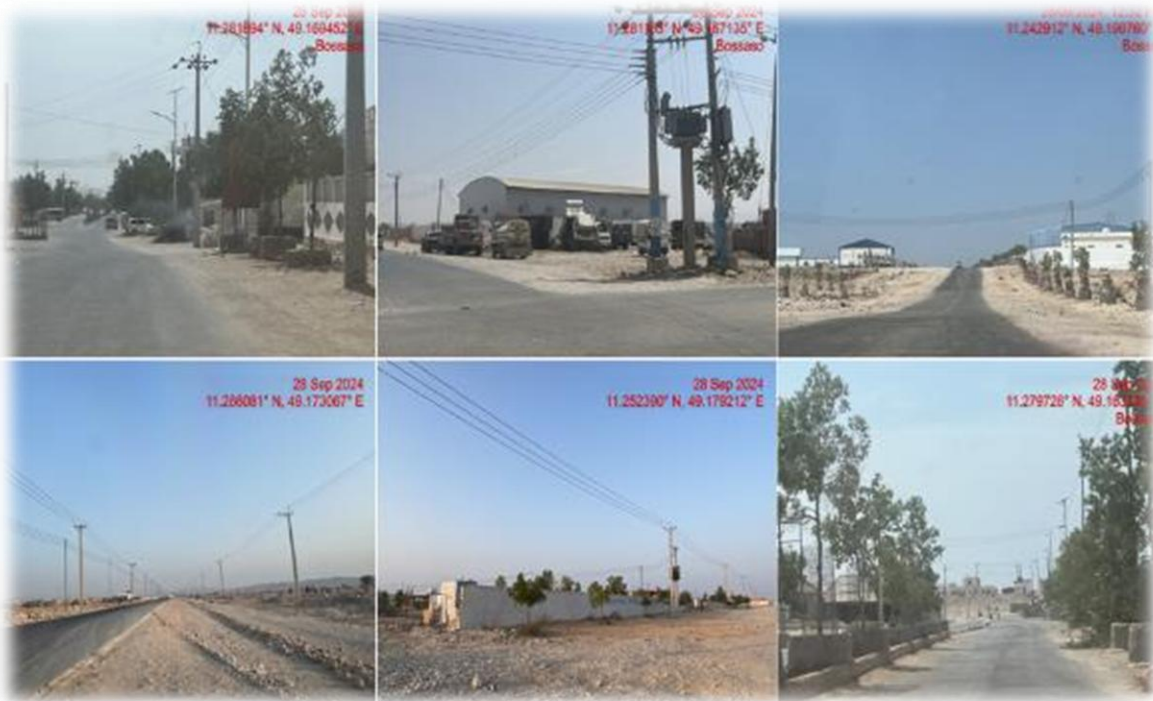




**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES
(MoEWR)**

**Stakeholder Engagement Plan – SEP
for the Proposed Repair and Expansion of Bosaso Power Grid,
Somalia**



**(Final report)
April 2025**

Prepared for : Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, FGS

Date : April 6, 2025

Version : 3.0

Project Title : Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study & Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Studies for Repair/Expansion of Bosaso Power Grid, Strengthening the Energy Institutions and Preparation of Preliminary Designs for Associated Construction Works

Client : Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
Federal Republic of Somalia

Report name : Stakeholder Engagement plan (SEP)

ABBREVIATIONS

ADESO	:	African Development Solutions
AfDB	:	African Development Bank
BESS	:	Battery Energy Storage System
C-ESMP	:	Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plan
CLO	:	Community Liaison Officer
CSO	:	Civil Society Organisation
E&S	:	Environmental and Social
EAU	:	East Africa University
EHS	:	Environment, Health and Safety
ENEE	:	Ente Nazionale Energia Elettrica
EPRP	:	Emergency Preparedness and Response P
ESA	:	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESAP	:	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESP	:	Electricity Services Providers
FGS	:	Federal Government of Somalia
GBV	:	Gender-based Violence
GIIP	:	Good International Industry Practice
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRP	:	Grievance Response Procedure
HD	:	Horizon Development
ILO	:	International Labour Organisation
ISS	:	Integrated Safeguards System
IUCN	:	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LRP	:	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MoECC	:	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MoEWR	:	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
MWh	:	Megawatt Hour
NDP-9	:	Somalia’s ninth National Development Plan
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NPV	:	Net Present Value
NRC	:	Norwegian Refugee Council
NT	:	Near-threatened
OHS	:	Occupational Health and Safety
OS	:	Operational Safeguard
PECO	:	Puntland Electric Power Company
PMP	:	Power Master Plan
PWDA	:	Puntland Water Development Authority
RMC	:	Regional Member Countries
RoW	:	Right of Way
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA/SH	:	SEA/SH
SEP	:	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
SEPCO	:	Somali Electric Power Company
VU	:	Vulnerable

Table of Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION	5
1.1.	BACKGROUND.....	5
1.2.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	5
1.3.	PROJECT AREA SELECTION AND LOCATION	8
1.4.	SCOPE OF THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	9
1.5.	OBJECTIVES OF THE SEP.....	9
1.6.	EFFECTIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES	10
1.7.	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK REQUIREMENTS ON STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT.....	11
1.8.	KEY REQUIREMENTS.....	11
1.9.	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	12
2.	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN.....	13
2.1.	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES	13
2.2.	STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION	13
2.2.1.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS:.....	13
2.2.2.	INTERESTED PARTIES.....	13
2.2.3.	INTERNATIONAL NGO'S.....	14
2.2.4.	NATIONAL NGO'S BASED IN SOMALIA, PARTICULARLY PUNTLAND STATE GOVERNMENT	14
2.3.	STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND ANALYSIS	17
2.4.	CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT.....	18
2.5.	INTERESTED PARTIES	19
2.6.	DISADVANTAGED / VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS	21
2.7.	FINDINGS FROM THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	21
2.8.	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN -SEP.	22
3.	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO DATE.....	30
3.1.	BRIEF SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	30
3.2.	AIMS OF THE CONSULTATIONS	31
3.3.	BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.....	31
4.	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.....	33
5.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)	35
5.1.	OVERVIEW	35
5.2.	GRM INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	36
5.3.	GUIDELINES AND TOOLS FOR REPORTING AND PROCESSING GRIEVANCES.....	38
6.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	42
6.1.	MONITORING	42
6.2.	REPORTING.....	42
7.	RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.	43
7.1.	RESOURCES.....	43
7.2.	RESPONSIBILITIES	43
7.3.	ESTIMATED BUDGET.....	43
8.	ANNEX 1: PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS IN PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA	45
9.	ANNEX 2: PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES	48
10.	ANNEX 3: GRIEVANCE FORM TEMPLATE.....	50
11.	ANNEX 4. GRIEVANCE LOG TEMPLATE	52
12.	ANNEX 5. ATTENDANCE SHEET & RECORD OF MEETING FOR THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SESSIONS.	53

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), represented by the Federal Ministry of Finance, requested grant financing from the African Development Bank Group (AfDB, or “the Bank”) towards the cost of undertaking the “feasibility and ESIA studies for the *expansion of Bosaso Power Grid and strengthening the energy institutions.*”. Bosaso, a port city in northeastern Somalia, is a major commercial hub and trading center. Its economy is primarily driven by its port and fishing industry. Puntland Electric Power Company (PEPCO) supplies electricity, but challenges include high system losses, high tariffs, and a growing number of customers.

1.2. Project Description

- (i) Electricity in Bosaso is primarily supplied by Puntland Electric Power Company (PEPCO), established in 2022 through a merger of Ente Nazionale Energia Elettrica (ENEE), GOLIS, SEPCO, RAHMO, and TOWHID Energy Service Providers. Currently, the electricity supply system in Bosaso is owned and operated by four Energy Service Providers (ESPs) i.e. PEPCO, Tawfiq, Alfordaws and Somtel. PEPCO owns and operates a 15kV system (initially ENEE) and 11kV system (initially Golis) as well as Rahmo and Towhid power stations all of which are physically isolated. Power from Towhid and Rahmo power stations is generated and supplied to the surrounding areas at low voltage. Tawfiq, Alfordaws and Somtel EPs generate for their own use but supply excess to their neighbourhoods at low voltage. The Bosaso electricity supply system faces several challenges including unreliable power supply, high system losses, high electricity tariffs (arising from predominant use of high speed diesel in electricity generation), and a large number of customers, including commercial and industrial consumers in the eastern part of the city, who are not connected to the grid due to inadequate power generation and distribution system capacity constraints. Apart from generation deficit and weak power distribution system, the electricity sector in Somalia suffers from inadequate legal framework, low personnel capacity and lack of tools and materials resources to the extent that the energy sector institutions cannot effectively discharge their mandate.
- (ii) Considering the present and future electricity demand for Bosaso and surrounding areas, the “Expansion and Strengthening of Power System Network for Bosaso” is undertaken in the context of Somalia Power Master Plan (SPM) – 2018, which amongst others prioritizes investments in distribution networks’ upgrades and expansion. It is in this regard that the Federal Government of Somalia, through the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources engaged the Joint Venture of KATCHCON Company Limited and Horizon Developments Limited to conduct a feasibility study and environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) studies for the repair/expansion of the Bosaso Power Grid. Additionally, the assignment will involve strengthening of energy institutions, and the preparation of preliminary designs for the associated construction works.
- (iii) The challenges of the existing power system network in the city of Bosaso as established from the review of existing conditions were classified into three broad categories as follows:
 - **Power Generation** - Inadequate power generation capacity, energy mix is dominated by diesel generation, high cost of energy, high carbon footprint.
 - **Power Distribution**- Isolated distribution systems, unreliable and low-quality supply, inefficient distribution system, and sub-optimal utilization of existing power system infrastructure.
 - **Institutional Capacity** - Inadequate legal framework, low personnel capacity and lack of material tools and resources.

- (iv) To resolve the challenges of power generation, the following three options were considered in the feasibility study:
- **Option 1-** Scale-Up Renewable Energy Generation, Rehabilitate, Interconnect and Expand Existing Isolated Power Systems and Strengthen Capacity of Energy Sector Institutions.
 - **Option 2-** Scale-Up Diesel Generation, Rehabilitate and Expand Existing Medium Voltage System and Strengthen Capacity of Energy Sector Institutions.
 - **Option 3-** Import Generation from Neighboring countries, Rehabilitate and Expand Existing Medium Voltage System and Strengthen Capacity of Energy Sector Institutions.

Based on the results of feasibility study analysis, Option 1 was found to offer the most optimal solution to the challenges faced by the Bosaso Power System Network over the next period of ten years. This option proposes the establishment of a 7.15MWp/5.5MW solar PV plant and 3MW/11MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at PEPCO's Baalade power station to boost existing generation capacity as well as supply of 1000 standalone solar home systems to customers who are beyond the economic reach of the grid. Energy Yield calculations carried out using PVSyst applications show that the power plant is expected to generate 14134 MWh annually (based on P50 production probability).

- (v) To address the challenges of the power distribution network, the following two options were considered in the feasibility study:
- **Option 1-** Interconnect and expand existing power system networks
 - **Option 2-** Expand existing mini-grids in isolation

Option 1 was found to be more favorable than Option 2 and was thus recommended for addressing the challenges of power distribution in the city of Bosaso. This option involves downgrading of the 15kV system to 11kV, interconnecting all the ESP networks and expanding the power distribution network through establishment of a new 33kV power system network, 11kV extensions and installation of new distribution transformers. The proposed scope of works of rehabilitation and expansion of the power distribution network is as follows:

- Rehabilitation of Ex-ENEE Station 1 including replacement of 3x800kVA 0.4/15kV generator transformers with 3x1250kVA 0.4/11kV transformers as well as supply and installation of new 11kV switchboard complete with auxiliaries
- Rehabilitation of Ex-ENEE Station 2 including replacement of 1x2500kVA 0.4/15kV generator transformer with 1x2500kVA 0.4/11kV transformer as well as supply and installation of new 11kV switchboard complete with auxiliaries.
- Reconductoring of 13km of existing 15kV system in 50mm² ACSR conductor with 150mm² AAAC conductor.
- Replacement of 15/0.4kV step down distribution on the existing 15kV system with 11/0.4kV transformers of a combined rated capacity of 6030kVA.
- Interconnection of the downgraded 15kV network to the existing 11kV power system network.
- Reconductor approximately 5.3km of existing 11kV overhead line in 70mm² ACSR Conductor with 150mm² AAAC conductor.
- Split the existing 11kV feeder by constructing approximately 1.92km of a new 11kV overhead line in 150mm² AAAC conductor from Ex-ENEE station 2.
- Balance network loading between the resulting 11kV feeders by shifting distribution transformers from the most loaded line to the lightly loaded feeder.

- Extension of the existing 11kV network by about 24.7km to cover new areas and new expansion areas and to help reduce length of existing low voltage network and expand connectivity.
- Installation of 40 new pole mounted 11/0.4kV transformers of rated capacity ranging from 100kVA to 315kVA and having a combined rated capacity of 10,545kVA in new areas to help offload existing transformers that are already overloaded and to provide connectivity of isolated stations to the interconnected grid.
- Installation of at least 11 new Load Break switches on the 11kV network to increase flexibility of system operations.
- Construction of a new 2x7.5MVA 33/11kV West Substation (WS) at Baalade power station.
- Construction of a new 7.5MVA 33/11kV North Substation(NS) near the Airport
- Construction of a new 7.5MVA 33/11kV East Substation(ES) next to TF JIDKA.
- Construction of approximately 21.2km of 33kV Overhead line in 150mm² ACSR conductor comprising of 5.4km of 33kV Overhead line from WS to NS, 6.4km of 33kV Overhead line from NS to ES substation and 9.4km of 33kV overhead line from WS to ES. Due to congestion along the route from North Substation to East substation, approximately 2.052km will be installed underground (in congested areas).
- Construction of approximately 4km of 33kV Overhead line from the 3.5MW Bosaso solar PV plant to WS.
- Construction of approximately 11.4km of 33kV Single Circuit Overhead line in 150mm² ACSR conductor from the 33/11kV North Substation to the Puntland Maritime Police Force facilities, west of Bosaso airport.
- Supply of 1000 smart meters for Commercial and Industrial consumers

(vi) To address the challenge of institutional capacity the Consultant's two options were:

- Option 1- Support development of the legal framework, training of personnel and provision of material tools and resources.
- Option 2- Rely on expatriates and outsourcing of services

Option1 was assessed to be more favorable given that it is relatively more expensive to rely on Consultants in the long-term and some of the tasks cannot be effectively discharged through an outsourcing model.

(vii) *Key project decommissioning phase activities:* it is anticipated that the power distribution line will be continuously maintained and repaired, and will be operated for several decades. Because of its long-life cycle, the circumstances under which the line might ultimately be decommissioned and abandoned are difficult to foresee. Powerline supporting structures, transformers and switchgear may be upgraded/renewed based on cost/benefit analysis and new technologies. However, if decommissioning is undertaken, MoEWR and ESPs shall be required to prepare specific Decommissioning Management Plan at the time. Therefore, the decommissioning procedure shall include site-specific rehabilitation plans for the footprint of the project. All regulatory requirements will be complied with for the decommissioning phase.

(viii) *Construction supervision:* Construction supervision and monitoring is likely to follow the usual practice with a suitably experienced Consultancy firm appointed under competitive bidding procedures as defined in the construction contract and other senior supervisory staff.

(ix) *Estimated project costs, financial and economic analysis:* The estimated cost of the project is an amount of US\$ 25.4million. Analysis carried out at the Feasibility stage show that the

project is financially and economically viable. The project has a Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) and Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) of 28.3% and 17.3% respectively and Financial Net Present Value (FNPV) and Economic Net Present Value (ENPV) of US\$114.94million and US\$33.43million respectively.

1.3. Project Area Selection and Location

The Project is located in Bosaso (11°16'32"N and 49°11'16" E) in the northeastern region (Puntland State) of the Federal Republic of Somalia (Figure 1-1). Situated along the Gulf of Aden, Bosaso serves as a major economic hub, particularly known for its thriving seaport, which facilitates trade between the Federal Republic of Somalia, the Arabian Peninsula, and other parts of the world. The city is also a center for commercial activities, including fishing, livestock trade, and a growing construction industry. With a diverse population, Bosaso has experienced rapid urbanization and development, attracting people from various regions of Somalia. Despite its economic significance, the city faces challenges related to infrastructure, security, and environmental management. Bosaso's strategic location makes it a key player in Somalia's economic recovery and regional connectivity.

Bosaso City – the project area (Figure 1-1), a major port city located in the northeastern region of Somalia, is the capital of the Bari region and serves as an economic and commercial hub for the Puntland State. Situated along the Gulf of Aden, Bosaso boasts a strategic location that has historically facilitated trade and maritime activities. The city has a population of approximately 700,000 residents, characterized by a mix of various Somali clans and ethnicities, contributing to a vibrant cultural landscape. Fishing, trade, and remittances primarily drive Bosaso's economy from the Somali diaspora. The port plays a crucial role in facilitating imports and exports, including livestock, charcoal, and fish. Despite facing challenges such as infrastructure deficits, limited access to basic services, and security issues, Bosaso has experienced growth and development, particularly in recent years, with improvements in transportation and telecommunications. The climate in Bosaso is arid, with hot temperatures year-round and seasonal rainfall. The city is also known for its unique landscapes, including coastal areas, hills, and desert terrain. As Bosaso continues to develop, it faces the need for sustainable resource management and infrastructure improvements to support its growing population and economy.

Bosaso City's electricity distribution status reflects a mix of challenges and opportunities as it works to meet the growing energy demands of its population and economy. The city relies primarily on a combination of diesel generators and imported electricity from neighboring regions. The existing power infrastructure is often inadequate to supply reliable electricity, resulting in frequent outages and limited access for many residents and businesses. The current electricity distribution network is characterized by aging equipment and insufficient capacity to handle the demand, especially during peak usage periods. As a result, residents often experience power shortages, which hinder economic development and impact daily life. In response to these challenges, there have been ongoing discussions and initiatives aimed at upgrading and expanding the electricity transmission system. Recent efforts have included proposals for the repair and expansion of the existing power grid, focusing on enhancing distribution lines and substations to improve reliability and efficiency. Additionally, there is growing interest in integrating renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, into the grid to diversify energy supply and reduce dependence on fossil fuels. This shift not only aims to enhance energy security but also aligns with broader sustainability goals.



Figure 1-1: Location of Bosaso City in the Federal Republic of Somalia

Modified from: https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1057/978-1-349-96056-9_170

1.4. Scope of the Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement refers to a process of sharing information and knowledge in a meaningful manner, seeking to understand and respond to the concerns of individuals potentially impacted or affected by the *expansion of Bosaso Power Grid and strengthening energy institutions*. in a transparent, inclusive and timely manner and building relationships based on trust.

The scope of the SEP covers the project in its entirety in Somalia. As such, SEP includes the various stakeholders positively, neutrally and adversely affected by the project,

The SEP is intended to be initiated early in the project, The SEP is intended for both projects affected people, and other interested parties,

The SEP is further developed within the applicable reference framework consisting of the regulatory framework and the African Development Bank's Environmental and Social Framework.

This SEP is intended to be a 'live' document that is updated throughout the project lifecycle to document the implementation of community engagement, communication strategy and changing project landscape. This SEP will be reviewed every six (6) months by the Project Implementation Units (PIUs (MoEWR & MoEMW) Safeguards Team and updated as relevant.

The SEP will take into consideration the requirements of the Guidance Notes: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in AFDB-supported operations.

1.5. Objectives of the SEP

The goal of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to build an informed stakeholder support base and ownership and provide adequate stakeholder participation space and modes of communication for the successful implementation

of the project.

- The specific objectives of the SEP are:
- To provide stakeholders with a clear process for providing comments and raising grievances;
- To allow stakeholders the opportunity to raise comments/concerns anonymously through using the existing hotlines;
- To structure and manage the handling of comments, responses and grievances, and allow monitoring of the effectiveness of the mechanism; and
- To ensure that comments, responses and grievances are handled in a fair, timely and transparent manner in line with international best practice and AFDB expectations.
- Assist in building strong relationships with the local community and reduce the potential for delays through the early identification of issues to be addressed as the project progresses.
- Document practical engagement strategies, achievements and lessons learnt.
- Provide timely and appropriate information prior to and during project implementation to enable informed participation in the project and definition of appropriate mitigation measures, and
- Facilitate open and continuous communication and consultation between various groups, including project managers, stakeholders, and the general public.

1.6. Effective Stakeholder Engagement Principles

Stakeholder Engagement will be free of manipulation, interference, intimidation and coercion, and conducted on the basis of timely, relevant understanding, accessible information and in a culturally appropriate format. It will involve interactions between identified group of people, providing them with an opportunity to raise concerns and opinions and ensuring the information provided is taken into consideration in decision making.

Effective stakeholder engagement develops a “social license” to operate which depends on mutual trust, respect and transparent communication between the project and stakeholders. It therefore improves the project’s decision-making and performance by managing risks, avoid conflict, enhance reputation and manage stakeholder expectations.

Stakeholder engagement is informed by a set of core values underpinning interactions with stakeholders. Common principles based on international best practice are:

- Transparency will be demonstrated when stakeholder concerns are acted upon in a timely, open and effective manner;
- Trust is achieved through open and meaningful dialogue that respects and uphold the stakeholders’ values, opinions and beliefs;
- Integrity will occur when engagement is conducted in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust;
- Respect will be created when rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of stakeholders are recognized.
- Commitment will be demonstrated by the need to understand, engage and identify stakeholders is recognized and acted upon early; and
- Inclusiveness will be achieved when broad participation is encouraged and supported by providing appropriate participation opportunities.

1.7. African Development Bank Requirements on Stakeholder Engagement

The AfDB recognizes the importance of effective participation in decision-making for inclusive and just societies. It emphasizes the need for open and transparent engagement between Borrower and project stakeholders to improve environmental and social sustainability, enhance project acceptance, and contribute to successful project design and implementation. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process throughout the project life cycle, supporting the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships. It is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process. The Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard -10 (OS10) on Stakeholder Engagement must be read in conjunction with other OSs to ensure compliance with requirements related to worker engagement, emergency preparedness, and cultural heritage. Overall, OS10 aims to establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement, enabling Borrowers to identify and maintain constructive relationships with project-affected parties. It assesses stakeholder interest and support, allowing their views to be considered in project design and E&S performance. OS10 promotes safe, effective, and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties, including women's perspectives, throughout the project life cycle. It enhances project benefits and mitigates harm to local communities. OS10 ensures timely disclosure of project information on E&S risks and impacts, provides accessible means for project-affected parties to provide input, and promotes development benefits for affected communities, considering women's needs

1.8. Key requirements

The African Development Bank's (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10) emphasizes the importance of stakeholder engagement and information disclosure during the preparation and implementation of the Bosaso Power Expansion Project. According to the AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) 2023, the implementing agency is required to develop a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that outlines strategies for identifying and engaging relevant stakeholders, including local communities, government entities, and civil society organizations. The borrower must ensure that stakeholders are informed about the project's objectives, potential impacts, and benefits, providing accessible and timely information throughout the project lifecycle. Additionally, the SEP should incorporate mechanisms for ongoing dialogue and consultation, allowing stakeholders to express their views and concerns, which will be integrated into project decision-making processes. Furthermore, the borrower is expected to establish effective channels for grievance redress, enabling stakeholders to raise issues and seek resolution.

The ESPIE Bossaso Project which has been classified as **Category 2 (Moderate Risk)**, has prepared this SEP to be implemented through the construction and operation phases of the Project, in compliance with the ISS requirements.

1.9. Potential Environment & Social Risks and Impacts

The Environmental Risk Rating is moderate. The environmental rating is based on the complexity of activities proposed, coverage of the project, as well as its possible impacts. First, the electricity supply industry in Somalia is dominated by private players with poor safety records. Second, the government does not own generation assets and has little leverage to oversee the Environmental risks of the project. Third, there are little or no formal

regulations or codes of standards of practice and mechanisms to vet and enforce electricity services quality, health and safety standards.

The potential environmental risks include :-

1. Management of environmental and social risks and impacts of the associated facility, such as the PEPCO generation facilities,
2. disposal and management of liquid and solid waste, such as scrap metals, cables, capacitors, wood, glass, and packaging materials,
3. disposal and management of hazardous wastes such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from older imported transformers and capacitors, transformer parts and oils, certain amount of heavy metals, used and damaged solar panels, and batteries,
4. soil erosion and degradation,
5. fauna and flora disturbance leading to loss of habitats due to land clearance,
6. dust and noise,
7. contamination and degradation of soil and water, and
8. health and safety of employees and communities, including those associated with operation of vehicles, plant and equipment, working at night, contamination associated with improper handling of e-wastes, electrocution and aesthetic and light reflection, and resource use, mainly in areas of less availability.

The potential project risks associated with the disposal and management of hazardous wastes will be aggravated due to limited knowledge about and capacity for disposal, recycling, and management of the anticipated large amount of nonbiodegradable hazardous wastes from electrical equipment, damaged or leftover solar panels and used or damaged batteries, and limited knowledge and capacity in O&M of these new energy technologies, including knowledge about the availability and affordability of parts.

These risks and impacts will be addressed in line with the updated Integrated Safeguards System (ISS 2023) of the African Development Bank. This includes adherence to the Bank's Vision for Sustainable Development, its Environmental and Social Policy, the ten Operational Safeguards (OSs), and accompanying ISS Guidance Notes, which collectively provide a comprehensive framework for managing environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project lifecycle.

2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

2.1. Stakeholder Engagement Principles

To ensure compliance with international best practices, the project will apply the following principles during stakeholder engagement.

- Openness and life-cycle approach: public consultations for the project will continue during the whole project lifecycle from preparation through implementation. Stakeholder engagement will be free of manipulation, interference, coercion and intimidation.
- Prior, informed participation and feedback: information will be provided and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; conducted based on timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information related to the project; opportunities provided to raise concerns and ensure that stakeholder feedback is taken into consideration during decision making.
- Inclusivity and sensitivity: stakeholder identification will be undertaken to support better communication and building effective relationships. The participation process for the project will be inclusive. All stakeholders will be encouraged to be involved in the consultation processes. Equal access to information will be provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups, particularly internally displaced persons and minority groups and the cultural sensitivity of diverse groups in the project areas.

2.2. Stakeholder Identification

The first step in the stakeholder engagement process for the expansion of Somalia's power grid and strengthening the energy sector institutions (ESPSEI) is to identify the key stakeholders to be consulted and involved in the project's development phases at national and district levels. Stakeholders are institutions, groups of people or individuals who are affected or likely to be affected by the project and who may have an interest in the project. These stakeholders could be directly or indirectly affected and have potential to influence the projects implementation in a positive or negative way and might therefore need to express their concerns through various stakeholder forums. The stakeholders of the project can be grouped into the following categories.

- Government institutions
- Community
- interested parties and
- Disadvantaged/Vulnerable individuals and groups.

From the above, potential stakeholders for ESPSEI may include but not limited to:

2.2.1. Government Institutions:

- Ministry of Energy, water and Minerals, Puntland state government
- Bosaso Municipality
- Ministry of Environment, Range and Climate change.

2.2.2. Interested parties

- Security apparatus (e.g. police, military, private security service providers, etc)
- Local and International NGOs;

2.2.3. International NGO's

A. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

- Interest: Provision of solar energy solutions in displacement camps and communities; sustainable energy access for basic services (e.g., lighting, water pumps, health facilities).

B. World Vision

- Interest: Renewable energy for schools and health centers, promotion of clean cooking solutions, solar systems for water points.

C. Save the Children

- Interest: Solar electrification of health and education facilities, improving energy access in schools to enhance learning environments.

D. Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)

- Interest: Off-grid solar energy access, technical training, and mini-grid development; capacity building for local institutions.

E. CARE International

- Interest: Gender-inclusive access to clean and affordable energy, solar systems for livelihoods (e.g., powering small businesses), and improved community resilience.

F. Oxfam

- Interest: Integration of renewable energy into WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) programs, energy for livelihoods and women's empowerment.

2.2.4. National NGO's Based in Somalia, particularly Puntland State Government

A. Horn of Africa Voluntary Youth Committee (HAVOYOCO)

- Interest: Promotion of green skills and youth engagement in renewable energy, solar solutions for rural livelihoods.

B. Somali Greenpeace Association

- Interest: Advocacy and awareness on climate change and sustainable energy; promotion of solar and wind energy at community level.

C. Somali Youth Development Network (SOYDEN)

- Interest: Clean energy for youth empowerment and technical training in the renewable energy sector.

D. Supervision consultants.

- Interest: Technical Oversight & Quality Assurance: To ensure compliance with National and International Engineering, environmental and social standards.
- Contractual and Fiduciary Oversight: To act on behalf of the project sponsor or financier to ensure that the contractor(s) perform in line with their contractual obligations.

- **Strategic Positioning & Future Opportunities:** To strengthen their track record in fragile and conflict-affected states (FCS), which is valuable for future contracts in Somalia or similar environments.
- Contractors
- Media organisations

E. Public Information & Awareness

- **Interest:** Media outlets are often keen to inform the public about new developments, especially those that impact livelihoods and public services.

F. Human Interest Stories

- **Interest:** Telling the stories of how energy access changes lives – from students studying at night to improved maternal care at electrified health centres.

G. Promoting Stakeholder Engagement

- **Interest:** Supporting inclusive dialogue by giving voice to communities, civil society, and other stakeholders about the project's impacts, challenges, or concerns.

H. Environmental and Social Oversight

- **Interest:** Tracking how the project mitigates potential environmental and social impacts, including waste management or community engagement.

I. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs);

- **Interest**
 - I. **Community Engagement and Participation:** To ensure inclusive decision and advocate for the involvement of local communities especially marginalized groups (e.g., women, youth, IDPs, persons with disabilities)—in planning, implementation, and monitoring.
 - II. **Environmental Protection:** To ensure adherence to environmental safeguards and as well advocate for environmental sustainability and biodiversity protection.
 - III. **Social Equity and Access:** To ensure that vulnerable or underserved populations, including those in remote or conflict-affected areas, benefit from the project.

J. Marginalised & Disadvantaged People

- Internally displaced people (IDPs).
- **Interest:**
 - I. **Improved living conditions:** Many IDP settlements lack access to basic energy services. A project could bring lighting, cooking, heating, and refrigeration to improve daily life.
 - II. **Reduced reliance on harmful energy sources:** IDPS often depend on firewood or charcoal, leading to health and environmental problems. Clean energy would reduce respiratory diseases and deforestation

K. Women.

- **Interest:**

- i. **Timesaving:** Access to electricity can reduce the time women spend collecting firewood or managing inefficient energy sources (e.g., charcoal, kerosene).
- ii. **Better lighting:** Enables women to extend their household and income-generating activities into the evening.
- iii. **Safer homes:** Reduces reliance on hazardous fuels, improving indoor air quality and reducing fire risks.

L. Unemployed Youth

- **Interest:**
 - i. **Employment Opportunities:** Energy projects especially those involving infrastructure development, solar power or mini-grids—create jobs across several phases:
 - ii. Skills Development & Capacity Building
 - iii. Access to Reliable and Affordable Electricity
 - iv. Inclusion and Voice in Development: Youth often feel excluded from formal decision-making. An energy project presents an opportunity for:
 - v. Youth consultations during the project’s design and implementation
 - vi. Feedback mechanisms and community engagement activities

M. Nomadic communities;

- **Interest:**
 - i. Access to **mobile phone charging:** Getting access to charging will improve communication for trading, accessing weather or market information and coordination during migration.
 - ii. Solar-powered water pumps in remote areas can help ensure **reliable access to water.**

N. People with disabilities.

- **Interest.**
 - i. **Equity in Tariff Structure:** PwDs often face financial challenges and would benefit from **inclusive tariff structures** or **subsidies** that ensure affordability.
 - ii. **Improved Quality of Life:** Consistent electricity supply supports assistive technologies

O. Ethnic minorities like smaller sub clans.

- **Interest.**
 - i. **Access to Reliable Energy:** Ethnic minorities, especially those living in more marginalized or remote areas, may have limited or no access to electricity. They would be particularly interested in ensuring improved energy access for their communities, which can have significant benefits for lighting, education, health, and economic activities.
 - ii. **Job Opportunities and Economic Empowerment:** They may seek job opportunities that come with the construction and maintenance of the expanded power grid.

2.3. Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

Stakeholder mapping is a process of examining the relative influence that different individual and groups have over a project as well as the influence of the project over them. The purpose of a stakeholder mapping is to:

- Profile stakeholders identified and the nature of the stakes;
- Understand each group’s specific issues, concerns as well as expectations from the project that each group retain; and
- Gauge their influence on the project.

Stakeholder analysis is the process of identification of key stakeholders, an assessment of their interests in the project and the way in which these interests may affect the project. The reason for doing a stakeholder analysis is to identify who to inform and consult, who to build and nurture relationships with and what roles they should play and at which stage. Based on this understanding, stakeholders are categorized as:

- **High Influence:** are those who are expected to have a high influence over the Project or are likely to be heavily impacted by the Project activities: they should thus be high up on the Project’s priority list for engagement and consultation.
- **Medium Influence:** are those who are expected to have a moderate influence over the Project or even though they are to be impacted by the Project, such impact is deemed unlikely to be substantial: these stakeholders should thus be neither high nor low on the Project’s engagement list.
- **Low Influence:** are those who are expected to have a minimal influence on the decision-making process or are to be minimally impacted by the Project: they should thus be low on the Project’s engagement list.

Table 1: Stakeholder Categories: Below provides brief profiles of the various stakeholders in the project and their likely degree of influence. (Table 1: Stakeholders and Their Influence on the Project).

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Group	Magnitude of Impact/Influence
Community	- Business community	- Impact of Project on Stakeholder: High - Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High Low
	- General public	- Impact of Project on Stakeholder: High - Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High
Energy Service Provider	- Current players in the energy market and power distribution	- Impact of Project on Stakeholder: High - Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High
Government Bodies	- Ministry of Energy Pl	- Impact of Project on Stakeholder: High - Stakeholder on Project: High
	- Ministry of Environment	- Impact of Project on Stakeholder: High - Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High
	- Municipal authorities	- Impact of Project on Stakeholder: High - Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High
	- Ministry of labour	- Impact of Project on Stakeholder: High - Influence of Stakeholder on Project: high

	- Ministry of Interior	- Impact of Project on Stakeholder: High - Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High
	- Ministry of Women	- Impact of Project on Stakeholder: High - Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High
NGO's	International NGOs - Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) - World Vision - Save the Children - Care international - ADRA - Oxfam	- Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Low - Influence of Stakeholder on Project: Low
	Community-Based Organizations - Horn of Africa Voluntary Youth Committee (HAVOYOCO) - Somali Greenpeace Association - Somali Youth Development Network (SOYDEN)	- Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Low - Influence of Stakeholder on Project: Low

2.4. Citizen Engagement

The project will establish a citizen's feedback mechanism and grievance redress system which will look at stakeholder satisfaction and other citizen engagement tools. The stakeholders will be able to register their feedback or complaint towards the performance of the ESP. The project will conduct independent surveys to track stakeholders' feedback on their perception and experience of the activities implemented under the project, which will be disaggregated by gender and geographical area. The consultation processes will be an ongoing activity throughout the project cycle to ensure that stakeholders are fully engaged, especially the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. In addition, to prevent and respond to GBV/SEA/HS during project implementation, measures will be taken to sensitize and train the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and contractors on GBV matters. The final stakeholders of the project, mainly the consumers of electricity services are unlikely to be aware of the new technologies being presented and will benefit from information about the services, explanation about how the services can be accessed, and the opportunity to interact with service providers to share their feedback and concerns.

concerns of consumers, as well as help service providers better understand the needs and concerns of their customers. The citizen engagement program will employ a variety of messaging tools and personal interaction to reach various audiences while ensuring opportunities for two-way dialogue.

2.5. Interested Parties

These are government institutions, private companies, international and national organizations with an interest in the project.

Table 2: interested parties

Interested parties	Relevance to the project	Indicative list
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Line Ministries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Energy and Water Resources Federal Government of Somalia Ministries such as Ministry of Energy, Water and Minerals at Puntland State Government, Ministry of Environment, Ministry Labor, Ministry Women and Ministry of Interior are key stakeholders for the project in compliance with legislation and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoEWR - FGS - MoEW&M PL - MoECC – PL - MOIFAD PL - MoL PL - MOWDAFA PL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local governments ensure district social services (e.g. electricity) and economic development, - Mobilization of local resources for development - Local government authority protects the right of communities in the project areas and represents the interest of the resident community. - The issue of land, security and grievance redress is also among the key responsibilities of the local governments during the project life-cycle –municipality administrations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality Departments (e.g. Public Works, Social Affairs, etc) - Members of Local Council and the mayor - Clan/cultural elders - Village committees - Police
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Agencies, INGOs and donor groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN agencies, INGOs and donor groups in Somalia supporting the government with similar projects on service delivery as well as economic and infrastructure development. There is need for collaboration and partnership with ESPSEI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP - UN-HABITAT - United Nations Office for Project Services - International Organization for Migration - ADRA - UNHCR - ILO - UN WOMEN - Norwegian Refugee Council - World Vision International - Danish Refugee Council - European Union - USAID.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are community groups including IDPs and host communities who are currently working with the developmental projects in these respective - Municipalities, this will be sustained under the ESPSEL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community leaders and elders; - IDPS - Women and youth groups - Business community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other key interested partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private companies such as electricity, telecommunication and water supplies. These are key stakeholders during the implementation of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GUMCO - GOLIS - SOMTEL - AMTEL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Academic institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universities, think tanks are important stakeholder during after the implantation of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Puntland State University (PSU) - University of Bosaso (UoB) - East africa University - Redsea University - University of health science
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Press and media, including social media, play a crucial role in shaping public opinion and can significantly influence the successful implementation of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Radio Puntland Somali Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) Radio - Radio Daljir <p>Television Stations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Puntland TV - Somali Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) TV: - Danab Cable TV - ASTAAN Tv <p>Online News Platforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Garowe Online - Puntland Post - Horseed Media -

A further analysis of mapped stakeholders will be done to better understand their relevance and the perspective they offer, to understand their relationship to the project issues and each other, and to prioritize based on their relative usefulness for this engagement.

2.6. Disadvantaged / vulnerable Individuals or Groups

Disadvantaged / vulnerable individuals or groups are potentially disproportionately affected and less able to benefit from opportunities offered by the project due to specific difficulties to access and/or understand information about the project. Internally Displaced People (IDPs), persons with disabilities, women, nomadic people, ethnic minorities, orphans /child headed households, and elderly with no means of living and households with disabled members, women, unemployed youth, Ethnic minorities' Poor, Child headed Households affected by the project are entitled to allowance.

In order to ensure disadvantaged or vulnerable needs are taken into consideration, and that they are reached, the PIUs will adopt several mechanisms; such as, publishing all information about the project in Somali, holding workshops or meetings at suitable location that women can easily access, provide needed facilities in public meetings for handicap or people with disabilities. In addition, when designing the grievance mechanism, the PIUs will take into account the availability of needed recourse for vulnerable groups to give feedback or send a complaint.

Table 3: Stakeholder Engagement with Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups

Vulnerable groups	Potential barriers to limit effective stakeholder engagement	Specific needs to address the barriers
- IDPs	- Access to IDP camps; - Limited understanding or interest	- Sensitization through their representatives; - Organize meeting with their representatives
- Poor households such as - female-headed households and elderly people	- Lack of time to participate; - Transportation cost	- Flexible timing for meetings; - Provision of transports cost
- People with disabilities	- Physical disabilities preventing mobility - Various disabilities (e.g., visual, hearing, etc.)	- Sign language; - Ensure other family members or relatives accompany during meetings; - Accessible consultation venues

2.7. Findings from the Situational Analysis

The preliminary situation was undertaken to inform the project preparation and implementation phase. This will give special attention to the needs and status of IDPs given their high concentration in urban areas and informality. The outcomes from the preliminary situational analysis on communication in the project area and related physical boundaries are as provided below

i. Access to District Local Authorities / Offices

Key Informant interviews and group discussion will be practical due to the accessible location of the offices of these stakeholders in most of these areas. Key informants are mainly available in the District Headquarters.

ii. Language

Development of messages in the Somali language within the chosen project area will be key during the stakeholder engagement exercise. Development of the messages will require close collaboration with the

Community Liaison Officer (CLO) to be hired by the contractors. These individuals will be invited to the multidisciplinary teams for the development of messages for communication to the local community.

The CLO shall be a member of the team developing these messages, it is expected that CLO will have proper understanding of the issues at hand to avoid the risk of the message being “lost in direct translation”.

iii. Development of Messages

Considering the need for capacity building to facilitate meaningful engagement with the various stakeholder groups, messaging will be developed through discussions with multi-disciplinary project staff so as to ensure that any technical information that is simplified for consumption by stakeholders is concise, clear and factually correct.

iv. Use of Mass Media

Considering the length of the project as well as the national significance of the project, communication with stakeholders outside the project footprint would benefit from the use of mass media such as newspapers (print and electronic), the Line Ministry websites and, where necessary use of local television and radio stations.

v. Focus Group Discussions

Focus group Discussions are one of the participatory methods that will be used to gain insights into the workings of the project area. It will be used to get information about unclear survey results.

The Focus group discussion targets the following groups.

- The Men
- Women
- The Youths
- Vulnerable/PLWDs
- Other communities as needed *minority clans.

2.8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan -SEP.

Stakeholder engagement activities need to provide specific stakeholder groups with relevant information and opportunities to voice their views on topics that matter to them. The table below presents the stakeholder engagement activities envisaged under the project. The activity types and their frequency are adapted to the three main project stages (preparation and design, construction and operation and maintenance (O&M)).

Table 4: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Stakeholder group	Description	Purpose of Engagement	Key areas/topics of discussion	Engagement Method	Schedule /Frequency
Resident Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socially disrupted persons who will experience changes in their social structures or community dynamics due to the project. This can include disruptions to social networks, cultural practices, or community cohesion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and awareness creation in relation to project schedule and activities, • To get social license to implement the project • Identifying project Impacts and Needs. • Building Trust and Transparency - Open communication with the resident community will foster trust and reduce misunderstandings. • means to address grievances and prevent disputes from escalating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project implementation modalities • The project parties, roles and responsibilities of each party and the relationship between the parties • Description of the project e.g. wayleaves, design structures etc • EIA process • Project benefits including employment opportunities and CSR projects 	Public meetings through the Local Administration Officers (i.e. chiefs and sub-chiefs) and through direct consultations, focus groups discussions, key informant interviews, and direct discussions with the resident community	Before project commencement and throughout the project implementation period on monthly basis and as need arises

Stakeholder group	Description	Purpose of Engagement	Key areas/topics of discussion	Engagement Method	Schedule /Frequency
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmentally Impacted persons - Individuals affected by changes to their local environment, such as pollution or changes in natural resources due to the project, which can affect health and quality of life • Health and Safety Risks- People who will face increased health risks or safety concerns as a result of the project's activities or its aftermath. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing Effective Mitigation Measures - Engagement will aid in creating tailored solutions to address concerns and impacts. • Enhancing Project Acceptance Involvement in decision-making will increase support and reduces opposition. • Ensuring Compliance with Standards: It will ensure adherence to legal and ethical requirements. • Promoting Social Sustainability: It will address social impacts and respect Community rights. 			
Stakeholder group	Description	Purpose of Engagement	Key areas/topics of discussion	Engagement Method	Schedule /Frequency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Project Outcomes: Feedback from the community will lead to better 			

		<p>project alignment and results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict Résolutions: It Will provide 			
Local Communities	<p>Host communities; Individuals not directly affected but face direct pressures from the project impacts such as increased population density and pressure on resources due to influx of project displaced persons. Communities living around the project area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and awareness creation in relation to project schedule, activities, and benefits from the project 	<p>Project benefits including employment opportunities, Labour influx, GBV & SEA issues, CSR projects</p>	<p>Through the Local Administration Officers (i.e. chiefs and sub-chiefs) and through direct consultations, focus groups discussions and public barazas and direct discussions with the community</p>	<p>Before project commencement and throughout the project implementation period</p>

Stakeholder group	Description	Purpose of Engagement	Key areas/topics of discussion	Engagement Method	Schedule /Frequency
Federal Government, Puntland State including relevant ministries/departments	<p>Government officials in charge of ensuring the success of Government Projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain a good working relationship to promote project interests • and facilitate successful implementation of the PPP projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project information • Community sensitization • ESIA disclosure process • Security in the project area • Adherence to applicable Laws 	<p>Consultative meetings, planned communication and liaison with various levels of ministries, directorates, and County divisions, Focus Group Discussions</p>	<p>Before commencement of key project activities at variable frequency depending on the role of each stakeholder and subject matter</p> <p>(e.g Annual, bi monthly, quarterly etc as required during the project life cycle)</p>

Local Formal and Informal Leaders, Community Representatives and Opinion leaders and politicians	Influential persons within the community as opinion makers (e.g., local politicians, local religious leaders and wealthy persons from the community, NGOs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To get social license and buy in for the project 	ESIA disclosure process	Public meetings and Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant Interviews	Before commencement of project activities and on need basis
General Public	Citizens of Puntland State Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public participation and buy in for the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> surrounding communities project benefits to the communities 	Public meetings, media and press	Before project commencement
Stakeholder group	Description	Purpose of Engagement	Key areas/topics of discussion	Engagement Method	Schedule /Frequency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of the PPP projects Implementation modalities of the PPP project Socio-economic benefits of the projects 		
Large electricity consumers	Large consumers of electricity including but not limited to large commercial, industrial and ESPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization on project benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives of the project Project implementation process Impact of the project on their businesses 	Key stakeholder meetings and interviews	Before project commencement and on project completion

Local businesses and trade associations	Including local contractors and trade / professional associations, among others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on the impact of the project on their businesses 	Impact of the project on their businesses	Meetings	On need basis
The Media	The media, which includes print and nonprint e.g. journalists, bloggers and other media outlets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of project information and public participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project description • Affordability of the project 	Media briefing sessions and meetings	Before project commencement, quarterly and on need basis.

Stakeholder group	Description	Purpose of Engagement	Key areas/topics of discussion	Engagement Method	Schedule /Frequency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project parties, roles and relationships Objectives of the project. 		
Development Partners	Including development banks (such as the AfDB, among others working in partnership with the Federal Republic of Somalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosure of project information for future projects planning purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project parties, roles and relationships Project implementation modalities 	Meetings, project briefs, emails and website	Before project commencement, quarterly and on need basis
Government policy makers and senior officials	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Council of Ministers, Members of Parliament (Senate and House of the People), Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosure of project information and support for the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project description Affordability of the project Project parties, roles and relationships Adherence to the Electricity Act of 2023 	Meetings, letters, emails and project briefs	Before commencement of project and on need basis
Other Energy Sector players	Puntland Ministry of Energy, Water and Minerals, Ministry of Environmental,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project implementation modalities 	Meetings and project briefs	Before commencement of project and on a need basis

Stakeholder group	Description	Purpose of Engagement	Key areas/topics of discussion	Engagement Method	Schedule /Frequency
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	Puntland Energy Development Agency (PEDA), PEPCO, TAWFIQ,SOMTEL, ALFARDAWS	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project objectives • Project implementation modalities • Project parties, roles and relationships 		
Consultants	External experts hired to provide advice or services. Build, operation and maintenance of high voltage transmission lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of project information and coordination of project activities and deliverables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project description • Project objectives • Terms of Reference: expectations and responsibilities of all parties involved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reporting timelines and schedules. • Project parties, roles and relationships • Project implementation modalities 	Meetings, emails and letters	Before commencement of the project and/or throughout the project implementation on period as needed. Implementation period on quarterly basis, as need arises.

3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO DATE

3.1. Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

As part of the wider stakeholder engagement for the proposed expansion of Bosaso Power Grid and strengthening the energy institution project, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources FGS engaged discussions with important government bodies and agencies at the Puntland State government. Engagements and consultation on the project design and the planned activities and implementation arrangements have been conducted with key institutional stakeholders including the Ministry of Energy, Water and Minerals, Ministry of Environment, Bosaso Regional Administration, Bosaso Municipality administration and the different segments of the community to present the projects scope and objectives for the wider stakeholders to understand and share their feedback on the smooth implementation of the project.



Photo 1. stakeholder’s consultation session with the Minister of Energy Puntland from right H.E liban musse , the governor of Bari in the middle, and left the Mayor Mr. abdifatah shanle.



Photos 2: Stakeholder’s consultation session with Beneficiaries , Puntland chamber of commerce, the Picture in the right is the Director of Energy in PL Mr. Ismail hassan.

The preliminary stakeholder engagement for the project was conducted on 2nd September 2024 and mainly focused on key project stakeholder consultations and inception to the participants views and feedback on project environmental, social, health and safety issues and concerns and

as well filling the gaps in the inception report and refining the methodology was among the objectives of these stakeholder consultations.

3.2. Aims of the Consultations

- Introducing the participants, the Project Development objectives and its components.
- Obtain participants views and feedback on project environmental, social, health and safety issues and concerns and Key social issues such as labor, land security, GRM
- Identify the key social issues such as labor, land security, GBV/SEA, GRM from the relevant stakeholders,
- Feedback on Preliminary E&S Risk Assessment Report, and
- Identify the key institutional gaps and capacity issues.

After a brief introduction from the participants, the meeting commenced with the lead consultant appreciating and thanking everyone for having taken time to attend the meeting. At the end of each introduction remarks, this was followed by an extensive discussion to capture the inputs and feedback of the key stakeholders as this is critical for the preparation of the project. For each of the stakeholder consultation meeting, the meeting agendas were openly discussed, and the participants were given opportunities to ask questions and raise suggestions they may have during the session, they have provided explanations with regards to the existing energy, environment and social related issues and highlighted the overall environmental and social governance and the institutional arrangements and their capacities. At the end of these sessions, the facilitators summarized the relevant feedback at the end of the session.

The consultation meetings brought together different stakeholders representing a good cross-section of stakeholders. The Project was welcomed, and all parties were eager to see full development and implementation with all safeguards as soon as possible and the project at large.

At the end of these stakeholder meetings, the project the representative from the Ministry of Energy and Water resources FGS commended the participants for their lively engagements and commanded the Consultant firm to expedite the process and as well address the previous gaps mentioned by the Bank team and the PIU. Mainly the need to clarify the scope and the methodology during the inception phase.

3.3. Brief Summary of the Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

The Ministry of Energy and Water resources FGS, together with the Ministry of Energy, Water and Minerals Puntland state government organized a public consultation. During the meeting the audience was introduced to the project and anticipated positive impacts. The consultation session included the following key topics:

- The grievance redress mechanism of the project and any existing systems/ procedures. According to the presenters, there are no written complaining procedures, except what is

stipulated in Article 10 of the Environment law formed by members of the community. Therefore, for some infrastructural projects in the past a local committee was formed to handling grievances from the broader communities.

- The design of the project, and availability of masterplans for underground lines, the matter that have created a range of environmental and social issues with landowners for some projects in the past. Noteworthy mentioning that the Land law allows expropriation of private land for the sake of installing a public utility, with the possibility for compensation. The Environmental Conservation Act also authorizes the removal of any trees or objects that obstruct the construction of poles or electricity network
- Labor issues. It was explained that the labor law states how to resolve issues with wages/ salaries, and other forms of compensation, as well as contracts, working hours, leaves, bonuses, as well as maternity/ paternity leaves. The Law allows aggrieved staff to lodge their grievances at the ministry.
- Labor inspection. It is only during recruitment process that ministry of labor attends the interviews.

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.

Project information will be packaged and shared with key stakeholders using suitable and appropriate methods. The MoEWR will be responsible for ensuring that the information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely manner. Feedback received will be incorporated in the Project documentation to ensure they are robust and inclusive. Table 5 below presents a summary of information disclosure by the project.

The project will use the existing institutional and implementation arrangements established under the ongoing ESPSEI project. This SEP is a living document and may be modified and updated with new information and suggestions from stakeholders.

Table 8: Information during project cycle

Information to be disclosed	Methodology	Target stakeholder	Responsibility
Project Preparation Phase			
Disclosure of Project documents (Preliminary Environmental and Social Risk Assessment, SEP, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Website – AFDB & MoEWR and MoEMW - Stakeholder Meetings 	All key stakeholders	MoEWR/PIU
Project Initiation			
Disclosure of Project documents, i.e.Updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Project drawings and feasibility study reports etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Websites – MoEWR and AFDB - Stakeholder Meetings - Town hall meetings - Progress reports - Emails 	All key stakeholders	AFDB/MoEWR
Complaints/Grievance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress reports - Stakeholder engagement meetings - External Grievance Register and Complaint Forms 	Business community Local community Vulnerable & Marginalized groups	PIUs/PCU Social Safeguard Specialist
Stakeholder Engagement Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TV/Radio spots/activations and announcements - Bulk SMS - Town hall meetings - Social Media (Facebook, twitter) - Email 	All key stakeholders	Social Safeguard Specialist PIUs Coordinator

Project Operation and Maintenance Phase	- Monitoring and Evaluation	All key stakeholders	Social Safeguard Specialist PIUs Coordinator
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5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

5.1. Overview

This Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) describes avenues for affected persons to lodge complaints or grievances against the project or contractors during construction of the electricity transmission and distribution lines and associated infrastructure. It also describes the procedures, roles and responsibilities for managing grievances and resolving disputes. Every aggrieved person shall be able to trigger this mechanism to quickly resolve their complaints.

Key objectives of the grievance process are:

- Provide affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the course of land and asset acquisition;
- Ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable corrective actions are identified and implemented to address complaints;
- Verify that complainants are satisfied with outcomes of corrective actions;
- Avoid the need to resort to judicial (legal court) proceedings.

Information input to the grievance mechanism will be from three main sources:

- Community residents / Project Affected Persons (PAPs),
- Supervising engineers, clerks of work or contractors; and
- Project Monitoring team.

A systematic and functional GRM should be adopted to address the concerns of aggrieved parties (Resident community, vulnerable groups including women, IDPs, gender-sensitive issues, workplace concerns and community concerns). Such a mechanism should detail the processes involved in registering grievances at no cost to the aggrieved parties as mentioned above. A grievance could mean a simple query or inquiry, concern, issue, or formal complaint that bothers the lives of aggrieved parties. The layers of the GRM should be well publicized as a way of educating the community, recruited workers and other residents on the process. Alternative means of access, however, will be the public information centres that will be established at the project site. At the same time, information about where complaints can be lodged should be provided by the client and should be published on public notice boards, communicated verbally at all public meetings, and outreach sessions so that there is a wider public understanding and acceptance of the mechanisms proposed for grievance redress.

The primary purpose of the GRM is to hear the complaints or address the concerns of aggrieved parties to a fair extent and on time. Dissatisfaction can cause an aggrieved party to act beyond expectations, which would culminate in some unforeseen repercussions that would negatively affect project implementations and stall project progression. Consequently, the GRM to be proposed during the preparation of the sup-projects' ESIA or ESMP shall seek to achieve the following objectives:

- Encourage registration, acknowledgment, and recording of all concerns or issues raised by aggrieved;
-

- Identify the frequencies of issues raised
- Ensure that complaints are properly registered, tracked and documented, with due regard for confidentiality;
- Address the composition of a committee that would handle all grievances; Inform people of the public information centre establishment and access;
- Establish procedures for the GRM to enhance easy access, transparency and accountability, and tackle escalation of grievances beyond expectations;
- Manage the concerns raised by aggrieved parties to achieve a win-win situation within a reasonable time frame that would comply with national and international best practices; and
- Record all resolutions agreed upon by all parties involved and ensure that aggrieved persons are satisfied with every outcome of remedial resolution to foster harmony in sub-projects.

5.2. GRM Institutional Framework

The GRM has to be in place by the time ESIA is prepared, until completion of all construction activities and beyond until the defect liability period ends. A separate mechanism should be developed to address worker grievances. Grievances related to the actions of contractors are resolved by the contractors.

The GRM will be a project wide GRM that will also be available for use by the resident community. The GRM will work interconnectedly with local level, community, District, and municipal level. This is to ensure that all measures are taken to address the grievance.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the project will operate on **three distinct levels: Community Level, Municipal/District Level and National Level**, each with a dedicated **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)** to ensure timely, inclusive and context-appropriate resolution of grievances. At the **Community Level**, the GRC will be chaired by a **respected community elder or locally elected leader**, and its members will include representatives from community-based organizations (CBOs), women and youth groups, local project staff, and legal aid organizations.

The **Municipal Level GRC** will be chaired by a **municipal authority representative** (e.g., Director of department Social Services), and include members such as community leaders, representatives from the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) and Ministry of Energy, Water and Minerals (MoEW&M), law enforcement, local NGOs, and legal advisors. At the **National Level**, the GRC will be chaired by the **Environmental Safeguards Specialist or Social Safeguards Specialist** from the PIU at the MoEWR (FGS) or MoEW&M (Puntland), and comprise representatives from the PIU, relevant line ministries, legal aid institutions, and development partners. Members at each level will be appointed through a **transparent, consultative process**, involving electing by community members through transparent and inclusive elections (for the local level), endorsement by local councils or municipal authorities (for municipal level), and official designation by the PIU and

Ministry leadership (for the national level).

The project will establish a **centralized digital GRM platform** to log, track, and escalate grievances across all levels. The platform will be accessible via **email, hotline/WhatsApp, and SMS short code** which will be provided before the commencement of the implementation of the project. The Complaints can be submitted in person, by phone, text, or messaging apps, and will be acknowledged within 48 hours.

The **Grievance Officer at the national level** will be the designated **Safeguards Specialist within the PIU**, while at the **Municipal Level grievance officer will be director of social affairs**, the **Municipal Focal Point** appointed by the local government or project will serve as the grievance officer. A separate grievance mechanism will be maintained for project workers and contractor-related issues, managed directly by the contractor's grievance focal point and subject to oversight from the PIU.

All GRCs will ensure regular training, maintain accurate records, and escalate unresolved grievances to higher levels, with the right of final recourse being the court of law, although this is to be avoided where possible through effective mediation.

The GRM implementation process will involve the following steps:

- The safeguards specialists at respective MoEWR (FGS); and the MoEW&M (Puntland) will manage the GRM platform for Project level to ensure timely sorting and escalation of grievances to resolving officer
- Assign a focal person (s) from the Contractors and local GRC for grievance uptake and reporting
- Train assigned focal person (s) to receive and log complaints in the GRM Database; Constitute GRM Committee to resolve grievances
- Screen, classify and refer complaints to appropriate unit for redress Monitor, track and evaluate the process and results
- Provide feedback to complainant within two weeks, and an opportunity for appeal if not satisfied with the resolution approach
- Overall, the process for grievances reporting by aggrieved parties includes the following
 - Lodge complaints through phone calls, text message, WhatsApp, in-person, directly to the digital platform or the GRC at the local levels
 - Acknowledgement and registration.
 - The investigation, verification, and determination of resolution options;
 - Provision of feedback to the stakeholder regarding resolution and progress towards resolution and complainant satisfied;
 - Final resolution -tracking and documenting actions and outcomes in the database and with the stakeholder;
 - Where a the resident community is fully satisfied with the resolution process, the matter will be formally closed;
 - If the complainant is not satisfied with the mediation provided using the

project GRM, a referral should be made to the court of Law. This stage of the process should be avoided, though

- it can be utilized to get a final review of the matter being reported.

5.3. Guidelines and Tools for Reporting and Processing Grievances

- Grievances will be filed by an aggrieved person at the entry-level using a complaint form. The form will describe the complaint and provide for action at the three levels of redress- community district, Municipal or the state institution. Ideally, complaints should be acknowledged in 7 days, provide feedback in 21 days and resolved within Forty-Five (45) days.
- All complaints received in writing (or written when presented verbally) and processed through the stages identified in the GRM, will be recorded in a register or log sheet. The register presents the date of the complaint, the name of the complainant, the community he/she is from, a description of the complaint, and the actions taken to address the grievance (which shall also note the status of the grievance).
- Simple guidelines for processing and reporting grievances that can be adapted to the different contexts of the project are presented below:
- All grievances concerning non-fulfillment of contracts, work-related concerns, etc. shall be addressed to the GRC. All attempts shall be made to settle grievances amicably. Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances will do so directly to the GRC. If the complainant's claim is rejected, the matter shall be brought before an agreed third party or the local administration before approaching the legal system in case of unresolved complaints at the local level also.
- The GRC shall maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made;
- The grievance being reported should be clearly defined;
- The type of grievance being documented should also be defined in terms of how it is received: oral, written, by mobile phone, email, or text message. There should be a clear description of the owner of the complaint or where the grievance comes from to ensure accessibility to the GRM.

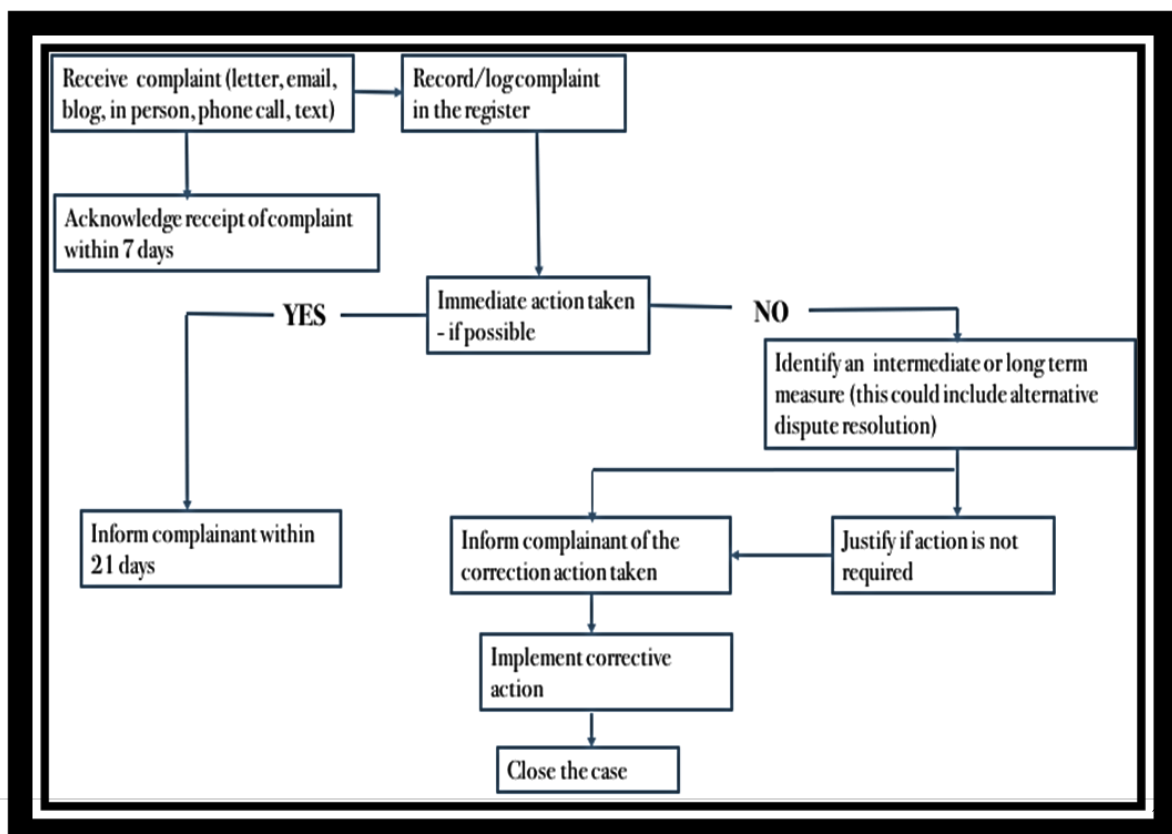
Aggrieved parties should choose their entry point that is at their convenience. However, the GRM should start at the local level before allowing appeals to higher levels at the District municipal or regional level. If it is at the community level/site specific level, the first point of contact would be the Contractor site in charge.

A GRC is established by the project at the district level. The point of contact at the district level is the director of the department of social services appointed by the Mayor of the district. The point of contact at the provincial level is the key supervisory body of the GRC or relevant agencies responsible for monitoring the sub- projects.

Mobile phone hotlines should be maintained to provide aggrieved parties with the access they need to those who can document and address their grievances;

- At all three levels, a grievance registry should be maintained to monitor and record the types of grievances that are raised, their status, and the type/level of remedial actions taken.
- Remedial actions have to be flexible They can vary from a letter response to a referral (to the next redress level/structure), a meeting or dialogue with the complainant(s), a final resolution process beneficial to all parties;
- Acknowledgment of receipt of grievance reports should be within seven days. This can be done by any member of the GRC/ local authority and should be forwarded to GRC. Grievances should be addressed in twenty one (21) days following the report or be moved to the next level in the redress mechanism where the problem should be resolved within fourteen (14) days;
- Outcomes from the decision should be provided within thirty (45) days of the receipt of the complaints, which should be communicated by the appropriate GRC representative. Once a grievance or complaint has been resolved or being escalated, the officer responsible shall complete a Grievance/Complaint Resolution/Escalation Form (see Annex v for sample form) to close out the complaint or record the reason for escalation, and the form shall be signed by the officer and the complainant (if s/he so desires), with a witness.
- The court of law will serve as the last resort for all types of grievances. Responsible structures for grievance redress should ensure that this option is avoided as much as possible. However, the decision to use the court as a redress mechanism should be left to the discretion of the aggrieved parties.

The practical steps to be used in addressing grievances for this project are presented in the Figure 1 below.



Grievance Mechanism steps

Step	Description of process (e.g.)	Timeframe	Responsibility
Sorting, processing	Any complaint received is forwarded to [Grievance Officer]; logged in [Grievance registrar]; categorized according to the following complaint types: [<i>i.e. labour and employment grievance, Environmental grievance, health and safety grievance and others</i>]	Upon receipt of complaint	<i>Local grievance focal point</i>
Acknowledgement and follow-up	Receipt of the grievance is acknowledged to the complainant by [Grievance Officer]	Within 2 days of receipt	<i>Local grievance focal point</i>
Verification, investigation, action	Investigation of the complaint is led by [Grievance Officer] A proposed resolution is formulated by [Grievance Officer] and communicated to the complainant by [Grievance Officer]	Within 10 working days	<i>Complaint Committee composed of [community level committee i.e, Community-based organizations (CBOs), women and youth groups, local project staff, and legal aid organizations.]</i>
Monitoring and evaluation	Data on complaints are collected in [<i>Grievance register</i>] and reported to [project coordination team] every [<i>Quarter</i>]	Quarterly	<i>Local grievance focal point</i>
Provision of feedback	Feedback from complainants regarding their satisfaction with complaint resolution is collected [Grievance officer]	Quarterly	<i>Local grievance focal point</i>
Training	Training needs for staff/consultants in the PIU, Contractors and Supervision Consultants are [<i>the training needs is identified in an annual basis</i>]	annually	<i>Local grievance focal point</i>

Step	Description of process (e.g.)	Timeframe	Responsibility
Appeals process	<i>[Describe how appeals will be handled when/if the complainants are not satisfied with the proposed resolution of the complaint]</i>	The grievance officer will advise the complainant within one week of escalation of the grievance	<i>Local grievance focal point</i>

6. MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.1. Monitoring

Monitoring the stakeholder engagement activities is important to ensure that consultation and disclosure efforts are effective and in particular that stakeholders have been meaningfully consulted throughout the process. Monitoring also allows the Project to improve its strategies by using information acquired from the monitoring activities. The Project will monitor the stakeholder engagement activities and in particular:

- The implementation of the SEP
- The effectiveness of the engagement process in managing impacts and expectations by tracking responses received from engagement activities.
- Consultations and disclosure activities conducted with stakeholders; and
- All grievances received and resolved, whether anonymous or non-anonymous.
- Performance will be evaluated bi-annually by tracking:
- Place and time of formal engagement events and level of participation by specific stakeholder categories and groups;
- Numbers and type of grievance and the nature and timing of their resolution.
- Materials disseminated i.e., type, frequency and location;
- Number of comments by issue/ topic and type of stakeholders, and details of feedback provided; and
- Community attitudes and perceptions towards the Project based on media reports and stakeholder feedback.

6.2. Reporting

The Project Implementation Units (PIUs) will develop regular reports (quarterly) which will typically be required by the African Development Bank and the line Ministries. The reports will present all activities, including stakeholder engagement activities, for the period and summarize issues. The report and its annexes will also detail the measures taken to address the issues, a timeline of responses, as well as corrective and mitigation measures to address grievances and analysis of trends.

Data reported on will include the following activities:

- information distribution of disclosure materials;
 - public announcements and engagement of media;
 - disclosure and consultation meetings; and collection and incorporation of comments and feedback
-

7. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

7.1. Resources.

The dedicated resources from the ESPEI Project will be devoted to managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, in particular, in terms of people, budget and channels maintained to communicate by all parties to the Project

7.2. Responsibilities

The project will be implemented by the two PIUs established at the MoEWR (FGS) and the MoEMW in Puntland state in close coordination with the beneficiaries. The PIU at the MoEWR have a direct and overall responsibility for the implementation and regular update of this Stakeholder Engagement plan, including the undertaking and supervising of engagement with all stakeholders in relation to the Project, and draws upon the available internal resources to ensure that the planned activities are conducted effectively and to the appropriate standard.

The Project Coordinators within the PIU/PCU will coordinate the disclosure of Project information, public consultation activities and the management of the Grievance Redress Mechanism. Other key actors include:

- **Communications specialist(s)** will be hired to manage the disclosure on information and ESPSEI Project media content for disclosure.
- **E & S specialists, and GBV specialist** (hired under PIUs) will oversee the implementation of environment and social aspects as well as the GBV/SEA/SH and GRM issues of ESPSEI Project throughout project implementation.
- **Community Liaison Officers** will be hired by the various contractors to follow up community concerns with clear communication between the community members and the PIUs.
- **Contractors:** will Develop the Contractor ESMPs focusing on environmental, social, health and safety issues with reference to the relevant documents, and a GRM specific to construction workers.
- **Supervising Consultant:** Supervise and manage all the sites with regard to the administration of the Construction Contracts, including ensuring that contractors implement the worker GRM and that all workers grievances are resolved .
- **Department of Labour:** supervise labour-related issues, especially labour influx, labour-related conflicts and grievances. Labour inspectors will play a key role in ensuring grievances are resolved during the project implementation.
- **Local Municipalities:** These will be part of the GRM, and also the local leadership of the areas where the project will be undertaken will have representation on the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

7.3. Estimated Budget

#	Item	Main Activities	Budget (USD)
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1.	SEP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder/Customer satisfaction Surveys – 2 surveys i.e, during construction and after completion (To assess stakeholder perceptions and satisfaction with project implementation and outcomes, and inform adaptive management.) Mid-term SEP evaluation (To review and assess the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement activities at the mid-point of project implementation and make necessary adjustments.) 	\$12,500 ¹
2.	Stakeholder engagements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meetings (stakeholder engagement meetings held at the national level, including government officials, development partners, and implementing agencies) 	\$34,000
3.	Grievance Redress Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staffing for the dedicated GRM officers, Training Program and capacity building programs for the GRM officers. Outreach and communication efforts to communities. Development and maintenance of data management systems for Tracking GRM. Community meetings, transportation and logistical supports. Community engagement, fostering transparency and trust among stakeholders and supporting timely and fair resolutions of issues. 	\$50,000 ²
Total			\$ 96,500

¹ SEP implementation budget as per the ESIA findings

² As per the ESIA

8. ANNEX 1: PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS IN PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA







stakeholders' consultation session with Puntland State /Bosaso Municipality Officials and other stakeholders

9. ANNEX 2: PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES

Type of Meeting:	Stakeholder Engagement Session for Expansion of Bossaso Power Grid and strengthening the energy institution (ESPSEI)
Date of Meeting:	02 September 2024
Time:	09:00am – 03:00pm
Venue:	Jabir Plaza Hotel
Note Taker:	Consultant
Attendees:	Attached as Annex

MEETING AGENDA:

No.	Subject
1.	Consultations with PI state government institutions, Bari Regional Administration and Bossaso Municipality Administration for the preparation of the project's Feasibility study and the Environmental and Social impact assessment
2.	Consultation workshop for the preparation of the project's Feasibility study and the Environmental and Social impact assessment
3	Any Other Business AOB

Discussion Points:

As part of the broader stakeholder engagement efforts for the proposed *Expansion of the Bosaso Power Grid and the Strengthening of Energy Sector Institutions (ESPSEI)* project, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) of the Federal Government of Somalia held a series of consultative discussions with key government bodies and agencies under the Puntland State Government.

The primary objective of these discussions was to present and deliberate on the key components of the proposed project, clarify the respective roles and responsibilities of the involved institutions and underscore the importance of fostering strong institutional partnerships to ensure effective project coordination and implementation.

Following brief introductions by all participants, the meeting formally commenced with opening remarks from the Project Lead, Eng. Ismail Mohamed. He expressed his sincere appreciation to all attendees for their valuable time and participation. Eng. Ismail emphasized the critical importance of the meeting, particularly in ensuring that the views, insights and feedback from relevant institutions are adequately captured and reflected in the ongoing project preparation process.

He further stressed the need for continuous and close collaboration among all stakeholders across various levels of government. Such coordination, he noted, is essential to achieving the project's objectives and ensuring that implementation proceeds smoothly, efficiently and in alignment with institutional mandates and community needs.

Mr. Liban Muse: HE: Minister of Energy, Water, and Minerals Puntland state Government officially inaugurated the session, extending his sincere appreciation to all attendees. This included representatives from the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) FGS, officials from the Puntland State Government,

regional administration representatives, the Bossaso Municipality, as well as various segments of the local community.

In his remarks, the Minister underscored the significance of the session, emphasizing its relevance to the socio-economic development of the region. He highlighted the anticipated benefits of the proposed energy project, particularly in terms of improved access to electricity, job creation, and the stimulation of local economic growth.

Furthermore, the Minister called upon all stakeholders i.e, government institutions, regional and local authorities and community members to extend their full support throughout both the preparation and implementation phases of the project.

He encouraged active collaboration, transparency, and community engagement to ensure the successful realization of the project's objectives.

Mr. Abdirisak Ali Said (Shaahdoon): The Governor of Bari Region delivered a detailed address emphasizing the critical importance of the proposed project for the region. He highlighted the project's potential to provide more affordable electricity, particularly for vulnerable community members and small-scale business owners who are most in need of reliable and cost-effective energy solutions.

He urged all stakeholders particularly municipal representatives and officials from the Ministry of Energy, Water, and Minerals—to work collaboratively to ensure the successful and efficient implementation of the project. The Governor stressed the necessity of maintaining close coordination among all parties throughout the project cycle to maximize its benefits.

Additionally, the Governor provided strong assurances to the local community residing in the project area. He reaffirmed the government's commitment to safeguarding the interests of residents, particularly in instances where concerns may arise regarding the project's implementation. This includes issues such as dust, noise pollution, and road closures carried out by contractors without proper notice. In such cases, the regional administration stands ready to intervene and act on behalf of the affected community members to ensure that grievances are addressed promptly and appropriately.

Mr. Ismail Hassan: The Director General of the Ministry of Energy, Water and Minerals PL state government reaffirmed the Ministry's strong commitment to ensuring the successful implementation of the proposed project in a transparent, accountable and community-centered manner.

He emphasized that the needs and concerns of the local community, as well as those of all project stakeholders, will remain a top priority throughout the project's lifecycle both during implementation and after its completion.

The Director General further elaborated on the Ministry's intention to work in close collaboration with both the regional authorities and the Bossaso Municipal administration. This joint coordination, he noted, is essential to safeguard the well-being and safety of the community.

He also encouraged community members to actively support the initiative, highlighting the importance of their engagement and cooperation. In the event of any concerns or grievances related to project activities such as disruptions, environmental impacts, or safety issues he urged

residents to report them immediately so that the Ministry, in collaboration with relevant authorities, can take swift and appropriate action.

Mr. Eng Ismail Mohamed: A representative from the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) of the Federal Government of Somalia, serving in the capacity of Project Lead, delivered a comprehensive presentation on the proposed energy project. The presentation outlined in detail the key components, objectives, and overall scope of the project, with particular emphasis on the anticipated benefits for the Bossaso community.

The Project Lead underscored the Ministry's full readiness and commitment to supporting the successful implementation of the project in strict accordance with the African Development Bank's guidelines and standards. He reiterated the importance of aligning all implementation efforts with best practices in environmental and social safeguards, technical design and stakeholder engagement

During the session, the Project Lead, Eng. Ismail addressed various questions and comments raised by the participants. He provided thorough clarifications and ensured that all stakeholders shared a common understanding of the project's direction and next steps.

This inclusive approach helped foster transparency and build consensus among all parties present, setting a strong foundation for collaborative and effective project implementation moving forward.

10. ANNEX 3: GRIEVANCE FORM TEMPLATE

Bosaso Power Grid Repair and Expansion Project

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Section 1: Complainant Information

(Please provide your contact details. Your information will be kept confidential.)

- **Full Name:** _____ **Address:** _____
- **Phone Number:** _____ **Email (if available):** _____
- **Preferred Mode of Communication:** Phone Email In Person Other (specify) _____

Section 2: Grievance Details

- **Date of Incident:** _____
- **Location of Incident:** _____
- **Category of Grievance (please check one or more):**
 - Health & Safety Environmental Impact Property Damage
 - Disruption of Services Land & Livelihoods Employment & Labor Issues
 - Gender-Based Violence Other (please specify): _____

Description of the Grievance:

(Please provide a detailed account of the issue, including relevant facts and supporting evidence such as photos, documents, or witness statements.)

Have you previously reported this issue? Yes No

If yes, to whom? _____

What was the response? _____

Section 3: Requested Resolution

- **What would you consider an acceptable resolution to your grievance?**

Section 4: Acknowledgment and Consent

- I confirm that the information provided in this form is accurate to the best of my knowledge.
- I understand that my grievance will be reviewed, and I may be contacted for further details.
- I consent to my grievance being shared with relevant authorities for resolution.

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

For Official Use Only

- **Grievance Received By:** _____ **Date of Receipt:** _____
- **Grievance Reference Number:** _____ **Action Taken:** _____
- **Resolution Provided:** _____ **Date of Resolution:** _____
- **Officer Handling the Case:** _____

- **Status:** Open Under Investigation Resolved Closed

Thank you for submitting your grievance. We will review your complaint and respond within the designated time frame. For further inquiries, please contact [Project Contact Information].

11. ANNEX 4. GRIEVANCE LOG TEMPLATE

Bosaso Power Grid Repair and Expansion Project African Development Bank (AfDB)

Instructions: Please fill out this form to report any grievances or concerns related to the Bosaso power grid repair and expansion project. Your feedback is important, and all reports will be treated confidentially.

1. Personal Information

- **Name:**
 - *(Optional if you prefer to remain anonymous)*
- **Address:**
 - *(Street, City, District, etc.)*
- **Phone Number:**
 - *(Optional)*
- **Email Address:**
 - *(Optional)*

2. Type of Affected Person

(Please check one)

- Local Resident Business Owner Community Leader
- Employee/Worker
- Other (please specify): _____

3. Date of Report:

(DD/MM/YYYY)

4. Description of Grievance

(Please describe the grievance or concern in detail, including specific locations, dates, and any other relevant information.)

5. Impact of the Grievance

(Please describe how this grievance affects you or your community.)

6. Preferred Resolution

(What action do you think should be taken to resolve this grievance?)

7. Attachments

(Please attach any relevant documents, photos, or other evidence to support your grievance, if applicable.)

- Yes, I have attached documents.
- No attachments.

8. Consent to Contact

(Do you consent to be contacted regarding your grievance?)

- Yes
 - No
-

9. Signature:

(Optional if submitting anonymously)

Date:(DD/MM/YYYY)

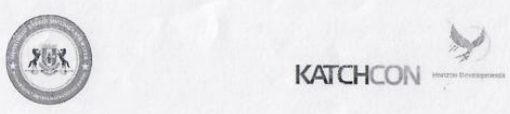
Submission Information

Please submit this form to the designated grievance focal point or drop it in the grievance box located at the project site office. You can also send it via email to *grievance@bosasoproject.com*.

Confidentiality Notice: All grievances will be handled with confidentiality. Your identity will not be disclosed without your consent.

12. ANNEX 5. ATTENDANCE SHEET & RECORD OF MEETING FOR THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SESSIONS.

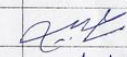


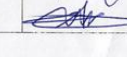
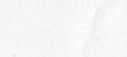
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The Expansion of Bosaso Power Grid and Strengthening the Energy Sector Institutions (ESPSEI) Project
Consultation workshop for the Feasibility Study for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies for the Expansion of Bosaso's Power Grid, and Strengthening of the Energy Institutions, including preparation of preliminary designs for the associated construction works

Date: Monday, September 02, 2024
Venue: Jabir Plaza hotel, Bosaso City, Puntland, Somalia.

List of Participants

#	Institution Name	Participant/Representative Name	E-mail Address	Cell No.	Signature
1	Consultant	Fuad O. Waked	fuadwaked1958		
2	Golden Power	Basash Mohamed	Dhagadabo36		
3	Taufiq	Erid Jomail	Wkayrahite@gmail.com	0907799881	
4	Golden Power	Abdullahi D. Farah	Sayideep@gmail.com	7791958	
5	SOMTEC	Mohamad Abdualahi	MohamadAbdualahi.m@gmail.com	0660000515	

6	Alforjaces	Abdoul. Said	cabdullecabdulle@gmail.com	7748120
7	P.I.U	Abdirahman A Hassan	6733585	
8	Garaad	Muse Mohamed Cali		
9	PEDA	Maxamed Nassir Muse	7793042	
10	MOEMW	Ismail Mohamed Hassan	7-993813	
11	Maxamed	Cabdi Waaber	7798804	
12	MOEMW	Yaadiq Ma'ud Ma'ed	7721970	
13	SAKAFITE PE DA	Sa Karite Mohamed	770270	
14	Ahmed ^{Som Energy} PE DA	Ahmed Dahir Diric	7641640	
15	Qoraxumal	Osman SAED Jidite	7797052	
16	cow to q	Mu'ed Farax Shurub	7790020	
17	yeecseefmaxamed	Maxamed	7781249	
18	Shaqfi Al-cayn water factory	Ahmed Mohamed Said	ugaasahmed2014@gmail.com	
19	Shaqfi Al-cayn	Ahmed Baashehmanieb	Aax Baashe28@gmail.com	
20	Ranxo water factory	Saif Dahir Abdi	7796310	
21	Aqua safe water factory	Abdirahman Abdi Ali	7796198	

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26	PEPCO	Fu'ad Maxid X. Nuur	fuadaf64@gmail.com	7792089
27	MOEMW	Liban Muse Boger	Munster@moemw.so	7-759115
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