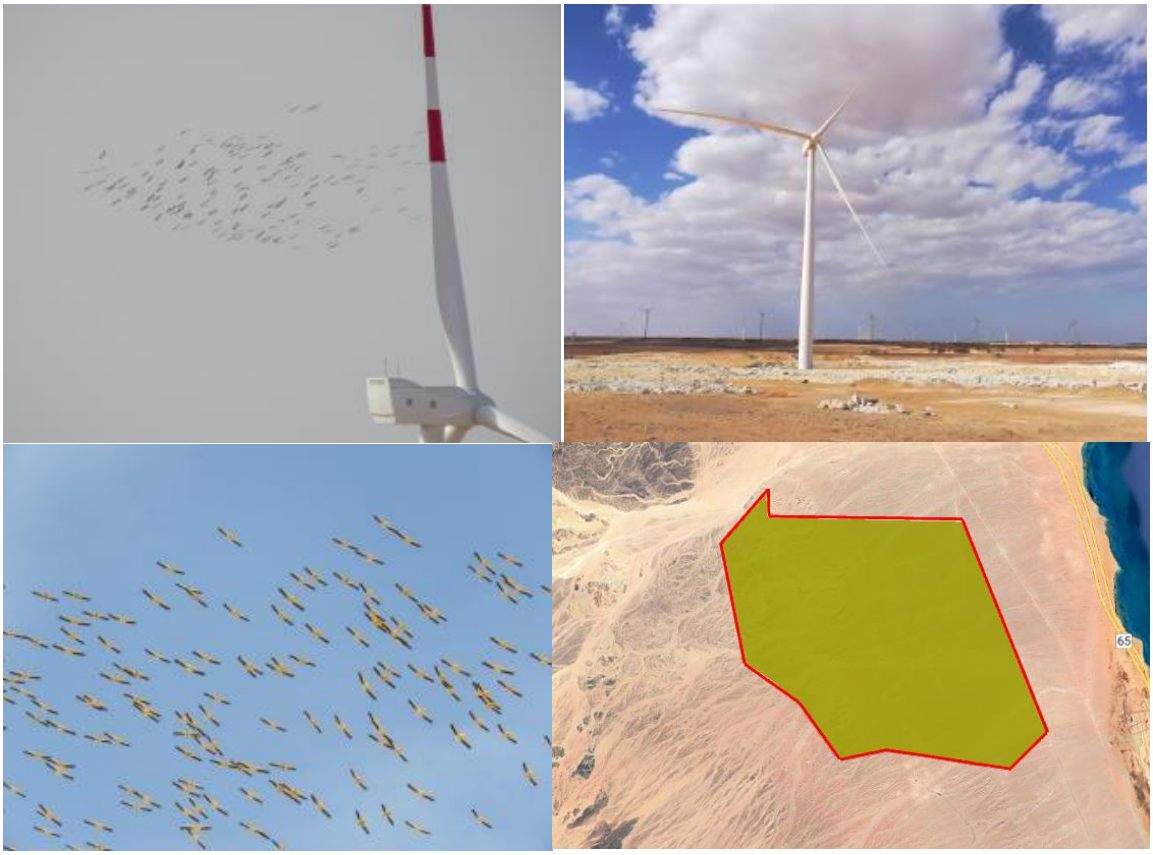
Red Sea Wind Energy Wind Power Plant (GoSII 500 MW + 150 MW extension) at the Gulf of Suez

Stakeholder Engagement Plan



February 2024

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ABBREVIATIONS

ATMP	Active Turbine Management Program
BOO	Build Own Operate
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
E&S	Environmental and Social
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
EEH	Eurus Energy Holdings
EETC	Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
ENGIE	ENGIE Energie Services S.A
EPC	Engineering Procurement Construction
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GoE	Government of Egypt
GoS	Gulf of Suez
GWh	Gigawatt Hour
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IFC	International Financing Corporation
IFIs	International Financing Institutions
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Development
LGU	Local Governmental Unit
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NREA	New and Renewable Energy Authority
NTS	Non-technical Summary
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OC	Orascom Construction S.A.E
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PR	Performance Requirements
PS	Performance Standard
RCREEE	Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
RSWE	Red Sea Wind Energy S.A.E.
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SESA	Strategic Cumulative Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
SGRE	Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

1 Introduction

1.1 Objectives and Scope of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

This document constitutes a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to be implemented by the Red Sea Wind Energy (RSWE) which has been selected for the development of a 500 Megawatt (MW) Wind Power Project (GoSII 500MW) layout, under which, in 2024, RSWE received governmental approval for a 150 MW extension (GoSII 150MW) layout, for a combined power generation of 650MW. This SEP represents RSWE's 500MW + 150MW (650MW)Wind Power Project (hereafter referred to as 'the Project') located in the Gulf of Suez (GoS) area.

This SEP was developed for the Project and outlines the approach and actions RSWE will undertake for engagement with different stakeholder groups (as defined in Box 1) in connection with the Project during the Pre-construction (and mobilization), construction and operation phases.

The objective of this SEP is to improve and facilitate decision-making in matters related to the Project, create opportunities for active involvement of all stakeholders in a timely manner, provide possibilities for all stakeholders to voice their opinions and concerns, and address community concerns with regard to key environmental and social risks through implementation of the stakeholder consultation and information disclosure activities.

The purpose of the SEP is, therefore, to enhance stakeholder engagement by RSWE whom is overall in charge of implementing the SEP with support from the Developer, Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) Contractors and Project Operator throughout the lifetime of the Project, and to carry out stakeholder engagement in line with the national requirements, international good practice, as well as the requirements of the International Financing Institutions (IFIs) that may be involved in the Project financing.

The SEP is a living document and will be accessed and reviewed by the public regularly at the Red Sea Governorate, Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit, and Project site to ensure that engagements are meaningful and contribute to the Project delivery. Once the EPC contractors are on-board, the SEP will be reviewed in detail since they will have an essential role in supporting the Project's stakeholder engagement efforts.

This SEP will be updated as necessary.

Box 1: Definition of Stakeholders, Stakeholder Engagement, and Consultation Process

For clarification purposes, the following terms are used in this SEP:

Stakeholders *are persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively.*

Stakeholders may include: 1. locally affected communities or individuals and their formal and informal representatives, 2. national or local government authorities, politicians, religious leaders, civil society organisations and groups with special interests, 3. the academic community, or other businesses.

Stakeholder engagement *can be defined as any process that involves stakeholders in problem-solving or decision-making and uses stakeholder input to make better decisions.*

Consultation process *involves two-way communication between the project developing party or its representatives and local communities to establish early and meaningful relationships with key stakeholders. The consultation process associated with impact assessments provides local communities with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts and mitigations measures, and in turn allows the RSWE or its representatives to consider and respond to them. The consultation process will be continued and maintained throughout the Project lifecycle.*

1.2 Key Involved Entities

Different entities are involved in the Project life cycle. The responsibilities of each key entity which is of relevance to this SEP are listed in the text below along with a general description of their roles.

- *Consortium of ENGIE, Toyota Tsusho Corporation (TTC), Eurus Energy Holdings (EEH), and Orascom Construction (OC) (the Developer):* is the Project proponent and developer and will be the owner of the Project;

- *RSWE (Red Sea Wind Energy S.A.E.):* is the local project company that will be implementing the project, i.e. construction and operation, and which is fully owned by the Developer. RSWE will be responsible for SEP implementation and documentation;
- *Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE):* based on a joint Protocol signed with different related agencies, titled "Executive Framework for Strategic Cumulative Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (SESA) & Program of Ornithological Monitoring and Active Turbine Management Program (ATMP) for Wind Energy Developments in the Gulf of Suez, RCREEE is responsible for developing, managing and implementing an Active Turbine Management Program (ATMP) at the entire Project life cycle spanning the Project identification to the Project shut-down on behalf of RSWE;
- *Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA):* the official governmental entity responsible for protection of the environment in Egypt. The EEAA is responsible for following up and checking compliance of the Project with the conditions outlined as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and accompanying Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared for the Project upon which the environmental clearance for the Project is granted;
- *Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC):* will be of the off-taker of electricity and the responsible entity for signing the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the Developer. In addition, they will also be responsible for designing, building and operating the associated interconnection facilities. This will include the Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) that will connect to the existing national grid.
- *Wind Farm Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) Contractors:* responsible for the development of the Project on a turnkey basis. Responsibilities include the preparation of the detailed design of the Project; supply of the material and equipment (turbines, cables, transformers, inverters, etc.); and construction of the Project and its various components (turbines, internal access roads, building infrastructure, connections, etc.). The EPC Contractors will be responsible for compliance with ESIA and ESMP requirements and also for SEP implementation during the construction phase. The EPC Contractors for this Project will be Siemens Games Renewable Energy (SGRE) for the supply, installation and commissioning of the wind turbines and Orascom Construction for the civil and electrical balance of plant;
- *Wind Farm Project Operator:* will be responsible for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the Project. The Operator will be responsible for compliance with ESIA and ESMP requirements and also for SEP implementation during operation phase. The Project Operator will be the Project company, RSWE, with the support of Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy (SGRE) for the operation and maintenance of the wind turbines under a long-term service agreement (LTSA);
- *Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC):* EETC will develop the OHTL for the Project and purchase of electrical energy produced from the Project. EETC will also be responsible for selection of the contractor for construction of the OHTL. The OHTL Contractor will be responsible for implementing specific actions in the SEP in relation to the OHTL;
- *IFI of the Project:* the lenders providing financing for the Project development. The IFIs will likely include JBIC, NEXI and EBRD. Up to three commercial lenders would be lending under a NEXI political and commercial risk insurance cover, i.e. Société Générale, SMBC and Norinchukin Bank;
- *Consultees:* are the stakeholders consulted on by the ESIA Practitioner during the ESIA formulation, and also by EEAA as part of EEAA's review period of the ESIA. This includes statutory consultees, as well as non-statutory.

2 Project Description

2.1 Project Location

The Project is located in the Red Sea Governorate of Egypt, around 200 km to the southeast of the capital city of Cairo. More specifically, the Project is located near the Red Sea shoreline and within the Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit of the Red Sea Governorate, where the closest villages include Ras Ghareb (located 40km to the southeast) and Zafarana (45 km to the north).

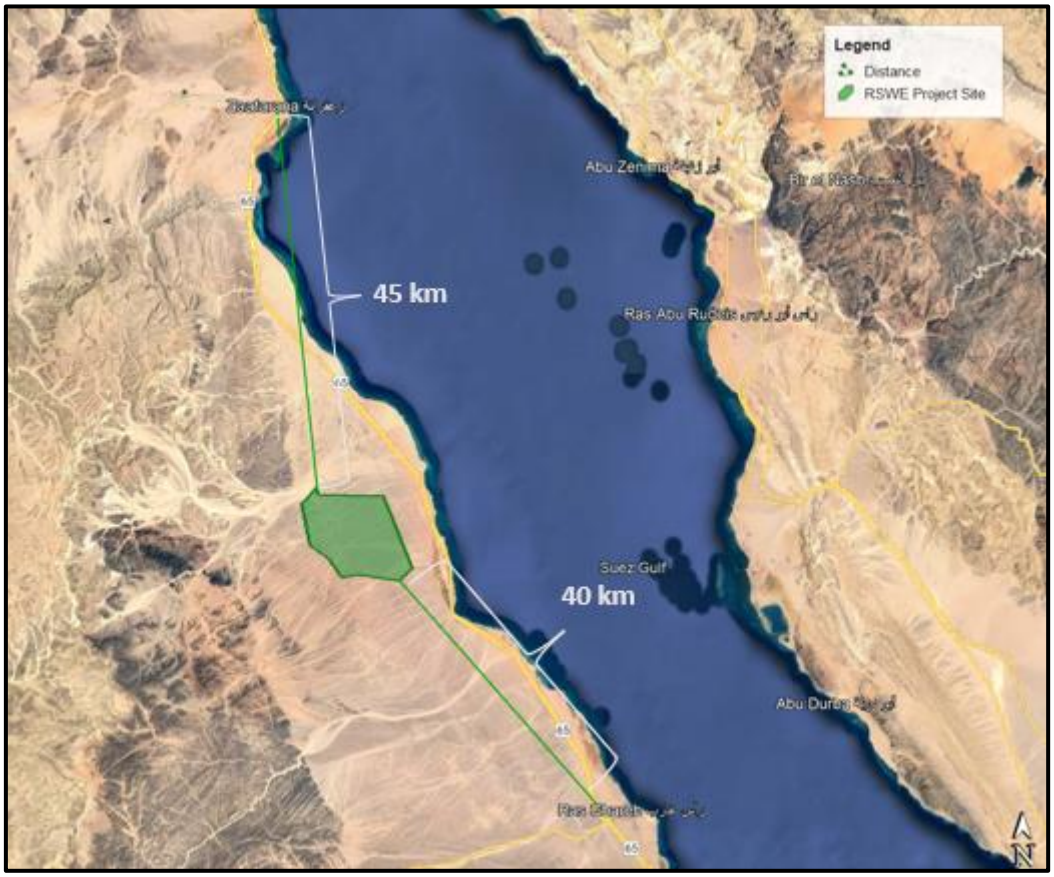

Figure 1 Villages in closest proximity to the Project Site: Ras Ghareb and Zafarana

Ras Ghareb was established as a satellite town to service the petroleum industry and has grown rapidly in size to 59,785 residents and it is a potential supplier of services to the project, such as labour, and a focus for potential community investment initiatives for the project and its contractors.

The local Bedouin population compromises of four main tribes, the Tababna, Sheikh Fadl, Hamadine, and Khushman. They have strong links in local land and resources, which are also recognized by Governmental authorities. Outside of traditional roles, the Bedouins are primarily employed in security roles.

The climate at the site is arid, with virtually no precipitation, high temperatures during the day and cool nights and a strong relatively constant wind coming from the North-West direction. The site consists of two separate areas separate by a bird corridor, and the site forms part of a larger area managed by NREA and dedicated to the development of wind generation projects.

The Project is located within an 284 km^2 area – the Strategic Environmental and Social Area (SESA) that has been allocated by the Government of Egypt (GoE) to National Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) for development of wind farms. Within the SESA, a land area of 75.8 km^2 (presented in green in Figure 2) has been allocated to the Developer by NREA for the development of this Project.

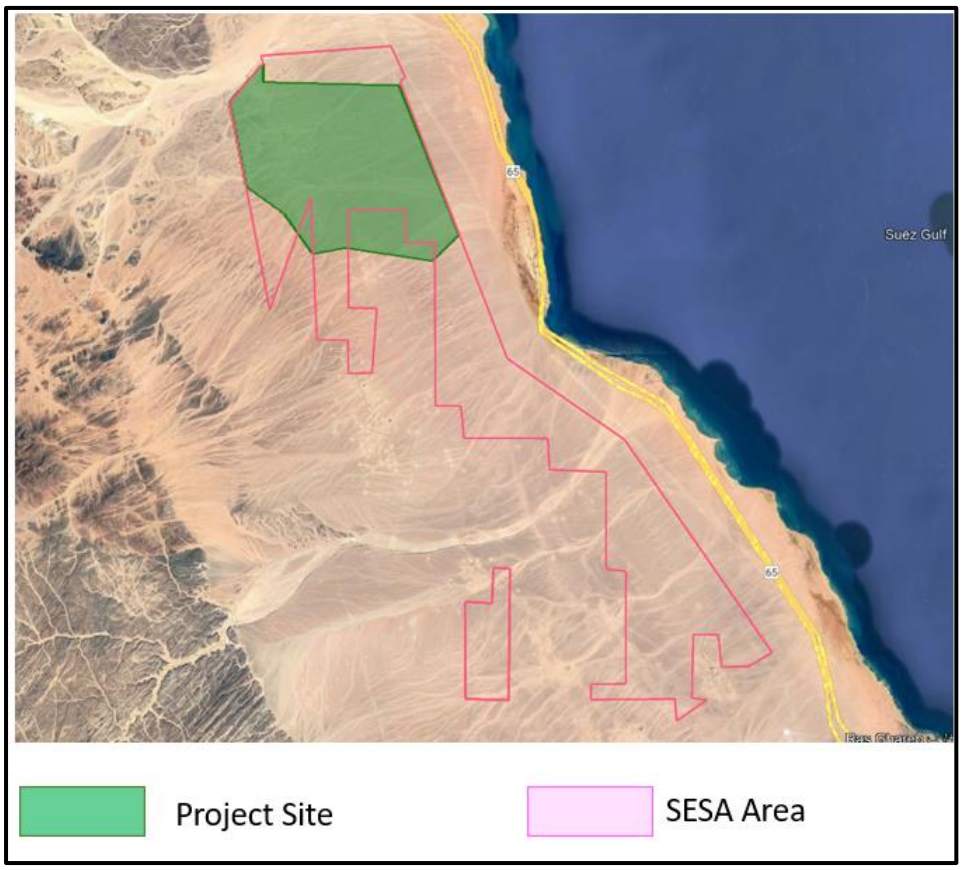

Figure 2 The Project Site within the Strategic Environmental and Social Area

Figure 3: Project Site and Closest Villages

As indicated in Figure 3, the Project Site is 45 km from Zaafarana in the north and 40 km from Ras Ghareb in the south, both of which comprise the closest official communities to the Project Site.

2.2 Benefits of the Project

The GoSII 500MW Project is expected to provide around 2,200 GWh – 2,500-Gigawatt Hour (GWh) of electricity per year. Inclusive of the 150 MW extension (GoSII 150MW), the Project Site is to provide 2,700 – 3,000 GWh on average annually. The Project will result in crucial positive environmental and economic impacts on the strategic, national, and local level. Such positive impacts underpin rationale for the Project. These include the following:

- This development 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 expected electricity generation from the Project will serve the annual electricity needs of more than 800,000 local households; and with the project extension (GoSII 150MW), this number is expected to increase to 1,000,000 – 1,111,000 households;
- Generating electricity through wind power is rather pollution-free during operation. Compared with the conventional way of producing electricity in Egypt. The clean energy produced is expected to reduce consumption of liquid fuels for electricity generation, helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well as air pollutant emissions. The Project is to displace more than 1 million metric tons of CO_2 annually.

2.3 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 the figure below. For the GoSII 500MW layout will include 84 wind turbines. The specifications of an individual turbine feature a generation capacity of 6 MW, a hub-height of 97.5 m, rotor diameter of 165 m and a tip height of 180 m.

  Note: The GoSII 150 extension will include 20 wind turbines each with a hub-height of 110m, rotor diameter of 182, and a tip height of 200m with a rated power of 7. 5 MW.

- *Supporting infrastructure and utility* elements for the Project which will include:
  - Cables that will connect the turbines to an onsite substation(s)
  - 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 for a length of about 34 km

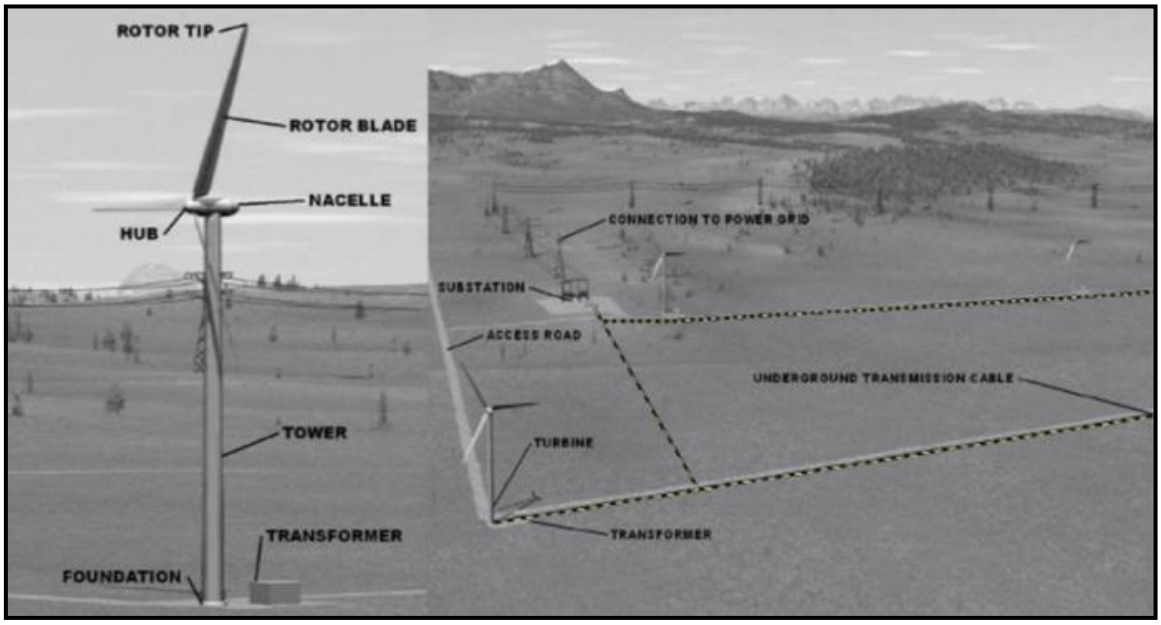

Figure 4: (a) Typical Structural Components of a Wind Turbine, (b) Typical Components of a Wind Farm (Source: EHS Guidelines for Wind Energy, IFC)

2.4 Project Phases

The Project will include 3 distinctive phases as follows:

- *Design and Construction Phase* 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.
- *Operation Phase* that will include the normal daily operation of the wind farm and the undertaking of maintenance activities as required.
- *Decommissioning Phase* that will include the dismantling of the various Project components at the end of the life time.

2.5 Project Schedule

According to the current timeline information available, construction of the Project commenced at the end of December 2022, and will require approximately 32 months for construction and commissioning. Operation of the Project is therefore anticipated to commence in Q3 of 2025 for a period of 25 years.Note: The GoSII 500 MW layout is on schedule at the time of this SEP's latest revision. The construction and commissioning of the GoSII 150 MW extension will be initiated following the conclusion of construction for the GoSII 500 MW site followed by its commissioning phase.

2.6 Job Opportunities

According to current available information, the Project will require the following workforce throughout the construction and operation phase:

- Around 1,600 job opportunities at peak during the construction phase for a duration of approximately 32 months. This will mainly include around 300 skilled job opportunities (to include engineers, technicians, consultants, surveyors, etc.) and 1,300 unskilled job opportunities (mainly laborers but will also include a number of security personnel).
- Around 40 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.).

RSWE is committed to ensuring that priority for job opportunities are targeted for local community members to the greatest extent possible throughout the construction and operation phase for both skilled and unskilled jobs. It is expected that the recruitment will be undertaken through the Red Sea Labour Office and will involve a selection process that is fair, transparent and provides equal opportunities for all including female.

2.7 Project E&S Impacts

The Project will result in several negative environmental and social impacts throughout its various phases that have been studied as part of the ESIA. However, as noted throughout the ESIA, generally such impacts do not pose any key issues of concern and can be adequately controlled and mitigated through the implementation of an ESMP. The key impacts and mitigation included within the ESIA are summarized below.

Table 1: Project E&S Impacts

E&S Attribute	Key Impacts	Key Mitigations
Land Use	Several informal land uses onsite which if improperly managed could result in potential conflicts and disputes. This includes the Ghafra system of the Bedouin groups and existing petroleum storage facility and an oil rig of the General Petroleum Company.	Establish coordination with the Bedouin Groups for inclusion and engagement in employment opportunities. In addition, establish coordination via NREA/EETC with Petroleum Company to take into account any design requirement considerations.
Geology, Hydrology, and Hydrogeology	Inappropriate management of waste streams (solid waste, wastewater and hazardous waste) could potentially contaminate and pollute solid and groundwater resources during construction and operation.	ESIA identifies general measures for proper housekeeping and waste management onsite.
Biodiversity	Improper management of the site (e.g. improper conduct and housekeeping practices) during construction and operation could affect biodiversity /habitat of the area.	ESIA requires the proper implementation of housekeeping practices on the site at all times
Birds (avi-fauna)	Wind turbines are associated with impacts on birds during operation from risks of strikes and collision on both migratory soaring birds and resident soaring birds in the area.	ESIA requires the implementation of an Active Turbine Management Plan (ATMP) that includes a Bird Monitoring Program (BMP), an appropriate Shutdown On-Demand (SOD) Program and an optimum Fatality Monitoring Program (FMP).
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Improper management of construction activities could disturb/damage archaeological remains which could be buried in the ground (if any).	ESIA identifies requirements for chance find procedures to be implemented in case remains are unearthed during construction.
Air Quality and Noise	Construction activities will likely result in an increased level of dust as well as noise which in turn will directly impact ambient air quality and noise levels	ESIA identifies dust and noise control measures to be implemented during construction to control such impacts.
Infrastructure and Utilities	Inappropriate transportation of project components could impact road safety and could also be public safety concerns to others.	ESIA requires EPC Contractor to prepare and implement a Traffic and Transport Plan to ensure transportation process of project components does not pose a risk of damage to the existing roads, highways, overpasses whilst ensuring public safety.
	Other impacts related to water supply, waste utilities for disposal of project requirements, and aviation, telecommunication and TV/Radio due to height and operation of turbines.	ESIA requires coordination with relevant entities to secure requirements of the project an obtain permits as related to project development.
Occupational Health and Safety	There will be some generic risks to workers health and safety from working on construction and operation sites, as it increases the risk of injury or death due to accidents.	ESIA requires that EPC and Project Operator prepare and implement a project and site-specific Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP).

Public Health and Safety	Key impact is related to potential worker influx in the city which could entail pressure on infrastructure, services and utilities as well as risk of diseases, inappropriate code of conduct, social vices, etc.	ESIA requires that the EPC Contractor prepare a worker influx and accommodation plan.

3 Regulatory Requirements for Stakeholder Engagement

The Project will comply with all Egyptian national and local laws and regulations, lender Environmental and Social (E&S) requirements, and obligations articulated in key Project approvals and permits. Stakeholder engagement requirements relevant to the Project are briefly discussed below and have informed the SEP.

3.1 Egyptian Legislation Requirements

This SEP complies with the following Egyptian legal requirements:

Environment Law No. 4 of 1994 and subsequent amendments (including the Environmental Law No. 9 of 2009 and Ministerial Decree No. 26 of 2016)

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study shall be undertaken for project with significance impacts, including two phases of stakeholder consultation: scoping and public consultation.

The scoping should include targeted stakeholder consultations with key stakeholders. It is required to include the following entities in public consultations:

- Representatives of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)
- Related government 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

EEAA guidelines methodology

The articles covering the guidelines on conducting public consultations 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 Financing Requirements

This SEP meets international best practice requirements to include the relevant E&S requirements of IFIs as follows:

3.2.1 International Finance Corporation (IFC)

As discussed earlier, the key IFIs to the Project include JBIC, NEXI and EBRD. In general, JBIC and NEXI follow the E&S requirements of the IFC.

Therefore, the SEP follows the requirements of the IFC in relation to stakeholder engagement process and activities. IFC's requirements regarding stakeholder engagement align well with other standards such as those of the EBRD (which are discussed in further details below).

Key requirements for the SEP are included in Performance Standard (PS) 1 "*Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts*". IFC PS 1 addresses Stakeholder Engagement and sets out the following requirements:

- Stakeholder Engagement is an on-going process that may involve: stakeholder analysis & planning, disclosure & dissemination of information, consultation & participation, grievance mechanism, and ongoing reporting to Affected Communities.
- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) must be developed and implemented that is scaled to the project risks and impacts and development stage, and be tailored to the characteristics and interests of the Affected Communities.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

3.2.2 Equator Principles

Equator Principle #5 (Consultation and Disclosure), requires continuous consultation with a cultural sensitivity that is in harmony with communities affected by the Company's activities and in a structured manner. This principle also contains the requirement that consultation status must be independent, preferential and equipped with information, and that ascertainment of the needs of groups which have been or might be affected by this project must be guaranteed.

Equator Principle #6 (Grievance Mechanism), requires formation of a grievance mechanism which ensures regular and systematic receiving and recording of the complaint of communities affected by the activities of companies, and which also guarantees action to be taken within a specified period.

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

The SEP will also follow the requirements of the EBRD in relation to stakeholder engagement process and activities. EBRD "PR10: Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement" (EBRD, 2019) requires the development of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) 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 as part of an ongoing process to communicate with stakeholders with the extent of engagement commiserate with the project's risks and adverse impacts raised by affected communities

4 Identification of Stakeholders

The purpose of stakeholder identification is to identify and prioritise Project stakeholders for consultation. Stakeholder identification is an ongoing process, and thus key stakeholders will be identified during different stages of the Project. A systematic approach is used to map the stakeholders based on the Project zone of influence. In this approach, by mapping the zone of social influence, stakeholders are identified by the influence area.

As a result of the stakeholder mapping, Project stakeholders are categorised into two main categories:

- Primary stakeholders are the individuals and groups who are affected directly by the Project; and
- Secondary stakeholders are those parties who have influence on the Project and/or interested in the Project, but are not necessarily directly influenced by the Project.

The key stakeholders identified are presented in the following table.

Table 2: Identified Groups of Stakeholders (ECO Consult, 2019)

Level of Stakeholder interest in/involvement to the Project

1. Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project

- Nearby local community from Ras Ghareb and Zafarana to include:

Community people	- Locals have a vested interest in the Project, as they might be able to land a job opportunity - Locals will receive the impacts (positive/negative) as a result of the Project - Locals could be affected by worker influx as discussed earlier in Table 1
Community Leaders	- They are socially active members and known figureheads for 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 Large-Scale Contractors)	- Responsible for performing some contracting works on-site. - Responsible for providing workers with food and amenities.

- Bedouin groups in the general area where the Project is located (named El-Ma'aza). The Project area in general is under their control through the "Ghafra System" which entails involving such Bedouin groups in the Project for their support (e.g. through providing security and protection for the Project). However, it is important to note that the project site does not include any physical or economical land use activities practiced by Bedoun groups or local communities.
  - Arab tribes will be helpful in providing security to the Project sites.
  - Additionally, they might be able to provide supplies to the workers (water, food, etc.)
  - Arab tribes include the group of people described as 'wise men' (El-Awaqel). They are responsible for Urfi juridical activities. All local communities abide by their judgments.
  - Responsible for communication between the Project and their local communities.

2. Secondary Interested Parties/Stakeholders

Stakeholders who may participate in implementation of the Project

- Regional Centre for Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency (RCREEE): RCREEE acts on behalf of the Consortium in developing, managing, and implementing the site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Active Turbine Management Program (ATMP).
- IFIs
- RSWE Corporate Stakeholders: shareholders, project advisors and partners, employees

National Government & Permitting Authorities

- Ministry of Environment – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA): Responsible for reviewing and approving ESIAs, as well as for monitoring the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan.
- Environmental Office within the Governorate: Responsible for monitoring compliance to environmental requirements.

Entity	Scope
Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC)	Purchase of electrical energy produced from power plants, which authorizes local and foreign investors to create, and sell them on the high-voltage electricity network. The implementation of projects for the electricity transmission.
New & Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)	NREA act as the national focal point for expanding efforts to develop and introduce renewable energy technologies to Egypt on a commercial scale together with implementation of related energy conservation programs. NREA is entrusted to plan and implement renewable energy programs in coordination with other concerned national and international institutions within the framework of its mandate
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 has the right of concession for petroleum exploration in some parts of the Project area and adjacent areas.

	Represents the main investment activity in the Project area.
Ministry of Defence: Army Intelligence force, Border guards	They also provide permissions to get into the desert area. Secure and support the Project.
Red Sea Governorate	The main role of the Governorate is supporting the Project by providing the various permissions needed, and infrastructure maps in case if needed.
Ras Gharib City Council	Give permits for any construction. Provide maps of the floods in the area. Supervision and follow-up from the Environmental Department in Ras Ghareb City Council during the construction phase. Coordinate with them with respect to solid waste disposal through the construction contractors (In the case of contracting with them).
Media: Newspaper, Television, Internet	They disclose information about the Project.
Water and wastewater Company in Ras Ghareb	Provide the Project needs of water and wastewater disposal during the construction phase; through the construction contractor (In the case of contracting with them).
Civil Aviation	Issuing a permit for height requirements and warning signs.
Public health: Directorate of Health in Red Sea Governorate, Ras Ghareb General Hospital	They provide the health services and facilities to the local districts.
Education providers (in particular technical / vocational training institutes)	Provides knowledge and skills required in for various occupations, including renewables and wind 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.
Manpower Directorate: Labour Office in Red Sea Governorate	Gathers data of the labour force in Suez Governorate and complaints of workers. Monitors labour recruitment standards during construction.
Roads Directorate in Red Sea Governorate	Services and development of external roads in the governorate. Issuing permits for any construction work on the external roads.
Ministry of Interior	The MI is responsible for national and local security, as well as approving emergency response and firefighting plans for establishments/projects.

Local Government

- Red Sea Governorate and Local Unit in Ras Ghareb: The main role of the Governorate is to support the Project by providing the various permissions needed, as well as infrastructure maps, if required.

Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

- 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 internationally.
- NGOs are responsible for sharing information with the community.

NGOs/ CBOs	**scope**
Association for the Conservation of the Environment in Red Sea (HEPCA)	Environment protection
Red Sea Ecotourism	Social and cultural services
Environmental protection in the Red Sea	Environment 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

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	Level of Interest			Ability to Influence			Priority		
		Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
1.	**Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project**									
	▪ Nearby local community from Ras Ghareb and Zafarana			√			√			√
	▪ Bedouin groups in the general area where the Project is located			√			√			√
2.	**Secondary Interested Parties/Stakeholders**									
	▪ Regional Centre for Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency (RCREEE)			√			√			√
	▪ IFIs, and investors		√			√			√	
	▪ RSWE Corporate Stakeholders			√		√	√			√
	▪ National Government & Permitting Authorities									
	- Ministry of Environment –Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)			√			√			√
	- Environmental Office within the Governorate			√		√			√	
	- Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC)		√			√			√	
	- New & Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)		√			√			√	
	- General Petroleum Company		√		√				√	
	- Ministry of Defence: Army Intelligence force, Border guards		√				√		√	
	- Red Sea Governorate		√				√		√	
	- Ras Ghareb City Council		√			√			√	
	- Media: Newspaper, Television, Internet		√			√			√	
	- Water and wastewater Company in Ras Ghareb	√				√			√	
	- Civil Aviation	√				√			√	
	- public health: Directorate of Health in Red Sea Governorate, Ras Ghareb General Hospital	√			√			√		
	- Education providers (in particular technical / vocational training institutes)		√			√			√	
	- Manpower Directorate: Labour Office in Red Sea Governorate			√		√			√	
	- Roads Directorate in Red Sea Governorate	√			√			√		
	- Ministry of Interior	√			√			√		
	▪ Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs)			√		√			√	
	▪ Academia and research		√			√			√	
	▪ Other community members at the national level	√			√			√		

5 Summary of Previous and Recent Stakeholder Engagement

The table below provides a summary of the key stakeholders that were previously consulted and engaged throughout the Project to date. The table provides a summary of the stakeholder groups that were engaged, date of engagement, and the main objective and outcome.

Table 4: Summary of Previous and Recent Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Stakeholder	Phase / Entity	Method of Engagement	Date	Objective of Consultation
Red Sea Governorate Ras Ghareb City Council	ESIA / ESIA consultant	Bilateral Interviews	24 and 25 Sep 2019	In general, such entities acknowledged the importance of the Project and were much in favour of energy developments and showed their willingness to support the Project as required. In addition, such entities stressed on the importance of the Project. They also emphasized on the importance of taking into account the views and concerns of local communities as well as providing job opportunities and service provisions, as well as engaging in social investment initiatives that benefit the local communities. In addition, throughout such meetings the following was investigated and discussed: ▪ Key and critical visual receptors in the area ▪ Formal and informal land use planning for the Project site ▪ Potential for flood risks within the Project site ▪ Infrastructure and utility elements related to waste/wastewater/hazardous waste disposal ▪ Other views, issues of concern and requirements for the Project site
Red Sea Antiquities Inspection Office Suez Antiquities Inspection Office	ESIA / ESIA consultant	Bilateral Interviews	26 Sep 2019	Throughout such meetings the following was investigated and discussed: ▪ Secondary data on any available archaeology and cultural heritage in the Project site ▪ Discuss outcomes of site survey undertaken and identify any additional requirements or issues of concern to be taken into account.
Head of Bedouin Groups	ESIA / ESIA consultant	Bilateral Interviews	29 and 30 Sep 2019	The key Bedouin groups that are known within the Project area include El-Ma'aza tribe. Meetings undertaken investigated and discussed the following: ▪ Land use activities and details that are undertaken in the area ▪ Obtain socio-economic information on such Bedouin groups ▪ Other views, issues of concern and requirements for the Project site
	Initial Planning / Developer	Bilateral Interviews	Oct 2019	Initial discussions and agreements were undertaken between the Developer and such Bedouin groups for integration in the Project to include in specific provision of security arrangements at this stage.
General Petroleum Company	ESIA / ESIA consultant	Bilateral Interviews	1 and 2 Oct 2019	The Project site is located within a concession area for oil exploration and an area with extensive petrolatum activities. In general, the company stressed their keenness to cooperate and provide services as applicable to the Project. In addition, throughout such meetings the following was investigated and discussed: ▪ Formal and informal land use planning for the Project site ▪ Infrastructure and utility elements in the Project site ▪ Potential for flood risks within the Project site ▪ Other views, issues of concern and requirements for the Project site
	Initial Planning / NREA and Developer	NREA and Developer	Nov 2005	NREA signed a coordination of work agreement with the General Petroleum Company which identifies obligations on both entities for use of lands and undertaking of activities within a 700 km² area (in which the Project site is located).
Ras Ghareb Water Company	ESIA / ESIA consultant	Bilateral Interviews	3 Oct 2019	Meetings undertaken investigated and discussed the following: ▪ Water supply to the Project ▪ Any water-related infrastructure and utility elements in the Project area ▪ Other views, issues of concern and requirements for the Project site
Ras Ghareb Electricity Company	ESIA / ESIA consultant	Bilateral Interviews	3 Oct 2019	Meetings undertaken investigated and discussed the following: ▪ Any electricity related infrastructure and utility elements in the Project area ▪ Other views, issues of concern and requirements for the Project site

ESIA and permits procedure

Once the Draft ESIA has been completed, a public consultation session was held in Ras Gharib City, Red Sea Governorate on 24th February 2020. The overall objective of the session was 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.

The list of invitees was identified jointly between RCREEE in coordination with the ESIA consultant and included EEAA Headquarter and regional branch, New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA), environmental office of the Governorate, other governmental entities, local community representatives and other.

In total, seventy-five (75) people attended the public disclosure session. The key issues raised throughout were related to:

- Avi-fauna
- Socio-economics
- Occupational health and safety
- Flood risks
- Associated facilities
- Biodiversity
- Land use

Additional details on the outcomes of these comments and how they have been taken into account is provided in Annex 1.

Upon addressing the above comments, an updated and Final ESIA has been prepared to be submitted to EEAA for approval and issuance of the environmental permit for the project.

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 (Table 5), 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 Register will be updated on monthly basis 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 related stakeholders. A template is provided in Annex 5 – Project Stakeholder Register Form.

In particular, it is important to note that at this point, the following additional plans will be developed at a later stage which are considered an integral aspect of this SEP.

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program: a program will be implemented by RSWE which will aim to allocate funds for CSR programs which will aim to benefit the local communities to the greatest extent possible. The CSR Program will identify priority development projects which could benefit local communities, allocated budget, timeline for implementation, etc.
- Environmental and Social Report: RSWE will be preparing an environmental and social report every 6 months for the Project stakeholders that will be published on the project company's website. Report will include updates on the environmental and social performance of the project to include current schedule, key E&S issues faced and measures implemented, job opportunities provided and other as applicable.
- CSR Newsletter: RSWE will be preparing a quarterly CSR newsletter that will be published on the project company's website.

Table 5: 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 and Zafarana	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)	RSWE (CSR Manager)
		2. Summary advertisement in Arabic of grievance mechanism to be posted at key local community platforms and through the distribution of flyers in both Arabic and English. Refer to Chapter 8 for additional details.	Once before construction (to be checked regularly to ensure advertisement in place)	RSWE (CSR Manager)
	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, 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. In addition, it will also be updated on company website and social media platforms.	Quarterly during construction Semi-annual during operation	RSWE (CSR Manager)
	Updates on CSR activities undertaken	2. Quarterly CSR newsletter that will be published on company website	Quarterly during construction and operation	RSWE (CSR Manager)
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	Annually during construction and operation	RSWE (CSR Manager)
	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	RSWE (CSR Manager)
General Petroleum Company	Coordination for land use activities to be undertaken onsite and provide updates as applicable	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction Continuously throughout construction and operation as applicable	RSWE
Stakeholders who may participate in implementation of the Project				
Lender	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	TBD	RSWE team as applicable

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
	environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, community integration plan, etc.)	2. Submission of environmental and social report.	Annually during operation – 1st quarter of each year Monthly during construction	RSWE team as applicable
RSWE Corporate Stakeholders	Coordination for the project	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. E-mail correspondence 3. Regular reporting on project progress	Continuously throughout construction and operation	RSWE team / Project Operator
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. Ministry of Labour 3. Ministry of Health 4. Ministry of Water 5. Ministry of Transportation 6. Ministry of Defence 7. Ministry of Petroleum 8. Ministry of Electricity	Some governmental stakeholders might require to undertake certain inspections or auditing exercises and/or might require certain updates/information on the implementation of the Project	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	Upon occurrence	RSWE team as applicable
		2. Correspondence and official letters (if required)	Upon occurrence	RSWE 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. Semi-annual environmental report to be disclosed on company website.	Annually – 1st quarter of each year	RSWE – CSR Manager
Ministry of Transportation Roads and Bridges Directorate, Red Sea Governorate	Submission of traffic management plan in relation to turbine transportation	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction	RSWE team as applicable
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 before construction	RSWE team as applicable
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 before construction	RSWE team as applicable
Ministry of Communications Supreme Council for Media Regulation	Submit application to obtain their approval for Project development	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction	RSWE team as applicable
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) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction Once before operation	EPC Contractor/ Project Operator
	Coordination to secure the water requirements of the Project (if required)	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction Once before operation	EPC Contractor/ Project Operator
Ministry of Antiquities – Red Sea Antiquities Inspection Office	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

ESIA and Supporting Documents Information Disclosure

It is of utmost necessity 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 Arabic and English language and can be found at the link: ESIA DISCLOSURES - Red Sea Wind Energy S.A.E. (rswe.co).

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the RSWE Wind Farm
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIA) for the associated Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL)
- Non-Technical Summary (NTS)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Cumulative Effect Assessment (CEA)
- Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA)
- Environmental, Health, Safety and Social (EHSS) Management System Manual
- Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP)

The above documents are available at the following avenues:

- EBRD website (www.ebrd.com)
- Developer Website (http://www.rswe.co/about-us/). The documentation above will remain at the website for the life of the project.
- Hard copies available at Red Sea Governorate and Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit

  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 reem.elbeltagy@redseawindenergy.com

To communicate the outcomes of the above process, instead of using a public disclosure session (due to the ongoing COVID-19 situation), alternative methods will be utilized to communicate with stakeholders. This might include presentation and consultation via social media platform, webinar, online presentations on website, etc. Such methods will be communicated to stakeholders at a later stage and through appropriate channels.

Finally, it is important to note that all stakeholder can raise concerns or comments via the grievance mechanism provided in ”Chapter 8” below.

The disclosure of the project information as identified above will be the responsibility of the CSR Manager of RSWE. The disclosure process will take place 2024.

7 MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCESS

The monitoring and documentation of SEP activities will be the responsibility of the CSR Manager (whom will also act as the CLO) and HSSE Manager to cascade messages from engagements with national and regional stakeholders, and this specific responsibility will include:

- Agreed SEP key performance indicators and metrics.
- Monitoring ongoing engagement and consultation activities.
- Tracking potential risks and issues.
- Confirming consultation documentation is up to date and accessible.
- Regularly assessing the effectiveness of engagement and consultation methods.
- Adjusting the ongoing plan according to the updates along with the rules, procedures and restrictions.
- Updating the SEP annually to ensure that it remains aligned with the Project's objectives.

7.1 Monitoring

To ensure that the stakeholder engagement process, including the disclosure and consultation efforts, is implemented in a meaningful and continuous way, a monitoring, analysis and reporting process will be followed and supervised by RSWE during both Construction and Operation phases.

RSWE shall prepare a quarterly SEP Implementation Plan for all stakeholder engagement activities, which should indicate:

- Groups to be engaged
- Objective of engagement
- Method of engagement and main information to share with them

Having prepared the quarterly plan and implementing the planned activities, all information related to stakeholder engagement should be available summarized and reported to the IFIs and other lenders.

7.2 Reporting

During Construction and Operation phases, the detailed engagement schedule will be reviewed biweekly as per the feedback received from the stakeholders.

A summary of key stakeholder engagement activities will be included in the overall project update report which will be issued on a monthly basis as part of the Construction and Operation monthly reporting obligations.

8 Grievance Procedure

RSWE 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.

RSWE will implement a Grievance Mechanism to ensure that it is responsive to any concerns and complaints particularly from affected stakeholders and communities. RSWE 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.

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

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. 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 2) 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**

     Location: The NOX
     PLOT 341 TO 345
     Markaz El Madina, second floor
     New Cairo, Cairo, Egypt - 11835

   b. Direct Contact through the following:

      E&S Manager

      Reem Elbeltagy
      E-mail: reem.elbeltagy@redseawindenergy.com

3. All grievances (whether submitted through a grievance form, e-mail, telephone, etc.) will be recorded on a grievance log sheet by the CSR Manager (Annex 3).
4. 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.
5. In coordination with the relevant personnel, the CSR Manager will analyse 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.
6. The CSR Manager will prepare a grievance resolution form (see Annex 4) 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 (30) days of receiving the grievance.
7. The grievance resolution form must be approved and signed-off by the RSWE Project Manager.
8. The outcomes of the grievance resolution form will be communicated to the complainant by the CSR Manager in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified.

9. In the case the grievance resolution form identifies proposed actions to be implemented, the CSR Manager 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 CSR Manager will contact the complainant once such actions are completed in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified
10. The CSR Manager will ensure that the grievance forms, grievance log sheet, and grievance resolution form are updated and maintained onsite at all times.
11. The grievance mechanism will be implemented promptly and at no cost and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern.
12. The use of grievance mechanism shall not impede access to judiciary means.
13. The grievance mechanism allows submission of anonymous complaints by community members.

A workers' grievance mechanism will be established for the employees of the RSWE and his/her contractors as a separate system. The grievance mechanism should guarantee confidentiality. Workers will be given the possibility to lodge grievances both through workers representatives and unions and independently, personally, regardless of the matter of the complaint. Anonymous lodging will also be made possible. The Grievance Procedure will be free, open and accessible to all and comments and grievances will be addressed in a fair and transparent manner. Information about the procedures, who to contact and how, will be made available as described above. In particular all workers will be informed of the Grievance Process and new workers will be informed when they join the Project. Information on Contact Points will be posted on staff information boards and on-site information boards.

In addition, the EBRD's Independent Project Accountability Mechanism (IPAM), as an independent last resort tool, aims to facilitate the resolution of social, environmental and public disclosure issues raised by project-affected people and civil society organisations (CSOs) about EBRD-financed projects among project stakeholders or to determine whether the Bank has complied with its ESP and the project-specific provisions of its Access to Information Policy; and, where applicable, to address any existing non-compliance with these policies, while preventing future non-compliance by the Bank.

About the Independent Project Accountability Mechanism (ebrd.com)

9 Permanent Responsibility Summary Table

Task	Responsibility	Frequency
Stakeholders Identification and Analysis	RSWE senior management	Annually
Information disclosure process through communication identified	CSR Manager	On an ongoing basis
Grievance mechanism	CSR Manager (managed in full cooperation with construction contractor during construction phase)	On an ongoing basis
Monitoring of community engagement activities	RSWE senior management in full cooperation with the CSR Manager	On a quarterly basis

10 Annexes

10.1 Annex 1 – Outcomes of Disclosure Session

Once the Draft ESIA has been completed, a public consultation session was held in Ras Gharib City, Red Sea Governorate on 24th February 2020. The overall objective of the session was 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.

The list of invitees was identified jointly between RCREEE in coordination with the ESIA consultant and included EEAA Headquarter and regional branch, New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA), environmental office of the Governorate, other governmental entities, local community representatives and other.

In total, seventy-five (75) people attended the public disclosure session. The outcomes of these comments and how they have been taken into account is provided in the table below.

Issue	Questions and comments	Responses
Avi-fauna and Birds	*Dr. Osama Al Jabali* *Director of the Migratory Soaring Birds Project, the Ministry of Environment.* He emphasized the strategic importance of the project site as one of the main passages for bird migration in the Red Sea region and stated that the project is located within the second most important paths for migratory birds. He further explained that the layout* indicated that the distribution of the turbines irregularly in rows at the project site would hinder the avi-fauna monitoring and turbine shutdown during operation when required. In addition, he stated that there must be escape corridors for the birds between the turbines as required in the SESA. *It is important to note that the comment raised above is related to a previous layout that was considered and included within the ESIA and presented in the disclosure session and which is presented in **Error! Reference s ource not found.** in 'Section **Error! Reference source not found.**' (and not the current and final layout presented throughout the document and in **Error! Reference source not found.**.	It was explained that as part of the ESIA an avi-fauna survey has been undertaken during the fall season (fall 2019). It was further explained that additional avi-fauna surveys are being undertaken for 3 additional seasons (spring 2020, fall 2020 and spring 2021) and results will be studied and appropriate mitigations will be identified. It was further explained that the distribution of turbines differs from the western region of the project and the eastern region due to the topographical nature of the land in the western area. Nevertheless, the layout takes into account the recommendations of the SESA which identifies 'migration corridors' as space between wind farms in the area to enable large soaring birds to safely migrate over the coastal desert plains and continue migration during spring and autumn time and seasons. Such 'migration corridors' have been avoided and no turbines were placed within such area.
	Why was the third plot of land designated for the project not included in the distribution of the turbines?	The Developer agreed that redistributing the turbines on the three plots will be better, however, the wind energy in the third plot is weak, which increases the loss of electricity. Therefore, the third plot of land was not used to reduce the loss of produced electricity, although the bird's corridors was taken into account in the two plots of land plans to be used as discussed above.
	The cumulative impact of wind energy projects in the region should be taken into consideration	It was explained that cumulative impacts of wind energy project in the region have been considered as part of the SESA. The key outcomes and recommendations of the SESA in relation to cumulative impacts from wind farm developments have been taken into account and reiterated within the ESIA study.

Issue	Questions and comments	Responses
Socio-economics	*Mahmoud Hussein Baghdadi* *Chairman of the Board of the Educational Administration in Ras Gharib City* He stressed the importance of the project to open new fields of investment in the area to contribute of solving the unemployment problem in the city *Khaled Abu AlHajjaj* *General Administration of Environmental Affairs in the governorate* The jobs required for the project must be announced in a clear place for the people of Ras Gharib, so that they can know about it	It was explained that the project is expected to provide at least job opportunities for local communities, which in turn may contribute to improving the standard of living. However, it was also stressed that the socio-economic development of the area is not hinged on a single project but rather on implementing collective and coordinated actions, including other development projects within the area. More importantly, it was explained that the ESIA recommends that the Developer adopt and implement an action plan with the local community that addresses the following: - Managing expectations so that the local communities close to the project site have priority in obtaining job opportunities from the project according to the project's employment needs, - Determine the number of job opportunities for skilled and unskilled workers that target the local community during the construction and employment stages, - Provide transparent recruitment procedures to the local community. Such measures must provide equal opportunities for all, - Provide details of additional areas that local community members can participate in, as well as job opportunities for those with the required skills and experience (for example hiring local contractors) - Consider implementing a social responsibility program.
Occupational Health and Safety	*Ras Gharib community members* stressed in their comments on the importance of maintaining occupational safety and health for workers because it can affect community health and safety	It was explained that during the construction and operation phase, there will be a possibility of general occupational health and safety hazards for workers that may increase the risk of injury resulting from accidents. This includes risks of working at altitudes, electric shocks and burns, movement of machinery, etc. In addition, it was further explained that the ESIA study requires that the EPC Contractors and Project Operator prepare a detailed project and site-specific occupational health and safety plan for the construction and operation phase. The objective of the plan is to ensure the health and safety of all workers and prevent to the greatest extent possible any incidents or accidents onsite.
Energy Supply	*Adel Abdul Hamid* *Director of Administrative Affairs Department, Ras Gharib City Council* Will the city of Ras Ghareb benefit from the energy produced from the project?	It was explained that the project allows for more sustainable development, and shows the government's commitment to achieving its energy strategy and meeting the goals set for renewable energy sources. The project will contribute to increasing energy security by relying on inexhaustible natural energy resources, and most importantly, they are independent sources. More importantly, it was explained that such benefits are not limited to Ras Gharib only, but it covers the entire region.
Flood Risks	*Adel Abdul Hamid* *Director of Administrative Affairs Department, Ras Gharib City Council* Did the ESIA study focus on flood risk onsite?	It was explained that as part of the ESIA study, a preliminary flood risk assessment was undertaken that included review of secondary data, field investigations as well as consulting with the concerned departments of Ras Gharib City Authority to find out the current map of the

Issue	Questions and comments	Responses
		flood paths in the project area. The assessment concludes that there are no flood risks onsite.
Associated facilities	*Mohamad Akmal* *New and Renewable Energy Authority NREA* Who is responsible for conducting the ESIA of the OHTLs from the project, to study in particular the impact of these lines on the bird's migration	It was explained that the ESIA did not include the OHTL given that key official information was not available or provided at the time of undertaking of the associated surveys and assessments as part of the ESIA (e.g. route, specifications number of towers, etc.). Therefore, a standalone ESIA will be undertaken at a later stage once such required information is available and provided by the relevant entity.
Biodiversity	*Al Matwli Shahat* *Environmental Affairs Agency, the regional branch of the Red Sea* It is important to take into account the fauna and flora in the area and if there are any sensitive or important habitats, before starting construction work, especially with fluctuating rains	It was explained that as part of the ESIA, a biodiversity baseline assessment was undertaken (to include flora and fauna) based on desktop review and site survey. Results indicate that the project site is of low ecological importance and no major or sensitive habitats were observed and all recorded flora and fauna were in general considered common and typical for such habitats. In addition, it was further explained that another biodiversity survey will be undertaken in spring 2020 and results will be updated within the "Analysis and Assessment of the Potential Risks and Impacts on Habitats and the Biodiversity" report to be submitted at a later stage.
Land Use	*Al Matwli Shahat* *Environmental Affairs Agency, the regional branch of the Red Sea* The main roads should be taken into account in anticipation of future expansion plans for the area.	It was explained that the official plans for the Project area have been studied as part of the ESIA, and the results indicate that the official plans in the local unit in Ras Ghareb stipulate that the area has been allocated to the New and Renewable Energy Authority NREA to develop wind energy projects. The project does not conflict with any formal plan that has been prepared for the use of land by various government agencies, so the project will not have impacts on the official use of land. In addition, the ESIA identified some infrastructure and utility elements onsite and the ESIA also identified additional measures to be taken into account which include mainly that the Developer coordinate through NREA and EEAA with the concerned authorities to take into account within the design appropriate requirements to prevent impacts on the infrastructure elements recorded in the area.

10.2 Annex 2 – Grievance Disclosure Sheet

PUBLIC GRIEVANCE FORM

Reference No.	
Full Name:	
Contact Information	☐ **By Post:** ☐ **By Telephone:** ☐ **By E-mail:**

Please mark how you wish to be contacted and add contact details	☐ **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:**	

10.3 Annex 3 – 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

10.4 Annex 4 – Grievance Resolution Form

GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION FORM

How was grievance received	
Reference No:	
Description of Concern, Incident or Grievance: *What is the grievance/ What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?*	
Date of Grievance	
Has the Grievance been Resolved?	☐ Yes ☐ No; ***If not provide a justification below***
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	

CSR Manager Signature:

Date:

10.5 Annex 5 – 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				