



**BURKINA FASO**

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*Unity-Progress-Justice*

**ZINA SOLAIRE**

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**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE ZINA  
PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT AND  
THE TRANSMISSION LINE IN THE RURAL COMMUNES OF KONA  
AND BANA, BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN REGION**

Draft version

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>CLO</b>	: Community Liaison Officer
<b>ANEVE</b>	: National Environmental Assessment Agency
<b>ANEREE</b>	: National Agency for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
<b>ESIA</b>	: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
<b>GPS</b>	: Global Positioning System
<b>GMP</b>	: Grievance Mechanism Plan
<b>MEEEA</b>	: Ministry of Environment, Energy, Water and Sanitation
<b>SEP</b>	: Stakeholder Engagement Plan
<b>LTA</b>	: Aerial Transmission Line
<b>PAP</b>	: People Affected by the Project
<b>ESMP</b>	: Environmental and Social Management Plan
<b>HSE</b>	: Health and Safety at Work
<b>SUV</b>	: Special Purpose Vehicle
<b>SEMAFO</b>	West African Mining Company
<b>SONABEL</b>	Burkinabe National Society of eletrification

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## **DEFINITION AND CONCEPTS**

This section deals with the definition of concepts and keywords used in the drafting of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The definition of these concepts or keywords is taken from the Grievance Mechanism Plan, the ESIA reports of the solar power plant and the Zina Solaire power line.

**Grievance Mechanism Plan (GMP)**: is a set of structures, procedures and processes through which complaints, questions about the project, as well as problems that arise in its implementation are resolved. The Grievance Mechanism Plan aims to manage risks, disseminate information on possibilities for redress, provide early warning and increase transparency, accountability of project actors and ownership of project activities by citizens.

**Stakeholders**: The term "stakeholder" refers to individuals or groups who :

- a) are or may be affected by the project (the parties affected by the project); and
- b) may have an interest in the project (the other parties involved).

The term "**parties affected by the project**" refers to people who may be affected by the project because of its actual effects or the risks it may pose to their physical environment, health, safety, cultural practices, well-being or livelihoods. These may be individuals or groups, including local people.

The term "**other affected parties**" refers to any individual, group or organization with an interest in the project, either because of its location, characteristics or effects, or because of public interest issues. These may include regulators, public authorities, women's organizations, other civil society organizations or NGO and cultural groups.

**Participation**: The success and effectiveness of the grievance mechanism plan is only ensured if it is developed with strong participation of representatives of all stakeholder groups. In this vision, Zina Solaire involves its stakeholders in its activities.

**Context and relevance**: Any grievance mechanism process is appropriated to the local context, consistent with local governance structures and within the particular framework of the program being implemented.

**Security**: To ensure that individuals are protected and can make a complaint or express a concern in a secure manner, the project has put in place a clear policy in its complaints management mechanism, measures to ensure the confidentiality and safeguarding of personal data collected in the context of a complaint, and an option to submit anonymous grievances.

**Confidentiality:** In order to ensure that people are protected and can make a complaint or raise a concern safely, the project has put in place in its grievance mechanism a clear policy, measures guaranteeing the confidentiality and safeguarding of personal data collected in the context of a complaint, as well as the possibility of submitting anonymous complaints.

**Transparency:** Stakeholders are clearly informed about the process of accessing the GMP and the different procedures that will be followed once they have done so. The purpose and function of the mechanism is communicated in a transparent manner.

**Accessibility:** The mechanism is accessible (easy to use both in terms of the system and language) to as many people as possible from the different stakeholder groups; the GMP implemented by Zina Solaire is open and accessible to all without risk of exclusion

**Complaint:** A complaint is a written or oral expression of concern, dissatisfaction, demand, need or aspiration relating to the project, its impacts, and related remedial measures, made by beneficiaries and/or any stakeholder or person with an interest in the project.

Complaints may relate to any type of issue concerning the project's interventions, such as concerns about administrative procedures, complaints about non-compliance with laws and regulations, quality and access to services, and complaints about environmental and social management

**Complainant:** Any individual, group of individuals or structure directly or indirectly affected by the project activities as well as those who may have an interest in the project or its impact or development outcomes.

# **INTRORDUCTION**

## **1.1 Background to the project**

Burkina Faso, a landlocked country, has made the development of the energy sector a priority in its sustainable development strategy. The government has therefore made enormous efforts to promote this sector. Despite these major efforts made by the state, the sector remains marginalized, thus compromising the country's socio-economic development. The demand for electrical energy is increasing in view of the growing population and the energy needs of investors.

Energy is fundamental to a country's development as a factor in improving people's living conditions, but also because it reduces a country's dependence on hydrocarbons and stimulates economic growth.

It is in this context that the construction project of the 26.6 MWp photovoltaic power plant of Zina in the commune of Kona/Mouhoun Province and the transmission line in the commune of Bana/Bale province (in the west of Burkina Faso) are implemented.

The activities of this project for the construction of the solar power plant and the power transmission line will have environmental and social impacts and risks. According to the legislation, in particular the Environmental Code of 2013 and the Decree No. 1187 on environmental assessments, the projects are classified as category "B" and therefore subject to an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. According to the eight standards of the International Finance Corporation, projects must meet the standards N°1 on "assessing and managing risks as well as social and environmental impacts" which was the subject of the update of the two Environmental and Social Impact Notices for the solar power plant and the power line. However, for the purposes of this study it meets IFC Performance Standard 1 (IFC PS1): Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts. Section 26 of PS1 requires the developer to identify the stakeholders that would be directly and indirectly affected by the project. This leads to the development of this document: the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

## **1.2. Principles and objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

### **1.2.1. Principles**

The principles that will be used by the Zina Solaire Project in the design of its measures and procedures that underpin stakeholder engagement are derived from national requirements and those of the IFC standards. They are as follows:

- the commitment will aim to provide to the stakeholders directly affected by the project, including local communities, and interested stakeholders, with access to timely, relevant, understandable, culturally appropriate information and free from manipulation, interference, coercion and intimidation.
- stakeholder involvement will include: stakeholder identification and analysis; stakeholder engagement planning; information disclosure; consultation and participation; grievance mechanism plan and ongoing reporting to relevant stakeholders.
- the requirements of national legislation on public information and consultation will be implemented.

### **1.2.2. Objectives**

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared for the Zina solaire project, describes the information, public consultation and disclosure processes undertaken to date, as well as the planned engagement for the construction and operation phases of the project. It is prepared in accordance with national (Burkinabe) regulations and IFC standards.

The SEP is a tool for managing the dialogue between the project and its stakeholders and aims to ensure that the project has collaborative and neighborly links with the affected communities throughout its life cycle and that other parties involved in some way are actively involved .

More specifically, this Plan aims to :

- identify systematically and comprehensively all the stakeholders affected by the project, concerned by the project or likely to have an influence on the project;
- establish and maintain a constructive dialogue between the project and its stakeholders during the remaining stages of the project life cycle, building on, and learning from, the information and consultation activities carried out so far;
- manage the livelihood restoration for the affected people;
- design and plan the implementation of the project's information and consultation activities with its stakeholders in an appropriate, effective and accessible manner;

- ensure social inclusion by identifying vulnerable groups that may be excluded or marginalized in the consultation process and design tools to ensure that they are fully included in the process and their views are genuinely heard and considered;
- share information and dialogue on the project, its impacts and benefits to create and maintain a climate of trust between stakeholders and the project;
- guide the design and implementation of the project and reduce technical, social and budgetary risks;
- ensure a transparent, open, accessible, inclusive and fair process, in a spirit of trust and respect, free of manipulation, interference, coercion and intimidation and without participation fees;
- monitor the functioning of the grievance mechanism plan set up to allow the expression and treatment of grievances from people affected and interested in the project.

## **2. LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the regulatory requirements for the solar power plant and transmission line projects in relation to public consultation.

### **2.2 International regulatory requirements**

#### **Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of the International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks**

Performance Standard 1 emphasizes the importance of managing social and environmental performance throughout the life of a project (any business activity subject to assessment and management). An effective social and environmental management system is a dynamic system, a continuous process set up by management and involving communication between the client, its employees and the local communities directly affected by the project (the affected communities). Drawing on the elements of the established business management process of "plan, implement, check and act", the system includes comprehensive assessment of potential social and environmental impacts and risks from the earliest stages of project development and brings order and consistency to their ongoing mitigation and management. A good management system tailored to the size and nature of a project promotes sound and sustainable social and environmental performance and can lead to improved financial, social and environmental outcomes for the project.

The eight (8) performance standards define the criteria that a client must meet over the life of an IFC investment:

- assess and manage risks and social and environmental impacts;
- secure working conditions ;
- resource efficiency and pollution prevention ;
- health, safety at work & physical safety of the community;
- managing the negative impacts on displaced people & communities;
- conserve biodiversity and manage living natural resources in a sustainable way;
- protecting indigenous people ;
- reserve cultural heritage.

One of the objectives of these criteria is to ensure that affected communities are appropriately engaged in addressing issues that may affect them. to do this as part of the assessment, the client will identify individuals and groups who may be specifically or disproportionately affected by the project because of their vulnerable or disadvantaged position. If groups are identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable, the client will propose and implement special measures to ensure

that they are not disproportionately affected by adverse impacts and are not disadvantaged in sharing in the benefits and opportunities of development.

### **3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.1. Presentation of the promoter**

The promoter of this project is Zina Solaire, a company incorporated in Burkina Faso and owned by AMEA POWER based in Dubai. AMEAPOWER has solar projects all over Africa.

The Deputy Managing Director of the company is Mr Assane YAMEOGO.

Tel: 00226 70 45 49 85, postal address: 14 BP 318 Ouaga ZAD Burkina Faso; sector 13, Avenue Babanguida, 333.

#### **2.1. National regulatory requirements**

The requirements of Burkina Faso legislation on public information and consultation are mainly contained in the regulations on environmental and social assessments. These requirements are established by the following texts:

##### **Law n°006-2013/AN of 2 April 2013 on the environmental code in Burkina Faso**

**Article 27:** It is stipulated that: The Environmental Impact Assessment is completed by a public enquiry whose purpose is to collect the opinions of the parties concerned in relation to the Environmental Impact Assessment that is presented.

The conditions for the execution of the public enquiry are set by a decree issued by the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the Minister in charge of the environment.

##### **Decree n°2015-1187/PRES-TRANS/PM/MERH/MATD/MME/MS/MARHASA/MRA/MICA/MHU/MIDT/MCT of 22 October 2015 on the conditions and procedures for carrying out and validating the strategic environmental assessment, the study and the environmental and social impact notice;**

**Article 12:** it stipulates that "Any initiator of policies, plans, projects, program, works, developments, activities or any other initiative likely to have significant impacts on the environment shall inform, by any appropriate means, the local administrative authority and the population of the place where the planned project is to be implemented of the completion of the strategic environmental assessment, the study or the environmental and social impact notice".

**Article 16:** The public is informed of the strategic environmental assessment, environmental and social impact study or notice and participates in it in collaboration with the competent bodies of the administrative district and the local authority concerned.

### 3.2. Location of the project

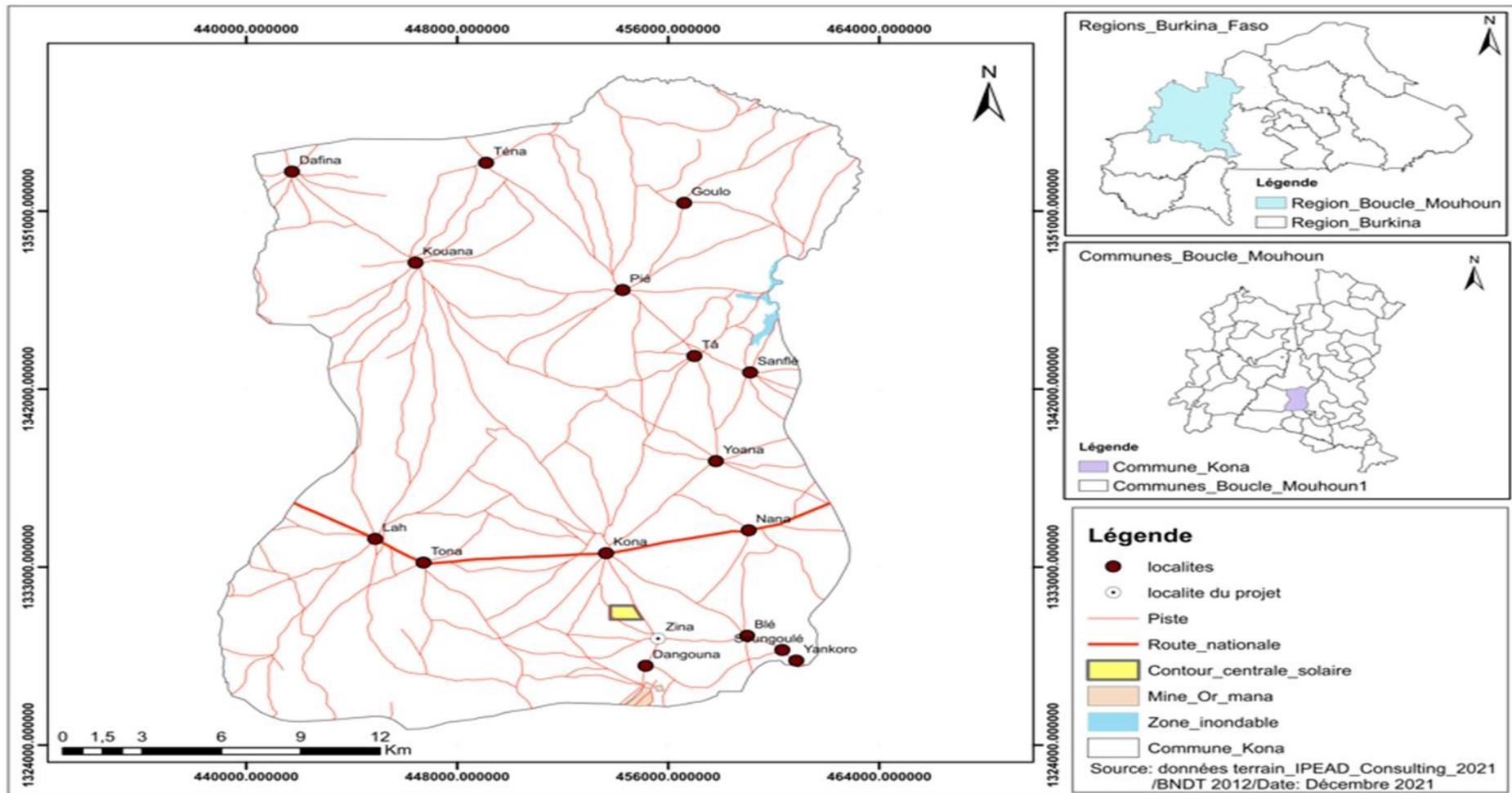
The site of the 26.6 MWp solar power plant, which is the subject of this study, is located on the land of the village of Zina (hence the name of the Zina solaire power plant), approximately three (3) kilometres from the main town of the Commune (village of Kona). The site is located 1 km from the village of Zina on uninhabited land. The village of Kona is located approximately 60 km from Boromo (capital of the Bale province) and 180 km from Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso. Administratively, the project site therefore falls within the commune of Kona. The table below shows the GPS coordinates of the Zina solaire power plant's right-of-way

**Table 1** : Geographical coordinates in UTM, WGS 84, Zone 30 P

Points	Village	X	Y
B1	Zina	454 696.52	1 331 052.04
B2	Zina	454 859.67	1 330 700.47
B3	Zina	455 022.18	1 330 353.35
B4	Zina	454 614.27	1 330 353.67
B5	Zina	454 207.47	1 330 353.04
B6	Zina	453 803.08	1 330 352.21
B7	Zina	453 800.49	1 330 703.37
B8	Zina	453 800.04	1 331 056.01
B9	Zina	454 249.07	1 331 052.41

Source: Land booklet 2016 ;

Map 1 : Location of the solar power plant site



Source: NIES report, 2022

### **3.3 Implementation design**

The photovoltaic fields will occupy an area of approximately 32 ha and the installations will occupy 3 to 4 ha. The concept foresees the connection of the solar power plant to SONABEL's 90 KV line, which will supply the SEMAFO mine from the Wona substation and eventually the villages in the area according to SONABEL's electrification plan.

#### **3.3.1. Project components ;**

Within the framework of the realization of the solar power plant the following components and activities will be carried out

- levelling of the site with an even slope and trenches in and around the site to facilitate drainage;
- installation of 84,480 poly-crystalline solar panels inclined at 12° towards the south;
- maximum height of the panels of 2.3 metres from the ground;
- stainless steel bracket ;
- foundation: screwed or driven piles capable of resisting all combinations of loads such as the weight of the structure, the rings, the winds;
- solar cables behind the panels which are connected to the junction boxes
- junction boxes connected to the inverters by solar cables buried in trenches;
- fibre optics for communications between the control system and the sensors in the cabinets;
- delivery station on the site of the 33 kV power station for connection to the 33 kV transmission line which will belong to SONABEL;
- 11 power blocks for inverters, electrical applications and oil transformers (the latter being located outside the container but within the power block);
- auxiliary transformers to electrify buildings;
- earthing and protection of inverters, transformers and the solar field ;
- digital control (CCN): monitoring system with remote access;
- mesh fence with 2 rows of barbed wire;
- 33 kV line of about 7.8 km from the PV plant delivery station to SONABEL's Wona station;
- drilling of a well with a pumping station and a 6m PVC tank<sup>3</sup> .

## Component of the solar power plant

The components of the plant that will help measure environmental impacts are

- Manufacture of polycrystalline solar panels
  - Crystalline silicon cells which are extracted from quartz with semiconductor steel wire. The cell therefore contains silicon and steel wire essentially
  - Glass for protection of cells assembled in a panel
  - Cell interconnection: copper, tin, lead and nickel
  - Connection box: plastic, electronics: bypass diode
  - Aluminium frame
  - Cardboard packaging for shipping

Junction box with silicone and electronic components for connection and protection

*Estimated Values for 1 kWp*

<b>Cables</b>	Copper/tin cable	0.8 kg
<b>Inverters and transformers</b>	Aluminium	0.6 kg
	Transformer coil	2.2 kg
	Cables	0.7 kg
<b>Posts (structure)</b>	Aluminium	9.1 kg
	Steel	2.1 kg
<b>Remote monitoring system</b>	Computer and telecom equipment	<b>Remote monitoring system</b>
<b>Windbreaks</b>	Aluminium mesh fence surrounded by trees to reduce dust and wind effects.	<b>Windbreaks</b>
<b>Recycling of components</b>	The majority of photovoltaic material is composed of silicon, glass and aluminium. These components are 90% recyclable. A PV Cycle programme is able to recycle the panels after dismantling. Any panels that are replaced and accumulated over 25 years of operation can be stored in containers.	<b>Recycling of components</b>

### **3.4. Environmental and social considerations of the solar power plant**

Solar energy production has little negative impact on the environment considering the following elements

- The silicon used in the panels is a non-toxic material;
- The production of electricity does not cause any noise, nor any emission of polluting gases and atmospheric pollution (GHG); PV requires very little water consumption, only for washing the panels, and a dry wash will be privileged to help preserve water resources. The selected site offers favourable conditions for the creation of autonomous water points for the power plant without having to draw water from the hydraulic works of the surrounding villages; the material is recyclable and even reusable in certain cases;
- the production of energy through PV does not generate noise pollution;
- the risk of explosion or fire is very low;
- no problem for the health of the workers (in terms of electric and electromagnetic fields) since the voltage produced remains low and the currents direct at the modules;
- The construction is based on simple works such as laying concrete foundations, installing poles and panels (at low height), laying buried cables and installing inverters in protected buildings. The risk is that of electric shock, but health and safety measures are put in place;
- the site is confined to a fenced area and guarded by guards, with risks of intrusion for the surrounding population;
- The water requirements of the plant will be relatively low.

### **3.5. Environmental and social issues**

The analysis of the biophysical and socio-economic environment revealed a number of environmental and social issues that will require attention during the execution of the works:

- supply of electrical energy to the population;
- preservation of vegetation ;
- preservation of health (STI/HIV and COVID 19) and the living environment;
- preservation of the peace and quiet of the local population;
- safety of workers and neighbouring populations;
- respect for customs and traditions.

### **3.6 Potential impacts of the project**

The positive environmental and social impacts are :

- Creation of temporary jobs in the locality for men, women and vulnerable groups in the construction site;
- strengthening energy capacity in the area ;
- improving the living conditions of the beneficiaries;
- Public lighting of the main roads will contribute to the safety of people and property and will facilitate cultural events;
- Improved study conditions for pupils and students, who will now be able to study at home or on the main roads in neighborhoods with public lighting;
- Improving the working conditions of the health centres to provide better care for patients.

The implementation of the project will have both positive and negative impacts such as

- production of solid and liquid waste ;
- changes in microclimatic conditions ;
- minor alteration and/or damage to the landscape ;
- loss of wildlife habitat,
- terrain modification;
- soil pollution ;
- disruption of human-nature interaction; probable displacement of fields;
- modification of the physico-chemical properties of soils;
- the loss of local plant species;
- various nuisances (noise, vibrations, dust) for the local population during the construction and installation of the solar panels.

### **3.7. Potential risks**

The various potential risks that may occur during the implementation of the project activities:

- risk of injuries and diseases ;
- fire hazards ;
- soil pollution risks ;
- risks of spills of hazardous materials;
- risk of electric shocks.

#### **4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES**

Stakeholder consultation and participation is based on an inclusive and participatory approach throughout the project cycle, with the aim of building effective and efficient stakeholder ownership and commitment to the assessment and management of the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.

Without being exhaustive, the process of information, consultation and participation of stakeholders will include the following activities

- stakeholder identification and analysis;
- planning the stakeholder consultation and participation strategy;
- information disclosure strategy ;
- implementation of consultation and stakeholder participation;
- grievance management ;
- retroactivity strategy (feedback to stakeholders).

The Environmental and Social Engagement Plan (ESAP) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will specify the process of the consultation and participation with stakeholders affected by the project.

At this stage of the preparation of the Zina Solaire Project and within the framework of this SEP , some consultation and participation activities with stakeholders have already been initiated planned. and others will be planned

##### **4.1. Summary of activities already undertaken**

A monitoring committee for the Livelihoods Restoration Plan is implemented. This committee is made up of local stakeholders and includes the representative of the promoter (Zina Solaire), the community relations officer, the administrative and decentralised authorities (prefects and mayors) of Kona and Bana, the deconcentrated technical services of the Environment and Livestock, the customary authorities, the CVDs, the women's associations, the PAPs and the representative of the vulnerable people of the communes concerned. Other national or governmental stakeholders can participate in the PRME committee sessions if necessary.

As part of the SEP elaboration, information and consultation sessions were held with stakeholders from Friday 4 to Wednesday 9 February 2022.

During these meetings, recommendations were made to the promoter to:

- respect the commitments made to the population and to ensure that they are respected by the service providers;
- ensure that the procedure for recruiting local labor is respected;
- consider the initial inventory of trees for the transmission line;

- recruit neutral and non-political community workers.

## **4.2. Planned activities**

The objectives, activities, potential risks and impacts of the project as well as the applicable mitigation measures will be explained in detail to the stakeholders and their opinions, concerns and expectations will be collected and taken into account to the extent possible during the safeguard instruments implementation.

### **4.2.1 Information and awareness of the project and its potential risks and impacts**

The various actors will be involved in the information and the sensibilization of populations from impacted areas on the risks and potential impacts of the project. The deconcentrated technical services will also be involved in the implementation of capacity building activities for the project stakeholders. Civil society organisations, NGOs and associations, both local and national, will be strongly involved in the information, sensibilization and training of the PAPs on the management of the project environmental and social risks and impacts.

### **4.2.2 Stakeholder consultation and participation**

Public meetings, group discussions, individual interviews, information and awareness- raising workshops will be regularly organized to collect the opinions and concerns of stakeholders, mainly those potentially affected by the management of risks and potential environmental and social impacts of the project activities. These activities will be under the responsibility of the specialists in charge of the environmental and social aspects of the project supported by the executing agents, the actors of the communal technical services, the leaders of youth and women associations and the local NGOs/Associations in charge of environmental issues, etc. Customary and religious authorities, if necessary, will be involved to inform and sensitize the local population.

At the implementation and evaluation stages of the project, consultations will strengthen stakeholders' knowledge of the project, participation in the preparation and evaluation of impacts and mitigation measures that will be used to readjust activities.

During the project implementation , the consultations will accompany the monitoring of the implementation of livelihood restoration and grievance management.

During the evaluations (mid-term and final), they will support the collection of information needed to carry out these different activities.

## 5. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

### 5.1. Objective

The purpose of stakeholder identification is to identify organizations and individuals who can be directly or indirectly affected (positively or negatively) or can have an interest in the project. Stakeholder identification is a process that requires regular review and updating.

In order to develop an effective plan, stakeholders were identified taking into account their interest in the project, need for participation, level of vulnerability, expectations for participation and priorities. This information will be used to tailor the participation to each type of stakeholder. Within this framework, it is important to identify those individuals and groups who will find it more difficult to participate and those who are likely to be unequally or disproportionately affected by the project due to their marginalized or vulnerable position. Emphasis was placed on understanding on how each stakeholder might be affected, or on how they perceive themselves to be affected, so as to better inform them and understand their views and concerns.

The process of identifying individuals and organizations in each group is permanent.

### 5.2. Stakeholder categories

For the purpose of the analysis, the stakeholders in the Zina Solaire project were grouped under the following three categories:

- **Affected parties** - individuals, groups and other entities in the project area who are directly impacted (actually or potentially, positively or negatively) by the project and/or who have been identified as most likely to be affected by the project and who should be closely involved in the identification of impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures;
- **interested stakeholders** - individuals/groups/entities who may not experience the impacts of the Project directly but who consider or perceive their interests to be affected by the Project and/or who may affect the Project and the process of its implementation in some way and;
- **Vulnerable groups** - People who may be disproportionately affected or more disadvantaged by the Project than other groups because of their vulnerability and this may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the Project.

#### 5.2.1. Affected stakeholders

This category concerns stakeholders directly affected by the project, whether through involuntary acquisition of land on the project's rights of way, or environmental and social

effects such as pollution and nuisance, or negative social and economic effects including health and safety risks induced throughout the implementation of the Zina Solaire project.

Thus, taking into account the sphere of influence of the Project that goes beyond the construction rights-of-way, the analysis of the different types of social and environmental risks has made it possible to identify the distinct individuals and groups that should be referred to as the stakeholders affected either directly or indirectly.

Four (04) categories of directly or indirectly affected stakeholders were identified:

- **Persons Affected by the Project (PAPs), i.e.**, individuals and their households who, because of the assets and activities they own within the Project right-of-way, will be physically or economically displaced;
- **individuals and groups** whose activities will be disrupted or negatively impacted by the Project (loss of income);
- communities living near the project, which will be exposed to environmental and social risks, including the risk of accidents, during the construction period and beyond;
- **local authorities**, town halls but also prefectures affected.

### 5.2.2 Interested stakeholders

Interested stakeholders include all entities and communities involved and indirectly affected, including

- **government entities**, including departmental services and territorial administration and other entities that ensure the control of natural resource use and environmental protection, community health and safety, human welfare, social protection and employment, etc;
- **Local authorities**, neighboring communities and people living in the vicinity of the work areas who can benefit from work, employment and training opportunities arising from the Project, and from the improvement of the living environment in the areas served by electricity;
- **Civil society organizations** (NGOs and CBOs) and local chieftainships that pursue environmental and socio-economic interests as well as mediation and protection of community rights and can become partners of the Zina Solaire Project in the implementation of the Project;
- **The company in charge of the construction** of the solar power plant and the power line, **Sinohydro BKF**, will be involved throughout the construction of the projects;
- **companies and suppliers of services, goods and materials** who will be widely involved or interested in the work ;

- **Technical partners:** the project will also engage the services of technical partners on issues of advice and technical assistance (SONABEL);
- **Lenders** (including the International Finance Corporation);
- **the media, town criers and associated interest groups**, including the spoken, written and audiovisual media and their associations.

Table 1 shows the distribution of interested stakeholders, while Table 2 shows the categories of interested stakeholders and their role in the implementation of the Zina Solaire project.

**Table 2 :** Stakeholder distribution grid

<b>Private sector</b>	<b>Public sector</b>	<b>Civil society</b>	<b>Lenders</b>
Sinohydro BKF Private companies Professional Associations	Government, public services the administration Local authorities SONABEL	Media Social movements and Mobilisation group NGO Interest Groupeconomic Association	International Finance Corporation

Source: Field data, IPEAD 2022

**Table 3 : Stakeholder categories, roles, interactions and interests**

Category	Stakeholders	Entity	Description of the role	Interactions and interests with projects
Government	Ministry of Environment, Energy, Water and Sanitation	Zina Solaire	National coordination of the implementation of the solar power plant and power line construction project activities Implementation of the SEP Information and involvement of stakeholders Ensuring compliance with commitments made in relation to stakeholders Management and monitoring of the grievance mechanism Ensure that the needs and interests of the population are taken into account	Energy supply
		SONABEL	Technical support on the management of the solar plant and the power line	Customer satisfaction
		DGPE	Technical support for the management of electrical and electronic waste and ordinary waste	Integration of electrical and electronic waste management issues
		ANEVE	Validate the terms of reference and reports of the ESIA Monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP),	Environmental preservation and social integration

Category	Stakeholders	Entity	Description of the role	Interactions and interests with projects
			Sotie terrain de consultation et de validation des rapports de NIES	
		DGEREE (Regional Directorate for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency)	Contribute to a better development and use of renewable energies; Contribute to the promotion of research and the dissemination of technologies related to renewable energies;	Contribution to local energy efficiency
	Ministry of Urban Planning, Land Affairs and Housing	General Directorate of Urban Planning	Validation of technical documents related to the construction of the solar power plant and the power line	Contribution to securing the perimeter of the plant and the line corridor
		LNBTP	Monitoring and quality control of the works	Contribution on the quality of infrastructure
	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare	General Direction general of Labour	Monitoring compliance with labour regulations (child labour) Monitoring of working conditions and hygiene Watch out to the occupational diseases	Protection of workers
Ministry of Gender and Family	The Directorate of Gender and Equity Promotion (GEP)	Monitoring of social issues and gender-based violence, child labour.	Gender mainstreaming and VGB management	
<b>Private Sector</b>	Private sector -	<b>Sinohydro BKF</b> , the company in charge of the	Implementation of the solar power plant and power line project activities ;	Increase in company income and gain in value

Category	Stakeholders	Entity	Description of the role	Interactions and interests with projects
		construction of the solar power plant and the power line, as well as its subcontractors, service providers	Implementation of the ESMP activities at the solar power plant project site and power line; Implementation of environmental and social clauses related to the works ;	Compliance with technical , social and environmental clauses
		Office of control	Monitoring and control of the works	
<b>Administration territorial</b>	Territorial administration Local chiefs	Prefectures, Technical services of municipalities, town halls	Participation in local monitoring of environmental and social measures Participation in the Grievance Mechanism Mobilisation, information and awareness raising of local communities	Consideration of environmental and social tools (ESMP, VGB and GMP)
		Village leaders Head of Land CVDs	participation in the Complaints Mechanism Mobilisation, information and awareness raising of local communities	
<b>Organization of civil society</b>	Non-Governmental Organization and community organization basic	Local NGO Local CBO	Community advocacy Community information and awareness ; participation in the management of complaints	Consideration of environmental and social tools (ESMP, VGB and GMP)
<b>Media</b>	Radio, newspapers	National Printing Press,	Dissemination of information nationally and in the project area	Visibility of the project and its benefits

<b>Category</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Entity</b>	<b>Description of the role</b>	<b>Interactions and interests with projects</b>
	and television stations, Town criers	National television and local or national radio, town criers	Communication channels	
<b>Partners financial</b>	Lenders	World Bank, International Finance Corporation	Financial support Supervision of project activities, including environmental and social activities	Facilitation of project implementation Improvement on the integration of environmental and social issues

Source: Field data, IPEAD 2022

### **5.2.3. Vulnerable groups**

One of the challenges of a SEP is to identify the parties likely to be differentially affected by the project (individuals or groups) in view of their particular situation, which may disadvantage them or make them vulnerable.

Therefore, the SEP will provide an opportunity for a participatory and inclusive process that identifies concerns or priorities with regard to project impacts, mitigation mechanisms, benefits, and which may require different or distinct forms of engagement.

In the project's area of influence, vulnerable groups are defined by the Livelihoods Restoration Plan. Vulnerable groups include

- people living with a disability (physical or mental),
- people who are ill, especially those with HIV/AIDS or other serious or incurable diseases,
- old people, especially when they live alone,
- female-headed households,
- households where the head of household is destitute or virtually destitute,
- people who are victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV),
- persons belonging to certain ethnic, cultural or religious minorities, and
- widows and orphans.

These vulnerable groups have a disability or marital status, or are subject to marginalization and stigmatization.

#### **5.2.3.1 Identification of vulnerable groups**

In preparing the ESIA, discussions with representatives of vulnerable groups, local authorities and other community entities will identify specific criteria and actions to assist vulnerable people.

#### **5.2.3.2. Lay out for the safeguard instruments**

Vulnerable people will be identified through socio-economic surveys conducted as part of the preparation of the ESIA and Livelihoods Restoration Plan(LRP). Each instrument prepared under the project will include specific provisions for assistance to vulnerable individuals and groups.

Assistance to vulnerable persons and groups will be effectively carried out by specialized NGOs, which have the staff and experience to deal with vulnerable people. The ESIA and LRP will identify precisely which structures are best placed to carry out these measures.

### **5.3. Project staff**

The company Zina Solaire , promoter of the project, has the task to manage the stakeholders consultation and to deal with complaints in the framework of the implementation of the Project. For this purpose, Zina Solaire will rely on two specialists: the Environmental Safeguard Expert (ESE) and the Social Safeguard Expert (SSE). It is important to involve the staff in the processes of consultation and engagement in order to better communicate on :

- project activities ;
- the impacts of the project ;
- the measures taken to ensure the safety of the population;
- companies' recruitment policies and procedures ;
- health and safety procedures for workers and communities.

### **5.4. Stakeholder analysis and assessment**

Stakeholder analysis and assessment determines the likely relationship between stakeholders and the project, and helps to identify appropriate consultation methods for each stakeholder group during the project. Most common methods used to consult stakeholders include

- phone / email ;
- individual interviews;
- workshops / discussion groups;
- distribution of brochures and newsletters ;
- public meetings; and
- newspapers / magazines / radio.

The Assessment of the stakeholders concerns and expectations will help in the decisions making and in the effort to allocate to addressing their needs. This depends on their level of interest and their ability to influence the outcome of the project:

- the Interest (motivator) of a stakeholder is considered strong because of its proximity to or dependence on the Project;

- the Power (ability to influence the project) of a stakeholder is defined by its ability to influence the outcome of the Project or to persuade or coerce stakeholders to make decisions and adopt a course of action concerning the Project.

For the decision on the frequency and appropriate engagement technique to be used to consult a particular stakeholder group, three criteria will be considered:

- the magnitude of the project's impact on the stakeholder group;
- the magnitude of the stakeholder group's influence on the project; and
- culturally allowable methods of engagement and information dissemination.

In general, engagement is directly proportional to impact and influence, and as the impact of a project on a stakeholder group increases, or as the influence of a particular actor increases, engagement with that stakeholder group should intensify, deepen in terms of frequency and intensity of the engagement method used. Stakeholders with a strong interest and power in the project will be managed closely and their expectations will be taken into account. This will be done through communication and consultation and through the implementation of project commitments. For stakeholders with a low interest and power within the project, communication actions will usually be sufficient to meet their needs.

The consultations and meetings held as part of the project implementation processes have been used to inform the SEP. others consultations have been held or will be held as part of the updating of this SEP.

**Table 4 : Stakeholder assessment**

Category	Stakeholders	Entity	Main features	Fears and/or expectations	Planned measures	Level of interest	Level of influence
Government	Ministry of Environment, Energy, Water and Sanitation	DGEREE	Project employees	Better working conditions	Comply with labour and social security legislation	High	High
		SONABEL	Employees	Sustainability during the power plant operation	Setting up an interview guide Raising awareness and informing the population	High	High
		DGPE	Officials	Provision for waste management	Comply with the regulations on waste management	High	High
		ANEVE	Officials	Logistical arrangements for monitoring ESMPs Compliance with environmental legislation	Establish an agreement with ANEVE for monitoring Inform ANEVE on the implementation of ESMPs	Reliable	High
	Ministry of Urban Planning, Land Affairs and Housing	General Directorate of Urban Planning	Officials	Quality on the level of implementation of the power plant	Ensure the quality of technical documents on the project	High	High
		LNBTP	Officials	Quality of building materials	Ensure the quality of building materials	High	High
	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare	Direction general of work	Officials	Compliance with labour legislation	Comply with labour and social security legislation	Reliable	High

Category	Stakeholders	Entity	Main features	Fears and/or expectations	Planned measures	Level of interest	Level of influence
	Ministry of Gender and Family	The Directorate for Gender Promotion and Equity (DPGE)	Officials	Gender-based violence and Child labour	Respect the legislation on the protection of women and children	Low	High
<b>Private Sector</b>	Private sector	<b>Sinohydro BKF, the</b> company in charge of the construction of the solar power plant and the transmission line	Workers	Better working conditions	Compliance with employment legislation	High	High
			Subcontractors Services Providers/Suppliers	Have knowledge of environmental and social provisions	Include environmental and social clauses in the tender documents	High	High
		Control office	Monitoring and control of the works	Better working conditions	Compliance with employment legislation	High	High
<b>Administratio n territorial</b>	Territorial administration	Prefectures, Services techniques of municipalities, Town halls	Officials Local politicians	Conflict/grievance prevention Economic development	Inform local authorities and the population about the project activities Comply with the ESMP Be prompt in conflicts resolution	Low	High
	Local chiefs	Village leaders Land chiefs CVDs Local communities, PAPs	Dignitary  Communities	Addressing concerns and expectations Non-compliance with commitments by the project	Taking into account the concerns of the population in the implementation of the ESMP Set up a consultation and monitoring	Low	High

Category	Stakeholders	Entity	Main features	Fears and/or expectations	Planned measures	Level of interest	Level of influence
				Risk of accident, pollution Loss of property without compensation	framework to relay and inform the population about the project's activities.		
<b>Organization of civil society</b>	Non-governmental organisation and community organisation basic	Local NGO Local CBO	Members	Non-respect of population rights	Dialogue with civil society Communicate on the project's environmental and social management measures	Low	High
<b>Media</b>	Radio, newspapers and televisions	National Printing Press, National television and local or national radio	Journalists	Disinformation	Involving the media Availability of project information in time	Low	High
<b>Partners financial</b>	Lenders	World Bank, International Finance Corporation	Project team	Non-compliance with the Environmental and Social Framework and IFC standards	Respect environmental and social safeguards Honor commitments with stakeholders	High	High

Source: Field data, IPEAD 2022

### 5.5 Summary of stakeholders' expectations of the project

Table 5 summarizes the expectations of project stakeholders as part of the project implementation .

**Table 5 : Summary of stakeholders' expectations**

Category	Stakeholders	Entity	Main features	Language needs	Preferred means of notification	Expectations Special
Government	Ministry of Environment, Energy, Water and Sanitation		Project employees	French and English	Information transmitted by e-mail, mail, telephone	None
		SONABEL	Employees	French	Information provided by email, mail, telephone and site visit with the project team	None
		DGPE	Officials	French	Information provided by email, mail, telephone and site visit with the project team	None
		DGEREE	Officials	French	Information provided by email, mail, telephone and site visit with the project team	None
		ANEVE	Officials	French	Information provided by email, mail, telephone and site visit with the project team	None
	Ministry of Urban Planning, Land Affairs and Housing	General Directorate of Urban Planning	Officials	French	Information provided by email, mail, telephone and site visit with the project team	None
		LNBTP	Officials	French	Information provided by email, mail, telephone and site visit with the project team	None
	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare	Direction general of work	Officials	French	Information transmitted by mail, posters and radio	None

Category	Stakeholders	Entity	Main features	Language needs	Preferred means of notification	Expectations Special
	Ministry of Gender and Family	The Directorate for Gender Promotion and Equity (DPGE)	Officials	French	Information transmitted by mail, posters and radio	Graph, Education on the process
<b>Private Sector</b>	Private sector	Company in charge of the construction of the solar power plant and the line	Workers	French English National language/ Local	Information provided by e-mail, mail, telephone and posters	Information/Education
			Subcontractors Providers	French English National language/ local	Information provided by e-mail, mail, telephone and posters	Hours of rest or descent
		Control office	Monitoring and control of the works	French	Information provided by e-mail, mail, telephone and posters	None
<b>DGEREE territorial</b>	Territorial administration Local chiefs	Prefectures, Services techniques of municipalities, Town halls	Officials Local politicians	French	Information provided by e-mail, mail, telephone and posters Visit with translators	Information/Education on the process
		Village leaders Land chiefs CVDs Local communities PAPs	Dignitary Communities	French Local language	Information transmitted by mail, telephone, radio and posters, Town criers Visit with translator	Information/Education on the process

<b>Category</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Entity</b>	<b>Main features</b>	<b>Language needs</b>	<b>Preferred means of notification</b>	<b>Expectations Special</b>
<b>Organization of civil society</b>	Non-governmental organisation and community organisation basic	Local NGO Local CBO	Members	French Local language	Information transmitted by mail, telephone, radio and posters	Information/Education on the process
<b>Media</b>	Radio, newspapers and televisions	National Printing Press, National television and local or national radio	Journalists	French Local language (radio of proximity)	Information sent by post and email	Information/Education on the process
<b>Partners financial</b>	Lenders	World Bank, International Finance Corporation	Project team	French and English	Information sent by post and email	Information

Source: Field data, IPEAD 2022

### 5.6. Stakeholder mapping and level of consultation

For stakeholders, the analysis focuses on the level of influence and interest. According to these levels, the parties fall into a matrix with four categories as shown in Figure 4

<p><b>Information and participation in decisions</b></p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Energy, Water and Sanitation          ANEVE          DGEREE          NGOs          Civil Society          Municipality of Kona          Municipality of Bana          Non-Governmental Organization and Organization community-based          Local authorities          International Finance Corporation</p>	<p><b>Permanent consultation</b></p> <p>Territorial administration/Prefectures/Municipalities          Local chiefs          NGOs          Civil Society          Ministry of Environment, Energy, Water and Sanitation          ANEVE          DGEREE          International Finance Corporation Company in charge of the construction of the solar power plant and the power line</p>
<p>Technical services of the communes of Kona and Bana          Company in charge of the construction of the solar power plant and the power line          Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare          Ministry of Gender and Family          Village leaders          Land chiefs          CVDs          Media</p> <p><b>Information if necessary</b></p>	<p>Territorial administration          Local chiefs          CVDs          PAPs          Ministry of Environment, Energy, Water and Sanitation          ANEVE          NGOs          Civil Society          International Finance Corporation</p> <p><b>Constant consultation</b></p>

**Figure 1 : Stakeholder mapping**

## 5.7. Develop a stakeholder database

The Project will develop and maintain a stakeholder database. This database should contain information on the various stakeholder groups (their representatives, interests and issues), details of consultations held (including location, topics covered and outcomes), all commitments made by the Project, those pending and those fulfilled, as well as the logging of specific grievances and the status of their resolution. The maintenance of such a database is important for continuity purposes, especially during transitions between project phases and during the personnel changes.

## 6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

### 6.1. Timeline for the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

#### 6.1.1. Timeline for the stakeholder engagement plan

The timetable envisaged for the various activities under the stakeholder engagement plan is outlined in the table below.

**Table 6 : Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

Phase	Activity objectives	Consultation tools	Targets	Responsible for	Period
Preparation of disbursement preconditions	Elaboration of project documents (Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP))	Meetings for exchange and work between the promoter and the government and the IFC	ANEVE MEEEA DGEREE	Zina Solaire / AMEA POWER	February- March 2022
Preparation of disbursement preconditions	Preparation of the safeguarding: ESIA, PGES	Consultation with stakeholders on impacts and mitigation measures for project activities	Potentially affected persons affected, Local Authorities Populations-Beneficiaries	Zina Solaire /Consultants/Engineering office	<b>March 2022</b>
Start of the works	Implementation of the ESMP	Consultation on affected assets and persons prior to the start of project	People/household s/groups affected	Social Specialist of Zina Solaire / Authorities	<b>April 2022</b>

Phase	Activity objectives	Consultation tools	Targets	Responsible for	Period
		activities, formal meetings, radio broadcasts, posters in public places		local	
Execution of the project	monitoring the implementation of the implementation of measures of ESMPs	Consultation with affected people and specialist civil society organisations Formal meetings	People/household s/groups affected by the project (PAP) Local authorities	Zina Solaire Social Specialist	The entire duration of the project
Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the PEPP	Evaluation reports	Field trips, public surveys of beneficiary communities, randomization method	The beneficiaries and local actors of the project	QHSE specialist and communication specialist	The entire duration of the project
Fence	Overall assessment of the project	Interviews Formal meetings Preparation of the closing report	All project stakeholders	Evaluators	-----

Source: Field data, IPEAD 2022

## **6.2. Proposed strategy for information dissemination**

This section describes the principles of methods potentially used for stakeholder engagement within the framework of the project.

### **6.2.1. Brief description of the provided information**

The Zina Solaire project will communicate the following information to the various stakeholders:

- the objective of the project and its area of intervention
- the schedule
- the negative impacts on the environment and human settlements and planned mitigation measures
- the positive impacts of the Project
- the grievance mechanism plan
- Civic commitment .

### **6.2.2. Formats and channels used for communication**

Within the framework of the project, the project will promote the communication and awareness raising tools in the following formats and modes

#### **6.2.2.1. Meetings with communities**

These are usually formal public consultations, chaired by the local authority, with the written minutes of the meeting. The inconvenience of this kind of meeting is that only the most influential people will freely or easily express their opinions and therefore it is not an appropriate consultation channel.

However, these meetings are useful for sharing general information about an activity as a lot of people do not need to speak. In these cases, they reassure the local public that the project has the support of the authorities. They are also seen as a transparency effort, information sharing and providing an opportunity to get information to a large number of people. They also complement small meetings by reassuring the local public that the communication exchanged at small meetings is the 'official' communication.

#### **6.2.2.2. Focus Groups**

This is a very useful method of obtaining the views of a group of people on specific issues. These meetings usually target people interested in the same issues (e.g. land compensation or assistance to vulnerable groups, or employment of women). These focus groups can be set up by age , gender, type of activity, etc.

In the focus groups, it is important to ensure that (i) all divergent opinions are expressed; (ii) the discussion is focused on the issue to be discussed; and (iii) conclude with concrete proposals made and next steps if appropriate.

#### **6.2.2.3. Individual interviews**

This approach particularly targets in local authorities, local elected representatives, traditional chiefs, opinion leaders, etc. This method is an excellent way of involving these actors. It is important to set expectations with the interviewer about the manner the information will be used and the range of other people to be consulted, so that no one is disappointed if not all their ideas are not taken into account.

#### **6.2.2.4. Mass media**

The mass media (newspapers, radio, television, websites) offer opportunities for disseminating information on a large scale, through press releases; reports on the project; launch campaigns; interviews with the project management; organized site visits; etc.

#### **6.2.2.5 Focal points in impacted groups or communities**

Focal points can be chosen at the level of PAPs' representatives and CVDs of each impacted community, in order to monitor certain sensitive activities of the Project (e.g. local recruitment, environmental monitoring of works and land acquisition at local level, impact on vulnerable people).

These focal points, which include project representatives, civil society representatives, community representatives and local administrative authorities, can enable regular and effective engagement with stakeholders.

#### **6.2.2.6 Workshops**

The holding of multi-stakeholder workshops is a tool for sharing information about the project, building consensus and fostering commitment from the different actors involved.

Validation workshops of the ESIA and LRP etc. can be ways in which relevant stakeholders at local and national levels are involved.

#### **6.2.2.7 Project brochures**

A simplified brochure presenting the project, including information on the project, the project consultation mechanism, contacts, etc., dissemination.

Project objectives and key features, including the exact location and main objects to build;

- main environmental and social impacts of the project;

- consultation mechanism for the project;
- grievance mechanism of the project;
- availability of documentation (what, where);
- contact information.

This brochure could be edited for wide distribution and will be updated periodically during the implementation of the project by integrating key project achievements, activities to be carried out, important events (such as inaugurations of the works); employment indicators (number of local employees for the works (main companies and subcontractors) disaggregated by gender; etc.).

#### **6.2.2.8 Managing feedback and sharing information with stakeholders**

Suggestions, complaints and other contributions from stakeholders will be collected in a feedback form that will be filled during the consultation meetings. In addition, stakeholders will have the opportunity to send their feedback by email, physical or interactively by phone, via social networks or the project website. Feedbacks compiled by the dedicated project staff are shared with the project management for prompt action.

#### **6.2.2.10 Visit to the project site**

Project site visits consist of bringing small groups of stakeholders (local elected officials, journalists, representatives of civil society organizations) to visit the project site and provide information on environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures.

Visits to the project facilities by groups of young people and schoolchildren can also be effective as they can give an idea of the overall purpose of the project, generate interest, local ownership and provide information on the higher education courses supported by the project.

**Table 7** Proposed strategy for information dissemination

Phase of the project	List of information to communicate	Methods proposed	Places/dates	Indicative Schedule	Stakeholders targeted	Source of verification/indicator	Responsibilities
Preparation	The object, the nature and the scope of the project;	Newspapers, television, radio (national and local), posters, social media Consultation of the public or focus group Correspondence and official meetings Brochures and flyers	A press release in the newspapers An appearance on national radio and local television by week during the period of launch of the project	2 months after the enforcement of the project	Local administration Private sector Local communities Civil society	national radio has national coverage; Local radio stations have local coverage	Zina Solaire
	The duration of the activities of the project ;	Newspapers, television, radio (national and local), posters, social media Consultation of the public or focus group Correspondence and official meetings Brochures and flyers	A press release in the newspapers An appearance on national radio and local television by week during the period of launch of the project	2 months after the enforcement of the project	Local administration Private sector Local communities Civil society	Television, national radio and newspapers have an opening national Local radio stations have local coverage Social media	Zina Solaire
	The risks and potential effects of the project on communities	Newspapers, television, radio (national and local), posters, social media	A press release in the newspapers	2 months after the enforcement of the	Local administration Private sector	Television, national radio and newspapers have an opening	Zina Solaire

Phase of the project	List of information to communicate	Methods proposed	Places/dates	Indicative Schedule	Stakeholders targeted	Source of verification/indicator	Responsibilities
	and the measures proposed for mitigate them, by putting in place highlights the risks and effects susceptible to allocate in a manner disproportionate the groups vulnerable and disadvantaged ;	Consultation of the public or focus group Correspondence and official meetings Brochures and flyers	An appearance on national radio and local television by week during the period of launch of the project	project	Local communities Civil society	national Local radio stations have local coverage Social media	
	The criteria eligibility criteria for people affected and people vulnerable ;	Newspapers, television, radio (national and local), posters, social media Consultation of the public or focus group Correspondence and official meetings Brochures and leaflets	A press release in the newspapers An appearance on national radio and local television by week during the period of launch of the project	2 months after the enforcement of the project	Local administration Private sector Local communities Civil society	Television, national radio and newspapers have an opening national Local radio stations have local coverage Social media	Zina Solaire
	Dates and venues of consultation meetings	Newspapers, television, radio	A press release in the	2 months after the	Local administration Private sector	Television, national radio and newspapers have	Zina Solaire

<b>Phase of the project</b>	<b>List of information to communicate</b>	<b>Methods proposed</b>	<b>Places/dates</b>	<b>Indicative Schedule</b>	<b>Stakeholders targeted</b>	<b>Source of verification/indicator</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
	public meetings, and the process that will be adopted for the notification and reporting of these meetings;	(national and local), posters, social media Consultation of the public or focus group Correspondence and official meetings Brochures and leaflets	newspapers An appearance on national radio and local television by week during the period of launch of the project	enforcement of the project	Local communities Civil society	an national media coverage Local radio stations have local coverage Social media	
	The mechanism for managing grievance	Newspapers, television, radio (national and local), posters, social media Consultation of the public or focus group Correspondence and official meetings Brochures and leaflets	A press release in newspapers An appearance on national radio and local television by week during the period of launch of the project	1st quarter of the year of implementation.	Local administration Private sector Local communities Civil society	Television, national radio and newspapers have an national media coverage Local radio stations have local coverage Social media	Zina Solaire
<b>Work</b>	Issues environmental and social aspects of the project's activities: hygiene, safety,	Newspapers, television, radio (national and local), posters, social media Consultation of the public or focus group	A press release in the newspapers An appearance on national radio and local television by week during	During the period implementation of works	Local administration Private sector Local communities Civil society	Newspapers have coverage national Local radio stations have local coverage Social media are limited to the areas covered	Zina Solaire ANEVE

<b>Phase of the project</b>	<b>List of information to communicate</b>	<b>Methods proposed</b>	<b>Places/dates</b>	<b>Indicative Schedule</b>	<b>Stakeholders targeted</b>	<b>Source of verification/indicator</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
	sexual violence; child labour in the workplace ; waste management,	Correspondence and official meetings Brochures and flyers	the period of launch of the project			by the related internet.	
<b>Operation</b>	Maintenance and management measures for facilities and works	Newspapers, television, radio (national and local), posters, social media Consultation of the public or focus group Correspondence and official meetings Brochures and flyers	Information and awareness in the different communities	During the operating period	Beneficiaries institutions Private sector Local communities Civil society	All the beneficiaries institutions are informed	Zina Solaire ANEVE

Source: Field data, IPEAD 2022

### **6.3. Proposed strategy for consultations**

Stakeholder consultation methods will be adapted to the target audience:

- interviews will be organized with various state actors (MEEA, ANEVE, Prefectures, Municipalities, SONABEL, etc.), and non-governmental organizations;
- surveys, polls and questionnaires will be used to obtain the views of those likely to be affected by the project;
- public meetings will be organized regularly for the most remote stakeholders. Stakeholders will be well identified and involved according to the issues to be discussed.

**Table 8 : Proposed strategy for consultations**

<b>Project stage</b>	<b>Theme of the consultation</b>	<b>Methods used</b>	<b>Calendar: places/dates</b>	<b>Targeted stakeholders</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
Preparation	Opinions and perceptions Concerns and fears about the project	Interviews with the different actors and organizations involved; Public consultation meetings ; Collective meeting in the form of a focus group	1st quarter of the implementation year. Municipality and district concerned by the project	-Administrative authorities -Local authorities - Local communities -Civil society	Zina Solaire
	Eligibility criteria for affected persons	Interviews with the different actors and organizations involved; Collective meetings in the form of focus groups	1st quarter of the implementation year. Municipality and district concerned by the project	-Administrative authorities -Communities -Local communities -PAP -Civil society -Executing company	Zina Solaire
	Grievance mechanism plan	Interviews with the different actors and organizations involved; Collective meetings in the form of focus groups	1st quarter of the implementation year. Municipalities and neighborhoods affected by the project	-Administrative authorities -Communities - Local communities -Civil society -Executing company	Zina Solaire
Work	Environmental and social issues of the project activities: health, safety, sexual violence; child labour during construction; waste management,	Interviews with the different actors and organizations involved; Collective meetings in the form of focus groups	Before the start of the work and throughout the execution phase Municipalities and districts	-Executing company -Local and regional authorities -Local communities Civil society	Zina Solaire ANEVE
Operation	Maintenance and management measures for facilities and works	Collective meetings in the form of focus groups	During the entire operation phase of the works	-Beneficiary institutions -Local communities -Communities - Civil society	Zina Solaire ANEVE

**Table 9 : Information disclosure strategy by project phase**

N°	Phase and process	Consultation activity	Disclosure of information	Indicative timetable	Responsibility
<b>A</b>	<b>PROJECT PREPARATION PHASE</b>				
A1	Preparation of ESIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentation of the ESIA to the administrative services and population concerned</li> <li>- Stakeholder consultation organized by ANEVE</li> <li>- ANEVE field visits to validate the ESIA</li> </ul>	Official correspondence Availability of ESIA reports in the relevant ministries and prefectures	One month after the validation of the report	Zina Solaire
A2	Implementation of the compensation of impacted goods and the PRIMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultation with PAP representatives, including their association and local authorities on compensation and livelihood restoration modalities</li> <li>- Specific consultation with vulnerable groups and with women</li> </ul>	Availability of stakeholder reports implemented	before the implementation of the activities	Zina Solaire
A3	Grievance management	- Grievance management in accordance with the project's grievance mechanism plan	Environmental and social monitoring report	During the preparation of the project	Zina Solaire Municipalities and departmentals representatives
<b>B</b>	<b>PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PREPARATION PHASE</b>				
B1	Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintaining project information activity throughout the construction phase</li> <li>- Consultation in the form of a validation audit of labour selection and human rights procedures on construction sites</li> <li>- Consultation on the protection of the population in construction areas</li> <li>- Consultation on securing construction sites</li> </ul>	Environmental and social monitoring report	During the construction period	Zina Solaire Municipalities and departmentals representatives

N°	Phase and process	Consultation activity	Disclosure of information	Indicative timetable	Responsibility
		- Information for residents and users on traffic restrictions due to the works -Informing local residents about restrictions due to the works			
B2	Grievance management	-Grievance management in accordance with the project's elaborate grievance mechanism plan	Environmental and social monitoring report		Zina Solaire Municipalities and departmentals representatives
<b>C</b>	<b>PROJECT OPERATION PHASE</b>				
<b>C1</b>	Operation of the solar power plant	- Maintaining access to environmental and social data on the project throughout the operational phase	Environmental and social documents maintained available	Throughout the project	Zina Solaire municipalities and departmentalsrepresentatives

Source: Field data, IPEAD 2022

#### 6.4. Proposed strategy for taking into account the views of vulnerable groups

In each communities affected by the project, the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) exist and are very active in defending the interests of vulnerable groups. These NGOs will be called upon to identify this target group and organize information and awareness-raising sessions and to collect their requests. The solutions to the problems identified and collected will be analyzed and communicated to them through the same channel. The following strategies will be implemented to remove the barriers to vulnerable groups participation:

- categorical meetings in vulnerable groups, taking into account gender (sex, age, status and nature of disabilities; etc.)
- provide the of translation disposition services in a language that is understood and spoken ;
- choice of accessible venues for gatherings ;
- Transport services to the nearest meeting venue for people living in remote areas;
- holding smaller, focused meetings where vulnerable stakeholders would feel more comfortable asking questions or voicing concerns.

If there is no active organization working in the project area with vulnerable groups, the project will liaise with communities that are able to provide information on vulnerable groups and best to communicate with them. In any case, Zina Solaire project will determine how these vulnerable groups will be consulted for the project.

#### 6.5. Calendars

The table provides information on the timetables listing the project phases, major decisions and deadlines for submitting comments.

**Table 10** : Information on timetables and deadlines

Project phase	List of major information and decisions	Deadlines for submission of comments
<b>Preparation</b>	The potential risks and effects of the project on local communities, and the measures proposed to mitigate them, highlighting risks and effects that may disproportionately affect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;	At the start of the work
	Eligibility criteria for individuals affected and vulnerable people;	At the end of the completion and validation of the ESIA
	Grievance mechanism	In the first half of the first year of implementation
<b>Work</b>	Environmental and social issues of the project activities: hygiene, safety, sexual	At the halfway point of the works

<b>Project phase</b>	<b>List of major information and decisions</b>	<b>Deadlines for submission of comments</b>
	violence; child labour during construction; waste management,	
<b>Operation</b>	Maintenance and management measures for facilities and equipment	At the end of each year

**Source: Field data, IPEAD 2022**

### **6.6. Review of comments**

To ensure that comments are processed and taken into account, Zina Solaire project has recruited an environmental specialist and a social specialist. They will be responsible for the regular review of comments from project stakeholders.

The social specialist of the Zina Solaire project is Apolline SOME, she can be reached on mobile phone 00226 77 58 03 33 and by email: apolline.some@zinasolaire.com

### **6.7. Subsequent phases of the project**

The project will implement a reporting system that will help for the collection of project information, analysis and disclosure to interested/touched parties. Monthly reports on the SEP will show environmental and social issues which are addressed and the key challenges of the project. The implementation of the SEP will also be monitored through monthly reports produced by the project. This will include monitoring and reporting on the GMP. The project will produce and share with stakeholders an annual report outlining the level of implementation of the various indicators.

The project will also invite a limited and representative number of stakeholders to assess the progress of the project, evaluate challenges and plan future actions.

## **7. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

### **7.1. Resources**

The project will mobilize the necessary and sufficient financial resources that will be dedicated exclusively to the management and implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan ( SEP dissemination; Capacity building; Communication plan and materials development; Communication implementation; Accessibility; Grievance management; Feedback management; SEP monitoring and evaluation; Stakeholder mobilization staffing).

The Environmental Safeguard Expert (ES) and Social Safeguard Expert (SSE) are responsible for the implementation of the SEP, under the supervision of the AMEA POWER Coordinator. The project will provide contact details of the persons responsible for responding to comments or questions about the project or the consultation process, including their telephone number, address, email and function (these persons will not necessarily be the same throughout the project).

### **7.2. Management functions and responsibilities**

The project will incorporate stakeholder engagement activities into the project management system, the project document and the project handbook procedures.

The Environmental Safeguard Expert (ES) and the Social Safeguard Expert (SSE) are responsible for the implementation of the SEP and the conduct of each of the stakeholder mobilization activities. They will be supported by the Administrative and Financial Manager, the Procurement Specialist (SPM), the Communication Officer and the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.) The Zina Solaire Project Manager will have a major coordination and supervision role in the implementation of the SEP. To this end, the process will be recorded, monitored and managed through the stakeholder database.

In the municipalities, local structures and local NGOs will assist in raising awareness and even monitoring project activities.

In addition, this system will be reinforced by :

- the establishment of a platform (interactive website, Facebook page, etc.) that will serve as a means of accessing all information: articles, procurement, announcements, final reports and documents related to the Project. While social networks will be used to disseminate additional information.
- the creation of email and postal addresses and a telephone number, dedicated to grievance ;

- the recruitment of an assistant to the Head of Communication to feed the grievance registration and monitoring system;
- the recruitment of a specialist assistant (SEA and EHS) for stakeholder engagement.

## 8. PROJECT GRIEVANCE MECHANISM PLAN

### 8.1. Objectives

The purpose of this grievance mechanism plan (GMP) is to establish a system to receive and facilitate the resolution of stakeholder concerns and grievances regarding the environmental and social performance of the Zina Solaire Project.

Thus, the overall objective of this grievance mechanism is to ensure that concerns, complaints / grievances / claims and suggestions from PAPs, communities or other stakeholders involved in project implementation are promptly received, recorded, analyzed and addressed. This will enable the causes to be detected and corrective and/or preventive actions to be taken in order to avoid aggravation, which may be beyond the control of the project.

The principles of an effective management mechanism should be :

- a) **Accessibility**: establishing a channel of communication between stakeholders.
- b) **Impartiality**: complaints/grievance must be treated seriously and appropriate management must be in place to demonstrate the company's willingness to deal with grievances impartially.
- c) **Transparency**: the process must be fully transparent so that stakeholders can express their concerns and file grievances.

More specifically, this mechanism aims to:

- Establish an ongoing dialogue between the project and local communities impacted by the project;
- Recognize, promote and protect the rights of PAPs to express their concerns and/or lodge complaints;
- Provide clear instructions on how to deal with complaints/grievance by defining simple, practical and effective procedures that will be widely disseminated within the intervention communities to manage complaints and take appropriate action in a manner that respects human dignity;
- help to understand and resolve problems before they escalate and spread, or escalate into conflict.

In short, the grievance mechanism defines the procedures for receiving, recording, addressing and reporting any concerns of affected people and other stakeholders in the implementation of the Zina Solaire project in an accessible, transparent and timely manner.

It is important to note that the mechanism does not replace existing administrative or judicial redress mechanisms.

This grievance mechanism will be reviewed and updated after any changes in the context in which the project operates during all phases of the project.

## **8.2. Scope of application**

The objective of the grievance mechanism is to establish a system to receive and facilitate the resolution of stakeholder concerns and grievances regarding the environmental and social performance of the project. The main beneficiaries of the grievance mechanism are the affected communities (a separate grievance mechanism for workers will be included in the Labour and Working Conditions Management Plan). It seeks to resolve quickly the problems, using a consultative process that is understandable and transparent, culturally appropriate and easily accessible, at no cost and without compensation to the party causing the problem or concern. The mechanism does not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies. The grievance mechanism has been explained at the ESIA consultation meetings and will continue to be made public throughout the life cycle of the project.

The grievance mechanism applies to all phases of the project life cycle.

The Community Grievance Mechanism procedure also applies to all requests and complaints that may arise from any person (community members or others) who consider themselves to be affected by the project, including but not limited to the following

- damage to public/private property;
- degradation/deterioration of local infrastructure (e.g. roads);
- spillage of waste and/or washing concrete ;
- disturbance by noise, dust, traffic accidents, pollution, excessive speed of project vehicles;
- environmental degradation and disturbance of flora and fauna ;
- negative behaviour of the construction workforce towards local communities and individuals gender-based violence and harassment ;
- behaviour of security providers ;
- etc.

## **8.3. Grievance procedure**

The handling of grievances includes a step-by-step process and assigned responsibilities for their proper completion, as detailed in the sections below.

### **8.3.1. File a complaint**

The grievance mechanism allows complaints to be made in several ways:

- by post;
- by telephone;
- by email;
- at the project portal ;
- at mailboxes (project door, leaders' offices) and
- at meetings with community liaison officers.

Written complaints will be received by post, mail and letter boxes. Verbal complaints will be received at the entrance of the project gate, by phone and during meetings with the CLOs. Therefore, security staff must be sensitized and trained to deal with the complainant in an appropriate manner. Training of security staff will be ensured through a project-specific security management plan. Security staff should inform the Community Liaison Officer that a stakeholder wishes to submit a grievance. For stakeholder who prefer to submit their complaints verbally, the Community Liaison Officer will meet them at the company gate (or may offer to enter the company offices, if the complainant is comfortable doing so) and take notes of the complainant's details and read them aloud to the complainant to confirm that the key elements of the complaint have been captured.

The Community Liaison Officer will meet regularly with stakeholders during construction, operation and decommissioning. Specific details on the frequency of meetings are provided in the following sections.

A female CLO will be available to discuss any grievances related to harassment or gender-based violence with women.

### **8.3.2 Receive a complaint**

The project will give a response time to all recorded complaints. People will be informed of the day on which they will be contacted by company staff and/or to receive a response to their complaint,

The following complaint reception procedure will be:

All incoming grievances will be acknowledged as soon as possible, preferably at the time of submission, and no later than two days after submission. A formal acknowledgement - with a complaint number, or other identifier, and a time limit for response - assures the complainant

that the organization takes the grievance seriously. As part of good practice, complaints received in person will be acknowledged on the spot;

Once a comment/complaint/grievance received, it should be recorded in a stakeholder grievance register (document in the "QHSE Statistics" report that will be submitted monthly to the lenders).

If a more complex investigation is required, the complainant will receive an update within two weeks of receiving the complaint, explaining the actions required to resolve the complaint, and the likely timeframe; and

The project company will explain in the first acknowledgement letter which claims are clearly outside the scope of the grievance mechanism and what alternative mechanisms the communities can use to address these potential problems.

### **8.3.3. Review and investigation of grievances**

To ensure that all grievances are properly investigated and closed out, a grievance register will be kept, documenting all actions taken to address each grievance.

A full investigation may be necessary where grievances are complex and cannot be resolved quickly. The company will take full responsibility for investigating the details of grievances that come to it through its grievance mechanism, following the principle of "no cost to communities".

In cases of sensitive grievances - such as those involving multiple interests and a large number of affected people - it may be useful to engage outside organizations in a joint investigation, or to allow the participation of local authorities, only if the complainants agree to this approach.

For complex grievances, an investigation team should be appointed. If the investigation team put on place internally, the issues to consider include potential conflicts of interest, qualifications, gender composition and budget.

Meetings with complainants and site visits may be useful for the investigation of grievances and will be undertaken if appropriate.

The CLO will discuss with the project company about the grievances received, the progress of the investigation and the proposed or agreed resolution. For complex grievances, AMEA POWER will participate in the investigation and resolution of the grievance.

Complainants will be advised of the status of their grievances.

### **8.3.4 Grievance resolution options and responses**

One of the potential advantages of a grievance mechanism is its flexibility. Rather than prescribing a specific procedure for each particular type of complaint, a list of possible options appropriate to the different types of grievance will be provided. Options may include modification or cessation of harmful activities or restriction of their timing and scope (e.g. for construction noise), apologies, replacement of lost property, monetary compensation, revision of the community engagement strategy and renegotiation of existing commitments or policies.

The Grievance Investigation Team will provide a proposed resolution to the complaint, which will have the support of senior management. The Community Liaison Officer will then contact the complainant to seek agreement on the proposed solution.

If all parties accept the proposed solution, the agreed actions will be implemented in a timely manner. In the event that the complainant does not accept the proposed solution, the project company should reassess the situation and ensure that all alternatives within the grievance mechanism are explored. If agreement on a solution.

If a solution acceptable to all parties is not possible within the grievance mechanism, the complaint will be referred to external mechanisms.

Follow-up to a complaint will be carried out, where possible, by gathering evidence that the necessary actions have taken place. For example:

If the problem has been resolved to the complainants' satisfaction, obtain a confirmation and file it with the case documentation.

Take photographs or collect other documentary evidence to create a complete record of the grievance and how it was resolved.

## **8.4. Roles and responsibilities**

### **8.4.1 Community Liaison Officer**

The Community Liaison Officer is employed by Zina Solaire. He/she is responsible for administering the Community Grievance Mechanism, coordinating with developers and contractors on community grievances, and overall community relations for the project. As such, he/she is the first point of contact for community members with complaints and grievances. The CLO reports directly to the project company's Social Specialist.

With regard to the grievance procedure, the CLO must :

- implement the grievance mechanism during the project life cycle, under the supervision of the Social Specialist.;
- inform and consult with project-affected communities on the provisions of the grievance procedure and how to access it;
- completing and recording complaints received in the grievance forms and the grievance management database;
- engage with complainants. This may include providing complainants with information or clarification on any matter of concern;
- communicating with complainants, keeping them informed of the progress of the review and the resolution process;
- investigate the grievance and appoint an appropriate resolution officer or the responsible promoters/contractors;
- inspect areas, if necessary, to assess reported grievances;
- report grievances to Zina Solaire 's Social Specialist.;
- promptly inform the site security department of the complaint, if security risks may arise; and
- define corrective actions in coordination with the social specialist and the directors of the departments concerned.

For this project, two CLOs were employed.

#### **8.4.2 Social Specialist**

The social specialist is employed by the project company. He/she reports directly to the site manager and functionally to the ESG manager of AMEA POWER.

With regard to the grievance procedure, the Social Specialist shall :

- provide training to project company staff on the grievance mechanism for its implementation
- Coordinate the management of complaints at all levels;
- help disseminate information to the local community;
- ensure traceability of the management of complaints;
- ensure that the complainant is dismissed with an action acceptable to the community;
- follow up on the effective resolution and/or closure of the grievance in accordance with this mechanism;
- communicate the result to the complainant;

- update the community grievance mechanism where necessary after the evaluation of implementation; and
- prepare, review, update and submit grievance registers, grievance notifications, grievance closure forms to the project company and AMEA POWER on a monthly basis.

#### **8.4.3 Head - GSS**

The Head of ESG is appointed by AMEA POWER. The Head of ESG reports directly to the Chief Technical Office (CTO) of AMEA POWER.

With respect to the grievance mechanism procedure, the ESG Head must :

- ensure the overall coordination of the Complaint Mechanism and provide guidelines for its implementation
- ensure the implementation of the grievance mechanism procedure through the Environmental and Social Management System;
- allocate the necessary resources at all levels to ensure effective management of community grievances;
- ensure that all complaints received are thoroughly investigated and reported on to identify causes, trends and propose mitigation measures; and
- ensure that mitigation measures are followed through to completion.

#### **8.5. Monitoring, auditing and reporting**

The implementation of this grievance mechanism plan will be monitored by the periodic review of the complaints register which will be updated and submitted by the project company to AMEA POWER's QHSE team on a monthly basis (or more often if necessary), to assess whether the engagement activities under this plan are being undertaken successfully and in a timely manner.

The implementation of this plan will be monitored through continuous monitoring of the e-mail access channel and review of the grievance register. The performance of its implementation and the timely resolution of complaints are evaluated monthly and also during the bi-annual and annual internal audits by assessing :

- The extent to which the grievance mechanism is working effectively and is being implemented as intended;

- Any particular trends revealed by the nature of the grievances received, the root cause of the grievances and the effectiveness and level of satisfaction in resolving the grievances; and
- Potential areas for improvement and concern.

## **9. MONITORING AND REPORTING OF THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN**

### **9.1 Involvement of different stakeholders in monitoring activities**

The project ensures the participation of stakeholders in the monitoring activities of the project or its associated impacts. Under the project, stakeholders (including affected populations) will participate in the project's impact monitoring and mitigation programs , including those contained in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment reports.

The following indicators will be used to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement activities:

- number of meetings of various kinds (public consultations, workshops, meetings with local leaders) held with each category of stakeholder and number of participants;
- number of suggestions and recommendations received by the project through various feedback mechanisms;
- number of complaints and grievances.

The SEP will be updated annually during the early works and construction phases, and every two years during the operational phase.

### **9.2 Reporting to stakeholder groups**

The results of stakeholder engagement activities will be communicated to both individual actors and wider stakeholder groups in the forms and according to the timetables set out in the previous sections. Reporting will be based on the same sources of communication as for stakeholder notification. Stakeholders will be systematically reminded of the existence of the complaints mechanism.

**10. BUDGET FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SEP**

The budget for the implementation of the SEP is estimated at eleven million five hundred thousand (11,500,000) CFA francs. The following table presents the different headings of the budget.

**Table 11 : SEP budget**

<b>Heading</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsible for</b>	<b>Timeframe / Frequency</b>	<b>Estimated cost (F CFA)</b>
<b>Disclosure of SEP</b>	SEP sharing workshop with stakeholder representatives	Zina Solaire	Upon approval of the SEP	1 000 000
<b>Capacity building</b>	Training and support to administrative authorities, technical services of the State and local authorities in improving their capacities in mediation and management of stakeholders' interests	Zina Solaire	Upon approval of the SEP	5 000 000
<b>Development of the plan and materials for communication</b>	Development of the overall communication plan	Zina Solaire	Upon approval of the SEP	1 000 000
	Design of communication materials	Zina Solaire	Upon approval of the SEP	1 000 000
<b>Implementation of the communication</b>	Holding communication sessions (radio, television and print media)	Zina Solaire	Throughout the duration of the project	500 000
	Holding communication sessions with the local authorities concerned, including representatives of the riverside communities	Zina Solaire	Every 06 months	1 000 000
	Holding communication sessions with government stakeholders	Zina Solaire	Every 06 months	1 000 000
	Holding communication sessions with stakeholders, affected people and civil society	Zina Solaire	Throughout the duration of the project	500 000
	Holding communication sessions with affected people	Zina Solaire	every month	500 000
<b>Accessibility</b>	Setting up a platform (Facebook pages)	Zina Solaire	Upon approval of the SEP	PM
	Creating an accessible contact number	Zina Solaire	Upon approval of the SEP	PM
<b>Complaints Management</b>	according to the content of the GMP	Zina Solaire	Upon approval of the SEP	PM
<b>Monitoring and evaluation of SEP</b>	Publication of SEP monitoring reports	Zina Solaire	every 03 months	PM
	SEP update	Zina Solaire	every year	PM
<b>Total</b>				<b>11 500 000</b>

Source: IPEAD, 2022

## **CONCLUSION**

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is one of the essential tools for the social component of project implementation. According to IFC Performance Standard 1, this document is part of the contractual approval documents for any project. This document is prepared as part of the submission of the Zina Solaire project for IFC funding. The document has been developed following a comprehensive participatory approach. It is a flexible and practical document that will evolve to take into account the needs for mobilization and participation of stakeholders whose actions will add value to the implementation and achievement of the project objectives. The mobilization of the necessary funds will be adapted to the implementation of the project in a flexible way.