

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

SUEZ Wind Energy BOO Wind Power Plant 1.1. GW - PLOT 1

October 2024

DRAFT

REV-1

EcoCon Serv
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS



ECO
Consult

Client:

RCREEE

Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
المركز الإقليمي للطاقة المتجددة وكفاءة الطاقة

Prepared by:

EcoConServ
12 El-Saleh Ayoub St., Zamalek Cairo, Egypt, 112111
Tel: + (2 02) 2735 9078 / 2736 4818
Fax: + (20 2) 2736 5397

ECO Consult
Jude Center, Salem Al-Hindawi Street, Shmeisani, Amman, Jordan
Tel: 962 6 569 9769
Fax: 962 6 5697264
E-mail: info@ecoconsult.jo

Prepared for:

RCREEE - Regional Centre for Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency
Hydro Power Building, Floor 7
Block 11, Piece 15, Melsa District
Ard el Golf, Nasr City, Cairo
Arab Republic of Egypt

On behalf of: Suez Wind Energy (SWE)

Issue and Revision Record:

Template Code		QF-PM-01-15	Template Revision No.	REV - 1
Version	Date	Description	Reviewed By	Approved by
REV 0	25 Aug 23	Draft SEP		
REV 1	8 Oct 24	Final SEP		

Disclaimer:

This report should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE) being obtained. EcoConServ and ECO Consult accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequence of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned.

This Report is confidential to the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE) and the Consultant accepts no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties whom this Report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies upon this Report at their own risk.

TABLE OF CONTENT

1.	Introduction	5
2.	Project Description	7
2.1	Project Location	7
2.2	Project Components	8
2.3	Project Phases	9
2.4	Job Opportunities.....	9
2.5	Potential E&S Risks and Opportunities	9
3.	Regulatory Context	12
3.1	Egyptian Legislation Requirements.....	12
3.2	Lender E&S Requirements	12
4.	Identification of Stakeholders	15
4.1	Stakeholder Identification.....	15
4.2	Stakeholder Mapping.....	18
5.	Summary of Past Stakeholder Engagement Activities	19
5.1	Targeted Consultations	19
5.2	Public Scoping Session	28
5.3	Public Consultation Session – ESIA	33
6.	Future Stakeholder Engagement Strategy, Plan, and Responsibilities	34
7.	Stakeholder Grievance MEchanism.....	41
8.	Monitoring and Reporting	46
8.1	Monitoring Requirements.....	46
8.2	Reporting Requirements.....	46
9.	Roles and Responsibilities	48
10.	Annexes.....	49
10.1	Annex 1 – Grievance Disclosure Sheet.....	49
10.2	Annex 2 – Grievance Log Sheet.....	50
10.3	Annex 3 – Grievance Resolution Form.....	51
10.4	Annex 4 – Project Stakeholder Register Form	52
10.5	Annex 5 – Project Handout	53
10.6	Annex 6: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)	54

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Project Site Plot 1's Distance from Cairo, Egypt	7
Figure 2: Project Site in Relation to nearby cities and villages	7
Figure 3: (a) Typical Structural Components of a Turbine, (b) Typical Components of Wind Farm	8
Figure 4: Statement of the National Media Authority	25
Figure 5: Sample Photos of Consultation	28
Figure 6: Stakeholder Grievance Process Diagram	41

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Turbine Specifications	8
Table 2: Identified Groups of Stakeholders	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 3: Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis and Priority Contact List for the Project	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 4: Summary of Consultations Undertaken during ESIA Process	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 5: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan in Relation to the Project	35
Table 6 Stakeholder Engagement Plan – Summary of Timeline	Error! Bookmark not defined.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Egypt (GoE) issued the Renewable Energy Law (Decree Law 203/2014) to support the creation of a favorable economic environment for a significant increase in renewable energy investment in the country. The law sets the legal basis for the Build, Own and Operate (BOO) scheme to be implemented. Through the BOO mechanism, the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC) invites private investors to submit their offers for solar and wind development projects, for specific capacities and the award will be made to that bidder with the lowest Kilowatt Hour (kWh) price. In addition, the GoE (through the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)) provides the land for the investors.

Through the BOO mechanism, the consortium composed of ACWA Power and Hassan Allam Utilities B.V (hereafter referred to as 'the Developer') is proceeding with developing a new wind power plant project (Suez Wind Energy – SWE) with a capacity of 1,100MW. SWE will be developed over two (2) Plots – the first located within the northern parts of the Gulf of Suez (hereafter referred to as 'Plot 1') and the second located within the southern parts of the Gulf of Suez (hereafter referred to as 'Plot 2').

Given that Plot 1 and Plot 2 are located at a distance of over 50 km from each other, they will be treated as two (2) separate projects, including submission of separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reports.

This report presents the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) report for Plot 1 (hereafter referred to as 'the Project').

This document constitutes a SEP to be implemented by the Developer throughout the planning, construction, and operation phase for the Project. The SEP outlines a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help the Developer build and maintain over time a constructive relationship with their stakeholders, in particular the locally affected communities. The SEP is a live document which will be updated throughout the Project construction, operation and implementation.

The Project welcomes suggestions for improvement of this SEP. Suggestions can be submitted via the contact information for the Developer at the end of this document (Chapter '6').

In particular, this SEP includes the following:

- Chapter 1 – provide a background and introduction on the Project and SEP;
- Chapter 2 – Project Description: provides a summary of the Project location, main Project components, Project schedule and job opportunities for the construction and operation phase;
- Chapter 3 – Regulatory Context: highlights the main requirements that are relevant for stakeholder engagement to the Project to include Egyptian regulations and international best practice requirements;
- Chapter 4 – Identification of Stakeholders: identifies all relevant stakeholders for the construction and operation phase of the Project at all geographic levels to include national, regional and local levels as well as communities within the area of influence of the Project;
- Chapter 5 – Summary of Past Stakeholder Engagement Activities: provides a summary of past stakeholder engagement activities undertaken for the Project during the planning and design phase of the Project;
- Chapter 6 – Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan: identifies an engagement strategy for each stakeholder group to include objective for engagement, communication methods and tools, timeframe and responsibilities. Chapter also provides contact details of the Developer for communication with all relevant stakeholders of the Project;
- Chapter 7 – Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism: identifies a mechanism for managing and handling any concerns or complaints related to the Project during the construction and operation phase, particularly from affected stakeholder and communities.

- Chapter 8 – Monitoring and Reporting: identifies the key monitoring and reporting requirements that are applicable for the implementation of the plan; and
- Chapter 9 – Roles and Responsibilities: identifies the roles and responsibilities for the Developer and other involved entities in implementation of the plan.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The Project site, located within the Red Sea Governorate, is approximately 211 km southeast of the capital city of Cairo (Figure 2). More specifically, the Project site is situated within the Ras Ghareb District and is within the administrative jurisdiction of the Ras Ghareb City Council.

The closest official community settlement to the Project site includes Ras Ghareb City which is located 19.7 km to the east. Other settlements include Ras Shukeir town (located around 44.5 km to the southeast) and Wadi Dara Village (located 49.26 km to the south of the Project site), both of which are considered at a distance from the Project site. The figure below presents the location of the settlements. The Project site encompasses an area of 146 km².



Figure 1 Project Site Plot 1's Distance from Cairo, Egypt

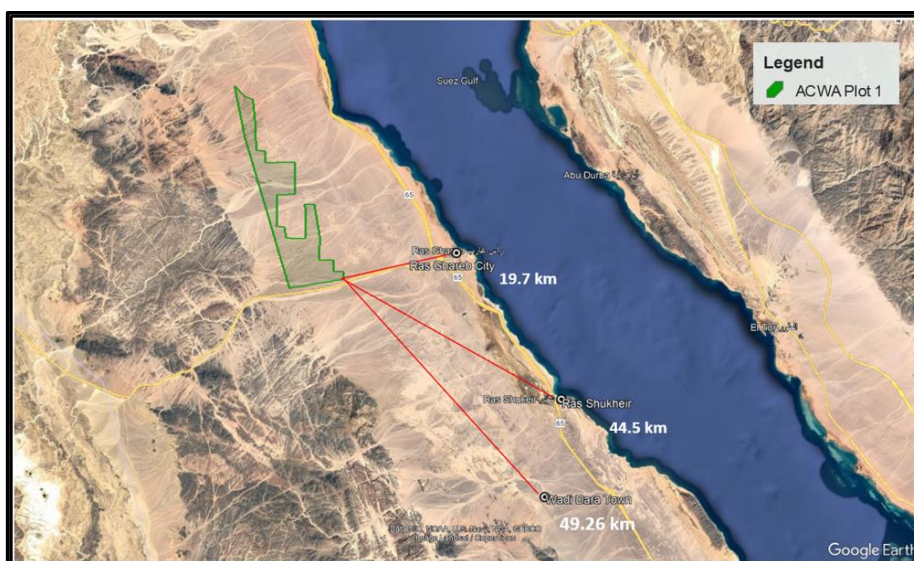


Figure 2: Project Site in Relation to nearby cities and villages

2.2 Project Components

Wind turbine technology relies on harvesting the kinetic energy in wind (i.e. movement of wind) and turning it into mechanical energy which in turn is used for electricity generation. The key components of the Project include the following:

- **Wind Turbines:** a typical wind turbine is presented in Figure 35 below. The specifications of the wind turbine is provided in the table below.

Table 1: Summary of Turbine Specifications

Type	Description
Turbine Manufacturer:	Envision
Generation Capacity:	550 MW
Hub-Height:	110 m
Rotor Diameter:	182 m
Tip Height:	201 m
Number of Turbines:	69

- **Supporting infrastructure and utility** elements for the Project which will include:
 - Cables that will connect the turbines to an onsite substation
 - Substation that converts the output from the turbines to a voltage that is appropriate for connection with National Grid
 - Onsite building infrastructure that will include an administrative building (offices) and a warehouse for storage of equipment and machinery
 - Road network for ease of access of various project components throughout the site
- **Associated facilities** which will mainly include an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) that will connect from the substation onsite to the National Grid.

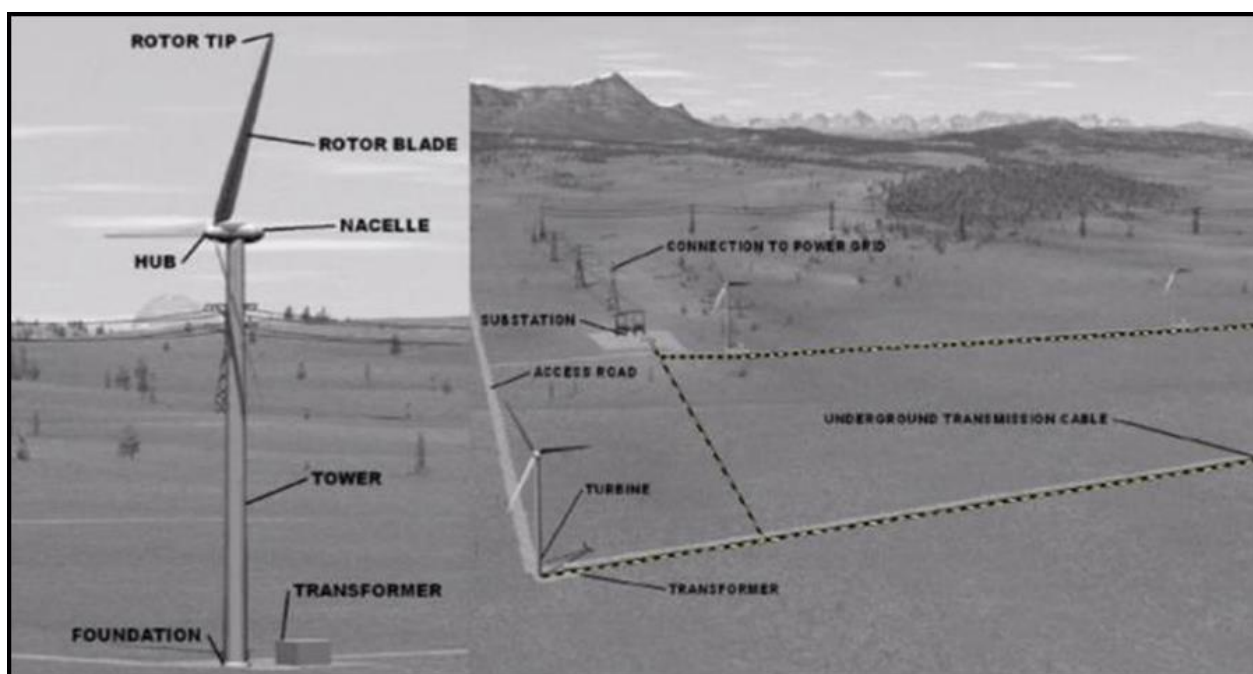


Figure 3: (a) Typical Structural Components of a Wind Turbine, (b) Typical Components of a Wind Farm (Source: EHS Guidelines for Wind Energy, IFC)

The Project will result in crucial positive environmental and economic impacts on the strategic and national level given the current challenges the energy sector in Egypt is facing. Such positive impacts underpin rationale for the Project. These include the following:

- The Project allows for more sustainable development and shows the commitment of the Government of Egypt to realizing its Energy Strategy and meeting the set targets for renewable energy sources;
- The Project will contribute to increasing energy security through reliance on an indigenous, inexhaustible and mostly import-independent energy resource. The Project is expected to provide around 2,500-Gigawatt Hour (GWh) of electricity per year, which is enough to power more than 900,000 households in Egypt; and
- Generating electricity through wind power is relatively pollution-free during operation. Compared with the conventional way of producing electricity in Egypt, the clean energy produced is expected to reduce consumption of fossil fuels for electricity generation and will thus help in reducing greenhouse gas emissions as well as air pollutant emissions. The Project will likely displace more than 1.1 million metric tons of CO₂ annually.

2.3 Project Phases

- Planning and Construction Phase (current – Q4 2024): that will include: (i) preparation of the detailed design, (ii) transportation of components to the site, (iii) site preparation activities (land clearing, excavations, etc.), and (iv) installation of components.
- Operations Phase (2024- approximately 2044): that will include the normal daily operation of the wind farm and the undertaking of maintenance activities as required.
- Decommissioning Phase (to be determined): that will include the dismantling of the various Project components at the end of the lifetime.

2.4 Job Opportunities

Summarized below are the job opportunities that may be provided during the construction phase as well as the job opportunities anticipated for the operation phase of the Project.

- Around 750 job opportunities at peak during the construction phase for a duration of approximately 24 months. This will mainly include skilled job opportunities (engineers, technicians, consultants, surveyors, etc.) and unskilled job opportunities (mainly laborers but will also include a few security personnel).
- Around 20 job opportunities during the operation phase for a duration of 25 years. This will include skilled job opportunities (such as engineers, technicians, administrative employees, etc.) and unskilled job opportunities (such as security personnel, drivers, etc.).

2.5 Potential E&S Risks and Opportunities

The tables below present the potential Environmental and Social (E&S) risks and opportunities throughout the various phases of the Project development.

Potential Risks and Opportunities during the Construction Phase

Attribute / Issue	Likely Impact – Planning and Construction Phase
Landscape and Visual	Visual and landscape impacts due to presence of elements typical of a construction site such as equipment and machinery.
Land Use	Project could conflict the formal assigned land uses set by the various governmental entities. In addition, project could conflict with actual land uses undertaken onsite which could include physical (such as houses or settlements) and/or economic activities (such as grazing, agriculture, etc.)
Geology, Hydrology and hydrogeology	Potential for flood risks on the Project area. Risk of soil and groundwater contamination during the various construction activities from improper housekeeping activities, spillage of hazardous material, random discharge of waste and wastewater.
Biodiversity	Improper management of construction activities could disturb/damage habitats and fauna within the Project site.
Archaeology	Improper management of construction activities could disturb/damage archaeological remains which could be buried in the ground (if any).
Air Quality and Noise	Construction activities will likely result in an increased level of dust, particulate matter and pollutant emissions Possible noise emissions to the environment from the construction activities which will likely include the use of machinery and equipment
Infrastructure and Utilities	Road Networks – if transportation activities of the various project components to the site are not properly managed beforehand, they could entail risk of damage to the existing roads and could be of public safety concerns to other users on the road. In addition, if planning activities are not well managed it could damage/disturb existing onsite road networks. Water Resources – water requirements of the Project could entail constraints on the existing resources and users. Waste Utilities – it is important to ensure that existing utilities would be able to handle the amount of waste, wastewater and hazardous generated from the Project during the construction phase. Aviation, Telecommunication, and TV & Radio Links – Improper planning and site selection of the Project could impact aircraft safety and/or could potentially interfere with certain electromagnetic transmissions associated with air transport, telecommunications, and radio/television systems in the area.
Occupational Health and Safety	There will be some generic risks to workers health and safety from working on construction sites, as it increases the risk of injury or death due to accidents.
Public Health and Safety	Public access of unauthorized personnel to the various Project components (turbines, substation) could result in various public safety hazards. Worker influx could result in certain community health, safety, and security impacts, including competition over basic social services (water, housing, health care facilities, waste collection and disposal, etc.), risk of diseases, inappropriate conduct by workers towards locals, an increase in social vices ¹ , etc. Inappropriate conduct of security personnel towards local communities could result in resentment, distrust and escalation of events Road Networks – key road and highways within the area are expected to have an increased level of traffic. If transportation activities of the various project components to the site are not properly managed beforehand, they could entail risk of public health and safety concerns to other users on the road (e.g. exceeding speed limits, in adherence to driving rules, etc.).
Socio-economic Development	The Project is expected at a minimum to provide job opportunities for local communities as well as procurement opportunities for local businesses. This, to some extent, could contribute to enhancing the living environment for its inhabitants, elevate their standards of living, and bring social and economic prosperity to local communities. This will mainly include skilled job opportunities (engineers, technicians, consultants, surveyors, etc.) and unskilled job opportunities (mainly laborers but will also include a few security personnel).

¹ Social vices are deviant behaviors such as illicit sex, drug addiction, immoral behavior and criminal tendencies.

Potential Risks and Opportunities during the Operation Phase

Attribute / Issue	Likely Impact – Operation Phase
Landscape and Visual	Visual impacts concern the turbines themselves (e.g., color, height, and number of turbines) relating to their interaction with the character of the surrounding landscape.
Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Risk of soil and groundwater contamination during the various operational activities from improper housekeeping activities, spillage of hazardous material, random discharge of waste and wastewater.
Avifauna (Birds)	Wind turbines are associated with impacts on birds from risks of strikes and collision on both migratory and resident soaring birds. Such impacts depend on several factors but could affect the population levels of certain species especially those with international/national critical conservation status.
Bats	The potential impacts from the Project during operation are mainly related to risk of bat strikes and collisions with rotors of the operating wind turbines.
Infrastructure and Utilities	Water Resources – water requirements of the Project could entail constraints on the existing resources and users. Waste Utilities – it is important to ensure that existing utilities would be able to handle the amount of waste, wastewater and hazardous generated from the Project during the construction phase.
Occupational Health and Safety	There will be some risks to workers health and safety during the operation and maintenance activities of the Project.
Public Health and Safety	Operating wind turbines will produce noise from mechanical and aerodynamic effects. This could be a source of disturbance and nuisance to the receptors and could create a disturbing indoor environment. Operating wind turbines will produce shadow flicker which could be a source of disturbance and nuisance to the receptors and could create a disturbing indoor environment. Public access of unauthorized personnel to the various Project components (turbines, substation) could result in various public safety hazards. Inappropriate conduct of security personnel towards local communities could result in resentment, distrust and escalation of events Blade or tower glint can impact sensitive receptors as the reflection of sunlight off the rotor blade may be angled toward nearby receptors. Failure in rotor blade can result in the ‘throwing’ of the blade. Although overall risk of such events is extremely low, it could affect the public safety of nearby receptors.
Socio-economic Development	The Project is expected at a minimum to provide job opportunities for local communities as well as procurement opportunities for local businesses. This, to some extent, could contribute to enhancing the living environment for its inhabitants, elevate their standards of living, and bring social and economic prosperity to local communities. This will include skilled job opportunities (such as engineers, technicians, administrative employees, etc.) and unskilled job opportunities (such as security personnel, drivers, etc.).

3. REGULATORY CONTEXT

3.1 Egyptian Legislation Requirements

Stakeholder consultation and engagement under the Egyptian requirements, is primarily linked to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study as stipulated in the “Law of Environment No. 4 of 1994 and its amendments in Law No. 9 of 2009”. According to the last updated executive regulation and the ministerial decree No. 26 of 2016, the ESIA system classifies the projects into four categories based on different levels of ESIA requirements according to severity of possible impacts and location of the establishment and its proximity to residential settlements.

In specific, wind farm development projects in general are categorized as “Category C” (projects which require a comprehensive ESIA study) and which require consultations under two (2) phases as part of the ESIA study: (i) environmental and social scoping phase which requires targeted consultations; and (ii) disclosure phase which requires a public disclosure session for ESIA outcomes.

The scoping should include targeted stakeholder consultations with key stakeholders as relevant to the Project, while the public disclosure consultation must include the following entities:

- Representatives of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)
- Related governmental authorities
- Representatives of the Governorate and local units where the project is located
- Affected groups including local businesses and communities
- Non-governmental Organization (NGOs) and civil society groups

The EEAA guidelines methodology identifies the following articles covering the guidelines on conducting the public consultation as part of the ESIA study are as follows:

- Paragraph 6.4.3.1 Scope of Public Consultation
- Paragraph 6.4.3.2 Methodology of Public Consultation
- Paragraph 6.4.3.3 Documentation of the Consultation Results
- Paragraph 7 Requirement and Scope of the Public Disclosure

3.2 Lender E&S Requirements

The Developer will be seeking financing for the Project from International Financial Institutions (IFIs). Therefore, the Developer wishes to design and manage the Project in accordance with good international industry practice and standards. This SEP meets international best practice requirements to include the relevant E&S requirements of IFIs.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The IFC Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability, including the IFC Performance Standards (PS) have become the de facto international environmental and social performance benchmark for project financing. The IFC Policy on E&S Sustainability, the IFC Performance Standards, along with the IFC Access to Information Policy constitute the overall IFC Sustainability Framework, where “IFC Performance Standard 1 on Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts” (IFC, 2012) sets out the following recommendations for stakeholder engagement:

- Stakeholder Engagement is an on-going process that may involve, in varying degrees, the following elements: stakeholder analysis & planning, disclosure & dissemination of information, consultation & participation, grievance mechanism, and on-going reporting to Affected Communities.

- Project stakeholders are those persons or groups who:
 - are directly and/or indirectly affected by the project (or the company's operations)
 - have "interests" in the project or parent company that determine them as stakeholders
 - have the potential to influence project outcomes or company operations
- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that is scaled to the project risks and impacts and is developed and tailored to the characteristics and interests of the Affected Communities and will be implemented accordingly.
- Affected Communities will be provided with access to relevant information on: (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the project; (ii) the duration of proposed project activities; (iii) any risks to and potential impacts on such communities and relevant mitigation measures; (iv) the envisaged stakeholder engagement process; and (v) the grievance mechanism.
- When Affected Communities are subject to identified risks and adverse impacts from a project, a process of consultation will be undertaken in a manner that provides the Affected Communities with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows the client to consider and respond to them. 'Effective' or 'meaningful consultation' is further explained in Para 30 of PS1.
- The extent and degree of engagement should be commensurate with the project's risks and adverse impacts and concerns raised by Affected Communities.
- The consultation process will be tailored to language preferences of Affected Communities, their decision-making process, and the needs of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.
- For projects with potentially significant adverse impacts, the client will conduct an Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) process that will result in the Affected Communities' informed participation.
- A grievance mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of Affected Communities' concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance.

Additionally, IFC provides ample guidance on the whole process in its good practice handbook on stakeholder engagement (2007).

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Performance Requirements (PR)

The SEP will also follow the requirements of the EBRD in relation to the stakeholder engagement process and activities. EBRD "PR10: Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement" sets out the following requirements of stakeholder engagement during project preparation:

- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) must be developed and implemented for projects that are likely to have adverse environmental or social impacts and issues, tailored to take into account the main characteristics and interests of the affected parties and other interested parties.
- The first step in successful stakeholder engagement is for the client to identify the various individuals or groups who (i) are affected or likely to be affected (directly or indirectly) by the project ("affected parties"), or (ii) may have an interest in the project ("other interested parties"). Resources for public information and consultation should focus on affected parties, in the first instance.
- As part of the stakeholder identification process, the client will identify individuals and groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. The client will also identify how stakeholders may be affected and the extent of the potential (actual or perceived) impacts. Where impacts are perceived, additional communication may be required to provide information and reassurance of the assessed level of impacts. An adequate level of detail must be included in the stakeholder identification and analysis so as to enable the Bank to determine the level of

communication that is appropriate for the project under consideration. Employees are always considered stakeholders.²

- The Client will inform the EBRD how communication with the identified stakeholders will be handled throughout project preparation and implementation, including the type of grievance procedure envisaged.

African Development Bank (AFDB) Integrated Safeguard Systems (ISS)

AFDB's ISS includes Environmental and Social (E&S) Operational Safeguards (OS). OS 10 is on stakeholder engagement and information disclosure. OS 10 includes detailed information and requirements on stakeholder engagement and identifies the following objectives:

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders, and build and maintain a constructive relationship and channels of communication with them, in particular project-affected parties.
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and E&S performance.
- To promote and provide the means for safe, effective, and inclusive engagement with projectaffected parties, inclusive of women's perspectives, in an equitable manner, and vulnerable groups, in a manner free of reprisal, throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
- To enhance project benefits and mitigate harm to local communities.
- To ensure that appropriate project information on E&S risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format.
- To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to provide input, raise issues, questions, proposals, concerns, and grievances, and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.
- To promote development benefits and opportunities for project-affected communities, taking into account the needs of women, including vulnerable groups, in a manner that is accessible, equitable, culturally appropriate, and inclusive.

² Good international practice among IFIs dictates that the entire workforce on a project - particularly during the construction phase, for example all workers employed by the EPC contractor and its subcontractors - is considered a key stakeholder group.

4. IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

This chapter includes the identification of stakeholders that are relevant to the Project and provides a stakeholder mapping as well.

4.1 Stakeholder Identification

In order to design an engagement process with stakeholders, several stakeholder groups that may be interested and/or affected by the development and implementation of this Project have been identified. There are various social groups that have an interest in the Project on different levels. These may be described as:

1. People and groups who will be directly or indirectly affected by the project (such as local communities);
2. People and groups who may participate in the implementation of the project (such as investors and lenders);
3. People and groups who are not affected by the project development per se may but have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the Project (such as Ministries or regulatory agencies).

The main categories of stakeholders identified so far are listed in the table below. This document is a living document and will need to be updated and modified during Project development and as a result of its implementation with the various identified stakeholders throughout as identified below.

Vulnerable Groups

The stakeholder list also includes vulnerable groups and is defined as groups that are expected to be disproportionally affected by project impacts due to their race, color, sex, language, religion, political opinion, national or social origin, gender, ethnicity, culture, physical or mental disability, and other. Vulnerable groups are context-specific and depend on a range of issues which must be understood such as project location, socio-economic, historical, and demographic context, as well as the nature of the development and type of impacts anticipated.

The vulnerable groups within this context were identified to include:

- Women groups of the local community. Cultural norms in Egypt and within the local communities, in specific, could limit their participation in decision-making in general as well as their employment opportunities as opposed to their male counterparts. Even though such cultural norms are considered applicable within local communities, however Bedouin women in particular are considered much more vulnerable than mainstream women in Upper Egypt.
- Disabled Groups: are considered vulnerable groups mainly due to physical disability which could limit their access to information on the Project and could limit their participation in decision-making in general as well as their employment opportunities as opposed to able-bodied groups.
- Elderly Groups: are considered vulnerable groups mainly due to age limitations which could limit their access to information on the Project and could limit their participation in decision-making in general.

Given the nature and location of the Project there are no additional groups considered as vulnerable that would require special consideration throughout the consultation process.

Table 2: Identified Groups of Stakeholders

Level of Stakeholder interest in/involvement to the Project
1. Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project
Residents of the nearby villages of the Project to include <u>Ras Gharib Town</u> which are administratively under Red Sea Governorate and Ras Ghareb City (or District). For the above, this includes the following groups within the local communities in specific: ▪ <u>Community Members</u>: local community members have a vested interest in the project due to mainly potential for job opportunities. In addition, local community members could be impacted by other potential negative

impacts (e.g. worker influx, noise & shadow flicker, etc.). Such impacts are discussed and identified within the ESIA.

- Community Leaders: They are socially active members and known figureheads for local community members, who may or may not hold government positions. Community leaders involved in the project are the heads of affected communities
- Business Community (local subcontractors): such groups have a vested interest in the project due to mainly potential for procurement opportunities such as subcontracting works (e.g. civil works, provision of food and amenities, etc.)

Women groups within local communities, such groups have a vested interest in the project due to mainly potential for job opportunities. In addition, such groups could be impacted by other potential negative impacts (e.g. worker influx, Gender Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH), etc.) Such impacts are discussed and identified within the ESIA.

Bedouin Groups: the key Bedouin group known in the GOS area are the Tabbna, Hamadin and Khoshman. Tabbna and Hamadin settle permanently in key cities such as Ras Ghareb, Zaafarana. The Khoshman are nomadic groups that settle within the mountain ranges located west of the area in general. All these Bedouin groups apply a type of customary ownership within the Project area lands which is known as 'Urfi Contracts' and 'Ghafra System'. Such tribes would be helpful in providing security and protection and could also have a vested interest in employment and procurement opportunities (such as security guards, provision of raw materials, provision of food supplies and water to the workers, etc.). Responsibility of Ghafra system for the Project site is Hamadin family.

2. Stakeholders who may Participate in Implementation of the Project

Investor/Lender: entities that will provide financing for the Project development. In particular, they have interest in ensuring that the Project is developed and implemented in accordance with their E&S requirements and standards, and will monitor the compliance of the Project against such requirements.

Workers: This includes all Project workforce to include but not limited to workers from Developer team, workers from EPC Contractor, Project Operator and any involved subcontractor(s).

3. Stakeholders who may have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the project and/or may have an interest in the Project

Central Government

The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA): state body regulating environmental management. For this Project, this will include review and approval of ESIA, issuance of environmental permit, monitoring implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and compliance with other conditions, as applicable.

Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC): off-taker and entity that signed the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Developer. They will also be responsible for designing, building, and operating the associated interconnection facilities (i.e. Overhead Transmission Line).

New & Renewable Energy Authority (NREA): national focal point for expanding efforts to develop renewable energy technologies to Egypt in coordination with other concerned national institutions. In addition, NREA also the entity responsible for allocation of the land for the development of the Project.

Ministry of Labor: official governmental entity responsible for setting labor policies and legislations as well as ensuring protection of labor rights and working conditions. Has a vested interest in ensuring that labor rights and proper working condition are maintained for the Project in accordance with Egyptian laws and regulations.

Ministry of Civil Aviation: Official governmental entity responsible for civil aviation management in Egypt and responsible for issuing permits for projects with specific height requirements.

Armed Forces Operations Authority: Official governmental entity responsible for military aviation management in Egypt and responsible for issuing permits for projects with specific height requirements.

Ministry of Tourism and Archeology: The ministry is the entity responsible for the preservation and protection of the heritage and ancient history of Egypt, under which operates all inspector offices in the governorates.

Ministry of Interior: The Ministry is responsible for national and local security, as well as approving emergency response and firefighting plans for establishments/projects.

General Petroleum Company: a national State-owned company engaged in exploration, production, and development of hydrocarbons, is responsible for the management of oil and gas exploration and production activities on behalf of the State. It is one of the subsidiary companies affiliated to the Ministry of Petroleum. It could have right of concession for petroleum exploration in some parts of the Project area and adjacent areas.

National Telecom Regulatory Authority: Responsible for overall regulation and administration of the telecommunication sector in Egypt including interface with telecommunication companies and their infrastructure

elements such as broadcasting towers. Given that project could impact such infrastructure elements, approvals are required.

Telecommunication Operators: Could own and operate telecommunication infrastructure within the area. This includes mainly Orange, Etisalat and Vodafone. Given that project could impact such infrastructure elements, approvals are required.

Radio and Television Union: Responsible for overall regulation and administration of the radio and television sector in Egypt including infrastructure elements. Given that project could impact such infrastructure elements, approvals are required.

Local Governmental Agencies

Red Sea Governorate: Governorate's main role is supporting the Project in all aspects as required to include providing required permissions. They key departments of the Governorate that are related to the Project include the following:

- Environmental Administration that is responsible for monitoring compliance to environmental requirements along with EEAA;
- Labor Office that is responsible for overall management of the labor force in Red Sea Governorate, monitoring recruitment by development projects within the Governorate, monitor labor grievances and other;
- Roads Directorate: responsible for services and development of external roads in the governorate and issuing permits for any construction work on the external roads
- Public Health Directorate: provide the health services and facilities to the local districts and ensure overall local community health and safety

Ras Gharib Local City Council: main role is supporting the Project in all aspects as required to include providing required permissions. In addition, the Council is also responsible for supervision and follow-up for monitoring compliance to environmental requirements along with EEAA and Red Sea Governorate, and also has overall responsibility for solid waste management and disposal within their area of influence.

Directorate of Social Solidarity Ras Gharib: official governmental entity that acts as the overall management, organization and registration of local community associations, foundations, and NGOs. They could have a vested interest in obtaining updates on employment and procurement opportunities provided by the Developer as well as any social responsibility programs.

Red Sea Water and Wastewater Company: official entity that is responsible for water and wastewater management within the Governorate. In addition, it will be the entity that will be responsible for providing the Project's requirements of water as well as disposal of wastewater.

Red Sea Governorate Antiquities Inspector Offices: Official governmental entity representing the Ministry of Antiquities within the Red Sea Governorate. They will be responsible for protection and management of archaeology and cultural heritage resources in the area as well as implementation of chance find procedures by development projects.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Other Organizations

NGOs are Organizations with direct interest in the Project, and which may have useful data or insight into local issues of relevance to the Project. These organizations can also influence the views of others regarding the Project, both nationally and international and in general NGOs are responsible for sharing information with the community. The key NGOs active within the area are summarized below.

NGOs/ CBOs	Scope
Orban El-Saharaa	Social Development
Association for the Conservation of the Environment in Red Sea (HEPCA)	Environmental protection
Red Sea Ecotourism	Social and cultural services
Environmental protection in the Red Sea	Environmental protection
Ababdeh Sons Association in Ras Ghareb	Community Development
Resala Association	Social and family services
Firdous Association	Social and family services
Egyptian Red Crescent	Community Development

Nature Conservation Egypt (NCE): this is considered one of the most important and key NGOs in Egypt that is involved in biodiversity protection and conservation. NCE is also the Egyptian partner of the Bird Life International. They have a vested interest in the impacts of the Project on biodiversity in general and avifauna in particular and they key mitigation and monitoring programs that will be implemented.

Education providers (in particular technical / vocational training institutes): Provides knowledge and skills required for various occupations, including renewables and solar power in specific that is delivered through formal, non-formal and informal learning processes. The education curriculum in undergraduate, postgraduate, or Technical and

Vocational Education and Training (TVET) could be reviewed and revised to match the market and workforce requirements.
<u>Media (Newspaper, Television, Internet):</u> They could disclose potential information and updates about the Project.
<u>Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE):</u> responsible for managing certain aspects of the overall development process on behalf of the Developer. This includes in specific the overall management of the ESIA process with the Consultant. In addition, during the operation phase, RCREEE will be responsible in particular for the implementation of the Active Turbine Management Plan (ATMP).

4.2 Stakeholder Mapping

Further to the above, a preliminary stakeholder analysis is undertaken below to clarify stakeholders' interest in the Project and their ability to influence the Project's development. Accordingly, a priority contact list is identified.

High rating for priority contact list indicates importance of continuous and regular consultation and engagement. On the other hand, medium rating for priority contact list does not reduce the importance of the entity as a stakeholder but indicates that their engagement is required at specific stages or milestones of the Project (i.e. when the involvement of these entities is triggered for a specific purpose such as obtaining a specific service).

Table 3: Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis and Priority Contact List for the Project

#	Stakeholder Group	Priority
1.	Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project	
	Nearby local community from Ras Ghareb including vulnerable groups	High
	Bedouin groups in the general area where the Project is located	High
2.	Secondary Interested Parties/Stakeholders	
	IFIs and investors	High
	Workers	High
	National Government & Permitting Authorities	
	- Ministry of Environment – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	High
	- Environmental Office within the Governorate	Medium
	- Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC)	Medium
	- New & Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)	Medium
	- Ministry of Interior	Medium
	- Ministry of Labor	Medium
	- General Petroleum Company	Low
	- Ministry of Civil Aviation	Medium
	- Armed Forces Operations Authority	Medium
	- National Telecom Regulatory Authority	Medium
	- Telecommunication Operators	Medium
	- Radio and Television Union	Medium
	- Ministry of Tourism and Archeology	Medium
	- Red Sea Governorate	Medium
	- Ras Ghareb City Council	Medium
	- Directorate of Social Solidarity Ras Gharib	Medium
	- Water and wastewater Company	Low
	- Public health directorate Red Sea Governorate	Low
	- Labor Office in Red Sea Governorate	Medium
	- Red Sea Antiquities Inspector Office	Low
	- Roads Directorate in Red Sea Governorate	Low
	- Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	Medium
	- Education providers (in particular technical / vocational training institutes)	Low
	- Media: Newspaper, Television, Internet	Low
	- Other community members at the national level	Low
	- RCREEE	High

5. SUMMARY OF PAST STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

This Chapter provides a summary of all stakeholders that were previously consulted and engaged throughout the Project – mainly as part of the ESIA that was undertaken for the Project. The objectives of the consultations were to:

- Introduce the project (rationale, objective, location, key components, etc.)
- Explain and discuss the overall methodology for ESIA study
- Explain and discuss the key anticipated impacts
- Identify and determine additional requirements or key issues of concern to be taken into account for the ESIA study

5.1 Targeted Consultations

Targeted consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders that are relevant to the Project to include but not limited to: (i) central governmental entities; (ii) local governmental entities; (iii) key Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs); (iv) local community representatives; (v) and other.

Throughout the consultations, a handout (in Arabic language) was prepared and distributed to such stakeholder groups with key information to include but not limited to rationale for Project, Project location and setting, key components and activities of the Project and other as applicable.

The table below presents a summary for the outcomes of the stakeholder consultations undertaken, while figure that follows presents sample photos.

Table 4: Outcomes of Stakeholder Consultations

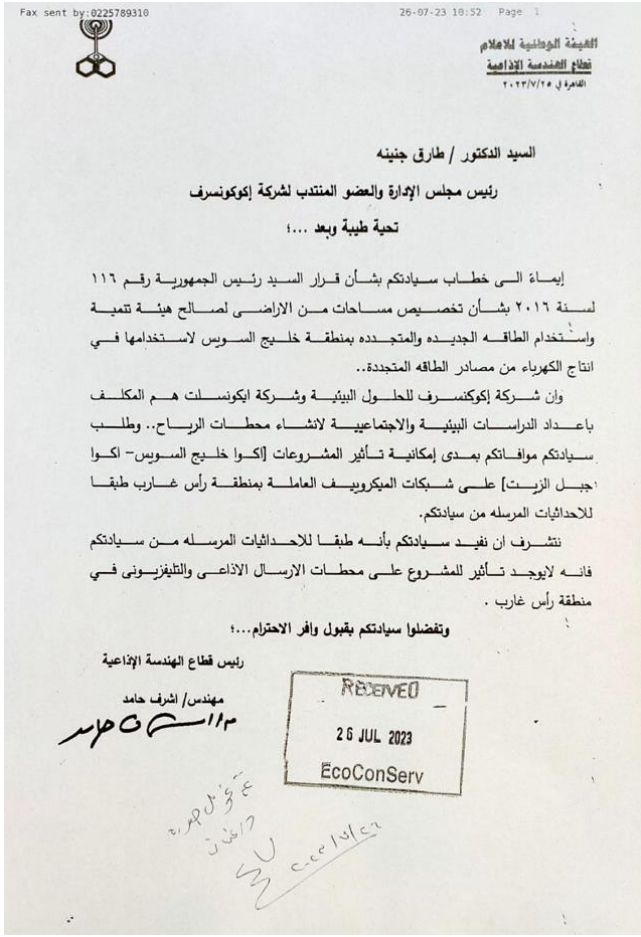
No.	Entity	Outcomes
1	Ministry of Tourism & Red Sea Archeology and Heritage Institute	Attendant(s): - Head of the Egyptian Antiquities Sector - Dr. Ayman Ashmawy - Director of the Red Sea Antiquities - Dr. Mohamed Abu El Wafa Key points: - The nearest known archaeological and heritage sites are located in El Qusayr 232 km from the project site in Jabal El Zayt and 284 km from the Project site in the Gulf of Suez - An appropriate procedure should be in place prior to construction works in order to respond to the potential archaeological and cultural finds at the sites. As part of the procedure, the expectation is that construction works are halted temporarily until the Supreme Council of Antiquities is notified and legal procedures for the documentation and study of the artifact are commenced. Following the Council's further instruction, construction works would resume. - An appropriate procedure should be in place prior to construction works in order to respond to the potential archaeological and cultural finds at the sites. As part of the procedure, the expectation is that construction works are halted temporarily until the Supreme Council of Antiquities is notified and legal procedures for the documentation and study of the artifact are commenced. Following the Council's further instruction, construction works would resume. - Recommended actions include the following: i. Desk-based studies by experts (including literature and historic map reviews) ii. An archeologically survey prior to the commencement of construction.
2	Nature Conservation Egypt (NCE)	Attendant(s): - Director of the NCE - Dr. Khaled El Nouby Key points: - The project site are located within a critical migration pathway and home to the Egyptian Lizard. - Delivering and incorporating insights on the cumulative impact on biodiversity, and birds in particular, of developed and future wind farms into ESIA is critically needed. - The attendant is currently conducting a biodiversity survey for a nearby area, which was also allocated for wind farm development. The information and data contained wherein may be provided when it (the survey results) is available for use in the development of the ESIA.
3	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	Attendant(s): - Director of the Energy Projects Impact Assessment Department - Chemist Mohamed Abdullah Key points: - The locations of the project sites are important to biodiversity, particularly for migrating birds. - The discussion (echoing above statements) emphasized that there needs to be greater understanding of the cumulative impacts of the wind energy projects operating and being developed as well as the infrastructure connecting them to the OHTLs in the Gulf of Suez and Jabal al Zeit Areas. - Adherence to guidelines for community and stakeholders consultation in the development of ESIA as established by the EEAA.

No.	Entity	Outcomes
4	Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC)	Attendant(s): - General Manager of the Environmental and Social Assessments Units - Eng. Hasnaa Mahmoud - Environmental and Social Specialists for Electricity Generation Projects - Eng. Samah Mahmoud, Eng. Shereen Awad, and Eng. Hasnaa Ali. Key Points: - Adherence to environmental standards during construction and operation - The sooner the initial paths for the OHTL infrastructure are drawn for each station, the easier it may be to determine and account for their potential impact on migrating birds. EETC has been in the process of meeting with EEAA officials to determine the cumulative impacts of constructing OHTLs on bird and migrating bird populations as well as identifying mitigation measures to reduce such impacts on biodiversity overall.
5	EEAA Red Sea Branch	Attendant(s): - Head of the EEAA Red Sea Branch - Eng. Maher Mohammed Key points: - Observing environmental standards during all phases of the project and mitigating impacts that may be detrimental to biodiversity and migrating birds.
6	State Property Department in the Red Sea Governorate	Attendant(s): - Director of the State Property Department in the Red Sea Governorate - Mr. Mohamed Radwan Shafey Key points: - The land allocated for the development of wind farms is state property. There is no ongoing dispute over land nor property rights in the project area. - Prior economic activities at the site are limited to those of the General Petroleum company and subsidiaries. - Promoting the participation of local communities would likely be aided by the advertisement and provisioning of job opportunities to locally based individuals during the course of the project. Coordinating with the respective City Council(s) was also advised.
7	Ras Gharib City Council	Attendant(s): - Head of the Ras Gharib City Council - General Yasser Hemaya Key points: - The City Council is supportive of the wind energy projects and investors coming to the area. Wind energy projects are considered the only investment initiative that's come along other than oil projects. - Echoing the statement from above, local communities and key local stakeholders would be motivated to participate and be supportive of the initiative if employment opportunities were offered to the local community. Announcements for employment can be done through the Ras Gharib City Council and through the Council's social media. - The CSR that has been discussed and / or implemented in past years has been limited in scope (typically being designed to support the projects of developers) and have rarely addressed the core interests of the local community including employment opportunities for youth and aiding groups of the local community to be able to develop and promote sustainability.
8	Red Sea Water and Wastewater Company (RSWWC)	Attendant(s): Head of the Red Sea Water and Wastewater Company - Eng. Mohammed Issa

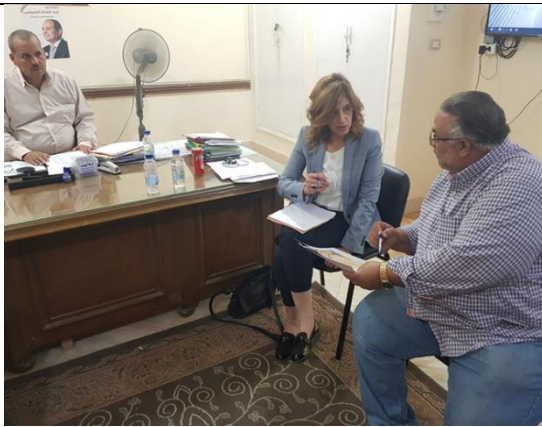
No.	Entity	Outcomes
		Key Points: - There are considerable issues regarding the quality (namely high salinity) of groundwater in the governorate, which depends on groundwater for irrigation. The water is non-potable due to its high salinity. - The Project Area is considered uninhabited desert areas and do not contain water nor sanitation infrastructure. - The Petroleum and energy production projects that are already established in the area depend on water purchased from water trucks from Ras Gharib city by contractors. - The Ras Gharib Water and wastewater Company provides services to the urban residences and the area's oil companies. - RSWWC's branch located in Ras Gharib could facilitate the site's water needs during the construction and operation phases.
9	Department of Planning and Projects Department of the Red Sea Governorate	Attendant(s): Staff of Planning and Projects Department of the Red Sea Governorate – Fatma Zakaria Key Points: - Gas exploration by General Petroleum Company has been the only other development in the area prior to the Presidential Decree for energy projects in 2016. - The project site is not included in any other of the department's future plans for the development of the Red Sea Governorate. - Because flash flooding has become a concern in recent years, the General Administration of Groundwater in the Red Sea constructed dams within the last five years to control flash flooding. - Request for the locations of oil and gas infrastructure should be made directly and officially to the General Petroleum Company.
10	General Petroleum Company	Attendant(s): General Field Manager – Eng. Mohamed Shehata - Within the project area, there are no exploration sites belonging to the General Company, but there are some sites and facilities belonging to the company close to the site borders in the Gulf of Suez (refer to image below). - Coordination with General Petroleum should be sought prior to construction activities. This is likely to require coordination with the General Petroleum Corporation before construction begins. Table 5: General Petroleum Company's Active Project Plots Respective of ACWA's Plot 1 Indicated in Purple 

No.	Entity	Outcomes
12	General Administration of Ground Water in Red Sea	Attendant(s): - Staff civil engineer of the General Administration of Groundwater of the Red Sea Key Points: - In the past three years, the General Administration of Ground Water has implemented projects in Ras Gharib with the aim of reducing the risk of floods to the city and the surrounding villages. - The projects were implemented according to plans and studies prepared by experts from the Water Resources Research Institute of the Ministry of Irrigation. - These studies included field and hydrological surveys of the affected area, identified hazards in the area, and outlined structural mitigation measures to be implemented. - The General Administration of Ground Water has constructed lakes, dams, and an industrial canal with a length of 12 km, in addition to rainwater drainage at the bottom of Sheikh Fadl Road, which were established by the General Administration of Roads and Bridges. - The GOS area in general includes a number of important valleys that must be studied for flood risks before starting the Project, including: - El Huwayshiah Valley, high risk - Abu Hadd Valley, high risk - El Duhel Valley, medium to high risk - Dara Valley, medium to high risk - The following projects have been implemented in different areas of these valleys to reduce risks: 4 lakes were built 3 dams 2 culverts were built to drain rainwater - An industrial canal with a length of 12 km has been established parallel to the Ras Gharib-Hurghada Road
13	Telecommunications Companies Etisalat Misr and Orange company	Attendant(s): - Government Relations Officer at Etisalat Misr - Ehab El Awadi - Network Engineer for Orange Company - Eng. Ahmed Mossad Key Points: - Officials from the telecom companies confirmed that the Project area has two telecom towers, one for Etisalat Misr and the other for Orange Company. They are located along the Ras Ghareb Al Shaikh road to the south of the project site. - The officials requested that Project-related details be made available at least six (6) months prior to the start of construction works in order to avoid potential impacts on the communications network, including: - information related to maximum turbine tip and blade height; - wind turbine fan diameter, - distance from turbine and existing communication tower, - and plans for future development of wind farms. - All of the communication towers are constructed near the main roads
14	Radio and Television Unit of Ras Ghareb and	Attendant(s): Radio engineering officers - Eng. Mostafa Mahmoud and Eng. Abd El Rahman Salim

No.	Entity	Outcomes
	the Red Sea Governorate	Network maintenance technicians – Hazem Abdel Salam El Darbali and Abu El Qasim Mohamed El Menjay. Key Points: - Paths of the radio and television towers paths are close to the project site, extending from Zafarana to Ras Ghareb to Hurghada, in addition to other towers in the direction of Sheikh Fadl Road. - The distance between each tower is about 60 km, depending on the terrain of the area - The existing radio and television towers receive and transmit microwave signals, and for radio waves - FM, TV and VHF waves - To determine the impact of constructing a wind farm near the radio and television towers, the broadcast engineering sector should be contacted at the headquarters of the Radio and Television Union in Cairo.

No.	Entity	Outcomes
		The consultant sent a fax to Eng. Ashraf Hamed, Head of the Broadcast Engineering Sector at the National Media Authority, including an introduction to the project, the coordinates of the proposed project sites, and awaiting a response in this regard. The response letter affirms (with reference to Presidential Decree No. 116 of 2016, outlining the land allocated to NREA in the Gulf of Suez for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources and the establishment of wind stations) that the Project Site is not in conflict with the services of the radio and television transmission stations in Ras Gharib.  Figure 4: Statement of the National Media Authority

No.	Entity	Outcomes
15	Bedouin groups	Two (2) meetings were held with the key representatives and heads of Bedouin families' tribes. The consultant presented the project and the proposed sites for wind farms in Jabal El Zeit and Gulf of Suez areas through maps. In addition to the positive impacts of the project were emphasized in terms of providing temporary job opportunities during construction phase and some limited opportunities during operation phase. The results indicated the following: - There are no settled Bedouin communities in the two project sites. The only settled villages of Bedouin families in the desert area of Ras Gharib are in El Zafarana, and some families (3 families) settled in Wadi Dara village adjacent to the project site in Jabal El Zayt. In addition to some families from the nomadic Bedouins of El Khashman tribe who travel between the valleys in the mountainous area, which is about more 20 km away from the project sites. - The project site or its surrounding areas do not have any major land use activities such as grazing or farming activities. However, the area in general is subject to the Ghufrah system, which is divided between two families, Tababneh family and El Hamadin family. Responsible for the Ghufrah of the project sites is Hamadin family. - The heads of the families explained that the Ghufrah takes place according to predetermined arrangements and agreements between the Bedouin families, according to which the area of jurisdiction of each family is determined. Bedouin families highly respect these agreements because they regulate relations between them. Sheikh Eid representative of El Hammadin family, stated that the agreement defining the areas of jurisdiction of each family was signed by all heads of families in the area, and the Security Directorate in Ras Gharib city was notified of it, because according to this agreement, Bedouin families become responsible for the security of activities that take place in the area. - All attendees emphasized their welcome to wind energy projects in the area, because they represent a source of livelihood for them, and these projects do not conflict with the areas in which some Bedouin families settle or move. Also, this type of investment will not affect the current use of the lands because they are not used for grazing or any other activity other than oil exploration or limited sites for quarry equipment (crushers).



Consultation at Red Sea Antiquities with Head of the Egyptian Antiquities sector, Dr. Ayman Ashmawy, and Director of Red Sea Antiquities, Dr. Mohamed Abu El Wafa



Consultation with the Director of Energy Projects Evaluation Unit of the EEAA Chemist Mohamed Abdullah



Consultation with officials of the Environmental Department of the EETC: Eng. Hasnaa Mahmoud, Eng. Samah Mahmoud, Eng. Shereen Awad, and Eng. Hasnaa Ali



Consultation with the Head of the EEAA Red Sea Branch, Eng. Maher Mohammed



Consultation with the Head of Ras Gharib City Council, General Yasser Hemaya



Consultation with staff of the Planning and Projects Department of the Department of Planning and Projects of the Red Sea Government Eng. Fatma Zakaria



Consultation with the General Manager of Petroleum Fields of General Petroleum Corporation Eng. Mohamed Shehata



Consultation with Beodoun Groups within the Project Area

Figure 5: Sample Photos of Consultation

5.2 Public Scoping Session

A public consultation session was held in Ras Gharib City, Red Sea Governorate (Four Seasons venue) on May 24, 2023. The public consultation was an open session for anyone to attend that was announced through an advertisement that was published in El Akbar Newspaper two (2) weeks prior to the session.

However, specific invitations were provided to certain stakeholder groups identified by RCREEE and the ESIA consultant to include: EEAA Headquarters and its regional branch, NREA, EETC, Red Sea Governorate (including its environmental office), Ras Gharib City Council, key NGOs / CBOs in the area (including women NGOs/CBOs), local community representatives, and Bedouin groups. Invitees were subsequently informed of the date, location and were provided an executive summary of the Project provided as hard and soft copies and through fax.

A total of 93 participants attended the session.

Table 6: Distribution of Participants

Attendance	No.
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency EEAA	2
EEAA - Red Sea	2
Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company EETC	2
Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency RCREEE	3
New and Renewable Energy Authority NREA	2
Red Sea Electricity Company	1
Suez Winds Energy Company/ Developer	3
Environment Department in Red Sea Governorate	2

Attendance	No.
Ras Gharib City Council	3
Local community members (Ras Gharib)	32
Bedouin Communities	7
Clergy	2
Youth	4
NGOs	8
Academic institutions	2
Wind energy projects	6
General Petroleum Company and other oil and Gas companies	5
Directorate of Social Solidarity Red Sea	1
National Council for Women Red Sea	2
Total	89

The session was moderated by the following key entities: (i) Representatives from the Suez Wind Company (as the Developer); (ii) Director of the Environment Department in the Red Sea Governorate as a representative of the Red Sea Governor; (iii) RCREEE, EEAA, NREA and EETC representatives and (iv) ESIA consultant.

The public consultation began with a welcome speech by the representatives of all the aforementioned parties and underscored the opportunity for community discussion on the projects impacts, especially energy projects that help to increase investment projects and development.

The ESIA consultant presented the details of the ESIA process which was followed by an open discussion, in which attendees were given the chance to comment/ raise concerns. The table below presents a summary of the key comments and the respective responses. The key topics discussed were inquiries regarding employment opportunities and social responsibility programs.

Table 7: Key Outcomes and Responses of the Public Disclosure Session

Topic	Questions and Concerns	Reponses
Dismantlement: End of Operations	Local Community Member: Inquiry on the justification for the 20-year timeline for dismantlement of wind project.	Engineer Ayman Fayed, RCREEE: Twenty years (20) represents the expected viability of the project. As technologies age, such as after 20 years, new technologies are needed to maintain viability. At the end of this timeline, the EETC would announce a new tender for the development of what is known as the (Regional Centre for Energy Export). Dr. Mohammed Abdullah, EEAA: The Renewable Energy Authority, which is represented by the Energy Authority, offers project tenders at a timeline of 25 years for solar energy and 20 years for wind energy initiatives. After the project has completed, the project is dismantled or the equipment is utilized by the same company (under a new contract) or to another company.
	Ahmed Abbas, Former employee at the General Petroleum Company: Another inquiry to clarify the decommissioning of the windfarm; specifically, whether the equipment and land are transferred to the government while the project is still operational is the typical framework for these initiatives.	RCREEE: Dismantling and maintenance are common practices in various industries, including construction, ownership, and operation. In other projects (such as construction, ownership, operation and transportation), it is common for the project to be transferred or handed over.
Negative Impacts:	Father Marwan, Cleric:	EETC:

Topic	Questions and Concerns	Reponses
Community Health and Safety	Inquiry regarding the safety of exposure to electromagnetic waves resulting from operations and the means by which potential impacts could be mitigated.	There is no evidence that the electromagnetic waves emitted from power generation projects have any negative impact on human health or the environment. RCREEE: All electric currents produce electromagnetic waves, yet the generators used in wind energy projects do not emit significant levels. The project has been designed to minimize impact. Negative impacts will be monitored closely. If any negative effects are found, the project will be modified and actions to mitigate will be put in place. The design of the project in its layout (7km between each turbine) reduces such risks. According to the law for the construction of OHTLs, there is a buffer zone of 50m from the center of the OHTL. Additionally, all wind power stations have passivation cables, which help to reduce the amount of electromagnetic radiation emitted by the turbines. NREA: Wind turbines have no reported negative impacts on humans or animals as a result of electromagnetic waves produced.
Social responsibility programs	Ahmed Salim, Ras Gharib Educational Administration: Referring to another renewable energy initiative that is affecting subsidies of electricity costs, the attendees asks the reason why subsidies are not more ubiquitous and to the benefit of more local communities.	RCREEE: Because the private sector is the executor of the project, and the state has an electricity regulatory center for determining the subsidies that are distributed among electricity consumer segments. Since the prices of gasoline and gas have increased, an increase in electricity prices is expected. However, as part of the state's mitigation measures, it is to inject 42% of the energy production from renewable sources.
	Sheikh Mohammed Khairalla, Red Sea Bedouin: What are the tangible returns from all these projects for each committee member?	Eng. Ali Khazma: There are plans to provide training for local residents in collaboration with the Regional Center prior to the establishment of the projects. Among the trainees, a team will be formed and responsible for conducting a survey to determine the number of birds in the area. Additionally, there will be theoretical training for a selected group of Bedouins on bird classification. During the implementation phase, which will take approximately one and a half to two years, these trainees will be appointed in the bird classification exercise. Regarding unemployment, it will decrease when individuals are recruited locally, eliminating the need for accommodation and transportation for outsiders.

Topic	Questions and Concerns	Reponses
Positive Impact: Employment Opportunities	Mustafa Abdel Hadi, Site Manager at Wind Energy Company (Lekela): Speaking on behalf of the company and the private sector in this field, I would like to address the topic of employment opportunities. There are both direct and indirect employment opportunities available. Approximately 70% of the workforce consists of non-specialized labor, while the remaining 30% are specialized workers.	RCREEE: The initiative will work on integrating efforts to support the local community and start where others end. Eng. Ali Khazma: The initiative is to provide training for the local residents in collaboration with the Regional Center prior to the establishment of the projects. A team will be responsible for conducting a survey to determine the number of birds in the area. The initiative will host theoretical training for a selected group of Bedouins on bird classification. The implementation phase will take approximately one and a half to two years, and a group of these young individuals will be appointed for the task.
	Hazem Shehatah, Board Member of the General Petroleum Company: Referencing a an anticipated workforce size of the project (approximately 10,000 workers), he requests that more information be provided to the local community about announcements, specializations and required skills.	RCREEE: The maintenance team requires four (4) maintenance technicians. There will be 150 (a total of the two project sites under this initiative) turbines and there will be a need for approximately 300 maintenance workers. There is an intent to provide the community with precise numbers once the studies and the figures are determined. Representative of the Red Sea Governorate: Supportive of the level of interest of the community and their participation, he stated intention to research the establishment of two classrooms for technical education on clean energy to facilitate local skills development and employability.
	Local Community Member: Inquiry on the number of jobs to be made available to the residents of Ras Gharib as well as expressed dismay that employment has gone to outside hires. Ahmed Abdel Saleh, General Secretary of Bahari Middle of Egypt Association NGO: Asked to clarify the means by which job opportunities will be communicated.	Engineer Ayman Faye, RCREEE: The project will create 10,000 direct jobs and 100,000 indirect jobs in complementary industries. This is based on the findings of previous projects, but the study for this project has not been completed. The work of the Wind Investors Association will be implemented. This is a new announcement, and a major branch and office will be established to communicate with the public and respond to questions. Dr. Anan, ECS: The social impact of the project is just as important as the environmental impact. The construction phase is the most labor-intensive phase, but it is a temporary phase. The recruitment process will be based on the project's employment needs, both in terms of technical specialization and number. The ESIA includes a comprehensive plan for the communication program. A Community Liaison Officer will be assigned and based in Ras Gharib from the beginning of the construction phase.

Topic	Questions and Concerns	Reponses
	Kamal Abdel Aziz, Community Leader: (his inquiry was directed to NREA): Referencing a protocol established in 2007 between the Red Sea Governorate and NREA to implement a wind energy project, there had been an announcement that technical schools would be established in Ras Gharib to teach and aid the employability of youth. Until now, no such technical school has been established while the lack of employment remains. .	NREA: The allocation of land to the Energy Authority is a presidential decree. If the government announces appointments in an advertisement, NREA stated that it will comply accordingly. As mentioned previously, the formation of a Wind Energy Investors Association in Red Sea is to aid in linking applicable persons to job opportunities. RCREEE: The state changed its plan from government projects to private entities (67%). This supports the employment of local individuals as it is cost effective. The Wind Energy Investors Association will be the main source of communication regarding this topic.
Baseline - Flood risks	Dr. Israa Mohamed, Researcher in the General Administration of Groundwater, Red Sea: The General Administration of Groundwater Water in Red Sea has conducted a study of the project area in cooperation with the Water Resources Research Institute, to establish a number of artificial lakes, dams and channels to avoid the risks of floods in the area. Those in charge of the project must take this type of potential risk into account, and conduct specialized hydrological studies.	Eng. Ayman: Prior to the placement of a turbine, there is a thorough inspection to review all risks including surface water movement. Generally, the turbine is placed in a high location and affixed by concrete structures to prevent any erosion. Eng. Ali: Climate change is also an important topic, particularly its impact on energy projects. Desk reviews and field surveys are conducted by a team of specialists before construction begins, and their results are taken into account in designing the project site. Eng. Amjad: Strategies are developed once there's a decision to allocate the land for development. Once the allocation is made to certain developers, each developer is obliged to conduct a separate study on birds, water, and all the elements of the natural environment related to the project.

5.3 Public Consultation Session – ESIA

Once the Draft ESIA is completed, a public consultation session will be held in Ras Gharib City, Red Sea Governorate. The overall objective of the session is to present the outcomes and conclusions of the ESIA studies to allow interested stakeholders (including local communities) to comment on the scope of work undertaken.

As required by EEAA, the session will be an ‘open’ session for any entity/person to attend that will be announced through appropriate platforms (including newspaper advertisement) at least 2 weeks in advance of the session as well as public announcements on social media platforms that are frequently used by local people of Ras Ghareb residents and Bedouin groups. In addition, specific invitations will be issued to list of invitees that will be identified jointly in coordination between EEAA, RCREEE and the ESIA consultant and will include: (i) EEAA headquarter and regional branch; (ii) New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA); (iii) Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company EETC; (iv) local governmental entities in Red Sea Governorate and Ras Gharib; (v) NGOs; (vi) local community representatives; and other.

Annex 6 provides a list of Frequency Asked Questions (FAQ) which will be kept up to date.

6. FUTURE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY, PLAN, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The table below identifies the stakeholder engagement strategy and plan to include stakeholders relevant to the Project, the objectives of the consultation with each group, the communication methods and tools, time frame and responsible entity for undertaking such consultations.

A Project Stakeholder Register³ will be updated monthly for the Project which serves as a log for all consultation and engagement undertaken for the Project. This shall be reviewed and updated regularly by the assigned Community Liaison Officer (CLO) s. A template is provided in Annex 4 – Project Stakeholder Register Form which will be used wither in Microsoft Word or Excel format.

³ Register will be developed using Microsoft Excel software.

Table 8: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan in Relation to the Project

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the project				
Nearby local communities and residents to include Ras Ghareb. This also includes vulnerable groups.	Disclosure of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including grievance mechanism.	1. Hardcopy of SEP in Arabic to be available at Red Sea Governorate and Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit.	Once before construction (to be updated when required)	Developer (CLO)
		2. Summary advertisement in Arabic of grievance mechanism to be posted at key local community platforms to include CBO's (including women) and through the distribution of flyers in both Arabic and English. Refer to Chapter 7 for additional details.	Once before construction (to be checked regularly to ensure advertisement in place)	Developer (CLO)
	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues and CSR activities undertaken	1. Prepare leaflet in Arabic with updates on Project including environmental and social issues. This could include updates on the Project development, number of employment opportunities allocated for local communities, CSR activities, the bidding process for Project components, construction plans, etc. Leaflet to be disclosed at key local community platforms to include Red Sea Governorate and Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit as well as women CBOs. In addition, it will also be updated on company website and social media platforms.	Quarterly during construction Annually during operation	Developer (CLO)

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
Bedouin Groups	Disclosure of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including grievance mechanism.	1. Individual targeted meetings with tribal leaders of such groups to explain SEP and grievance mechanism 2. Individual targeted meeting with women groups of Bedouin communities through culturally appropriate means to extent possible, taking into account local traditions and norms).	Annually during construction and operation	Developer (CLO)
	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues and CSR activities undertaken	1. Prepare and distribute leaflet in Arabic with updates on Project including environmental and social issues. This could include updates on the Project development, number of employment opportunities allocated for local communities, the bidding process for Project components, construction plans, updates on CSR programs implemented, etc.	Quarterly during construction Annually during operation	Developer (CLO)
Stakeholders who may participate in implementation of the Project				
Lender	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, community integration plan, etc.)	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	TBD	Developer team as applicable
		2. Submission of environmental and social report.	Annually during operation – 1 st quarter of each year	Developer team as applicable
			Monthly during construction	
Workers	Provide updates on contract requirements on employment to include duration, salary, leaves, etc.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings	Upon employment	Developer Team as applicable / EPC Team as applicable
	Provide explanation on worker grievance mechanism	1. As part of Induction Training 2. As part of Toolbox Talks	Upon employment / continuous	
	Provide general/specialized training requirements as applicable to include but not limited to induction, Toolbox Talks (TBT), occupational health and safety, waste management, etc.	3. As per training plan to be developed	Upon employment / continuous	
Stakeholders who may have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the Project and/or may have an interest in the Project				
Central Government				
1. EEAA 2. EETC	Some governmental stakeholders might require to undertake certain	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	Upon occurrence	Developer team as applicable

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
3. NREA 4. Ministry of Interior 5. Ministry of Labor 6. Ministry of Health	inspections or auditing exercises and/or might require certain updates/information on the implementation of the Project.	2. Correspondence and official letters (if required)	Upon occurrence	Developer team as applicable
	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, CSR programs implemented, etc.)	1. Email notification. Annual environmental and social report to be disclosed on company website.	Annually – 1 st quarter of each year	Developer (CLO)
Ministry of Transportation / Roads and Bridges Directorate, Red Sea Governorate	Submission of traffic and transport management plan in relation to turbine transportation	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction	Developer team as applicable / EPC Contractor
Ministry of Civil Aviation	Submit application to obtain their approval for Project development	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once during planning phase	Developer NREA RCREEE
Armed Forces Operations Authority	Submit application to obtain their approval for Project development	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once during planning phase	Developer NREA RCREEE
National Telecom Regulatory Authority Telecommunication Operators Radio and Television Union	Submit application to obtain their approval for Project development	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once during planning phase	Developer NREA RCREEE

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
General Petroleum Company	- Identify officially location of all petroleum facilities onsite (above and underground) and any requirements to be considered as part of the detailed design; - Discuss the requirements that affect the design as included within the “Work Coordination Agreement” and identify if such requirements are still considered applicable and identify/discuss any additional issues to be considered and taken into account; and	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once during planning phase Continuously throughout construction and operation as applicable	Developer NREA RCREEE
	- Identify requirements for coordination of work throughout the construction and operation phase	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 3. Correspondence and Official Letters	Continuously throughout construction and operation as applicable	Developer NREA
Local Government				
Ras Ghareb Local Unit	Coordination for the collection of solid waste from the site to the municipal approved landfill	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction Once before operation	EPC Contractor/ Project Operator
	Coordination for list of private contractors approved for collection of hazardous waste from the site to the Swaqa Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction Once before operation	EPC Contractor/ Project Operator

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
Ras Ghareb Water Company	Coordination for list of private contractors approved for collection of wastewater from Project site.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	Once before construction	EPC Contractor/ Project Operator
		2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before operation	
	Coordination to secure the water requirements of the Project (if required)	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	Once before construction	EPC Contractor/ Project Operator
		2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before operation	
Ministry of Antiquities – Red Sea Antiquities Inspection Office	Notify to check if they will provide any observers to oversee excavation process	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction	EPC Contractor
	Reporting and communication in case archeologically remains are found through construction of Project along with chance find procedures implemented.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Upon occurrence	EPC Contractor
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)				
As per list provided earlier	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, CSR programs implemented, etc.)	1. Email notification. Annual environmental and social report to be disclosed on company website.	Annually – 1 st quarter of each year	Developer (CLO)

ESIA and Supporting Documents Information Disclosure

It is of utmost importance to ensure that stakeholders are kept well informed about the Project throughout its life cycle, thus information will be accessible to the public, key stakeholders, and local communities through dissemination of related documents.

The disclosure package will include the following key documents that are available publicly in the Arabic and English languages.

- Non-Technical Summary (NTS)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) including OHTL assessment
- Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA)
- Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Manual
- Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)
- Flood Study
- Bat Addendum Report
- Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP)
- Scope of work: Project Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment and Cumulative Impact Assessment.
Note: the study itself will be undertaken throughout the disclosure period
- Cumulative Effect Assessment (CEA)
- Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)
- Bird Migration Study for Suez Wind Energy ACWA Power BOO Wind Power Plant 1.1 GW during Spring and Autumn seasons, 2022
- Spring Bird Migration Study Suez Wind Energy BOO Wind Power Plant 1.1. GW – SWE Plots 1 & 2, 2023
- Autumn Bird Migration Study Suez Wind Energy BOO Wind Power Plant 1.1. GW – SWE Plots 1 & 2, 2023

The above documents are available at the following avenues:

- Developer Website ***www.acwapower.com***. The documentation above will remain at the website for the life of the project.
- Hard copies available at

Red Sea Governorate

October 6, Hurghada,
Red Sea Governorate, Egypt
Tel: 065354627/06535546337

Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit

Location: Al-Mina Street City: 11432
Ras Ghareb – Red Sea
Tel: 01001318480 – 0120195877

- Soft copies can also be made available to stakeholders via email to:
arizk@acwapower.com

Finally, it is important to note that all stakeholders can raise concerns or comments via the grievance mechanism provided in “Chapter 7” below.

7. STAKEHOLDER GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

SWE understands that management of grievances is a vital component of stakeholder engagement and an important aspect of risk management for a project. Grievances can be an indication of growing stakeholder concerns (real and perceived) and can escalate if not identified and resolved. Identifying and responding to grievances supports the development of positive relationships between projects, communities, and other stakeholders. Monitoring of grievances will signal any recurrent issues, or escalating conflicts and disputes.

SWE will implement a Grievance Mechanism to ensure that it is responsive to any concerns and complaints particularly from affected stakeholders and communities. SWE will accept all comments and complaints associated with the Project and individuals who submit their comments or grievances have the right to request that their name be kept confidential. At all times, complainants are also able to seek legal remedies in accordance with the laws and regulations of Egypt.

SWE will monitor the way in which grievances are being handled and ensure they are properly addressed within deadlines specified within the mechanism presented below. SWE will also report regularly to the public on the grievance mechanism implementation, protecting the privacy of individuals.

The figure below presents a process diagram for the stakeholder grievance procedure which is further explained throughout the section below.

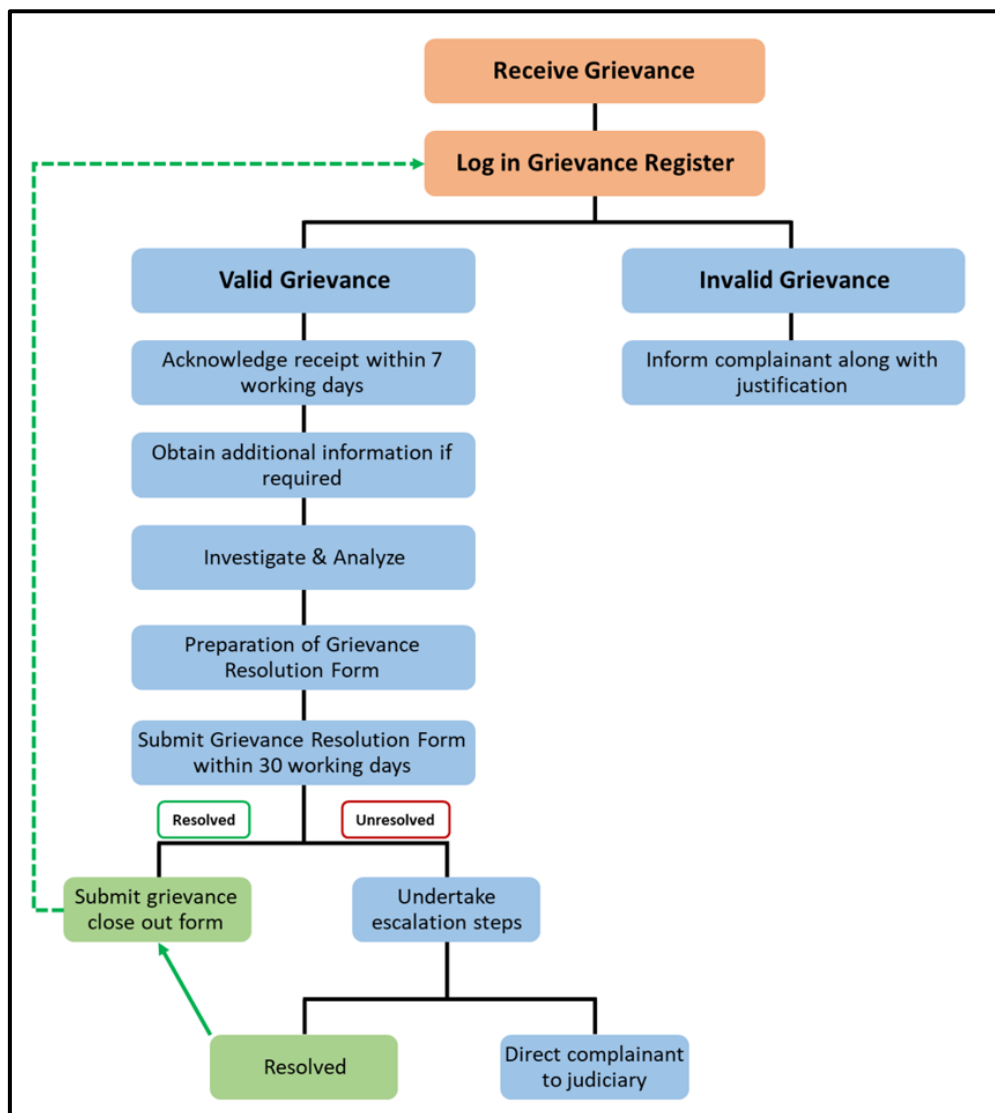


Figure 6: Stakeholder Grievance Process Diagram

Stakeholder Grievance Procedure

1. A Grievance Disclosure Sheet will be disclosed at key locations. The Grievance Disclosure Sheet will inform the local communities on how and where to lodge a grievance in accordance with step 2 below.
 - a. Red Sea Governorate
 - b. Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit
 - c. Selected key NGOs and CBOs to include Women
 - d. Entrance Office of the Project
 - e. Provided directly to tribal leaders of Bedouin groups
 - f. Other identified suitable local community platforms
2. Stakeholders willing to lodge a grievance should be able to use the following avenues:
 - a. Grievance Sheets (Annex 1) with grievance boxes will be made available at the following locations:
 - **Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit**
 Location: Al-Mina Street City: 11432
 Ras Ghareb – Red Sea
 Tel: 01001318480 – 0120195877
 - **Project Office**
Details to be updated once local office established
 - b. Direct Contact through the following:

CLO

Name: Ahmed Rizk
 E-mail: arizk@acwapower.com
 - c. Company Website at the following **www.acwapower.com**
3. All grievances (whether submitted through a grievance form, e-mail, telephone, etc.) will be recorded on a grievance log sheet by the CLO (Annex 2).
4. It is possible that for some grievances, women might feel uncomfortable discussing a grievance with a person of the opposite sex, therefore the grievance mechanism also includes a female CLO that will be available.
5. This mechanism is applicable for any project related stakeholder group to raise a grievance. This includes but not limited to national / regional governmental entities, local communities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), media, research, and academic institutions, and other. This mechanism addresses grievances related to the following:
 - Any grievance related to project activities to include but not limited to: (i) damage to public / private assets; (ii) degradation / deterioration of local infrastructure (e.g. roads); (iii) disturbance from noise, dust, traffic accidents, pollution, excessive speed of project's vehicles; (iv) degradation of the environment and disturbance of wildlife; (v) disturbance to land uses, (vi) other similar issues.
 - Any grievance against involved person/entity in the project to include but not limited to the Developer, EPC Contractor, subcontractors, and suppliers. This could include but not limited to: (i) negative behavior of construction workforce towards local communities; (ii) misconduct of security service providers; (iii)

inappropriate behavior of workers in terms of managing employment and procurement opportunities, (iv) other similar issues.

However, the following grievances will not be addressed in the case they are submitted. In this case, the applicant will be informed that the grievance will not be addressed along with a justification. This includes the following in particular:

- Grievances that are not related to the project or its activities
 - Grievances against an entity / person / worker that is/was not involved in the project in any way directly or indirectly
 - A complaint that is currently being reviewed by the judiciary system and/or for which a final and definitive court ruling has been issued
6. Grievance procedure starts with formal acknowledgment in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified by the complainant within 7 working days of submission. If the grievance is not well understood or if additional information is required, clarification will be sought from the complainant during this step.
 7. In coordination with the relevant personnel, the CLO will analyze the root cause of the grievance, investigate if the grievance is correct or not, and identify the required actions to be implemented to deal with the issue and identify the timeline for their completion (if applicable). For other more complex grievances, third parties could be involved in the investigation as applicable. Specific examples on this includes the following:
 - Grievances that entail safety concerns such as personal threats. Such grievances might require the involvement of local Police
 - Grievances that entail damage to property which have been verified might require an assessment of the damaged asset with the support of an external specialist in agreement with the complainant.
 8. The CLO will prepare a grievance resolution form (see Annex 3) which includes the nature of the grievance, date of its submission, actions implemented to resolve the grievance and date of implementation, or proposed actions to be implemented to resolve the grievance along with the timeline for their completion. Grievance resolution form will be submitted within (30) days of receiving the grievance.
 9. The grievance resolution form, including necessary budget to resolve the grievance, must be approved and signed-off by the Project Manager.
 10. The outcomes of the grievance resolution form will be communicated to the complainant by the CLO in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified.
 11. In case the grievance resolution form identifies proposed actions to be implemented, the CLO will monitor and follow up to ensure that such actions have been implemented in accordance with the timeline proposed within the grievance resolution form. The CLO will contact the complainant once such actions are completed in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified.
 12. The CLO will ensure that the grievance forms, grievance log sheet, and grievance resolution form are always updated and maintained onsite.
 13. The grievance mechanism will be implemented promptly and at no cost and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern.
 14. The use of grievance mechanism shall not impede access to judiciary means.
 15. The grievance mechanism allows submission of anonymous complaints by community members.
 16. In the case the complainant does not accept the proposed resolution the following steps will be undertaken:

- The CLO will raise the issue to the Project Manager for discussion and adoption of new resolutions for the grievance.
 - In the case the complainant does not accept the new resolution, the Project Manager will raise the issue to the E&S Department at headquarters for discussion and adoption of new resolutions for the grievance.
17. In the case the complainant does not accept the new resolution proposes, the compliant will be asked to access judiciary means to resolve his/her grievance.

Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism for Gender Based Violence, Sexual Harassment and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

The requirements set below are considered applicable for handling grievances related to the following and in accordance with the requirements set within the “Good Practice Note Addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works” (2018, World Bank).

- **Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)**: defined violence against women and girls as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life
- **Gender-based Violence (GBV)** is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV across the globe.
- **Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)**: any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Sexual abuse is further defined as “the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.” Women, girls, boys, and men can experience SEA. In the context of World Bank supported projects, project beneficiaries or members of project-affected communities may experience SEA.

For the above complaints, there are risks of stigmatization, rejection, and reprisals against survivors. This creates and reinforces a culture of silence so survivors may be reticent to approach the project directly. Therefore, the following steps should be considered for any grievances related to the above.

- Both the male and female CLO will receive appropriate training from an authorized GBV Service Provider (National Council for Women) on how to collect GBV cases confidentially and empathetically (with no judgement). It is essential to respond appropriately to a survivor’s complaint by respecting the survivor’s choices. This means that the survivor’s rights, needs, and wishes are prioritized in every decision related to the incident. The survivor who has the courage to come forward must always be treated with dignity and respect. Every effort should be made to protect the safety and wellbeing of the survivor and any action should always be taken with the survivor’s informed consent. These steps serve to minimize the potential for re-traumatization and further violence against the survivor.
- Confidentiality is essential throughout the process. Otherwise, the survivor risks retaliation and a loss of security.
- No identifiable information on the survivor should be stored including in particular the grievance log register. In addition, if a grievance is submitted through a grievance form it will be kept confidential.
- Should the grievance be received by the CLO through a grievance form, telephone, email or other, the CLO should not ask for, or record, information on more than three aspects related to the incident and which include the following:

- Nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words without direct questioning)
- If, to the best of their knowledge, the perpetrator was associated with the project; and,
- If possible, the age and sex of the survivor.
- The CLO should assist the survivor by referring them to the GBV Services Provider for support immediately after receiving a complaint directly from a survivor. It is up to the survivor, and only the survivor, whether to take up the referral. The list of services providers are included below:

To be updated at a later stage

- The GBV Services Provider provides the necessary support to the survivor until it is no longer needed. Survivors may need access to police, justice, health, psychosocial, safe shelter and livelihood services to begin healing from their experience of violence. This will be arranged by the GBV Services Provider on their behalf in accordance with the survivor's wishes.
- The CLO will immediately notify the Project Manager (if the consent of the survivor is obtained). The survivor must give consent to data sharing and know what data will be shared, with whom and for what purposes.
- The CLO, Project Manager and GBV Services Provider will meet immediately to agree on a plan for resolution as well as the appropriate remedy for the perpetrator in accordance with the below. Note: The survivor must give the service provider representative consent to participate in the resolution mechanism on her/his behalf.
- Reviews the case and collectively agree upon the appropriate actions to be taken and sanctions, if any.
- Refers the case to the police as appropriate (see note below).
- Assigns the appropriate 'Focal Point' to implement the actions—with the assistance of the GBV Services Provider.
- Upon resolution, the Focal Point and GBV Services Provider advise that it has been resolved, who in turn advise the CLO.
- The CLO notes the resolution and closes the cases and submits a close-out report to the Project Manager whom in turn reviews and approves the report.
- All entities involved above in case resolution, need to understand their legal obligations when it comes to reporting cases to the police. Reporting should be done in accordance with the law, especially in cases that require mandatory reporting of certain types of incidents, such as sexual abuse of a minor. When there is no legal obligation to report the case according to the local law, survivors hold the decision of whether to report cases for resolution and other service providers and reporting of a case to anyone can only be made with the consent of the survivor.
- If a case is first received by the GBV Services Provider, a report should be sent to the CLO to ensure it is recorded in the system. If any follow up is required by the CLO, it will be provided immediately with the consent of the survivor as applicable.
- If the survivor does not wish to place an official complaint through the grievance mechanism, the complaint is considered closed.
- If the alleged perpetrator is an employee of the Developer, EPC Contractor, or subcontractor, to protect the safety of the survivor, and the workplace in general, the worker, in consultation with the survivor—and with the support of the GBV Services Provider—should assess the risk of ongoing abuse to the survivor. Reasonable adjustments should be made to the alleged perpetrator's work schedule and work environment—preferably by moving the perpetrator rather than the survivor—as deemed necessary.

8. MONITORING AND REPORTING

8.1 Monitoring Requirements

The following monitoring requirements will be undertaken by the CLO with regards to the implementation of the SEP:

- Weekly inspections will be undertaken at stakeholder grievance boxes and worker grievance boxes to collect any grievance forms.
- Twice per month inspections will be undertaken to ensure: (i) SEP is disclosed in hard copy at the Red Sea Governorate and Ras Gharib Local Administration; (ii) summary advertisements of grievance mechanism are available at local community platforms.
- Submission of minutes of meetings with tribal leaders of Bedouin groups
- Quarterly inspections will be undertaken to: (i) ensure project update leaflets are available at local community platforms; (ii) stakeholder grievance boxes and forms are available at designated locations; (iii) worker grievance boxes and forms are available at designated locations.
- Monitoring requirements are to be updated once available for implementation of the local employment and procurement procedure as well as the social responsibility program. This could include for example submission of employment and procurement databases, proof of announcement advertisements, etc.
- Undertake monthly inspections on EPC Contractor and involved subcontractors on implementation of worker grievance mechanism. Inspections will include:
 - Visual observation to ensure EPC Contractor/subcontractor(s) provide grievance boxes.
 - Discussion with sample of workers to ensure they are familiar with the process.
 - Collection and review of grievance forms, grievance closeout forms and grievance log sheet.

8.2 Reporting Requirements

The following reporting requirements will be prepared by the CLO with regards to the implementation of the SEP:

- On a monthly basis the stakeholder register form will be submitted as provided in Annex 4.
- On a monthly basis the stakeholder grievance form will be submitted as provided in Annex 2.
- On a monthly basis the worker grievance form will be submitted as provided in Annex 8.
- The SEP will be updated and resubmitted on a semiannual basis during the construction phase and on an annual basis during the operation phase.
- The following Key Performance Indicators (KPI) will be reported monthly:

No.	KPI	Measurement Action
1	Number of stakeholder engagement activities undertaken	All communication to be reported in stakeholder register
2	Number of stakeholders involved	All communication to be reported in stakeholder register
3	Number of vulnerable groups engaged (including women groups)	All communication to be reported in stakeholder register
4	Number of requests for information via websites, CLOs and local information centers	All communication to be reported in stakeholder register

5	Number of stakeholder / worker valid grievances submitted (and number rejected as outside of scope)	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
6	Number of resolved stakeholder / worker grievances	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
7	Number of stakeholder / worker grievances related to GBV	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
8	Average time for resolution of stakeholder / worker complaints	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
9	Type of stakeholder / worker grievances submitted	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
10	Alert on stakeholder and worker 'Red Flags,' if applicable.	Analysis of all stakeholder and worker engagement activities in combination with the data of both grievance mechanisms.

9. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This chapter identifies the roles and responsibilities related to implementation of the SEP.

Project Manager – SWE

- Ensure resources required (budgetary, human, and logistical resources) are available for the implementation of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Oversee the overall implementation of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including frequent interfacing with CLOs.
- Participate in implementation of the requirements of the stakeholder grievance mechanism as applicable to include signing grievance resolution forms.

Community Liaison Officer (CLO) – SWE (Male and Female)

- Update the SEP as required during the project's lifetime, to include planning, construction, operation, and decommissioning.
- Overall responsibility for implementing the requirements of the stakeholder engagement plan as identified under 'Chapter 5 6'
- Overall responsibility for implementing the requirements of the stakeholder grievance mechanism to include distribution of grievance disclosure sheets, collection of grievance forms, updating grievance log sheet, filling grievance resolution forms and grievance close-out forms.
- Overall responsibility for implementing the worker grievance mechanism for their staff. This includes distribution of grievance disclosure sheets, collection of grievance forms, updating grievance log sheets, filling resolution form and grievance close-out forms.
- Coordinate with the EPC Contractor's team / oversee the implementation of the EPC Contractor and its subcontractors of all requirements related to SEP and worker grievance mechanism.

EPC Contractor / Project Operator

EPC Contractor will be required to assign a qualified Community Liaison Officer (CLO) that will have the following roles and responsibilities:

Implementing the requirements of the stakeholder engagement plan as applicable and as identified under '6.' As noted in

- Table 8, the EPC Contractor CLO will have no role in consultation and engagement activities with local communities or Bedouin groups. EPC Contractor CLO engagement activities are limited to those requirements for the project that are mainly with governmental entities such as securing water requirements from the Water Company, assigning authorized waste collectors from City Council, etc.
- Submission of proof of completion of required engagements to the Project Developer's CLOs.

Note: The EPC Contractor and its subcontractors(s) will have no role in the implementation of the stakeholder grievance mechanism. Any complaints received directly or indirectly by any EPC or subcontractor staff shall be redirected to the SWE CLOs.

10. ANNEXES

10.1 Annex 1 – Grievance Disclosure Sheet

PUBLIC GRIEVANCE FORM

Reference No.	
Full Name: <i>(Anonymous submission is allowed)</i>	
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted and add contact details	☐ By Post: ☐ By Telephone: ☐ By E-mail: ☐ Other (please specify)
Description of Concern, Incident or Grievance	What is your concern/grievance/what happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
Date of concern, incident, or grievance	
☐ One-time incident/grievance (date) ☐ Happened more than once (how many times?) ☐ On-going (currently experiencing problem)	
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?	
Signature:	Date:

10.2 Annex 2 – Grievance Log Sheet

Ref No.	How Was grievance submitted	Date of Submission of Grievance	Name and Contact Information	Description of Grievance	Actions Taken to Resolve the Grievance	Date of Communication of Solution	Has grievance been resolved (Y/N) if not explain why

10.3 Annex 3 – Grievance Resolution Form

GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION FORM	
CLO:	
How was grievance received	
Reference No:	
Description of Concern, Incident or Grievance: <i>What is the grievance/ What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?</i>	
Date of Grievance	
Has the Grievance been Resolved?	☐ Yes ☐ No; <i><u>If not provide a justification below</u></i>
Fill Out Either Section 1 OR Section 2 below	
Section 1	
Summary of Actions Undertaken to Resolve Grievance	
Date of Implementation	
Section 2	
Summary of Proposed Actions to be Implemented to Resolve Grievance	
Timeline for Implementation	
Signature:	
Date:	

10.4 Annex 4 – Project Stakeholder Register Form

Stakeholder			Importance and Priority Contact									Expectations	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
#	Name, position, group, etc.	Role	Level of Interest			Ability to Influence			Priority						
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High				

10.5 Annex 5 – Project Handout

1. Will the Project provide electricity to local communities?

Based on agreement with the Government of Egypt (GoE), the project will be connecting to the National Grid that supplies electricity for all end-users. Project will not be providing electricity specifically for a local community area but rather all end-users across Egypt.

2. What are the job opportunities that the Project will provide?

Project will require the following workforce throughout the construction and operation phase:

- Around 250 job opportunities at peak during the construction phase for a duration of approximately 24 months. This will mainly include around skilled job opportunities (to include engineers, technicians, consultants, surveyors, etc.) and unskilled job opportunities (mainly laborers but will also include a number of security personnel).
- Around 24 job opportunities during the operation phase for a duration of 20 years. This will include skilled job opportunities (such as engineers, technicians, administrative employees, etc.) and unskilled job opportunities (such as security personnel, drivers, etc.).

3. How will job opportunities be managed? And how can one apply?

A Local Recruitment Procedure will be prepared and announced at a later stage. The procedure will identify the number of job opportunities targeted for local communities to include skilled and unskilled workers. Such job opportunities shall also take into account employment of local communities in the area around the Project to include fresh graduate engineers, technicians, laborers, etc.

In addition, the procedure will include details on how job opportunities will be announced as well as a selection process that is fair and transparent and provides equal opportunities for all including females.

The Procedure should be developed in coordination with local authorities such as the Local Labor Office and will investigate the potential for implementation through a joint collaboration between the Developer/EPC Contractor and the other wind farm developers in the area.

4. How will procurement opportunities be managed? and how can one apply?

A Local Procurement Procedure will be prepared and announced at a later stage. The procedure will identify procurement opportunities targeted for local communities to include for example local subcontractors, local supplies and services, cleaning services, etc.

In addition, the procedure will include details on how procurement opportunities will be announced as well as a selection process that is fair and transparent and provides equal opportunities for all.

The Procedure should be developed in coordination with local authorities such as the Local Labor Office and will investigate the potential for implementation through a joint collaboration between the Developer/EPC Contractor and the other wind farm developers in the area.

5. Will the project implement a Social Responsibility Program? How can one benefit from this?

A social responsibility program will be considered by the Developer which will aim to benefit the local communities to the greatest extent possible. A structured approach to this will be developed which will identify priority development projects which could benefit local communities (e.g. based on a needs assessment if available).

Based on that the social responsibility program can prioritize projects for local communities based on available budget, vision, timeline for implementation and other factors.

Social responsibility program will be developed and announced at a later stage.

6. How can anyone submit a project related grievance?

- a. Grievance Sheets (Annex 1) with grievance boxes will be made available at the following locations:

- **Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit**

Location: Al-Mina Street City: 11432

Ras Ghareb – Red Sea

Tel: 01001318480 – 0120195877

- **Project Office**

Details to be updated once local office established

- b. Direct Contact through the following:

CLO

Name: Ahmed Rizk

E-mail: arizk@acwapower.com

- c. Company Website at the following **www.acwapower.com**