements. Hence, the presented SEP has been reviewed and updated during the course of the social and environmental assessment processes required for the development of the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

1.1 Project description

Somalia is one of the countries which has no infrastructure for grid electricity. The baseline situation is characterized by dominance of private-owned diesel mini-grids and remarkably high tariffs. The objective of the AMP in Somalia is to "support access to clean energy by increasing the financial viability, and promoting scaled-up commercial investment, in low-carbon mini-grids in Somalia, with a focus on cost-reduction levers and innovative business models.". The baseline constitutes heavy reliance on diesel mini-grid systems owned and operated by private Electricity Service Providers (ESPs). The project strategy corresponds to the unique nature of the energy sector in Somalia, and the AMP's concentration on clean energy, by focusing on digital transformation and institutionalization of ongoing initiatives to expand the adoption of solar PV technologies and promote hybridization as a financially viable path to driving down tariffs and reducing GHG emissions.

This is achieved through supporting the Somali Federal Governments and Somaliland with: (1) operationalizing existing mini-grid policies and regulations through digital transformation, including performing techno-economic analyses, designing tools for tariff calculation, and supporting the institutional capacity building of the mini-grid public sector; (2) implementing a pilot project to showcase the benefits of hybridization and remote telemetry of performance monitoring and billing, as well as establishing and capacitating mini-grid industry associations to encourage and strengthen private operators and developers, and introducing academic programs to build private sector capacity to design, operate, maintain and manage solar and hybrid mini-grids; (3) assessing previous and ongoing financing schemes to develop operational guidance and offer training support to stakeholders in the domestic financial sector; and (4) running an effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), Quality Assurance (QA) and Knowledge Management (KM) systems to oversee and guide project implementation.

1.2 Project location

Activities under the AMP in Somalia will be implemented on the national level, covering Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland. However, the project involves an investment component to be used for hybridizing existing mini-grids to demonstrate the benefits of the shift from diesel to solar PV.

The exact location for the pilot projects under the AMP in Somalia will be identified during the first year of project implementation, but the UNDP and national parties agreed to implement the pilots in Somaliland. Somaliland consists of around 50 districts, with only 50% of the districts having mini-grid systems. The AMP project will rely on two approaches for the selection of pilot locations: (1) the result of the geospatial mapping study presently being performed by the World Bank's Somali Electricity Access Project (SEAP), and the shortlisted projects from the Somaliland Renewable Energy Fund (SREF), Window-1, under the Energy Security and Resource Efficiency in Somaliland Program (ESRES), financed by the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office of the United Kingdom (FCDO).

1.3 Potential social and environmental issues

The SESP has identified the following principles and project-level standards as relevant to the project:

- Overarching Principle 1: Leave No One Behind
- Programming Principle 2: Human Rights
- Programming Principle 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- Programming Principle 4: Sustainability and Resilience²
- Programming Principle 5: Accountability
- Project- level Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

- Project- level Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risk
- Project- level Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security
- Project- level Standard 4: Cultural Heritage
- Project- level Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement
- Project- level Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples
- Project- level Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions
- Project- level Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

Detailed analysis of the above is presented in the project's SESP and ESMF (Annexes 6 and 10 of the Project Document).

2 National Regulations and International Requirements

At the time of developing this SEP, there were no legally binding policies or explicit regulations in Somalia and Somaliland identified as pertaining to stakeholder engagement as a legal requirement, though some relevant areas of domestic and international law are indicated below. Nevertheless, the PPG stage consultations indicate that almost all government parties in Somalia and Somaliland conduct specific stakeholders' consultations and engagement activities as part of their projects. The parties expressed their willingness to become actively involved in the SEP implementation for the AMP in Somalia and offered to play the lead role in the coordination between stakeholders in the mini-grid sector throughout the project duration.

In addition, the project will adhere to the relevant international obligations on public consultation and disclosure requirements related to the social and environmental assessment process, established by the Guidance Note of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) for Stakeholder Engagement. By preparing this SEP, the project also meets the requirements of the GEF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy regarding stakeholder engagement.

2.1 Domestic Law

Domestic law with direct relevance to community engagement in Somalia is sparse, and few laws have been passed in the last 30 years due to the tenuous position of the state and internal conflicts. Somaliland and Puntland have more stable legal frameworks in place but enforcement is weak.

The Provisional Constitution

There are clear provisions in the 2012 Provisional Constitution of Somalia, which is the current constitution in use in the republic, pertaining to equality and non-discrimination¹, granting equal rights to all citizens regardless of clan, belief, occupation or dialect. The same article protects citizens against discrimination, whether intentional or unintentional, based on these characteristics.

The constitution acknowledges² land to be the primary source of livelihood for Somali citizens and grants equitable access for the citizens, and protects small landowners. The constitution also provides for rights to a fair public hearing and access to courts and legal defense³ as well as the right to adequate procedures for redress for violation of one's rights.⁴

In spite of these provisions, the collapse of formal justice system and weak state institutions have undermined its implementation. Deep-seated societal norms and stereotypes against minority groups further exacerbate the issue.

The 4.5 Clan System

Even though formally not part of the constitution there is a power-sharing formula, the 4.5 system in Somalia. In this political settlement, power is shared among four main clans namely, Dir, Darod, Hawiye and Digil iyo Mirifle, while the minority clans are combined together to form the ".5". This power-sharing formula, even though not ideal, gives recognition to the rights

¹ Chapter 2 Article 11

² Chapter 3 Article 43

³ Chapter 2 Article 34

⁴ Chapter 2 Article 39

of minority clans to political representation. As a result, male and female representatives of minority clans such as the Bantu, Gaboye, Madhiban and Banadiri have been elected into both state and federal legislatures.⁵

National Policies and Legislations

The 9TH National Development Plan (NDP9, 2020-2024), a comprehensive and detailed document to combat poverty, ensure development and reduce marginalization, as well as the National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020 -2024), a policy document detailing sustainable solutions to the issue of displacement in Somalia, have been approved. The NDP-9 was unanimously passed by the cabinet, while the Durable Solutions Strategy will soon be tabled in the cabinet and is expected to be passed and adopted.

2.2 International Law

Somalia views international law and domestic law as two distinct legal systems (dualist), though the constitution promotes upholding general principles of international law.⁶ The country is a signatory to major UN conventions and other international treaties which include; International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

However, absence of the capacity to implement, lack of funds, weak state institutions and ongoing insecurity are challenges in implementing treaties and legislation. Relevant international conventions to which Somalia is a signatory include:

- ACHPR - African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
- African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)
- CCPR - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- CERD - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- CESC - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child

2.3 UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES)

The UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) Policy came into effect 1 January 2015 and were updated in 2021. These standards underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in its programs and projects to support sustainable development and are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. Through the SES, UNDP meets the requirements of the GEF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy.

The objectives of the UNDP SES are to:

- Strengthen the quality of programming by ensuring a principled approach;
- Maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits;
- Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment;
- Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible;
- Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks; and

⁵ There are members of parliament, ministers and director generals from minority and marginalized clans in both federal and member state administrations.

⁶ Chapter 1, Article 3

- Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people.

These are attained through programming principles of: Leave No One Behind; Human Rights; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Sustainability and Resilience; Accountability, and project level principles and standards that are applied as relevant from project to project:

Principle 1: Human Rights – to ensure the participation, benefit and mitigation of potential negative consequences of all communities targeted within the project activities.

Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment – to ensure the full participation of women in the project and counter any discrimination or patriarchal systems in target communities.

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks

Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security

Standard 4: Cultural Heritage

Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement

Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples

Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

During the project preparation phase, and updated during implementation, risks are assessed using a Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) to Identify potential social and environmental risks and their significance; determine the project's risk category (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High); and determine the level of social and environmental assessment and management required to address potential risks and impacts. This project is rated as substantial risk.

Under the SES, measures required for community engagement include: respect for domestic and international law; recognition of community land, territory and resources; recognition of communities' legal personality where appropriate; and prohibiting involuntary resettlement, with resettlement only possible with community consent.

2.4 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

The UNDP SES Standards establish that in certain circumstances more rigorous consultation standards with community resulting in consensus consent (or refusal) are required, using internationally-recognised guidelines for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), as reflected in the UNDP-SES Policy and following best practice, for example procedures developed through UN-REDD.⁷

No activities requiring FPIC should be initiated until the outcomes of the FPIC process are validated and any required mitigation measures are in place, though the project activities that require FPIC are few. The peoples who may be affected by the Project will have a central role in defining the FPIC process. They must be consulted and included in the process from the outset. A facilitator should support this process, a person who will be available throughout the Project, who speaks the necessary languages and is aware of the project context, and is culturally and gender-sensitive. While the objective of the FPIC process is to reach an agreement (consent) between the relevant parties – be it a signed agreement or an otherwise-formalized oral contract – this does not mean that all FPIC processes will lead to the consent of and approval by the rights-holders in question. In cases where consent is not obtained, the activities will not proceed.

⁷ <https://www.unredd.net/documents/un-redd-partner-countries-181/templates-forms-and-guidance-89/un-redd-fpic-guidelines-2648/8717-un-redd-fpic-guidelines-working-final-8717.html?path=un-redd-partner-countries-181/templates-forms-and-guidance-89/un-redd-fpic-guidelines-2648>

FPIC consultations must be made in good faith along the following principles:

Free - consent given voluntarily and absent of coercion, intimidation or manipulation, using languages and locations agreed with the community in question.

Prior - consent is sought a period of time in advance of an activity or process.

Informed - the nature of the engagement and type of information that should be accessible, clear, consistent, accurate, constant, and transparent, in appropriate language, location and format.

Consent - the freely given collective decision made by the rights-holders and reached through the customary decision-making processes of the affected peoples or communities.

These circumstances include:

- Loss, restrictions or modification of rights to and use of lands, territories, resources, and livelihoods, including the development, utilization, or exploitation of mineral, forest, water or other resources on lands and territories traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used, acquired by communities, including lands and territories for which they do not yet possess title, and in some circumstances from where they were displaced.
- Relocation, which cannot occur without the consent of peoples concerned and only after agreement on just and fair compensation, and where possible, with the option of return. Forcible removal is prohibited in UNDP projects.
- Cultural heritage, including not appropriating the cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property of communities without their consent

3 Stakeholders' Identification

As part of the PPG development process, the project team identified several groups of stakeholders.

3.1 State and local government authorities, i.e. public sector entities

- 1) Public sector parties from Somalia and Puntland
 - Directorate of Environment & Climate Change, Office of the Prime Minister, Government of Somalia
 - Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) in Mogadishu
 - Puntland State Authority for Water, Energy, and Natural Resources (PSAWEN)
 - Local Governments (LGs)
- 2) Public sector parties from Somaliland
 - Ministry of Energy & Minerals (MOEM)
 - Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MOERD)
 - Somaliland National Energy Commission (SNEC)
 - Somaliland Ministry of Trade, Industries and Tourism
 - Local Governments (LGs)

3.2 Private sector associations and companies

- 1) Private sector ESPs in Somalia and Puntland
 - Blue Sky – Mogadishu
 - Muqdisho Power – Mogadishu
 - Badhan Electricity Company (BECO) – Somalia – Mogadishu
 - Delta Engineering – Mogadishu
 - Dayax Electric – Beledwyne, Hirshabelle
 - Galgaduud Electric Company – Dhusamareeb, Galmudug
 - JESCO – Kismayo, Jubaland

- NECSOM – Garowe
- Tesco – Garowe
- Sunway Som Power Company – Bosaso
- Beco-Baydhabo – Baidoa, South West

2) Private sector parties in Somaliland

- Associations
 - Somaliland Electricity Association (SEA): Established in 2015, SEA is an organization that represents private power companies in Somaliland. The organization was initially established with a fund from private companies to provide a platform for all Members, to discuss and progress issues of common concern and develop the Energy Sector in Somaliland. At the time of establishment, SEA was monitored by the ministry of public works in Somaliland, however, it presently functions as a fully independent private sector association.
 - Somaliland Renewable Energy Association (SOMRENA): Formed by 6 RE companies in Somaliland, Golis, Adra, Planet Systems, Kaafi Solar, Enersom and Solargen, the association is also open to NGO membership. Its aim is broadly to 'protect the market' for Somaliland companies, advocate for renewable energy solutions, provide a single voice for the sector.
- Mini-grid ESPs
 - SomPower – Hargeisa, Gebiley and Wajale
 - Horn Electricity Company (HECO) – Burao
 - Telesom Electric Company (TEC) – Hargeisa, Borama, Odweiyne, Gebiley, and Buhodle
 - Aloog – Borama
 - LESCO – Las'anod
 - SEPCO – Erigabo
 - BEDER – Sheikh, Ainabo, and OOG
 - TAYO electric – Berbera
 - Badhan Electric Company – Badhan
 - Abdaal Electric – Abdaal
 - Salaxley Power Station – Salaxley
 - Iftin Electric Company
 - Baligubadle Electric – Baligubadle
 - Gafane Electric – Hargeysa
 - National Electric Company (NEC) – Hargaysa
 - Mohamed Ali EC – Dilla
 - Liban Group – Dacarbudhuq
- Renewable Energy private companies and Organizations
 - Gollis Energy: Somaliland's oldest renewable energy services company. Launched in 2011, with headquarter in Hargeisa.
 - Kaafi Energy: This company focuses on selling good quality SHS. They received a grant from USAID and a loan from Shuraako.
 - Solar Land Africa: Renewable energy focused company which was established in Somaliland 2013. The team consists of Western and Western educated engineers who installs the solar system.
 - Cadceed Maal: Recently founded company for the supply and installation of off-grid solar system in Somaliland, with headquarter in Hargeisa.
 - SomEnergy Research & Consultancy: Energy research company established in 2017, with main office at Burao.

3.3 Development partners with mini-grid and renewable energy projects in Somalia

- World Bank (WB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office of the United Kingdom (FCDO)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

- African Development Bank (AfDB)

3.4 Local communities

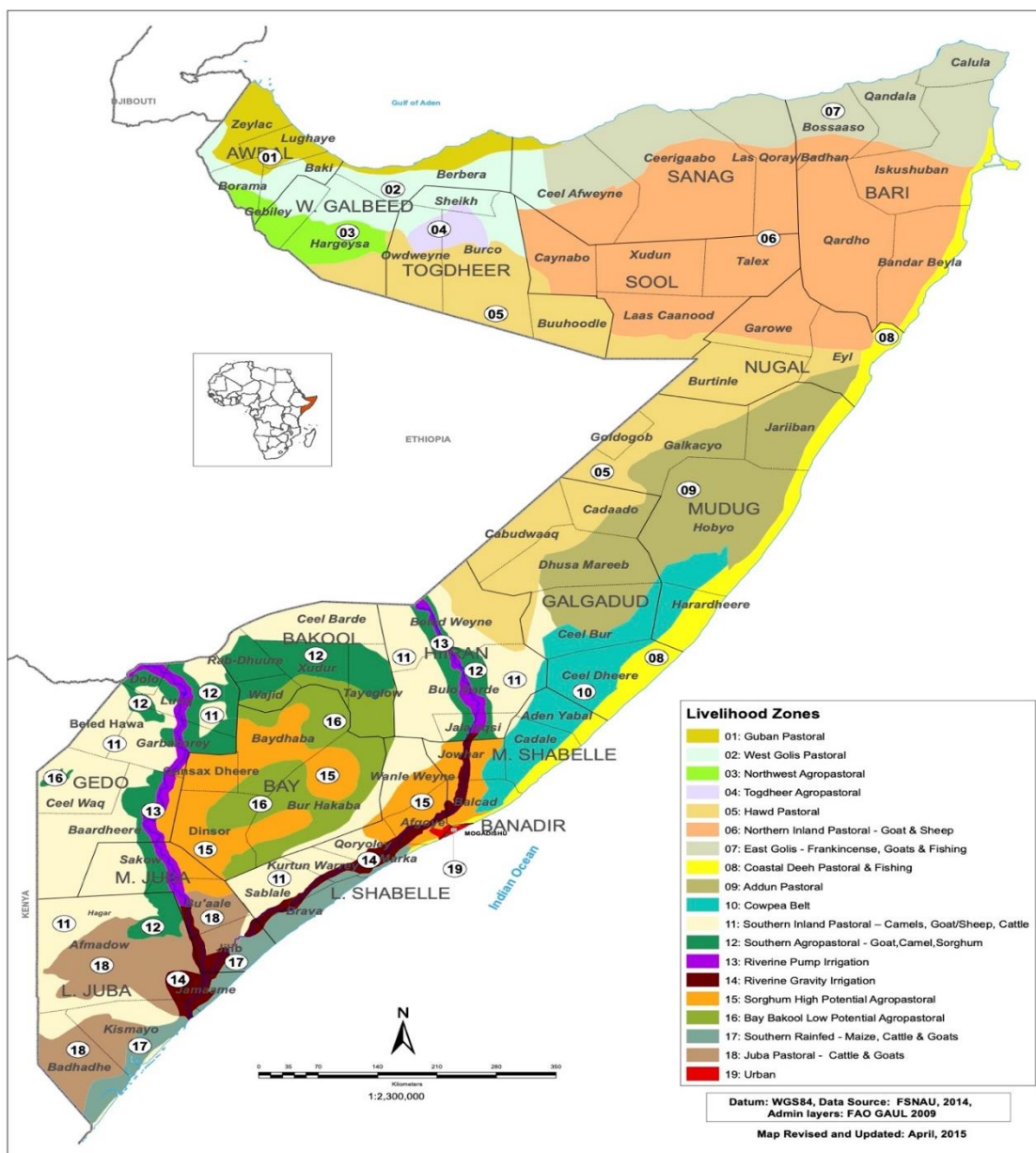
Local communities of relevance to the project can be categorized into two groups: communities in pilot locations and communities in non-pilot locations. Representatives of each group will be identified when the location for pilots is selected. Both groups will be further studied during the site assessment to be conducted during project implementation. It should be noted that some groups in Somalia that are differentiated by ethnicity, clan affiliation or traditional livelihoods (see map below), may experience more marginalization than others and approach to consultations may require to be tailored for such groups. In some instances these groups are referred in other African states as marginalized communities or similar terms.

These groups may, for example, include Somalia's nomadic pastoralists, nomadic 'occupational' or peripatetic groups that provide services to other communities, current or former hunter-gatherers, minority ethnic and groups lacking in social and political power. The degree to which consultation measures should be implemented according to the SES Standard 6 criteria, for example for the use of FPIC, will be agreed when further information on project target sites and communities affected through the ESIA screening process and development of site-specific SEPs. An indicative outline for a site-specific SEP is provided in Annex 2. The ESIA process will assess and determine the need for FPIC, with findings to be verified and decision made by the Project Steering Committee, in consultation with a UNDP SES expert.

Potential risks to local communities have been assessed in the SESP, and include:

- Risk 3: Risk of exclusion of affected stakeholders due to their vulnerability and/or potential concerns about the project
- Risk 4: Risks to women
- Risk 11: Risk on the community due to hazardous materials (mainly batteries, e-waste, chemicals for land clearance).
- Risk 12: Ambient perturbation on the community due to intense works locally at construction and decommissioning, and new economic activities subsequent from productive use of the energy
- Risk 13: Risk on community health, safety and/or security due to the influx of people, mainly project workers and other new comers subsequent to the new economic activities resulting from the productive use of the energy
- Risk 14: Risk on damage of cultural heritage.
- Risk 15: Risk of physical displacement and loss of livelihood due to eviction from land.
- Risk 18: Risk to indigenous peoples.

Risks will be reviewed and updated during the course of the project.



Map 2: FAO Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit(FSNAU)-Somalia livelihoods map (2015) <https://www.fsnau.org/products/maps/livelihood-maps>

3.5 Additional groups to be further defined during implementation

- Direct beneficiaries
 - Academics, educational institutions and vocational training centers
 - Financial institutions and small investors
- Indirect beneficiaries
 - Industry groups (agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing)
 - Non-governmental Organization (NGOs) working on relevant projects and initiatives
 - Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA): An INGO with established presence in Somaliland since 1998 and operation in Somaliland, Puntland and 'South Central' Somalia. ADRA supports the supply of renewable energy services to the social services sector.
 - SHURAAKO: A program of One Earth Future (OEF) which has been operating in Somaliland since 2012. The program targets Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) in the energy sector to support them with developing more resilient and responsible business in the energy market.
 - Hayle Barise Technical College: A non-profit technical college established in 1970 in Mogadishu to provide technical skills courses in auto-mechanics. In 2016, it was rebranded as the Hayle Barise Group. It presently offers high standard technical courses with some state-of-the-art laboratories for skills' education, such as electrical installations, and solar system courses covering solar panel technical work, battery installation and maintenance, etc.
 - Women and Child Care Association in Somalia: The organization supports and empowers woman and children in the social-economic and political context.
 - Nagaad Network in Somaliland: Founded in 1997, Nagaad is a voluntary network bringing together 46 women's organizations in Somaliland to advocate for women and children's empowerment and to work towards achieving an egalitarian society where women, children and men are equally significant.
- Other groups of beneficiaries and affected persons
 - Workers unions
 - Women
 - Youth
 - Children
 - Disabled population
 - Human rights activists
 - Land rights activists
 - Minority and vulnerable groups

4 Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement during PPG Development

As part of the PPG phase development, and in addition to the desk review and data collection exercise, the PPG team of National and International Consultants identified key stakeholders and engaged with them in a series of in-person and online meetings. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the project objective, the suitability of the proposed strategy to the present needs of Somalia and its alignment with national plans and ongoing market development. The discussions also aimed to identify the gaps which the AMP can work to fill, especially in the presence of several projects targeting energy access and renewable energy development financed by development partners other than the UNDP.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the PPG International Consultants were not able to perform a field mission to meet with national stakeholders in-person, or carry out preliminary community consultations. However, the following consultation meetings and bilateral calls were conducted online during the period from August 2020 to February 2021:

- 1) PPG Inception Workshop with development partners, organized as part of the Energy Sector Coordination Meetings, and coordinated by UNDP CO.
- 2) Follow up calls with the WB/IFC team, organized and coordinated by the UNDP CO.

- 3) Follow up calls with ESRES team from FCDO and their implementing partner (Mott MacDonald), organized and coordinated by the UNDP CO.
- 4) Meeting with representatives of government entities in Somalia and Puntland, including the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) in Mogadishu, Puntland Energy Authority, and Hirshabelle Ministry of Energy.
- 5) Meeting with representatives of government entities in Somaliland, including the Head of Renewable Energy and the Director of Energy at the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MOEM) in Somaliland.
- 6) Meeting with representatives of ESPs in Somalia and Puntland, including Delta Engineering, NESCOM Puntland Private, BlueSky (Mogadishu), and Beco Baidoba.
- 7) Meeting with members of the Somaliland Energy Association (SEA), including the Chairman, General Secretary and ex-Chairman (presently the Chairman of SEPCO).
- 8) PPG Validation Workshops with stakeholders in Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland.

In addition, the following in-person meetings were conducted by the National Consultants during PPG development:

- 1) Chairman of Somaliland Quality Control Commission (SQCC),
- 2) Representatives of Somaliland National Energy Commission (NEC),
- 3) Gender Focal Point at MOEM,
- 4) Chairlady of the Somali Women and Child Care Association,
- 5) Members of Nagaad Network in Somaliland, and
- 6) Chairmen and Project Managers at several private developers and ESPs in Somalia and Somaliland, including Badhan Electricity Company (BECO), Horn Electricity Company (HECO), SomPower and BEDER.

The dissemination of project information during PPG consultations constituted the presentation of PowerPoint slides to stakeholders, followed by an exchange of additional information by e-mail, as required. Initial comments and feedback from participants in the meetings and workshops were summarized in the PPG Inception Report (issued in October 2020). The comments and recommendations from stakeholders and the UNDP review team shaped the updated project strategy which has been presented to stakeholders at end of the PPG phase to obtain final comments on the design and validate the overall project strategy before submission to GEFSEC.

5 SEP Development: Strategy for Stakeholder Engagement during Project Implementation

5.1 Purpose and objectives

Unlike grid-connected power plants, the successful operation of mini-grids requires continuous collaboration between operators and end-users. In the design of the pilots under the AMP in Somalia, it is important to understand the needs and priorities of ESPs, but also the needs and priorities of the communities in which the mini-grids will be located, to obtain the necessary local support and ensure sustainability and longevity of the intervention.

Furthermore, the enhancement of the commercial viability of solar PV systems depends on the level of flow of information between stakeholders from the private sector and decision makers in the public sector. This flow will guarantee that the decisions made are well-informed and constitute the best use of resources to serve the best interest of the country and beneficiaries. The flow will also guarantee that investors, developers and ESPs are actively engaged in the development of regulations governing the energy sector before they become legally binding and are given the opportunity to utilize their technical expertise in the formulation of national plans and laws aiming to increase energy access rates and elevate the living conditions for populations in the rural areas.

The SEP will also serve to mitigate risks highlighted in the SESP – particularly those related to communities. This will ensure risks to project affected peoples are managed, mitigated or avoided throughout the project timeframe.

Hence, this SEP is developed to ensure tripartite engagement of public entities, private sector actors, and representatives of beneficiaries and potentially affected communities in all stages of pilot development and overall project implementation.

5.2 Engagement methods and communication mediums

Notwithstanding the COVID-19 restrictions and social distancing recommendations, different types of engagement mediums is possible inside Somalia. The following list presents the main engagement mediums to be utilized by the project team during implementation to ensure continuous engagement and active participation of stakeholders.

- 1) In-person meetings:
 - Consultation workshops: These workshops will have a pre-structured agenda which will be designed to present a specific result/report and discuss with stakeholders the best way forward. These workshops will also be an opportunity to gain consensus from stakeholders on a specific action plan prior to proceeding with implementation. Therefore, stakeholder consultation meetings and workshops are included in the project design as part of the main activities to be carried out by the consultants in charge of each output.
 - Interviews and focus group: These will be conducted with different groups of indirect beneficiaries, with special attention to ESPs and NGOs, to overcome their generally low participation capacity and ensure that their input is integrated in the different stages of project implementation. The Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that these interviews and focus groups have been conducted by the responsible consultants, as appropriate.
 - Community based consultations: These consultations will focus on the pilot locations to identify and discuss stakeholder concern within the community environment, but will also extend to neighboring villages and communities. The SES Officer will be responsible for conducting these consultations on a regular basis and reporting to the Project Manager and M&E Officer per the project's ESMF.
- 2) Written communication:
 - Emails: Email communication is widely used in Somalia to provide direct access to individuals and representatives of organizations. Emails will be used as the main tool for organizing meetings, i.e. sending invitations to participants, sending the meeting minutes after the meeting, etc.
 - Letters: Being the formal method for communication and conveying messages between public parties, letters will be requested by the project team and provided by the relevant authority, as appropriate.
 - Survey forms: Several activities under the project implementation strategy constitute undertaking a needs assessment or other types of analyses, with some requiring a survey to collect information. The responsibility for the surveys is that of the consultant undertaking the analysis. However, the SES Officer will be responsible for supporting the project consultants with the sampling process and surveying procedure to ensure that the results are as representative and inclusive as possible.
 - Project brochures and manuals to present the results of specific studies and outcomes of certain activities.
- 3) Online meetings and phone calls: Virtual communication is sometimes preferred since it is quicker and easier compared with email and letters, and a viable alternative to in-person meetings. Online applications and telecommunication tools will be used throughout project implantation to facilitate the work and ensure the project team has easy access to stakeholders, and vice versa.

Although the mode of communication may vary according to task and participants, yet all consultations and engagement activities will be undertaken with the goal of ensuring full participation of relevant stakeholders, whereby all participants will be provided sufficient notice to prepare well and provide input for the project. Moreover, the AMP in Somalia project will also use all possible opportunity, i.e. workshops, meetings, trainings and awareness events, to promote diversity and gender balance. Balanced representation of relevant stakeholders will be ensured by reaching out to both men and women and different groups through appropriate communication means and encouraging their participation, noting the most socially and culturally acceptable language and method of communication for each group of stakeholders.

5.3 Public Disclosure of Information (PDI)

Project-affected, marginalized, and disadvantaged stakeholders at the pilot location will be identified during site selection and assessment, including persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups as per the list of stakeholder groups provided above. For each group, the following assessments will be conducted as part of the stakeholder engagement activities, taking into account their involvement in each project component:

- Identify limitations for understanding project information and participating in consultation process (e.g. language differences, lack of transportation, accessibility of venues, disability, etc.)
- Develop measures to support and accommodate engagement, e.g. provide information in accessible formats, choose convenient locations for consultations, ensure venues are accessible, provide transportation to meetings, change time of meetings to accommodate needs, provide facilitation and explain complex issues and terminology, provide support workers for assisting participants with disabilities, provide simultaneous interpretation (including sign language).

On the national level, methods to receive feedback and to ensure ongoing communications with stakeholders (outside of a formal consultation meeting) will be developed as part of the project's knowledge management and dissemination plans (to be developed as part of the implementation of Component 4).

5.4 Screenings

Often up-to-date local information on communities at project sites is lacking, hence when pilot sites are initially identified (and where any other project activities are implemented in community settings), a basic screening will be carried out at each site during the ESIA – see the ESMF (Annex 10 to the Project Document) for further details. The purpose of the screening is to ensure the identification of communities and specific benefits and risks to communities in target sites, given the limited information and mixed ethnicities present in much of the country. This will directly inform activities within components 2 and 4 of the project, and present additional information for components 1 and 3.

The screenings will also determine the community safety and applicability of an IPPF/IPP for the project; if sufficient evidence supports a decision to prepare an IPP (e.g. at a specific site where no such risk exists), then that can be taken forward, on the decision of the Project Committee and UNDP Regional SES Experts.

The screening may be carried out by project staff, NGOs or local government, though in each case it is important to verify findings. Ideally screenings will be carried out in a cooperative manner between stakeholders. It is important that this and other activities related to SES Standard 6 are approached with cultural and social sensitivity: firstly, local government, local NGOs and community leadership should be consulted to ensure their participation and understanding; the purpose of inclusion will be explained to community leaders where appropriate, with care taken to not exacerbate any tensions that may be present in settlements.

The information gathered will be verified with project staff (including the PMU M&E officer), and findings discussed with UNDP regional technical advisors. The PMU should observe guidance in gathering such data directly or through partners, ensuring risks are mitigated in regard to community relations, objectivity, safety and COVID-19.

An example of a screening questionnaire that can be adapted for project staff, local government or civil society use and distributed remotely (via email, Whatsapp, etc.) is included as Annex 1, to assist in identifying groups that may experience increased levels of marginalization at the project sites. This or a similar questionnaire can quickly gather information from people familiar with the project site and its communities that can be used to assess the relevance of SES measures to mitigate risks to such groups. Where this or similar short screening questionnaires are used, the PMU should not rely on information from a single source only. Two or more institutions with detailed local knowledge should be contacted and may include, for example, local government officials, civil society organisations, community leaders, academic experts or civil servants familiar with the area of the project site.

Answers to the questionnaires will be shared with the UNDP CT and Regional Experts to further inform SESP and project design processes where relevant.

5.5 Project activities and circumstances that may require consultation and FPIC during ESIA/ESMP preparation

The requirement for FPIC for project activities will be dependent on identification of pilot sites, information gathered from the screening of communities at those sites during the ESIA process and the decision of the Project Committee in consultation with UNDP Regional SES Experts. The requirements for FPIC and consultations during full implementation of project will be presented in the ESMP; the requirements below only potentially apply to the preparation of the ESMP.

Project Outputs	Requirement(s) during ESIA/ESMP(s)
Component 1: Policy and Regulation	
<p>Output 1.1. An inclusive national dialogue to identify mini-grid delivery models is facilitated, clarifying priority interventions for an integrated approach to off-grid electrification.</p> <p>Output 1.2. Minigrid DREI techno-economic analyses carried out to propose most cost-effective basket of policy and financial de-risking instruments.</p> <p>Output 1.3. Minigrid policies and regulations, including tariff model and incentives, are operationalized through digital transformation support, in collaboration with the authorities and other development partners.</p> <p>Output 1.4. Institutional setup for rural electrification assessed and supported, and institutional capacity building provided on technical, managerial, and regulatory issues.</p> <p>Output 1.5. Quality standards for solar and hybrid minigrid components domesticated, and institutional capacity of Somali Bureau of Standards (SBS) and Somaliland Quality Control Commission (SQCC) strengthened.</p>	<p>Sensitisation for key stakeholders on marginalized communities and their inclusion in project benefits.</p> <p>Upstream issues will be included in a SESA as appropriate.</p>
Component 2: Business Model innovation with private sector engagement	
<p>Output 2.1. Pilots developed, including on productive use/innovative appliances, using innovative business models through calls for proposals based on lessons learned from the operationalization of the SREF under ESRES2 and the results of the geospatial mapping by SEAP.</p> <p>Output 2.2. Public programmes (apprenticeships, certificates, university programs) to develop competitive, skilled labor market in the design, O&M, and management of solar and hybrid mini-grids, including technical training on the utilization of online tools for performance monitoring, consumption tracking and billing.</p> <p>Output 2.3. Support provided to establish, grow and capacitate national industry associations for private sector developers and ESPs.</p>	<p>Consultation and inclusion in ESMP preparation if activities will be implemented in local sites where marginalized communities are present. Management measures must be completed, disclosed, and discussed with stakeholders in line the SES principals.</p> <p>Initial FPIC, if ESIA/ESMP activities are implemented on community lands and/or with natural resources utilized or livelihoods affected.</p>
Component 3: Scaled-up Financing	
<p>Output 3.1. Design support, including development of operational guidance, for a complementary funding instrument through which the diaspora and small investors can participate in existing financing mechanisms that have been introduced by other development partners to facilitate finance for vetted mini-grid projects.</p> <p>Output 3.2. Domestic financial sector capacity building on business and financing models for minigrids.</p>	<p>Sensitisation for key stakeholders on marginalized communities and their inclusion in project benefits.</p> <p>Upstream issues will be included in a SESA as appropriate.</p>
Component 4: Knowledge Management (KM) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	
<p>Output 4.1. A Quality Assurance and Monitoring Framework (QAF) for measuring, reporting and verification of the sustainable development impacts of all mini-grid pilots supported, including GHG emission</p>	<p>Management measures are formulated to include consultation with and participation of communities in monitoring.</p>

<p>reductions, is adopted and operationalized based on standardized guidance from the regional project.</p> <p>Output 4.2. National project stakeholders participate in AMP Communities of Practice (CoP) led by the regional project.</p> <p>Output 4.3. Lessons learned, captured and shared with the regional project.</p> <p>Output 4.4. A Data Strategy is developed and implemented, including linkages to and following guidance from the regional project.</p> <p>Output 4.5. Inception Workshop conducted and Inception Report submitted to UNDP.</p> <p>Output 4.6. Project Monitoring, where data on Results Framework Indicators are systematically collected and analyzed to provide decision-makers, managers, and Stakeholders with information on progress in the achievement of agreed objectives and the use of allocated resources, as set out in the M&E Plan.</p> <p>Output 4.7. Project Evaluations, where independent evaluations are carried out at the mid-term and at the end of the project as per standard UNDPGEF evaluation procedures and the financials of the project are verified by an independent accredited auditor on an annual basis.</p>	
--	--

5.6 Diversity, inclusion and gender-balance

The inclusion of women and other relevant groups will be made possible through enhancing opportunities, improving access to resources, making their voice heard and ensure respect for their rights. The process of identification of these groups and their representatives and engaging them through the various project activities, is achieved using two approaches:

- 1) Conducting context specific gender analysis using gender and mini-grid analysis framework and develop participatory action plans at community level at locations where pilot projects and productive use of electricity will be supported. The analysis will be sensitive in scheduling community level meetings selecting appropriate time and location, give deliberate attention to the participation of diverse groups to listen to their voice and apply appropriate language that fit to the audience level. It will also explore the existing status of the different groups their roles, responsibilities, opportunities, and deprivations and seek participatory solutions in their engagement as consumers and actors at various levels of the mini grid value chain.
- 2) At every stage of the project implementation the project team will make specific effort to make sure opportunities are created and accessed by women and other vulnerable groups while implementing institutional level capacity building trainings, policy level discussions, access to education and financial opportunities. The project team will also track progresses through routine monitoring and supervision based on a checklist of indicators which are formulated at the inception phase of the project. In addition, the project will communicate the steps for appealing grievance in and subsequent redress mechanisms in case complaints arise from this group. All in all, maximum efforts will be exerted to make communications between beneficiaries which includes women and other relevant groups with the project to be built in spirit of mutual understanding, positive relationship, and partnership for successful implementation of the intervention.

6 SEP Implementation: Resources, Responsibilities and Timeline

6.1 Responsibilities

As part of the management arrangement, the project will hire a SES Officer to oversee the implementation of the ESMF and continuous review and update of associating studies, including the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Gender Action Plan (GAP). Hence, the SES Officer will be the responsible person for SEP implementation, collaborating with the project's M&E Officer and reporting directly to the Project Manager (PM).

Before each activity starts, the SES Officer will have approved the detailed plans ensuring the responsibilities. For example, Component 1, outcome 1, indicator 6 reflects that the stakeholder engagement plan will be done via the online tools that will be designed through a "consultative process involving key stakeholders (i.e., relevant ministries, local authorities, rural populations, private sector, media, etc.)". Similarly, each component/outcome/indicator will reflect the appropriate inclusiveness as the project advances.

6.2 Resources

The fees for the SES Officer are accounted for in the project's budget. Moreover, the project budget for each component allocates an amount for expenditures on training, workshops, conferences, etc. Expenses under this category are expensed to the UNDP-GEF under an independent budget code (75700) and include allocation of funds to ensure proper consultation of stakeholders from the different groups throughout project implementation. Based on the work requirement during implementation, the project may hire a qualified Community Liaison Officer to undertake all or portions of the stakeholder engagement activities. This may include, where necessary, community facilitators/assistants who are able to work in local languages (where relevant, ideally from the same ethnic group/culture).

6.3 Timeline

The timeline for stakeholder consultation on specific project activities will follow the overall work plan for the project. Furthermore, additional consultations will occur as part of conducting the mid-term review and terminal evaluation missions. That said, the SES Officer shall develop a schedule for regular visits and calls with different groups of stakeholders to ensure continuous engagement from project start to end.

Before each activity starts, the SES Officer will have approved the detailed plans ensuring the timeline provides a schedule outlining dates/periodicity and locations where various stakeholder engagement activities, including consultation, disclosure, and partnerships will take place and the date by which such activities will be undertaken to the extent possible. For example, for Component 1, Output 1.3 "Mini-grid policies and regulations" will include the consultation and disclosure with national stakeholders in Year 2 and 4 to gather their inputs/concerns into the design of those. Similarly, each component/outcome/indicator will reflect the appropriate inclusiveness as the project advances.

The following table presents the preliminary SEP developed during PPG development, noting that:

- 1) At the time of selecting the sites for the pilot projects, further assessments will be conducted, providing more details on the project stakeholders and allowing further consultations to take place during Year 1 of project implementation, i.e., prior to the on-site installation works. The SES Officer will be responsible for conducting these studies, in collaboration with technical consultants to be responsible for specific activities and studies.
- 2) The assessment of the participation capacity of the various groups of stakeholders influenced the project design and strategy. For example, a new output has been introduced to help establish and capacitate mini-grid industry associations to enhance and promote active participation by the private sector in mini-grid sector planning and development. Similarly, the AMP strategy emphasized the need to include SES assessments in the site selection processes to overcome the low participation capacity by local communities in the baseline.

Table 1. Preliminary SEP for the AMP in Somalia (to be updated at the time of site selection for the pilots, i.e., as part of updating the safeguard)

#	Stakeholder Group	Role/Relevance		Interest in the project	Influence on the project	Participation capacity	Perception
1	State and local government authorities, i.e., public sector entities	Project partners and co-financiers	Regular meetings, including the inception workshop, technical committee meetings, project board and consultations as part of the project planning and monitoring visits.	As partners to the UNDP, the public sector has been involved in project design, and is expected to plan a key role during implementation.	High	High	Will require measures practice and
2	Private sector associations, and ESPs involved in the project's pilot(s)	Project partners and direct beneficiaries	Engagement through Public Private Dialogues and getting strategic inputs from the private sector associations in the implementation of the pilots.	Given the nature of the mini-grid sector in Somalia and the proposed hybridization activities, the private sector is crucial for project success.	High	Moderate	Lack of capacity nationally
3	Development partners	Co-financiers	Regular meetings with the donor partners, including information exchange and inputs to the existing Energy Sector Coordination Platform for Somalia	The project is designed to build upon ongoing work and collaborate with development partners to avoid work-duplication to the extent possible.	Moderate	High	Will require measures practice and
4	Communities in pilot location	Direct beneficiaries and affected persons	Communities' engagement as part of social mobilization, identification of stakeholder groups and hold Focus Groups Discussions to inform development of site-specific SEPs, inform ESIA/ESMP, and design of pilot projects. Application of FPIC when required and safe, as agreed and defined in site-specific SEP.	End-users of electricity to be generated from the pilot projects.	High	Low	New set of opportunities
5	Academics, educational institutions and vocational training centers	Direct beneficiaries	Engagement while undertaking training needs assessment with the institutions delivering modules on energy systems	Recipients of training and future implementers of the academic certification programme.	Moderate	High	To be determined
6	Financial institutions and small investors	Direct beneficiaries	Meetings with representatives of financial institutions to understand scope and their involvement in viable	Recipients of training and future implementers of innovative financing schemes and incentive mechanisms.	High	High	Lack of capacity nationally

			business models to overcome financial barriers				
7	Developers and ESPs not involved in the pilot project(s)	Indirect beneficiaries	Engage through the ESPs associations for drawing lessons to design business models	Affected by project outcomes and potential beneficiaries of replication.	Moderate	Moderate	To be determined
8	Industry groups (agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing)	Indirect beneficiaries	Engage representatives of relevant industry groups through chambers of commerce	Affected by project outcomes and potential beneficiaries of replication.	Low	Moderate	To be determined
9	Communities in non-pilot location	Indirect beneficiaries	Nationwide messaging and visibility campaigns about sustainable energy solutions	Affected by project outcomes and potential beneficiaries of replication.	Low	Low	To be determined
10	NGOs and civil society groups	Indirect beneficiaries	Invitation to participate in discussion groups for knowledge management and replication of the best practices	Especially the groups working on energy access, climate change, renewable energy development, etc.	Moderate	Moderate	Disadvantaged groups left behind (i.e., indigenous groups)
11	Other groups	To be identified as part of the site selection assessment for the pilot(s) location.					To be determined

7 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The risk assessment conducted as part of developing the SESP for the project indicates that there is a likelihood of reprisals and retaliation against stakeholders. The AMP in Somalia intends to follow a policy of zero tolerance for such actions and develop possible preventative and response measures specific to the circumstances together with relevant stakeholders. Measures may include respect for confidentiality; adjustments to means and timing of communications, meetings, transportation; use of trusted intermediaries, interpreters, facilitators, and other consultants; clear response protocols for notification, reporting, and support for protection strategies.

Furthermore, and as part of the project's compliance with the UNDP SES requirements, the project shall ensure setting up a suitable Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). This includes a procedure for stakeholders and affected communities to express their grievances and communicate their concerns and recommendations to the project team, as well as a procedure for the project team to address these grievances by taking the necessary actions, i.e., providing clarifications, opening investigations, or making changes to the project's implementation plan as may be required.

In the area of ensuring open communication on grievances, the project intends to implement the following measures:

- 1) As part of the effort towards digital transformation in the mini-grid sector, a hotline will be created for stakeholders to use for questions, recommendations and grievances. The phone/mobile number for the hotline will be displayed on the sign carrying the name of the pilot projects.
- 2) Two boxes will be installed at the pilot project sites. The first will be placed inside and the pilot boundaries while the second will be located outside the project boundaries. These boxes will be checked on a regular basis by the project's M&E officer to check for new comments from stakeholders or affected persons.
- 3) The phone numbers for the project's M&E and SES Officers will be displayed at several central locations around the pilot location, i.e., community centers at villages receiving electricity from the pilot project(s) and nearby villages as appropriate.

The responsibility of responding/addressing the grievances received will depend on the nature of the grievance. Nevertheless, the SES Officer will be responsible for following up until actions are taken to close a grievance, including communicating with relevant persons and/or authorities on behalf of the project. Further details on the GRM will be developed during Year 1 of project implementation and prior to starting the work on the pilot project(s).

In addition to the developed project GRM, stakeholders will be informed of the availability of UNDP's corporate Accountability Mechanism that includes two key components: (i) A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM), that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes; and (ii) A Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies.

The project GRM will seek to identify, reduce and address the risk of retaliation and reprisals against people who may seek information on and participation in project activities, express concerns and/or access project-level grievance redress processes/mechanisms or UNDPs SRM or SECU. To minimize the risk of reprisal or retaliation, the GRM will maintain confidentiality of complainants' identities when requested, will respond to complainant concerns about reprisal or retaliation and in consultation with the complainant bring the complaint to the Project Board and/or the UNDP Accountability Mechanism for review and action.

It is recommended, due to barriers of language, access to communications, potential issues of discrimination, and perceived issues of safety where protection of the identity of complainants may be required, that a local NGO, trusted community members in various locations, trusted person of authority, community association, or other point of contact is agreed through consultations with community members, where they are included in project activities.

It is critical that this point of contact understands the need for community complaints to be confidential where issues of individual or group safety are perceived, and that the point of contact has direct access to the PMU staff. In the case of a complaint where confidentiality is requested, the PMU and any resulting grievance process must respect this condition.

8 Monitoring and Reporting

As project information changes, the SEP should be reviewed and modified accordingly to ensure its effectiveness in securing meaningful and effect stakeholder participation. Hence, the SEP presented in this document will undergo continuous review and development by the project's SES and M&E Officers throughout the project lifetime. Similarly, the scope and focus of the SEP will be modified to reflect the lessons learned from the implementation of SEP in Somalia, but also in other national projects participating in the Regional AMP. Equally important is the review and update of SEP procedure based on the feedback that would be received form the project team and stakeholders.

The continuous review and update of the SEP will be implemented as part of the implementation of the overall M&E plan for the project (Annex 5), as well as the operationalization of the M&E systems developed under Component 4.

Before this activity starts, the SES Officer will have approved the detailed plans ensuring the following:

- The Monitoring and Reporting involves project stakeholders (including target beneficiaries and project-affected groups) or third-party monitors in the monitoring of project implementation, potential impacts and management/mitigation measures.
- The Monitoring and Reporting describes how and when the results of stakeholder engagement activities will be reported back to project-affected and broader stakeholder groups. Examples include newsletters/bulletins, social and environmental assessment reports, monitoring reports.

Annex 1: Example of an initial community screening questionnaire

State and locality:		Date returned:	
Contact person:		Date sent:	
Contact telephone:		Contact email:	

This questionnaire related to an upcoming project, 'GEF Africa Minigrid Programme in Somalia, to be implemented by Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and UNDP, financed by the Global Environment Facility, with the aim of providing electricity to rural communities.

This will include activities with communities who may be marginalised. As such, it is necessary to establish the identification of such groups in areas included in the project. The information you provide will assist with the planning and implementation of components within the project.

We ask you to provide information as accurately as possible in consultation with your colleagues. Please type your answers within the document and return it via email.

We appreciate the completion of this questionnaire by ____ (date)_____, to be sent to ____ (name & email address of Project SESO/M&E officer)_____.

Should you require further information regarding this questionnaire, please contact ____ (name & telephone & email)_____.

Please fill in the information in the spaces provided below, using as much space as need.

- 1. Within your locality are there communities considered to be particularly vulnerable by your office? (Yes/No). If yes, please identify the group(s) and their approximate locations.**

--

- 2. Within your locality, are there communities who speak minority languages? (Yes/No). If yes, please identify the group(s) and their approximate locations.**

--

- 3. Within your locality, have you identified groups who, in the recent past or currently, did not develop agricultural practices and relied on hunting or other forms of livelihoods that rely on natural resources? (Yes/No). If yes, please identify the group(s) and their approximate locations.**

--

4. Are there groups within your locality, who continue to practice pastoralism include seasonal migration? (Yes/No). If yes, please identify the group(s) and their approximate locations.

5. Please provide any other information or resources that may be relevant.

Annex 2: Indicative Outline for a Site-specific Stakeholder Engagement Plan

[To be based on the project SEP but updated and tailored to the specific minigrid pilot to be implemented with project support.]

1. Introduction

- Provide the general context for this site-specific SEP
- Provide context regarding the approach to meet S6 requirements considering that:
 - Based on the safety and security risks identified in the SES review, stakeholder analysis conducted during the PPG phase, a decision was made that an IPPF and IPP would not be the appropriate S6 safeguards instruments in this case. As an alternative solution, the initial efforts to prepare an IPPF were instead, used to inform/strengthen the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).
 - The project SEP describes the process for meaningfully engaging affected local communities (which includes communities that would meet UNDP's characteristics of indigenous peoples per the SES) and for following the principles of FPIC to meet S6 requirements. This includes requirement for site-specific SEPs at each of the pilot sites to ensure early engagement and agreement on the most appropriate mechanisms for engagement, including FPIC procedures where required, as well as mechanisms for receiving grievances.
 - This approach should be reconfirmed/revisited in the course of developing the site-specific SEPs and ESIA/ESMPs prepared during project implementation; if sufficient evidence supports a decision to prepare an IPP (e.g. at a specific site where no such risk exists) in addition to the site-specific SEP, then that can be taken forward. Otherwise, the requirements for FPIC and consultations during full implementation of project will be presented in the project and site-specific SEP and the ESMP.

2. Pilot description

- Briefly describe the minigrid pilot including design elements
- Include maps of the project site and surrounding area

3. Potential social and environmental issues

- Discuss potential social and environmental issues.
- Address the safety and security risks identified in the SES review regarding , stakeholder analysis conducted during the PPG phase, a decision was made that an IPPF and IPP would not be the appropriate S6 safeguards instruments in this case. As an alternative solution, the initial efforts to prepare an IPPF were instead, used to inform/strengthen the project t's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The project SEP Regulations and Requirements
- Summarize any legal, regulatory, donor/lender requirements pertaining to stakeholder engagement applicable to the pilot. This may involve public consultation and disclosure requirements related to the social and environmental assessment process as well as relevant international obligations. This should be based on the project SEP but should be updated at the time of writing and be applicable specifically to the pilot.
- Discuss any additional requirements applicable to the specific pilot site if any.
- Discuss agreement regarding Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

4. Summary of any previous stakeholder engagement activities

- If any stakeholder engagement activities had been undertaken to date, including information disclosure and/or consultation, provide the following details:
 - Type of information disclosed, in what forms and languages (e.g., oral, brochure, reports, posters, radio, etc.), and how it was disseminated
 - Locations and dates of any meetings undertaken to date
 - Individuals, groups, and/or organizations that have been consulted
 - Key issues discussed and key concerns raised
 - Responses to issues raised, including any commitments or follow-up actions
 - Process undertaken for documenting these activities and reporting back to stakeholders

5. Project Stakeholders

- List the key stakeholder groups who will be informed about and engaged in the project (based on stakeholder analysis). The AMP Regional Project PMU Staff will be able to provide information on the stakeholder analysis performed during the PPG phase including on communities that would meet UNDP's characteristics of indigenous peoples. Stakeholder groups should include persons or groups who:
 - Are directly and/or indirectly affected by the project
 - Have "interests" in the project that determine them as stakeholders
 - Have the potential to influence project outcomes or operations
 - [Examples of potential stakeholders are beneficiaries and project-affected communities, local, NGOs, and government authorities, indigenous peoples; stakeholders can also include politicians, private sector companies, labor unions, academics, religious groups, national environmental and social public sector agencies, and the media. See Annex 1]
 - Consider capacities of various stakeholder groups to effectively participate in the stakeholder engagement activities, and include measures to support them where capacity is limited
 - Identify project-affected marginalized and disadvantaged stakeholders, including persons with disabilities and:
 - Identify limitations for understanding project information and participating in consultation process (e.g. language differences, lack of transportation, accessibility of venues, disability)
 - Develop measures to support and accommodate engagement (e.g. provide information in accessible formats, choose convenient locations for consultations, ensure venues are accessible, provide transportation to meetings, change time of meetings to accommodate needs, provide facilitation and explain complex issues and terminology, provide support workers for assisting participants with disabilities, provide simultaneous interpretation (language, signing))

6. Site- or Pilot-specific Stakeholder Engagement Program

- Summarize the purpose and goals of the stakeholder engagement program, including its role regarding S6 requirements
- Briefly describe what information will be disclosed, in what formats and languages, and the types of methods that will be used to communicate this information to each of the stakeholder groups identified in section 5 above. Consider using a summary table to indicate stakeholders that will be consulted, to identify why they are being engaged, how engagement will proceed, who will do it, when, and how it will be financed/supported.
- Methods used may vary according to target audience, for example:
 - Newspapers, posters, radio, television
 - Information centers and exhibitions or other visual displays
 - Brochures, leaflets, posters, non-technical summary documents and reports
- Briefly describe the methods that will be used to engage and/or consult with each of the stakeholder groups identified in section 5. Methods used may vary according to target audience, for example:
 - Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants
 - Surveys, polls, and questionnaires
 - Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups with specific groups
 - Participatory methods
 - Other traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision-making
- Describe how the views of women and other relevant groups (e.g. minorities, elderly, youth, other marginalized groups) will be taken into account and their participation facilitated
- Where relevant, define activities that require prior consultation and FPIC from indigenous peoples (and define FPIC protocols and other elements to comply with Standard 6 as applicable)
- Outline methods to receive feedback and to ensure ongoing communications with stakeholders (outside of a formal consultation meeting)
- Describe any other engagement activities that will be undertaken, including participatory processes, joint decision-making, and/or partnerships undertaken with local communities, NGOs, or other project stakeholders. Examples include benefit-sharing programs, stakeholder-led initiatives, and training and capacity building/support programs.

- Where the risk assessment indicates that there is a likelihood of reprisals and retaliation against stakeholders, clarify to all relevant parties there will be zero tolerance for such actions and develop possible preventative and response measures specific to the circumstances together with relevant stakeholders. Measures may include respect for confidentiality; adjustments to means and timing of communications, meetings, transportation; use of trusted intermediaries, interpreters, facilitators and other consultants; clear response protocols for notification, reporting, and support for protection strategies.
7. Timetable
 - Provide a schedule outlining dates/periodicity and locations where various stakeholder engagement activities, including consultation, disclosure, and partnerships will take place and the date by which such activities will be undertaken
 8. Resources and Responsibilities
 - Indicate who will be responsible for carrying out the specified stakeholder engagement activities
 - Specify the budget and other resources allocated toward these activities
 - For projects with significant potential impacts and multiple stakeholder groups, it is advisable to hire a qualified stakeholder engagement facilitator to undertake all or portions of the stakeholder engagement activities. This may include, where necessary, community facilitators/assistants who are able to work in local languages (where relevant, ideally from the same ethnic group/culture). A gender expert may also need to be engaged to assist with gender-responsive planning aspects
 9. Grievance Mechanism
 - Describe the process by which people concerned with or potentially affected by the project can express their grievances for consideration and redress. Who will receive grievances, how and by whom will they be resolved, and how will the response be communicated back to the complainant? (see [Supplemental Guidance on Grievance Redress Mechanisms](#))
 - Ensure reference is made to and stakeholders are informed of the availability of UNDP's Accountability Mechanism (Stakeholder Response Mechanism, SRM, and Social and Environmental Compliance Unit, SECU) as additional avenues of grievance redress.
 10. Monitoring and Reporting
 - Describe any plans to involve project stakeholders (including target beneficiaries and project-affected groups) or third-party monitors in the monitoring of project implementation, potential impacts and management/mitigation measures
 - Describe how and when the results of stakeholder engagement activities will be reported back to project affected and broader stakeholder groups. Examples include newsletters/bulletins, social and environmental assessment reports; monitoring reports