STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

Scatec Shadwan 900 MW Wind Farm, Egypt

ECO Consult

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

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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. In addition, the GoE (through the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)) provides the land for the investors.

In accordance with the Law above, the GoE has made land available for investors in the Gulf of Suez (GoS) to install wind power plants. Therefore, Scatec ASA is proceeding with developing a new wind power plant project with a capacity of 900 MW under the BOO scheme (hereafter referred to as the 'Project') located in the Ras Gharib region within the Red Sea Governorate. Scatec ASA established a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), "Shadwan Wind Power SAE", that is wholly owned by Scatec ASA and that will be responsible for the development and implementation of the Project (hereafter referred to as the 'Developer'). Following this, a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for a 900 MW Wind Farm between the Developer and the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC) has been signed.

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This report presents the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) report for 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 (Section "6").

In particular, this SEP includes the following:

- Section 1 – provide a background and introduction on the Project and SEP;

- Section 2 – Project Description: provides a summary of the Project location, main Project components, Project schedule and job opportunities for the construction and operation phase;
- Section 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;
- Section 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;
- Section 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;
- Section 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. Section also provides contact details of the Developer for communication with all relevant stakeholders of the Project;
- Section 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.
- Section 8 – Monitoring and Reporting: identifies the key monitoring and reporting requirements that are applicable for the implementation of the plan; and
- Section 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 is located within the Ras Gharib City (or District) and therefore administratively is under the Ras Gharib City Council. The Ras Gharib District is further divided into Ras Gharib town as well as two (2) rural (village) local units (Zaafarana and Wadi Dara). The closest community settlement to the Project site is Ras Gharib city that is located around 22km to the northeast. Ras Gharib City is the second-largest city in the Red Sea Governorate, and the most important Egyptian city in terms of oil production.

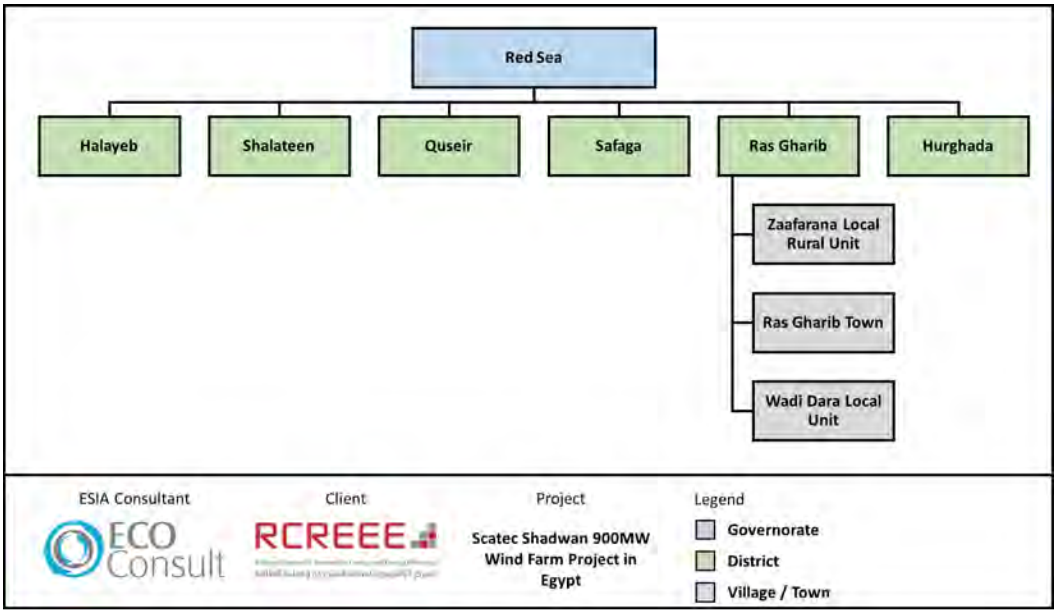


Figure 1: Administrative Division of Red Sea District

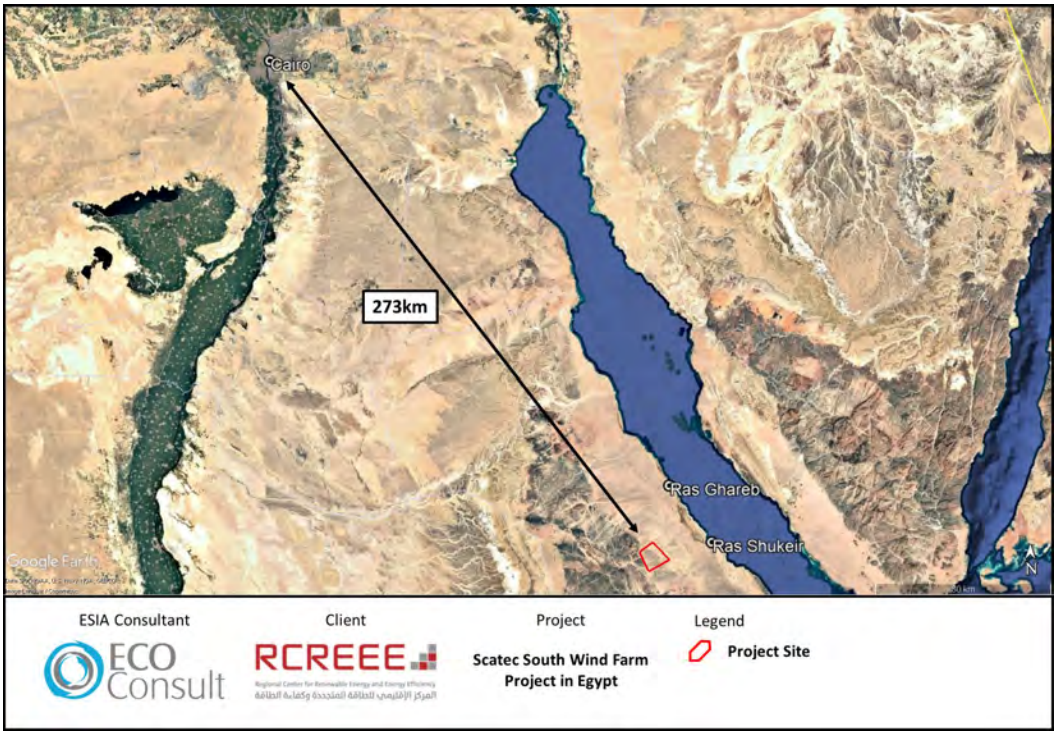


Figure 2: Project Distance from Cairo and Ras Gharib

The nearest local communities for the Project site are the following:

- Ras Gharib city is located around 22 km north-northeast of the Project site; and
- Wadi Dara village is located around 10 km southeast of the Project site. Although it is not considered a residential community area; however, it is an area where local communities engage in economic activities. Community members operate poultry and cattle farms within Wadi Dara, and the area plays a significant role in supporting their livelihoods.

The above communities have been selected as affected communities based on the following rationale:

- Administrative Setup: the Project site as explained earlier is located within Ras Gharib District.
- Proximity to Site: the closest settlements were considered as local communities, therefore are the communities that are most likely to be impacted (positivity or negatively) in some way by the Project.

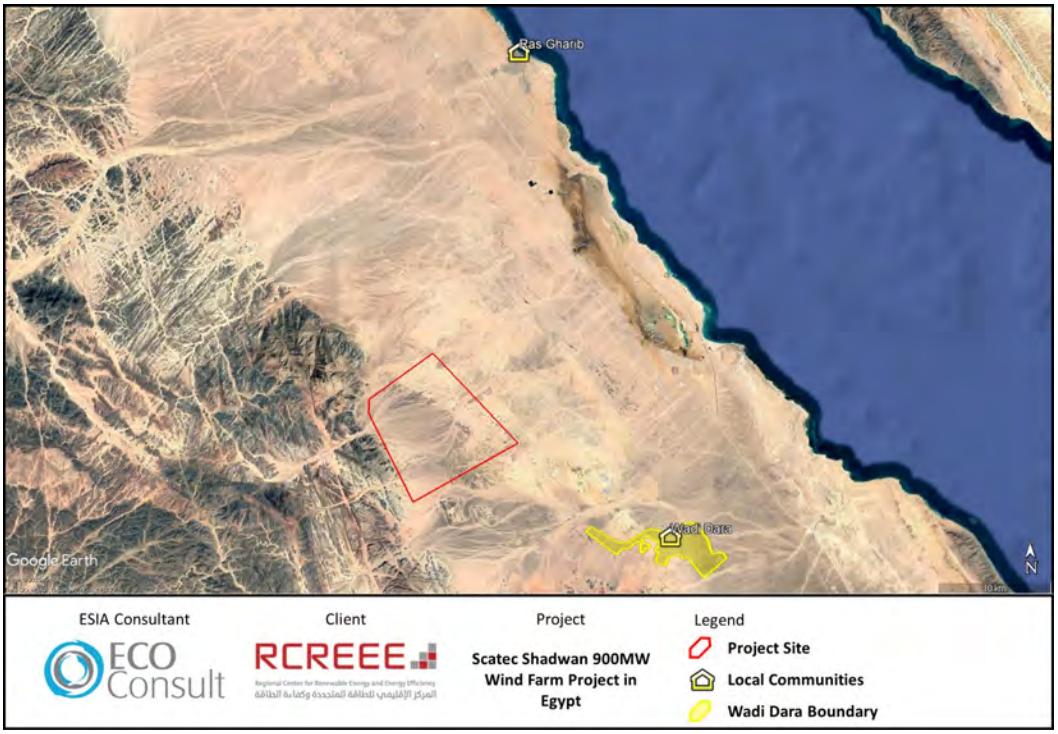


Figure 3: Project Site and Closest Communities

2.2 Project Components

2.2.1 Outline of Wind Turbine Technology

Wind turbines convert kinetic energy from the wind that occurs naturally in the earth's atmosphere into electrical energy. Wind's kinetic energy is converted to rotational energy with the turbine's rotor. This rotational energy is then, inside the wind turbine, transferred to the gearbox to adjust its rotational speed, before it is transformed into electrical energy with the generator. After some rectifications through converter, transformers and substations the electricity is delivered to transmission and distribution systems and then to the end user.

The figure below presents the key components of a wind farm each of which is discussed in further details throughout the subsequent sections.

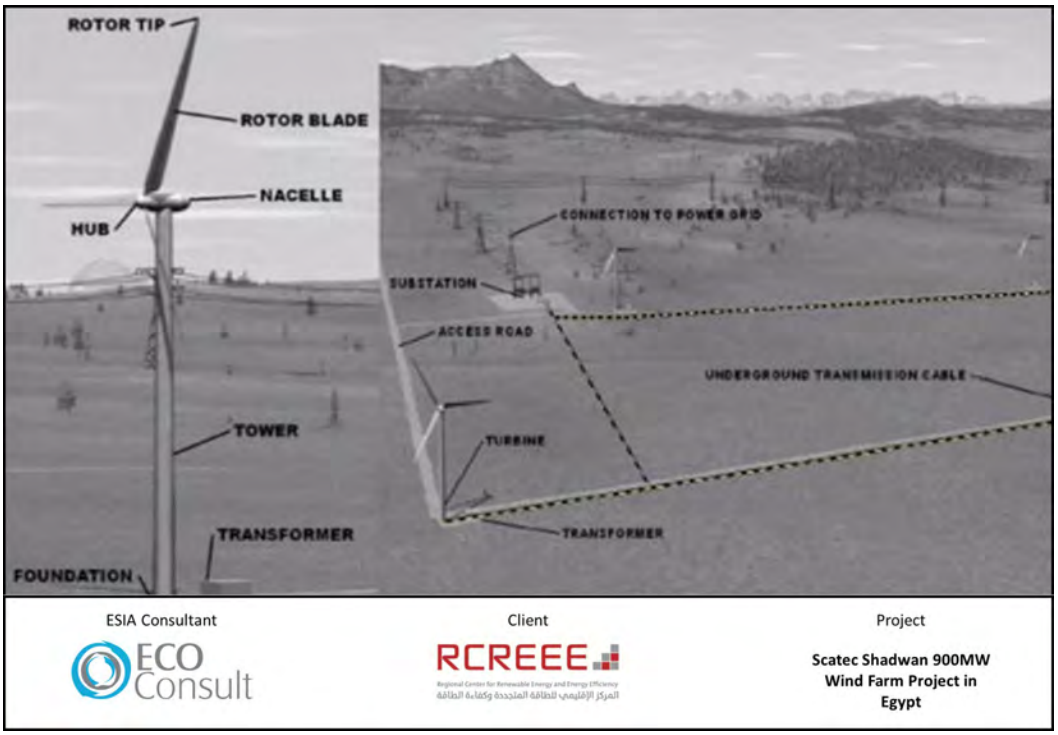


Figure 4: Typical Structural Components of a Wind Turbine and Wind Farm (Source: EHS Guidelines for Wind Energy, IFC)

2.2.2 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG)

Generally, a WTG consists of a foundation, tower, nacelle, rotor blades, a rotor hub, and a transformer (refer to figure above).

Foundations will be constructed to bolt the tower of the WTG in place (one for each WTG); where in general each foundation consists of a circular footing of around 25m diameter, with a depth of 4m and an elevation of 1m. The foundation will be built with concrete reinforced with structural corrugated steel.

The WTG contains the electrical conduits, supports the nacelle, and provides access to the nacelle for maintenance. Typically, three (3) blades are connected to the hub which then connects with the nacelle; the box-like component that sits atop the tower and which most importantly contains the gear box (which steps up the revolutions per minute to a speed suitable for the electrical generator) and the generator (which converts the kinetic energy into electricity).

In addition, each WTG is equipped with a transformer that converts/steps up the output from the turbine to a higher voltage (from 0.61kV to 22kV or 33kV) to meet a specific utility voltage distribution level that is appropriate for connection with a substation (explained in detail below).

Finally, next to each WTG will be a crane pad to accommodate cranes for the installation of the turbines and for maintenance activities during operation. The crane pads will be suitable to support loads required for the erection, assembly an operation and maintenance of the turbines. Generally, crane pads have an area of around 4,500 m^2.

The Developer is currently undergoing a selection process for the EPC Contractor who will be supplying the WTGs and preparing the detailed design of the Project. There is a WTG layout design that is being considered at this point. *Note: the design is based on a worst-case turbine layout as well as worst-case turbine specifications in order to present the worst-case assessment in relation to the ESIA report.*

The table below presents the WTG specifications and the figure that follows presents the WTG layout.

Table 1: Worst-Case WTG Specification

Item	Specification
Turbine Type	WTG – EN206 – 11MW
Rotor Diameter (m)	210
Hub Height (m)	116.5
Tip height (m)	220
Number of turbines	83
Capacity per turbine (MW)	11
Area Swept by rotors (m^2)	34,636

In addition, the figure below also presents the final layout for the turbine options discussed above as provided by the Developer.

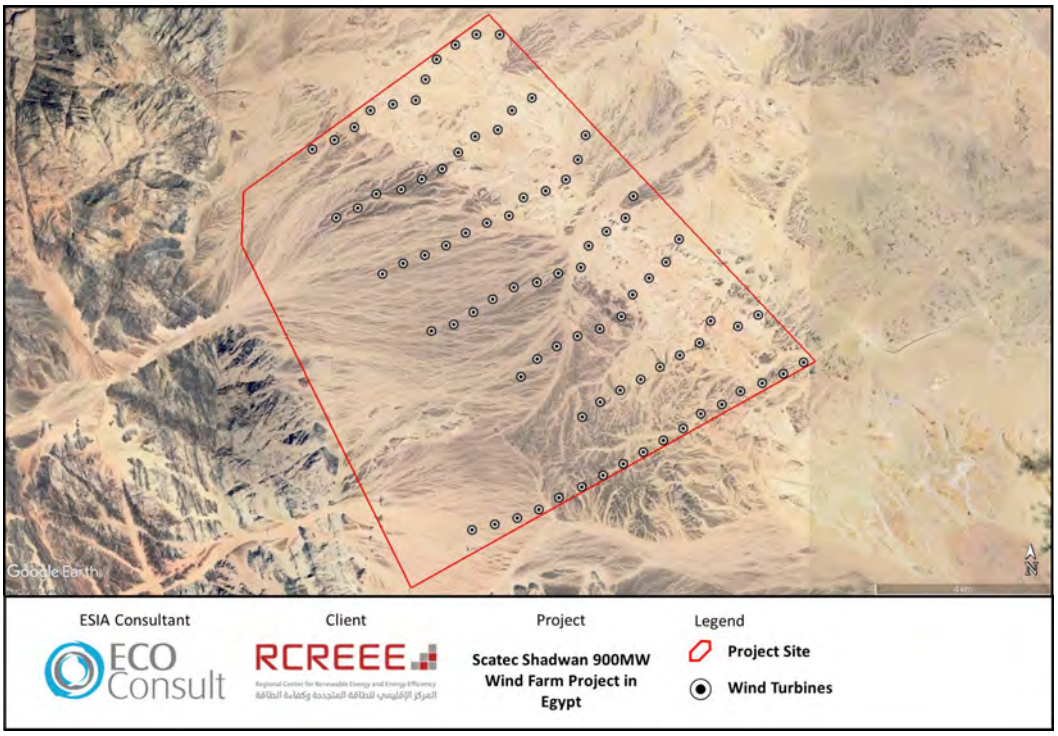


Figure 5: Final WTG Layout

2.2.3 *Infrastructure and Utilities*

The following highlights the key infrastructure and utility elements that will be required for the Project.

- Medium Voltage (MV) Cables: The wind turbines will be connected through medium voltage cables (33kV or 35kV) to an onsite substation (discussed below). The connection between the turbines and the substation will be made using underground transmission cables buried in ground by trenches.
- Communications Network: The Project will have a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system for the remote operation of the facilities. A communication network will be installed which

will consist of fiber optic cables connecting the turbines together to the SCADA system at substation. The communication system will be installed in the same trenches as the MV cables discussed above.

- Substation: The substation is a high voltage transformer unit that collects and converts the output from the turbines to a higher voltage (from 33kV or 35kV to 500kV) that is appropriate for connection with the High Voltage National Grid (500kV).
- Building Infrastructure: Onsite building infrastructure will be required for the daily operation of the Project. Such buildings could include an administrative building (offices) used for normal daily operational related work, control room, workshop and a warehouse for storage of equipment and machinery such as spare parts, oil cartridges, fuel, lubricants, etc.;
- Road network: An internal road network will be required within the Project site for installation of the turbines during the construction process and for ease of access to the turbines for maintenance purposes during operation. It is important to note that the internal road will follow to the greatest extent possible the existing track and dirt roads within the Project site.

It is important to note that, at the time of preparing this SEP, the Developer has not yet finalized the complete Project layout and does not currently possess the confirmed locations or technical specifications of several key components, including the internal substations, internal roads, MV cable routes, and building infrastructure. These elements will be incorporated into the assessment once the relevant information is formally provided by the Developer.

Figure 6: Typical Substation

1.1.1 Other Temporary Components

There are additional Project components that will be required on a temporary basis throughout the construction phase of the Project in particular. Those are identified below. The location of such

components in particular will not be available at this point, nor is it expected to be available during the ESIA preparation phase. Those will be identified once the EPC Contractor is appointed and a detailed design is completed.

- Site Offices: temporary offices that will be used by Developer and EPC Contractor staff during the construction phase. It is expected that this will be within the Project footprint.
- Laydown areas: this is a temporary storage area where tools, materials, equipment and vehicles are stored when not in use. It is expected that this will be within the Project footprint.
- Batching Plant: a mobile concrete batching plant will be established within the Project footprint for preparation of the concrete to be used for foundation installation and other infrastructure requirements (e.g. substation, buildings, etc.). This will reduce transportation requirements compared to an off-site plant which his considered of significance importance given the remoteness of the site. A typical batching plant is provided in the figure below. It is expected that this will be within the Project footprint.
- Borrow Pits: borrow pits are used to provide fill materials such as gravel, sand, clay for various construction requirements such as base for road networks, foundations for WTGs, and other. A typical borrow pit is provided in the figure below. Those are expected to be from authorized / approved / licensed quarries that are offsite.
- Generators: generators will be used for supply of electricity throughout the construction phase of the Project for various power supply requirements. There will be no temporary power supply lines erected before or during the construction period.

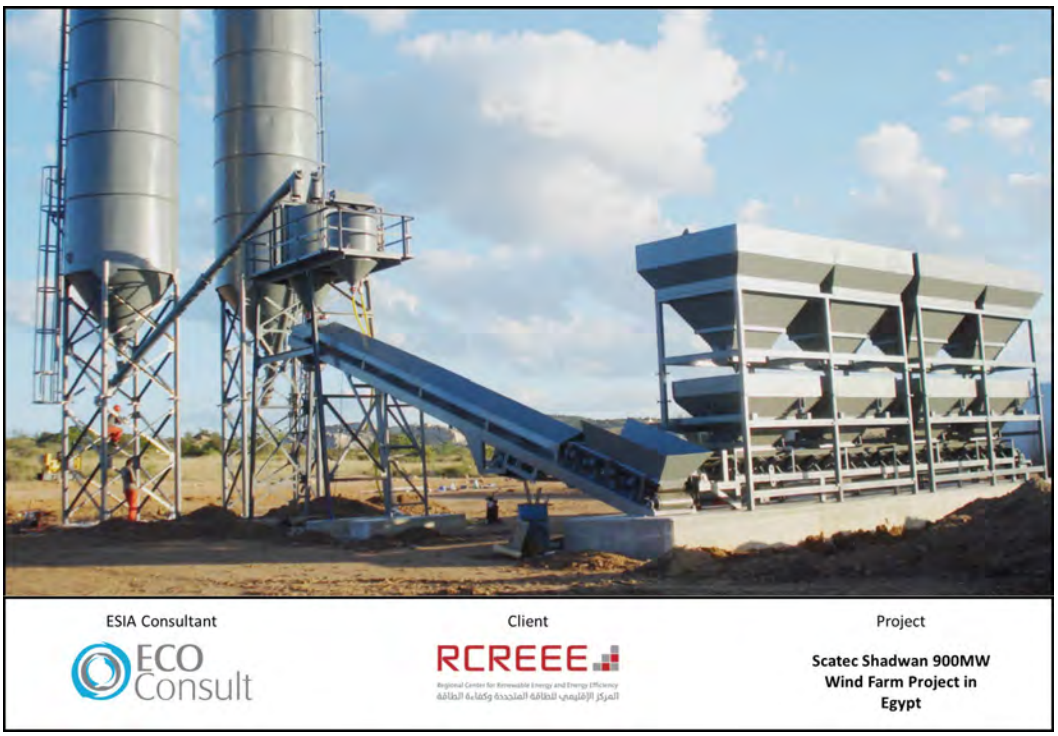


Figure 7: Typical Mobile Batching Plant

Figure 8: Typical Burrow Pit

2.2.4 Associated Facilities

Associated facilities are facilities that would not have been constructed or expanded if the Project did not exist and without which the Project would not be viable. For the purpose of this Project, the key associated facility is the Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) that will connect from Project until the national grid in order to supply electricity to end users.

EETC is to be responsible for off-site connection works from the onsite substation to the National Grid. This will be through three 500kV Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL). EETC will be responsible for identification of the OHTL route, preparing the detailed design, undertaking construction activities, as well operation and maintenance activities. The following preliminary information is available for the OHTLs:

- A 500 kV OHTL connecting October Substation to Shadwan Substation, with an approximate length of 350 km.
- A 500 kV OHTL connecting S4 Gharb Bakr Substation to Shadwan Substation, with an approximate length of 45 km.
- A 500 kV OHTL connecting Orascom GOS III Substation to Shadwan Substation, with an approximate length of 15 km.

A standalone ESIAs shall be undertaken by EETC for the OHTLs.

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 2,450-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 1.2 million metric tons of CO_2 annually.

2.3 Project Phases

- Planning and Design Phase: this phase is ongoing and is expected to be completed by June 2026.
- Construction Phase: is expected to require around 31 months from June 2026, 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: is expected to start June 2028 for the duration of the PPA which is as discussed earlier set for 25 years. That will include the normal daily operation of the wind farm and the undertaking of maintenance activities as required.

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 4,000 – 5,000 job opportunity at peak during the construction phase for a duration of approximately 31 months. This will mainly include 300 skilled job opportunities (to include engineers, technicians, consultants, surveyors, etc.) and 1,700 semi-skilled and unskilled job opportunities (such as laborers, security personnel, housekeeping, etc.).
- Around100 job opportunities during the operation phase for a duration of 25 years. This will include around 70 skilled job opportunities (such as engineers, technicians, administrative employees, etc.) and 30 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 Planning and Construction Phases

Attribute / Issue	**Likely Impact – Planning and Construction Phase**
Infrastructure and Utilities	Construction activities could damage/disturb underground communication cables (if present within the area), while rotating turbines during operation could disrupt Line of Sight (LoS) connections between telecommunication transmission towers.

Potential Risks and Opportunities during the Construction Phase

Attribute / Issue	**Likely Impact – Construction Phase**
Landscape and Visual	Visual and landscape impacts due to presence of typical elements of a construction site such as equipment and machinery (e.g. cranes, excavators, 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 (e.g. spillage of hazardous material, random discharge of waste and wastewater to surrounding environment, etc.).
	Construction activities could disturb soil, and result in erosion and runoff could result in siltation of surface water (during rain events)
Biodiversity	Potential impacts of Habitat Loss, Fragmentation and Degradation
	Direct Impacts on sensitive receptors (Habitats and Flora) - Non-native Species and Introduced Flora
	Direct impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Nubian Ibex and Dorcas Gazelle)
	Direct Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Vertebrates) – Site Clearance and Earthworks
	Direct Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Vertebrates) – Vehicle Collisions
	Direct Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Habitats, Vertebrates) – Poaching, Collection etc.
	Direct and Indirect Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Vertebrates) – Disturbance
	Direct and Indirect Impacts on Sensitive Receptors – Reduced Air Quality / Dust
	Direct Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Vertebrates) – Noise
	Direct Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Vertebrates) – Lighting
	Direct and Indirect Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Vertebrates) – Littering, Waste Management
	Direct and Indirect Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Vertebrates) – Pest Species
Avifauna	Direct and indirect impacts during site preparation activities
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Improper management could potentially disturb or damage potential archaeological remains on the surface as well as some of which could be buried in the ground (if any).
Air Quality and Noise	Construction activities will likely result in an increased level of dust and particulate matter emissions as well as noise emission to surrounding environment which in turn will directly impact ambient air quality. This could entail indirect impacts on workers' health and safety.
Infrastructure and Utilities	Waste handling requirements generated from the Project could entail constraints on existing users
	Water requirements of the Project could entail constraints on existing users such as local communities or industrial establishments.
	Inappropriate management of planning activities and site locations (e.g. siting of turbines) and construction activities (e.g. excavations) could disturb such aviation practices.
Occupational Health and Safety	Generic occupational health and safety risks to workers, as working onsite increases the risk of injury or death due to accidents
	Trespassing of unauthorized personnel into construction active areas could result in health and safety impacts

Public Health and Safety	Influx of workers to the area could result in community impacts such as pressure on infrastructure elements, increase in social vices, risk of spread of disease, and other.
	Inappropriate management of security issues and incidents by security personnel towards local communities (e.g. overreaction, mistreatment, use of excessive force) could result in potential for conflict, 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.).
Socioeconomic Development	It is expected to have positive impacts through direct and indirect employment and local economic stimulation. Additional indirect benefits are expected through local procurement and increased demand for local services and businesses. Although detailed employment figures are not yet available, the Developer is committed to prioritising local communities where feasible.

Potential Risks and Opportunities during the Operation Phase

Attribute / Issue	**Likely Impact – Operation Phase**
Landscape and Visual	Impacts related to interaction of wind turbines within the overall landscape and visual character of the area including any potential sensitive visual receptors.
Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Risk of soil and groundwater contamination during the various construction activities from improper housekeeping activities (e.g. spillage of hazardous material, random discharge of waste and wastewater to surrounding environment, etc.).
Biodiversity	Indirect Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Vertebrates) – Disturbance
	Direct Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Vertebrates) – Vehicle Collisions
	Direct Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Vertebrates) – Lighting
	Direct Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Habitats and Flora) – Non-native Species and Introduced Flora
	Direct and Indirect Impacts on Sensitive Receptors (Vertebrates) – Pest Species
Avifauna	Direct and indirect collision impact on birds from risks of collision and electrocution for any kind of bird.
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	Waste handling requirements generated from the Project could entail constraints on existing users
	Water requirements of the Project could entail constraints on existing users such as local communities or industrial establishments.
	Inappropriate management of planning activities (e.g. siting of turbines and proper buffer distance) could affect such nearby wind farms.
Occupational Health and Safety	Generic occupational health and safety risks to workers, as working onsite increases the risk of injury or death due to accidents
Public Health and Safety	Trespassing of unauthorized personnel into wind farm could result in health and safety impacts
	Inappropriate management of security issues and incidents by security personnel towards local communities (e.g. overreaction, mistreatment, use of excessive force) could result in potential for conflict, resentment, distrust and escalation of events.
Socio-economic Development	It is expected to have positive impacts through direct and indirect employment and local economic stimulation. Additional indirect benefits are expected through local procurement and increased demand for local services and businesses. Although detailed employment figures are not yet available, the Developer is committed to prioritising local communities where feasible.

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 "ESR10: 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.[1]
- The Client will inform 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 Safeguards System (ISS 2023)

The SEP will also follow the requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB) in relation to stakeholder engagement and information disclosure. Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure establishes the requirements for meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle, including the identification of stakeholders, disclosure of information, consultation processes, and the establishment of accessible grievance mechanisms. Key requirements include the following:

- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) must be prepared and implemented for projects that may have environmental and social risks or impacts. The SEP should outline the approach to stakeholder identification, engagement activities, disclosure of project information, and the methods through which stakeholders can raise concerns or grievances throughout project preparation, construction, and operation.
- Undertaking a systematic stakeholder identification process to determine individuals and groups who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project ("affected parties"), as well as other stakeholders who may have an interest in the Project ("other interested parties"), including government authorities, civil society organizations, and local communities. Stakeholder identification and analysis should inform the design of engagement activities and ensure that consultations are appropriately targeted.
- The stakeholder identification process must also identify vulnerable or disadvantaged groups who may be disproportionately affected by the Project or who may face barriers to participation in the

[1] 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 it subcontractors - is considered a key stakeholder group.

consultation process. The SEP should outline measures to ensure that these groups are able to participate meaningfully in the engagement process and that their concerns are considered during project planning and implementation.

- The client is required to establish and maintain a project-level grievance mechanism that is accessible, transparent, and culturally appropriate, allowing stakeholders to raise concerns or complaints related to the Project.

4. IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

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

4.1 Stakeholder Identification

The purpose of stakeholder identification is to identify and prioritize 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 impacts. In this approach, by mapping the zone of social impacts, stakeholders are identified by the impact area.

As a result of the stakeholder mapping, Project stakeholders are categorized into the following main categories:

1. People and groups who will be directly or indirectly affected by the project (such as local communities, and/or individuals interested in the Project);
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 groups of stakeholders identified so far are listed in the table below. The list can be updated and modified in the course of the Project development and as a result of cooperation of the parties.

Vulnerable Groups

A key stakeholder group to which particular attention must be considered during identification are vulnerable groups. Those are groups that due to their socio-economic characteristics may experience impacts more severely and/or disproportionally compared to the rest of the of the community members.

Vulnerable groups are project specific and depend on a range of issues which must be understood such as project location, socio-economic and demographic context, as well as the nature of the development and type of impacts anticipated. Vulnerable groups may be severely affected by the Project by virtue of their physical disability, social or economic standing, gender inequalities, age, social marginalization, geographic isolation, and barriers to participation or access to information, as well as limited education, and lack of employment or access to land.

The key vulnerable groups within the context of the Project and their relevance are summarized in the table below.

Table 2: List of Vulnerable Groups and Their Relevance

Group	Relevance
Women groups to include single mothers and	Could be considered vulnerable as cultural norms could limit their participation in the decision-making process in general that is related to the Project. Even though such cultural norms are considered applicable within local communities, however Bedouin women are

widows	considered much more vulnerable than mainstream women in Upper Egypt.
Disabled groups	Could be considered vulnerable groups mainly due to physical disability which could limit their access to information on the Project as well as participation in the decision-making process in general that is related to the Project.
Elderly Groups	Could be considered vulnerable by limitations of access to participate in the Project related community decision-making process.

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.

Indigenous Peoples

A common consideration across the Project site is a consideration of potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IPs). It is noted however, that the Indigenous World 2025 Report[2] states that Egypt is not classified as a country with indigenous people. This was further confirmed based on previous experience on E&S assessments with IFIs in Egypt where such standard was not triggered.

Table 3: Identified Groups of Stakeholders

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance
Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project		
Local communities which as identified include: ▪ Ras Gharib city ▪ Wadi Dara village		This includes the following groups within the local communities in specific: ▪ Community Members: 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 this ESIA document. ▪ Community Leaders: They are socially active members and known figureheads for local community members, who may or may not hold government positions. ▪ 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.)
Stakeholders who may Participate in Implementation of the Project		
Investor / lender	Entities that will provide financing for the Project development.	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.
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		
National Governmental Ministries		

[2] The Indigenous World 2025

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance
The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	Entity authorized to regulate environmental management issues.	For this Project it will be responsible for reviewing and approving the ESIA study, issuing the environmental permit for the Project, as well as monitoring the implementation of the ESMP and compliance with other conditions of approval as applicable.
Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC)	Entity that has signed the PPA with the Developer to be the off taker of electricity.	For this Project, they will also be responsible for designing, building and operating the associated interconnection facilities. This will include the Project's connection to the national grid which includes an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) or similar.
New & Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)	Entity that acts as the national focal point for expanding efforts to develop and introduce renewable energy technologies to Egypt.	For this Project, NREA was the entity responsible for allocation of the land for the development of the Project. Also, they are entrusted to plan and implement renewable energy programs in coordination with national and international institutions.
Ministry of Labor	Official governmental entity responsible for setting labor policies and legislations as well as ensuing protection of labor rights and working conditions.	They have a vested interest in ensuring that labor rights an proper working conditions are maintained for the Project in accordance with Egyptian laws and regulations.
Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	Entity that is responsible for the preservation and protection of the heritage and ancient history of Egypt, under which operates all inspector offices in the governorates.	For this Project, they are the entity that ensure development activities do not negatively impact cultural heritage sites. In areas near archaeological or historically significant locations, the Ministry is responsible for assessing potential risks, granting necessary approvals, and overseeing measures to preserve and protect antiquities during project implementation.
Ministry of Civil Aviation	Official governmental entity responsible for civil aviation management in Egypt.	They are responsible for issuing permits for projects with specific height requirements and warning signs for future connection of overhead transmission line (s)(OHTLs).
Ministry of Interior	Entity that is responsible for national and local security, as well as approving emergency response and firefighting plans for establishments/projects.	The entity ensures security and public safety throughout the project's lifecycle. This includes protecting the project site, safeguarding equipment, and maintaining order during construction and operation.
General Petroleum Company	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.	They are one of the subsidiary companies affiliated with the Ministry of Petroleum. They could have right of concession for petroleum exploration in some parts of the Project area and adjacent areas.
Armed Forces Operations Authority	Official governmental entity that is responsible for military aviation management in Egypt.	The entity is responsible for issuing permits for projects with specific height requirements (such as wind turbines).

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance
National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA)	Entity that is responsible for the overall regulation and administration of the telecommunication sector in Egypt including interface with telecommunication companies and their infrastructure elements.	The entity is required to provide and approval ensuring that the project does not impact infrastructure elements such as broadcasting towers.
Telecommunication Operators	Could own and operate telecommunication infrastructure within the area. This includes mainly Orange, Etisalat and Vodafone.	Approval is required for the project given that it could impact such infrastructure elements.
Radio and Television Unit	Responsible for overall regulation and administration of the radio and television sector in Egypt including infrastructure elements	Approval is required for the project given that it could impact such infrastructure elements.
Local Government Ministries and District Authorities		
Red Sea Governorate	The 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	The City Council's main role is supporting the Project in all aspects as required to include providing required permissions.	The Council is responsible for administrative oversight as well as supervision and follow-up for monitoring compliance to environmental requirements along with EEAA and Red Sea Governorate.
Wadi Dara Cooperative Association	Wadi Dara Cooperative Association was established in 1994/1995 through an official governmental decision, through which the government allocated land areas in Wadi Dara to the Association for agricultural reclamation.	The Association is the responsible entity that manages the overall agricultural development process within Wadi Dara, including dividing and allocates lands within these areas and selling them to private sector investors. The Association works closely with the Red Sea Governorate.
Directorate of Social Solidarity Ras Gharib	Official governmental entity that acts as the overall management, organization and registration of local community association, foundations and NGOs.	The entity could have a vested interest in obtaining updates on employment and procurement opportunities provided by the Developer as well as any social responsibility programs.

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance
Red Sea Water and Wastewater Company (RSWWC) – Ras Gharib Sanitation Authority – Ras Gharib	Official entity responsible for water and wastewater management within the Governorate.	The entity that will be responsible for providing the Project's requirements of water as well as disposal of wastewater.
Hazardous Waste Management Unit – Red Sea Governorate	Entity responsible for hazardous waste management within the Governorate	The entity that will be responsible for the disposal of hazardous waste.
Solid Waste Management – Red Sea Governorate	Entity responsible for solid waste management within the Governorate	The entity that will be responsible for the disposal of solid waste.
NGOs		
Nature Conservation Egypt (NCE)	NCE is the Birdlife International partner in Egypt, and is a member of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Nature Conservation Egypt (NCE) is an Egyptian NGO working towards conserving Egypt's natural heritage and the promotion of its sustainable use, for the benefit of present and future generations.	Egypt's leading experts in the field of nature and biodiversity conservation, NCE is specialized scientific research, advocacy, education and outreach to support species, their habitats, and local communities. NCE works in partnership with local experts and governmental bodies, as well as international organizations and partnerships to ensure efficient collaboration for conservation within and across borders.
Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE)	RCREEE is an intergovernmental organization serving 17 Arab countries, acting as the regional hub for advancing renewable energy and energy efficiency. RCREEE supports policy development, capacity building, and technical assistance to promote sustainable energy across the Arab region.	RCREEE is 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).

NGOs/ CBOs	Scope
Resala Association	Social and family services
El Fardos NGO for Patients' Care and Service	Social and family services
Ibad Al-Rahman Women's Association	Social and family services
Youth Educated Females on Public Service	Community Development

Other	
Media (Newspaper, Television, Internet)	Ensuring that Project activities do not impact any of their infrastructure and utility elements within the area.
Academic and Research Institutions	
Educational Directorate Ras Gharib	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

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance
	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.	

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 4: 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 Gharib and Wadi Dara 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 Gharib City Council	Medium
	- Wadi Dara City Council	Medium
	- Wadi Dara Cooperative Association	High
	- 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

#	Stakeholder Group	Priority
	- 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
3.	- RCREEE	High

5. SUMMARY OF PAST STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

This Section 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: (i) Introduce the Project (rationale, objective, location, key components, timeline, and implementation stages); (ii) Explain and discuss the overall methodology for the ESIA study; (iii) Explain and discuss the key anticipated impacts and associated mitigation and management measures; and (iv) Identify and determine additional requirements, stakeholder views, and key issues of concern to be taken into account for the ESIA study.

During the consultation process, stakeholders were also informed about the Project's grievance mechanism, through which concerns and complaints related to the Project may be raised and addressed. Particular attention was given to identifying vulnerable groups who may face barriers to participation, in order to ensure that stakeholder engagement activities are inclusive and accessible. The outcomes of the consultations, including the concerns raised by stakeholders and how these have been considered within the ESIA assessment and proposed mitigation measures, are summarized in the sections below.

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 5: Outcomes of Stakeholder Consultations

Entity	Date	Key Outcomes
National Governmental Entities in Egypt & Regional Governmental Entities in Red Sea Governorate		
Ras Gharib City Council	24 June 2025	▪ The Project is located within the administrative boundaries of Ras Gharib City Council (Red Sea Governorate), which includes Zaafarana Village to the north and Wadi Dara Village to the south. It is the second largest city in the Red Sea Governorate, covering an area of approximately 14,344 km^2. ▪ The land designated for the Project is State-owned land located several kilometers away from the Ras Gharib city center and falls fully under national jurisdiction for wind energy development as designated by the Egyptian Republic Presidency. ▪ The Project area does not conflict with local land use plans. However, the Ras Gharib City Council expressed the need to obtain a permit from the Armed Forces confirming the absence of oil exploration plans. Further engagement with other high-level authorities may be necessary for sensitive areas. ▪ Local infrastructure services (roads and traffic, cleanliness, water, sanitation and solid waste) are internally coordinated through the Ras Gharib city council.

		▪ The Ras Gharib City Council coordinates with NREA to manage and dispose of hazardous waste in the Alexandria Dumpsite (Nahdet Masr Company in El Hamman City) with close coordination with local companies for transportation arrangements. ▪ The city council plays a central role in facilitating all procedures for windfarm investors, including coordination during construction and operation. It also serves as a direct liaison between project developers and the community. - Weekly public meetings are held every Wednesday at the city council premises, where residents can raise grievances or receive feedback. Requests can be submitted from Thursday to Monday for review. - Residents can also communicate through the Red Sea Governorate's official website[3] or the Government Unified Complaint System[4]. - All kind of announcements for public events and local news are published on the city council website. Specific information on public consultation events or local projects news can also be disseminated through the public relation office, or by hanging a banner at the city council. Public consultation sessions are typically held at the Four Seasons Hall in Ras Gharib. Key stakeholders to involve include parliament members, Bedouin family heads, NGOs, CBOs, and relevant line ministries and directorates. ▪ Local employment opportunities can be advertised through the Ras Gharib City Council website and coordinated with the labor office. The Red Sea governorate and NREA support local hiring. Use of local contractors is encouraged to boost the Ras Gharib's economy. ▪ No community concerns or grievances are currently anticipated due to the Ras Gharib community's long-standing familiarity with wind energy development. ▪ The Project must obtain relevant permits and approvals, including environmental approvals, planning permissions, grid connection agreements, land use permits, building permits and site visit permits. The Developer should also consider potential impacts on proximity to residential areas, potential impact on local wildlife and birdlife, potential noise and visual impacts on the local community, and workers on-site safety. ▪ Throughout the Project cycle, the Ras Gharib city council coordinates directly and closely with the Civil Defense, Domestic Intelligence, Police, Fire-fighting Service, and Armed Forces in case of any emergency. It also coordinates with various medical service providers inside and outside Ras Gharib, e.g., Ras Gharib General Hospital, Hurghada General Hospital, Menya General Hospital, and Electricity Hospital in Cairo for medical emergencies. ▪ The Ras Gharib city council highlighted a need to guide developers (in general) toward allocating 3-5% of the Project budget to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), in cooperation with the city council, focusing on: - Encouragement to establish on-site camps for workers to avoid pressure on local housing; - Improving local health and education services;

[3] http://www.redsea.gov.eg/t/ras%20gharib/rasgharib.aspx; http://www.redsea.gov.eg/t/Contactus.aspx; http://www.redsea.gov.eg/t/Complaints.aspx

[4] https://www.shakwa.eg

		- Upgrading roads and completing sanitation networks (especially in El Sakala); - Installing water recycling facilities for tree planting; and - Establishing Bedouin settlements in remote areas like Arab Ayesh and Wadi Araba.
Wadi Dara Local Unit	25 June 2025	▪ Wadi Dara village is accessed via one main paved road and a network of unpaved farm alleys. ▪ The unit mentioned that there are no infrastructure or social services that exist in the village beyond limited electricity (3 hours/day) and groundwater wells. ▪ The unit does not anticipate any disruption or impacts on local infrastructure from the construction or operation of the wind farm. ▪ Wadi Dara falls under the jurisdiction of Ras Gharib City Council and is represented by the Board of Directors of the Dara Agricultural Cooperative. ▪ The closest Bedouin settlement is Arab Ayesh. No contact or land/resource overlap exists between this community and Wadi Dara. ▪ Community engagement should be coordinated by the Wadi Dara Agricultural Cooperative and local investors. There are no active tribal, women, or youth groups in the area. ▪ Wadi Dara was established in 1995 as an agricultural production development initiative. 5000 feddans (≈ 21 km²) were allocated to the Cooperative – 50 feddans (≈ 0.21 km²) per investor (80 total) and 5 feddans (≈ 0.021 km²) per cooperative member (200 total). It was designated as a Local Unit in 2002. ▪ Residents are permanent agricultural laborers hired by investors. Families may visit during summer but do not reside year-round due to lack of basic services. ▪ Key community concerns include investor contributions to local infrastructure upgrades, particularly: - Extended access to electricity - Provision of potable water - Establishment of a basic healthcare unit
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) Office in Cairo	16 October 2025	▪ EEAA confirmed that relevant environmental and social data may be accessed through the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) and the central EEAA offices. ▪ Survey methodologies were presented, and the entity advised incorporating recommendations received from the General Petroleum Authority, including potential site identification and the inclusion of a waste management plan within the ESIA. ▪ Planned biodiversity fieldwork was discussed, including bird and bat surveys and habitat assessments. EEAA advised that additional feedback would be provided by NCE and Biodiversity Department during a separate session on 22 October 2025. It was also advised to follow national wind farm siting guidelines. ▪ It was advised to consult the NCE for guidance on threatened species and potential sensitive habitats. *However, it is important to note that Consultation attempts with NCE between August and October 2025 sought feedback on the biodiversity baseline methodology and key ecological sensitivities. No response was received, and*

		NCE also did not attend the public consultation session held in Ras Gharib as presented in the Section below. ▪ EEAA confirmed the absence of recent biodiversity data within the Project area or 10 km buffer but welcomed efforts to collect data within this range. Reference materials from previous studies will be gathered and shared where possible. ▪ The need to define buffer zones, exclusion areas, or setbacks will be determined in consultations with biodiversity specialists, guided by an ongoing national strategic study under EEAA supervision. Additional biodiversity features potentially impacted by the Project will be identified through field surveys and reference to the regional critical habitat assessment. ▪ Permitting requirements include use of an EEAA-accredited consultant, submission via NREA, and 30 working days for official review and issuance of environmental permit. ▪ Bird monitoring during construction and operation phases will be required as per the signed protocol. EEAA is responsible for reviewing and approving all monitoring methodologies and protocols. ▪ EEAA will issue an environmental opinion (approval, rejection, or request for revision) after reviewing the submitted ESIA. ▪ Any further requirements or issues of concern will be determined upon submission and review of the final documentation.
EEAA Red Sea Branch, Regional Director	15 October 2025	▪ Project description and ESIA survey methodology were presented, and EEAA confirmed that the proposed survey methodology is sufficient. ▪ EEAA confirmed no available secondary data or environmental studies for the Project area or 10km buffer. ▪ EEAA stated that issues related to protected species fall under the Protected Areas Department and are not within its own jurisdiction. ▪ Permitting must be coordinated through NREA and EEAA in Cairo. ▪ EEAA raised no objection to the Project but noted that its acceptance is conditional on final ESIA review. ▪ Monitoring expectations, additional issues of concern, and any required revisions will be confirmed after review of the environmental report.
EEAA Red Sea Branch, Director of Inspection and Legal Monitoring	15 October 2025	▪ Project description and ESIA survey methodology were presented, and EEAA confirmed that the proposed survey methodology is sufficient. ▪ EEAA clarified that issues related to threatened species and protected zones fall under the authority of the Protected Areas Department. ▪ Permitting must be processed via NREA and the Ministry of Environment in Cairo, with EEAA reviewing submitted environmental studies. ▪ The Project received conditional non-objection subject to full review of the ESIA. ▪ No additional concerns or requirements were raised during the consultation.
EEAA Red Sea Branch, Red	15 October 2025	▪ The Red Sea Protectorates team acknowledged the Project and noted that biodiversity-related publications relevant to the area are available through EEAA's Environmental Impact Assessment Department.

Sea Protectorates		▪ No biodiversity studies or species of concern were identified within or near the Project area. ▪ It was recommended to establish safe bird corridors between adjacent wind projects. ▪ All environmental permits are to be obtained from EEAA headquarters in Cairo. ▪ No objection letter was available at the time of consultation. ▪ Additional recommendations included ensuring the review and publication of relevant environmental studies and reports.
New & Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)	10 October 2025	▪ The Project was presented including its location, boundaries, production capacity, and technology via a detailed presentation. ▪ NREA confirmed that the Project land is free from conflicting surface or subsurface activities and stated that official land allocation and handover documents had been provided to the Developer. They also committed to sharing formal land use plans for both the Project site and surrounding areas up to 30km. ▪ NREA emphasized adherence to internationally approved technical standards and confirmed that turbine layout plans must be submitted for review and approval prior to implementation. ▪ It was confirmed that NREA is coordinating with relevant government authorities including the Armed Forces Operations Authority, Red Sea Governorate, and the National Authority for Regulating State Land Use. Further coordination will continue with other entities. ▪ NREA requested submission of full turbine technical specifications and a Waste Management Plan.
Ministry of Labor, Ras Gharib	12 October 2025	▪ Project description and ESIA methodology was presented, including its components, location, and anticipated construction and operation activities. The ESIA methodology was outlined, with emphasis on labor-related risks such as occupational health and safety, labor abuses (e.g., discrimination, child labor, passport retention), and working/living conditions (e.g., leaves, compensation, sanitation, drinking water, accommodation). ▪ A request was made to prioritize hiring locally rather than bringing in labor from outside Ras Gharib. ▪ Recommendations included establishing an on-site employment center to facilitate the hiring of Ras Gharib residents and allocating a defined labor quota for locals.
Radio and Television Unit – Ras Gharib & Red Sea Governorate	12 October 2025	▪ Project description and potential turbine-related signal interference (e.g. reflection, attenuation) was presented. ▪ No major broadcasting towers or transmission infrastructure identified near the Project site. ▪ Coordination advised with Ras Gharib Radio and Television Unit during use of cranes, erection of turbines, or other activities involving tall structures. ▪ No requirement indicated for signal impact study. No additional concerns or recommendations were raised.

Red Sea Water and Wastewater Company (RSWWC) – Ras Gharib	14 October 2025	▪ The Project scope and ESIA methodology were discussed, with specific focus on potential impacts to local water supply and wastewater systems. ▪ It was confirmed that Ras Gharib is supplied via the Kureimat Line along the highway, which experiences service disruptions affecting local demand, especially during labor-intensive periods. ▪ No water supply facilities or pipelines were identified within the Project footprint. Direct connection to the main line or treatment plant is considered difficult. Instead, it is recommended to use water tankers during the construction period. ▪ For wastewater, the nearest treatment facility is located on Umm Al-Yeser Road. Coordination must be undertaken with Ras Gharib management, and regular drainage of septic tanks is required. ▪ Additional recommendations included proposing the Developer to construct a dual water supply line to alleviate pressure from increased population and labor demands.
Sanitation Authority – Ras Gharib	16 October 2025	▪ The Project overview and ESIA approach were discussed, focusing on construction-phase wastewater generation and management. ▪ No sanitation facilities are located on or near the Project site. The nearest treatment plant is situated on Umm Al-Yeser Road (Ras Gharib Treatment Plant). ▪ Due to infrastructure limitations, wastewater generated by the Project should be managed using septic tanks and drained regularly via septic trucks. ▪ Coordination with the Sanitation Department of Ras Gharib is required throughout construction phase. ▪ No additional concerns or requirements were raised.
Hazardous Waste Management Unit – Red Sea Governorate	15 October 2025	▪ The Project and ESIA scope were presented, including expected hazardous waste streams during construction (e.g., oils, lubricants, contaminated containers). ▪ There are no hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities within the Red Sea Governorate. ▪ Hazardous waste must be collected, transported, and disposed of by a licensed company approved by the Waste Management Regulatory Authority (WMRA). Tracking forms are required. ▪ Coordination should be made with the Secretary General of the Governorate regarding permitting and oversight. ▪ No additional concerns or requirements were raised.
Solid Waste Management – Red Sea Governorate	15 October 2025	▪ The Project and ESIA scope were presented, including anticipated solid waste streams such as packaging, construction debris and municipal waste from workers. ▪ The nearest landfill is located in Ras Gharib next to Umm Al-Yeser, with a current capacity of 200,000 m^3. It is operated in accordance with national standards. ▪ It was confirmed that the landfill is capable of handling the waste volumes expected from the Project.

		▪ It is recommended to contract licensed companies for waste transport and disposal. ▪ Recycling and reuse of solid waste is encouraged. A committee may be formed by the Solid Waste Department to oversee recycling and related actions.
Ras Gharib National Council for Women (NCW)	24 June 2025	▪ To ensure continuous access to Project information and updates for women groups, the following platforms and entities were recommended: - Ras Gharib City Council - "Fanar Gharib" Facebook page - NGOs' WhatsApp groups - Employment vacancy links on company websites ▪ Women and youth can be informed about consultation sessions through NGOs and CBOs operating in Ras Gharib. ▪ Job and procurement opportunities targeting women and youth should be advertised through active NGOs. Many youth in Ras Gharib require technical training as most are graduates of non-technical fields such as commerce, law, science and education. ▪ It was noted that windfarm projects have positively contributed to the community, unlike oil companies that have historically lacked engagement. As an example, one windfarm project has previously upgraded the facilities of a local NGO. ▪ Priority needs for Ras Gharib include: - Creating job opportunities for young men and women; - Delivering technical training programs to prepare youth for Project-related employment; and - Supporting youth development through sports and talent-nurturing activities.
NGOs		
Ressala Charity Organization	24 June 2025	▪ Local active NGOs and CBOs maintain close connections with women in Ras Gharib, especially single breadwinners. Information on Project updates and disclosures can be disseminated through the City Council and active local NGOs. ▪ There is no single entity responsible for coordination, as NGOs operate under the Social Solidarity Department at Ras Gharib City Council but manage their own priorities and activities. ▪ To ensure women's participation in scoping and disclosure sessions, coordination should take place with the heads and directors of active local NGOs and CBOs in Ras Gharib and Zaafarana including: (i) Ebad El Rahman NGO; (ii) El Fardos NGO; and (iii) Ressala Charity Organization. ▪ Employment and procurement opportunities can be announced via local Facebook groups Ressala Gharib[5] and Fanar Gharib[6], as well as through the directors of active NGOs and CBOs (Ebad El Rahman NGO, El Fardos NGO, and Ressala Charity Organization). ▪ Bedouin family heads in Ras Gharib can also help communicate job opportunities to female members during their clan meetings, as there are no active parliament members in the area.

[5] Ressala Gharib Facebook page

[6] Fanar Gharib Facebook page

		▪ Ras Gharib faces a lack of basic infrastructure and social services. Windfarm projects have provided valuable contributions in the past (e.g., support during orphans' day, Ramadan food supplies, and hospital equipment). ▪ Community priorities remain focused on: - Expanding educational services - Improving healthcare services - Organizing medical convoys
El Fardos NGO for Patients' Care and Service	24 June 2025	▪ To ensure continuous access to Project information for women in the local community, it was recommended to: - Assign a dedicated community liaison officer to coordinate between windfarm projects and Ras Gharib civil organizations (one officer may cover multiple projects, requiring coordination between project managers). - Post updates through the "Fanar Gharib" Facebook page and Ras Gharib Radio channel. ▪ Entities suggested for coordination include: - Active and established NGOs and CBOs - Bedouin family heads - Religious leaders in Ras Gharib (e.g., Al-Azhar, endowment, and Mary Gergis Church) ▪ To ensure women's participation in scoping and disclosure sessions, the following was proposed: - Mobilize participants through local NGOs and CBOs - Coordinate with the National Council for Women (NCW), Ras Gharib Branch ▪ Women can contribute to windfarm projects during construction by offering services to workers' camps such as food catering and tailoring of clothing and beddings, and during operation in roles such as HR officers, E&S officers, or engineers. Employment opportunities can be advertised through: - The Labor Office in Ras Gharib - The City Council's official website - The "Fanar Gharib" Facebook page ▪ Additional issues raised include lack of municipal services (transport, housing, subsidized bread), high unemployment, and vulnerability of female-headed households. Proposed interventions include: - Subsidize electricity and gas bills for Ras Gharib residents by at least 10% as a benefit-sharing mechanism - Enforce a minimum 10% quota for local hiring, prioritizing qualified residents with higher education - Establish community cultural projects for Ras Gharib families - Provide group loans for women to launch small enterprises - Contribute seasonal food assistance during Ramadan and religious feasts ▪ Offer scholarships for academically distinguished students from poor families

Hammadin Bedouins from Maaza Tribe[7]	24 June 2025	▪ No Bedouin families currently use or have historically used the Project area for grazing, seasonal migration, water access, agriculture, or other livelihood activities. The area has been affected by prolonged drought, with no rainfall for nearly nine years, making it unsuitable for grazing. ▪ Bedouins typically migrate in search of water for grazing, staying in tents or huts during winter and relocating to the mountains in summer. However, the Project area has not been part of this movement due to lack of water and vegetation. ▪ There are no Bedouin structures (e.g., tents, shelters, wells) currently in use in the general Project area and vicinity. Only natural water wells and crushed rock wind barriers were previously present but are now abandoned due to drought. ▪ There are no cultural, spiritual, or historical sites of significance to Bedouin traditions (e.g., graveyards or shrines) located within or near the Project area. ▪ Preferred communication channels with Bedouin communities include: - Tribal leaders from the Hammadin Tribe (4–5 Sheikhs in Ras Gharib) - Bedouin liaison officers working at windfarm project sites - Officers from the Social Solidarity Department at the City Council responsible for providing Bedouin support in Ras Gharib ▪ Consultations and meetings with Bedouin communities can be organized at any time and location, provided at least one week's advance notice is given. ▪ The Bedouin tribe expressed that their main interest lies in securing employment opportunities and receiving tangible services from the Project. They noted previous negative experiences with windfarm developers who consulted them but failed to deliver any benefits. ▪ Key contributions recommended include: - Engaging local subcontractors to provide equipment, vehicles, and support services - Prioritizing local hiring, especially for security and guard services, rather than outsourcing from outside Ras Gharib - Establishing a one-class school in remote Bedouin settlements - Organizing mobile medical convoys to remote areas - Providing an ambulance for remote Bedouin communities
Hammadin Bedouins	12 October 2025	▪ Bedouin representatives confirmed that the Project site and its vicinity are not used for grazing, seasonal migration, water access, or other livelihood activities.

[7] The Maaza tribe, specifically the Hammadin clan, is the primary Bedouin group in the Project area, with a territory extending from Ras Gharib south to Ras Shoukeir. While possessing ancestral links to El Menya, the local population is permanently resident in Ras Gharib and no longer nomadic. The clan is integrated into the local economy, primarily providing security for industrial infrastructure, including oil and wind energy projects, alongside private commercial interests. Traditional leadership is centralized under tribal Sheikhs, who serve as the principal decision-making authorities and community liaisons. Although some members collect medicinal plants from local wadis, broader pastoral activities like grazing are not practiced within the Project sites. This clan is part of a broader tribal structure that includes the Amariin and Tababna to the north, and the Khushmaan and Umsayri clans to the south.

		▪ No seasonal structures, water wells, or spiritual/cultural heritage sites were identified within or near the Project footprint. ▪ Communication with Bedouin communities should occur through the tribal sheikh via phone with advance notice. ▪ No additional concerns were raised, but employment opportunities for local tribal youth were encouraged.
Ibad Al-Rahman Women's Association	13 October 2025	▪ The association acknowledged the temporary nature of construction-phase job opportunities and limited operational roles due to the Project type. ▪ Access to information should be facilitated via social media, local NGOs, and the local administrative unit. ▪ Invitations for scoping and disclosure sessions, as well as employment/procurement opportunities, should be channelled through local NGOs and announced via the same platforms. ▪ No additional concerns were raised, and the association recommended offering training courses for women in Ras Gharib.
Gas Exploration Entities		
General Petroleum Company	17 November 2025	▪ The Project and its components were presented in detail, including turbine locations, total site area, and maps showing geographic boundaries and proximity to petroleum infrastructure. ▪ Existing infrastructure near the Project stie includes water wells, pumps, and low-voltage electricity towers affiliated with Gulf of Suez Petroleum Company (GUPCO) ▪ Correspondence had already taken place between the Developer and GPC's Planning Sector regarding ongoing and planned petroleum activities near the Project area. ▪ Setback distances from petroleum infrastructure were specified as 500 meters in urban areas and a minimum of 1 kilometer in road and desert areas. ▪ Coordination between the Project and petroleum operators was discussed, particularly regarding emergency preparedness and incident response. ▪ It was clarified that coordination is required with both GPC and GUPCO (coastal gas installations) for any construction works in proximity to their facilities. ▪ The Project must coordinate with GPC's Safety, Environment, and Survey Departments to ensure compliance with environmental, health, and safety requirements. ▪ Permits are issued through the Ministry, with follow-up and oversight conducted by the relevant sector. Intervention is carried out in case of any identified impacts. ▪ All necessary approvals have been secured, and updated site maps were shared with the Ministry and relevant entities. ▪ Additional comments and requests included: - Installation of road signage (including emergency contact points, lighting, and rest areas) to assist GPC field teams during site visits. - Provision of real employment opportunities for the local community in technical and specialized roles – not limited to unskilled labor or security.

		- Road improvements between the Project sites and Ras Gharib.
Academic and Research Institutions		
Educational Directorate – Ras Gharib	13 October 2025	▪ The Directorate acknowledged that employment and procurement opportunities will primarily arise during the construction phase and will be limited during operations. ▪ Project updates, disclosures, and data should be shared via targeted social media outreach (e.g., Fanar Gharib). ▪ Participation in scoping and disclosure sessions, and access to employment opportunities, should be coordinated through the Labor Office and announced via social media. ▪ No issues of concern were raised; recommendations included support for school maintenance, youth employment, and offering specialized training for local residents.

Consultations with Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) – Office in Cairo

Consultations with EEAA Red Sea Branch, Red Sea Protectorates

Consultations with New & Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)

Consultations with Ministry of Labor, Ras Gharib

 **Consultations with Radio and Television Unit – Ras Gharib & Red Sea Governorate**	 **Consultations with Red Sea Water and Wastewater Company (RSWWC) – Ras Gharib**
 **Consultations with Hazardous Waste Management Unit – Red Sea Governorate**	 **Consultations with Ras Gharib City Council**
 **Consultations with Hammadin Bedouins from Maaza Tribe**	 **Consultations with Hammadin Bedouins**

Consultations with Ressala Charity Organization

Consultations with Ibad Al-Rahman Women's Association

Figure 9: Sample Photos of Targeted Consultations

5.2 Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

5.2.1 Public Scoping Session

A public scoping session was held in Ras Gharib city, Red Sea Governorate at the Hotel (venue) on the 22nd of October 2025. The objectives of the public scoping session included the following:

- Introduce the Project to stakeholders (location, components, activities, etc.);
- Present the methodology and study outlines of the Project;
- Identify key anticipated impacts; and
- Allow interested stakeholders to comment on the scope of work undertaken, key issues identified and any other issues of concern they might have.

Announcement and Advertisement of the Session

The public scoping session was announced around 2-weeks in advance in one of the official daily newspapers as shown in the figure below (the advertisement was published in El-Akhbar newspaper on the 10th of October, 2025). The invitation was an open session for any interested stakeholder to attend.

In addition to the public announcement, invitations were sent to key stakeholders. The invitee list included EEAA Headquarter and regional branch, New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA), Red Sea Governorate, other governmental entities, Ras Gharib City Council, the National Council for Women, local community representatives, NGOs and Developers of Wind Energy Projects in the Gulf of Suez and Gebel El Zeit. In coordination with the E&S Team, all invitees were notified of the date and location of the public consultation session. Invitations were extended through the following channels:

- Invitations and executive summary sent by the E&S team to stakeholders in the governorate, NGOs and local community representatives by hand mail, fax, email and WhatsApp;
- Invitations sent by the RCREEE;
- Telephone calls by the E&S team;

Figure 10: Newspaper Announcement in El-Akhbar Published on 10/10/25

Participating Parties

The total number of participants was 83, in addition to the Developer's representative. The session was moderated by representatives of the E&S Team.

The attendees comprised representatives from various government agencies within Red Sea Governorate to include EEAA branch in Red Sea, NGOs, governmental agencies in Ras Gharib, academics, wind energy projects developers and local community representatives. A summary of the participating entities is provided in the table below.

Attendance	No.
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency EEAA	2
EEAA - Red Sea	1
SCATEC	1
Safe Soar	5
Ministry of Environment	1
Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company EETC	2
Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency RCREEE	3
New and Renewable Energy Authority NREA	2
Ras Gharib City Council	9
Members of the local community in Ras Gharib	27
Heads of Bedouin families in Ras Gharib area	3
Clergy	1

Youths from city of Ras Gharib working in bird watching	2
NGOs	12
Academic	2
Wind energy projects	2
General Petroleum Company and other oil and Gas companies	2
Directorate of Social Solidarity Red Sea	3
National Council for Women in Ras Gharib	1
Labor office in Ras Gharib city	1
Total	**83**

The public scoping session commenced with opening remarks delivered by the key participating entities, including the representative from the Developer, the Ras Gharib City Council Chairman, and representatives from EEAA, NREA, and EETC, in addition to RCREEE and the E&S Team.

The speakers emphasized that the purpose of the session was to present the ESIA study methodology prepared for the Project, and to provide a constructive platform for community members and stakeholders to express their concerns and recommendations. They highlighted the importance of consultation sessions as an opportunity for community dialogue on the Project details, particularly energy projects and their potential impacts on the environment.

The E&S Team and RCREEE then delivered a detailed presentation on the ESIA scoping outlines, the methodology adopted for the study, and an overview of the Project, including its location, key components, and development phases. The presentation also addressed the anticipated E&S impacts of the Projects, with particular focus on biodiversity considerations in the Gulf of Suez and Gebel El Zeit regions.

Following the above presentations, an open discussion was held, during which attendees were given the opportunity to comment and raise concerns. The table below provides a summary of the key issues raised and the corresponding responses.

Figure 11: Selected Photos from the Public Session

The table below summarizes the key issues raised during the session along with the corresponding responses.

Table 6: Key Outcomes and Reponses of the Public Scoping Session

E&S Attribute	Comment	Response
Job Opportunities	Multiple attendees from Ras Gharib, including former and current directors of the Social Solidarity Department, representatives from the Educational Administration, local residents, and civil society organizations emphasized the critical importance of ensuring job opportunities for the local community. Key points raised included: ▪ Prioritizing Ras Gharib residents for both skilled and unskilled employment during construction and operation. ▪ Ensuring transparent and fair recruitment processes in coordination with the local labor office, which maintains an official database of workers and contractors. ▪ Providing long-term job opportunities rather than limiting employment to the construction phase. ▪ Ensuring inclusion of people with disabilities in future employment and CSR plans, in line with national requirements. ▪ Enhancing cooperation among energy projects in the area to collectively support local development. ▪ Offering procurement opportunities to local suppliers and contractors. ▪ Organizing capacity-building initiatives such as training sessions for local youth and contractors, and proposals such as a "Youth Day" to identify and develop local talents. ▪ Concerns from local residents (including youth and individuals affiliated with community associations) about previous	It was clarified that the Project is currently in the scoping stage; however, all concerns and recommendations raised regarding job opportunities are fully documented and will be incorporated into the ESIA. The Developer will prepare a comprehensive Recruitment Plan that identifies labor needs (skilled and unskilled) and prioritizes hiring from Ras Gharib. Recruitment will be coordinated through official channels, including the local labor office, to ensure transparency, fairness and compliance with national labor laws and international requirements. The Developer will also consider inclusion of persons with disabilities in accordance with the national 5% employment quota. Opportunities for local contractors and suppliers will be explored, and capacity-building initiatives such as training programs and youth-focused activities will be recommended as part of the Social Development Plan. Enhanced cooperation among energy projects in the area, as well as coordination with the City Council and local stakeholders, will also be considered to maximize community benefits.

	negative experiences in other renewable energy projects where transparent access to job opportunities was limited.	
General Environmental Impacts and its effect on residents	Residents requested clarification on the potential environmental impacts of the Project on Ras Gharib, including impacts on air quality, community well-being and the surrounding environment. Concerns were also raised about ensuring long-term job opportunities for youth.	It was explained that all potential environmental and social impacts – including impacts on nearby communities – will be thoroughly assessed in accordance with EEAA requirements as well as IFI requirements. No environmental approvals are granted without confirming that the Project poses no harmful impacts on the environment or local community residents. A strategic area-wide assessment is conducted prior to issuing approvals. Regarding local job opportunities, the Developer confirmed that the majority of general labor will be sourced from Ras Gharib, while specialized technical roles may be filled from outside the Governorate if skills are not available locally. The Developer is preparing community engagement and CSR plans that will be shared with the Ras Gharib City Council and local stakeholders once finalized.
Bedouin Tribe Engagement	A concern was raised by the tribal leader of the Tababna tribe regarding the perception that Bedouin tribes are marginalized in employment opportunities.	It was clearly explained that Bedouin tribes are in fact among the first groups consulted during the study and are considered key partners in the Project, refer to “Section 5.1”. Bedouin-owned security companies are already operating on site, demonstrating active engagement.
Community Engagement and Role of Local NGOs	Local NGOs requested opportunities to participate in Project related activities, highlighting that associations serve as effective channels to reach all community groups.	It was explained that community engagement and social investment activities will form part of the Developer’s Social Development Plan. This plan will assess community needs and identify appropriate interventions. The recommendation to engage local NGOs from the early stages is considered valuable and will be reflected in the ESIA recommendations.
Written Comments and Recommendations	▪ Considering international standards in the construction and operation of the Project. ▪ Mitigating the environmental impacts of the Project to preserve the environment. ▪ Cooperation with the local community to raise the standard of living of citizens and pay attention to the quality of the environment. ▪ Setting procedures and conditions for the selection of subcontractors to reach the highest levels of safety, reduce rates of deaths and accidents, and create local opportunities. ▪ Youth engagement and youth representatives in such meetings and consultations. ▪ Cooperation with other existing projects and activating community CSR plans to improve community needs.	

5.2.2 NGOs and CBOs within the Local Communities

As part of the targeted interviews that were conducted on the 24th and 25th of June (refer to "Section 5.1), two (2) focus group discussions were held in Ras Gharib city with the following entities:

- Ebad El Rahman NGO; and
- Youth Educated Females on Public Service

At the beginning of each session, a presentation on the Project was first provided along with a handout on the following key topics. These sessions were attended by all of the groups above.

- Description of the Project location along with maps;
- Description of key Project components along with figures and illustrations;
- Description of the key activities anticipated in each key phase of the Project (planning, construction and operation);
- Description of ESIA study and its key components and requirements;
- Explanation of key anticipated E&S impact under each phase of the Project; and
- Explanation of the methodology and scope of work that will be undertaken for the ESIA.

Upon completion of the above informative session, each group was separated for general discussions as well as discussion on any comments or key issues of concern on the overall Project and/or the ESIA process in particular. Key discussions were undertaken in relation to the following key aspects:

- Economic activities and livelihood strategies
- Land use activities
- Community quality of life
- Perceptions towards the Project
- Community structure (ethnic and tribal groups, religion, ethnic minorities, etc.)
- Cultural and Heritage sites

The presentation and handouts were provided in the Arabic language, as well as the delivery of the presentation.

Annex I present the handout and presentation that was provided during each of these FGDs as well as the forms used throughout the FGD.

The table below presents an overall summary of the outcomes of these FGD for each community.

Table 7: Key Outcomes of FGDs

Ras Gharib Community	Date	Key Outcomes
Vulnerable Female Heads	25 June 2025	▪ Participants confirmed they have never received information about wind farm projects in Ras Gharib. To ensure continuous access to Project updates and

of Household – Ebad El Rahman NGO		documentation, they recommended that local NGOs: - Conduct awareness raising sessions in schools, universities, and among mothers to explain the benefits of renewable energy; and - Disseminate Project information through awareness sessions and distribute non-technical summary leaflets. ▪ To support women's participation in scoping and disclosure sessions, the following approaches were proposed: - NGOs should communicate the session date and time to their beneficiaries directly - Advertisements should be posted at the Social Solidarity Department in the City Council ▪ Participants raised several challenges in accessing employment or procurement opportunities, including: - Scarcity of job opportunities for women in Ras Gharib, especially for those with limited resources. - Lack of financial capacity to start small businesses, even for those who have received training. - Absence of group lending mechanisms to support women entrepreneurs. ▪ To ensure opportunities reach women, job vacancies should be announced through: - Local active NGOs - The Social Solidarity Department at the City Council ▪ Additional community concerns and proposed priorities included: - Rising cost of living (particularly food and rent) - Limited employment opportunities for Ras Gharib youth ▪ Specific recommendations included: - Prioritize hiring sons of vulnerable women who receive government or NGO assistance. - Support the medical sector with equipment, medication, and services, especially for households with chronic illness.
Youth Educated Females on Public Service	24 June 2025	▪ Participants demonstrated fair awareness of wind farm projects in Ras Gharib, with at least one member employed as a social officer with a contractor. To ensure youth have continuous access to Project information, the following dissemination channels were recommended: - Social media platforms - LinkedIn - Facebook - City Council website - Dedicated project website links - Company outreach via local NGOs ▪ To encourage youth participation in scoping and disclosure sessions, participants referred to the same information channels listed above.

		▪ To enhance youth participation in employment and procurement opportunities, participants emphasized the need for companies (investors and contractors) to provide subsidized access to capacity-building programs. Priority areas include: - English language courses - Computer skills - Soft skills and personality development - Job-oriented training through internships or trainee programs within the companies ▪ No major concerns were raised, but participants noted that companies often underestimate the presence and potential of well-educated young women in Ras Gharib. As a result, women are frequently excluded from employment or offered unequal salaries compared to other regions. ▪ Additional community development needs highlighted include: - Establishment of recreational spaces - Sports and professional athletic training programs - Education services tailored for people with special needs

Figure 12: FGD with Ebad El Rahman NGO

Figure 13: FGD with Youth Educated Females on Public Service

5.2.3 Public Disclosure Session

A disclosure session was held in Ras Gharib city, Red Sea Governorate at the Four Seasons Hotel (venue) on the 8th of December 2025. The objectives of the disclosure session included the following:

- Introduce the Project to stakeholders;
- Present the results, outcomes and conclusions of the ESIA study
- Allow stakeholders to raise any comments or issues of concern in relation to ESIA study to include but not limited to the baseline results, impacts, mitigation, monitoring measures, etc.
- Discuss any question, inquiries, or issues of concern raised by stakeholders

Announcement and Advertisement of the Session

The disclosure session was announced around 2-weeks in advance in one of the official daily newspapers as shown in the figure below (the advertisement was published in El-Akhbar newspaper on the 25th of November 2025). The invitation was an open session for any interested stakeholder to attend.

In addition to the public announcement, invitations were sent to key stakeholders. The invitee list included EEAA Headquarter and regional branch, New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA), Red Sea Governorate, other governmental entities, Ras Gharib City Council, the National Council for Women, local community representatives, NGOs and Developers of Wind Energy Projects in the Gulf of Suez and Gebel El Zeit. In coordination with the E&S Team, all invitees were notified of the date and location of the public consultation session. Invitations were extended through the following channels:

- Invitations and executive summary sent by the E&S team to stakeholders in the governorate, NGOs and local community representatives by hand mail, fax, email and WhatsApp;
- Invitations sent by the RCREEE;
- Telephone calls by the E&S Team;

Figure 14: Newspaper Announcement in El-Akhbar Published on 25/11/25

Participating Parties

The total number of participants was 87, in addition to the Developer's representative. The session was moderated by representatives of the E&S Team.

The attendees comprised representatives from various government agencies within Red Sea Governorate to include EEAA branch in Red Sea, NGOs, governmental agencies in Ras Gharib, academics, wind energy projects developers and local community representatives. A summary of the participating entities is provided in the table below.

Attendance	No.
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency EEAA	1
EEAA - Red Sea	5
SCATEC	1
Safe Soar	4
Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company EETC	2
Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency RCREEE	2
New and Renewable Energy Authority NREA	1
Ras Gharib City Council	8
Members of the local community in Ras Gharib	15
Heads of Bedouin families in Ras Gharib area	4
Clergy	2
Youths from city of Ras Gharib	10

NGOs	12
Wind energy projects	5
General Petroleum Company and other oil and Gas companies	5
Directorate of Social Solidarity Red Sea	7
National Council for Women in Ras Ghareb	2
Labor office in Ras Gharib city	1
Total	**87**

The public disclosure session commenced with opening remarks delivered by the key participating entities, including the representative from the Developer, the Ras Gharib City Council Chairman, and representatives from EEAA, NREA, and EETC, in addition to RCREEE and the E&S Team.

The speakers emphasized that the purpose of the session was to present the results of the ESIA study that was prepared for the Project, and to provide a constructive platform for community members and stakeholders to express their concerns and recommendations. They highlighted the importance of consultation sessions as an opportunity for community dialogue on the Project details, particularly energy projects and their potential impacts on the environment.

The E&S Team and RCREEE then delivered a detailed presentation on the ESIA scoping outlines, the methodology adopted for the study, and an overview of the Project, including its location, key components, and development phases. The presentation also addressed the anticipated E&S impacts of the Projects, with particular focus on biodiversity considerations in the Gulf of Suez and Gebel El Zeit regions.

Following the above presentations, an open discussion was held, during which attendees were given the opportunity to comment and raise concerns. The table below provides a summary of the key issues raised and the corresponding responses.

Figure 15: Selected Photos from the Disclosure Session

The table below summarizes the key issues raised during the session along with the corresponding responses.

Table 8: Key Outcomes and Reponses of the Public Disclosure Session

E&S Attribute	Comment	Response
Job Opportunities and Community Engagement	Attendees from Ras Gharib provided recommendations and observations regarding employment opportunities and community engagement, including: ▪ Providing job opportunities for residents at different employment levels, not limited to worker-level positions. ▪ Requests to reduce electricity invoice costs following the increase in renewable energy production. ▪ A proposal for the Developer to lead an initiative to establish a community Trust Fund, in cooperation with other wind energy companies, to support community infrastructure and healthcare services.	▪ It was clarified that the majority of the Project workforce will be sourced from Ras Gharib, while specialized technical labor may be recruited from outside the Governorate if such skills are not available locally. ▪ The Developer is currently preparing studies and plans to identify appropriate community engagement and CSR activities throughout the Project lifecycle, which will be shared with the Ras Gharib City Council and relevant stakeholders once finalized. ▪ The recommendation to strengthen cooperation among wind energy projects in the area to support community needs was acknowledged and will be considered as part of the ESIA and Social Development planning. ▪ It was also noted that employment-related topics represent a significant proportion of consultation discussions in Ras Gharib, and that contractors typically conduct labor needs assessments during construction, which prioritize local labor where feasible.
General Environmental Impacts and its effect on residents	Attendees requested clarification on the potential environmental impacts of the Project on Ras Gharib, including impacts on water resources and whether desalination of seawater could be considered in light of water scarcity in the area.	▪ It was explained that all potential environmental and social impacts will be assessed in accordance with EEAA requirements as well as applicable international standards. ▪ No environmental approvals are granted without confirming that the Project poses no harmful impacts on the environment or local community residents. ▪ A strategic area-wide assessment is conducted prior to issuing approvals, and mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize and avoid adverse impacts. ▪ The relevant environmental authority is responsible for monitoring and following up on the implementation of environmental management plans during the Project implementation phases.
Community Engagement and Social Infrastructure	Concerns and inquiries were raised regarding the role of wind projects in improving community infrastructure and services, including facilities for children and youth.	▪ It was explained that a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) from Ras Gharib will be appointed to support continuous engagement with the local community. ▪ Community needs will be identified through social assessments, and CSR activities will be prioritized based on available budgets and in coordination with relevant authorities and the Ras Gharib City Council.
Community CSR Practices and Infrastructure	Examples and recommendations were shared regarding ongoing CSR practices implemented by	▪ It was noted that CSR activities are ongoing for several wind energy projects in Ras Gharib and are updated on a regular basis.

Improvements	other wind energy projects in Ras Gharib, including school upgrades, preschool rehabilitation, youth centers, and other community facilities.	▪ The Project will consider existing best practices and lessons learned when developing its CSR and community engagement activities.
Employment Duration and Local Services	A request was raised to prioritize long-term employment opportunities for local residents. In addition, a recommendation was made to give attention to service and infrastructure projects along the main road between Zaafarana and Gebel El Zeit.	▪ These recommendations will be considered and evaluated through the ESMP and CSR planning for the Project, where applicable.
Youth Empowerment and Engagement	Attendees emphasized the importance of youth empowerment in Ras Gharib, including improving youth centers, supporting sports facilities, enhancing youth skills, and involving skilled local youth at different employment levels within the Project. Clarifications on the Project timeline were also requested.	▪ It was explained that youth empowerment initiatives will be addressed through the Project's CSR and community engagement activities, which will be based on a community needs assessment conducted by the CLO and the Developer. ▪ A transparent recruitment system will be applied, and all job opportunities throughout the Project lifecycle will be announced through recognized online and offline community channels. ▪ The construction phase is expected to last approximately 31 months, followed by an operational phase of approximately 25 years.
Environmental Capacity Building	The importance of enhancing youth skills through environmental capacity-building training was highlighted, including training on workplace environmental practices. It was suggested that cooperation be established with wind energy projects to provide such training opportunities.	▪ This recommendation was acknowledged and will be considered as part of the Project's CSR and community engagement planning.
Bird Migration and Environmental Monitoring	Concerns were raised regarding the potential impacts of wind turbines on migratory birds in the Gulf of Suez region.	▪ It was explained that the Gulf of Suez is one of the world's major bird migration corridors. ▪ Comprehensive bird migration studies will be undertaken to assess flight paths and altitudes, and appropriate mitigation measures, including automatic turbine shutdown systems, will be implemented to minimize collision risks.
Written Comments and Recommendations	▪ Considering international standards in the construction and operation of the Project. ▪ Mitigating the environmental impacts of the Project to preserve the environment. ▪ Cooperation with the local community to raise the standard of living of citizens and pay attention to the quality of the environment. ▪ Setting procedures and conditions for the selection of subcontractors to reach the highest levels of safety, reduce rates of deaths and accidents, and create local opportunities. ▪ Youth engagement and representation in consultation meetings. ▪ Cooperation with other existing projects and activating community CSR plans to improve community needs.	

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 Register[8] 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.

[8] Register will be developed using Microsoft Excel software.

Table 9: 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 Gharib and Wadi Dara. 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 Gharib and Wadi Dara 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 Section 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 Gharib and Wadi Dara Local Governmental Unit and Wadi Dara Cooperative Association. In addition, it will also be updated on company website and social media platforms.	Quarterly during construction Annually during operation	Developer (CLO)
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	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.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	TBD	Developer 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	Developer team as applicable
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 3. NREA 4. Ministry of Interior 5. Ministry of Labor 6. Ministry of Health	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	Developer team as applicable
		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 – 1st 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

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
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 (NTRA) 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
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) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Continuously throughout construction and operation as applicable	Developer NREA
Local Government				
Solid Waste Management Branch of Red Sea Governorate	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
Hazardous Waste Management Unit in Red Sea Governorate Waste Management Regulatory Authority (WMRA)	Coordination for list of private contractors approved for collection of hazardous waste from the site.	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
Red Sea Water and Wastewater Company (RSWWC) Sanitation Authority – Ras Gharib	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 Tourism and Antiquities/ Red Sea and Suez 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 – 1st 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.

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).
- Non-Technical Summary (NTS)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)[9]

The above documents are available at the following avenues:

- Developer's Website. The documentation above will remain on the website for the life of the project.
- Hard copies are available at:

  Scatec, Cairo, Egypt

  Building 44, The Northern 90th street, banks center, New Cairo, Cairo
- Soft copies are available to stakeholders via company website [https://www.scatec.com/en/sustainability/esg-resources/]. In addition, any inquiries or comments with the Developer can be directed to this email address as well.

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

[9] The most recent, updated version.

7. STAKEHOLDER GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Scatec Shadwan 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.

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

Scatec Shadwan will monitor the way in which grievances are being handled and ensure they are properly addressed within deadlines specified within the mechanism presented below. Scatec Shadwan 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.

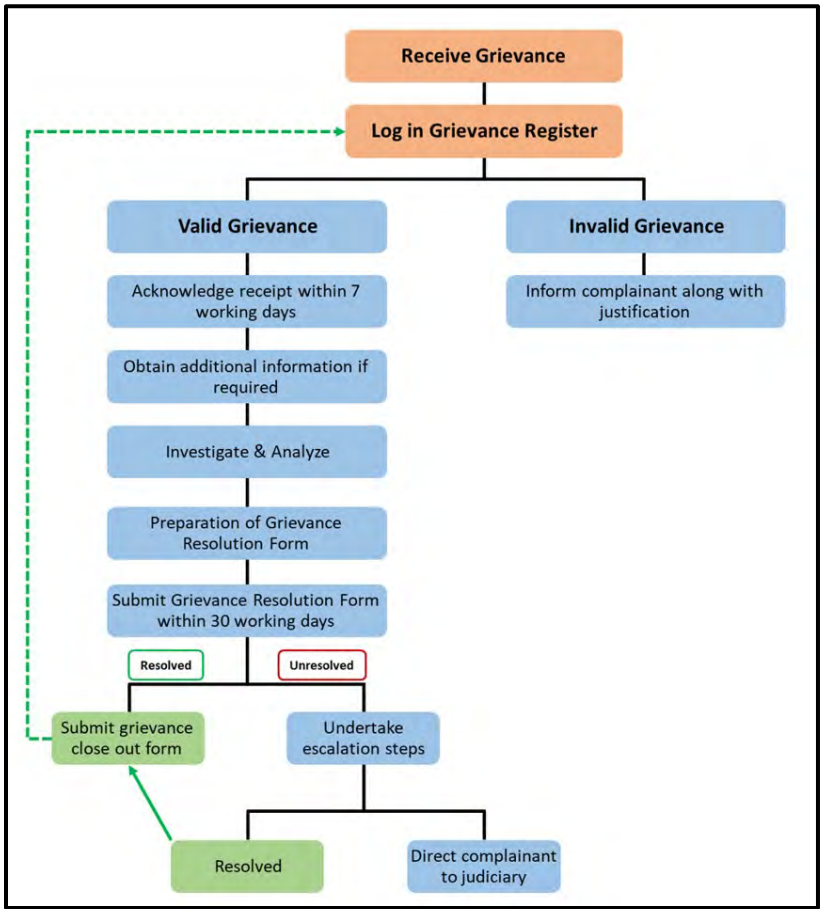


Figure 16: Stakeholder Grievance Process Diagram

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 Gharib Local Governmental Unit
    c. Wadi Dara Local Governmental Unit
    d. Wadi Dara Cooperative Association
    e. Selected key NGOs and CBOs to include Women
    f. Entrance Office of the Project
    g. Provided directly to tribal leaders of Bedouin groups
    h. 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 Gharib Local Governmental Unit**

      Location: Al-Mina Street City: 11432

      Ras Gharib – Red Sea

      Tel: 01001318480 – 0120195877
    - **Project Office**

      Location: Building 44, The Northern 90th street, banks center, New Cairo, Cairo

      Tel:

      Fax:

    b. Direct Contact through the following: (to be included in the project specific ESMS)

      CLO

      Address:

      Telephone:

      E-mail:

    c. Company Website at the following link https://www.scatec.com/en/
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.

- Additional measures will be implemented to ensure that vulnerable groups, including women, elderly persons, and illiterate stakeholders, are able to access the grievance mechanism. This includes allowing verbal submission of grievances through the CLO, providing assistance in completing grievance forms where required, and facilitating engagement through community leaders where appropriate.

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.

- The grievance mechanism will be implemented in a transparent and impartial manner, with oversight from the Project Manager and the Developer to ensure independence and fairness in the handling of grievances.

14. The use of grievance mechanism shall not impede access to judiciary means.

- The use of the Project grievance mechanism shall not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies. Stakeholders retain the right to seek resolution through relevant government authorities or other external grievance mechanisms at any time.

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.

The grievance mechanism is accessible to both Project workers and members of project-affected communities, and complaints may be submitted through multiple channels, including grievance forms, telephone, email, or direct communication with the Community Liaison Officer (CLO). Complaints may also be submitted anonymously, and survivors are not required to disclose their identity in order for a complaint to be registered or referred to support services.

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. Therefore, no identifiable information related to the survivor will be recorded in the grievance log register. Any grievance forms or related documentation will be kept strictly confidential and accessible only to authorized personnel involved in the case management process.

- 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:

- 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. Therefore, where reporting is not legally required, the survivor retains the right to decide whether the case should be reported.

- 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 a survivor does not wish to formally register a complaint through the grievance mechanism, the case will be considered closed from the Project's perspective, while the survivor may still access support services through the GBV Service Provider if desired.
- 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.
- The grievance mechanism is designed to ensure confidential, impartial, and independent handling of complaints, with oversight from the designated Project's team in coordination with the GBV Service Provider. Survivors are not obligated to pursue a complaint through the Project grievance mechanism. The use of the Project grievance mechanism does not restrict or replace the survivor's right to seek resolution through judicial, administrative, or other external remedies at any time.

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 and Wadi Dara 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	AA Alert on stakeholder and worker 'Red Flags,' if applicable.	A Analysis of all stakeholder and worker engagement activities in combination with the data of both grievance mechanisms.

9. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Project Manager – Scatec Shadwan

- 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) – Scatec Shadwan (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 'Section 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 Scatec Shadwan CLOs.

10. ANNEXES

10.1 Annex 1 – Grievance Disclosure Sheet

PUBLIC GRIEVANCE FORM

Reference No.	
Full Name: ***(Anonymous submission is allowed)***	
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: *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	

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

تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي / مشروع شدوان لطاقة الرياح
(SCATEC SHADWAN) بقدرة 900 ميجاوات

Scatec

Safe Soar RCREEE ECO Consult

ملخص غير فني

2025/12/8

1. المقدمة

يُعد قطاع الطاقة حيوياً للاقتصاد المصري، حيث يساهم بنحو 13% من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي. ومنذ عام 2007، واجهت مصر عجزاً في إمدادات الطاقة نتيجة ارتفاع الاستهلاك وتناقص موارد النفط والغاز المحلية، مما أدى إلى تحولها من دولة مُصدرة صافية إلى دولة مُستوردة صافية. وقد أدى ذلك إلى نقص الكهرباء وتأثر الإيرادات الحكومية بسبب أسعار الطاقة المدعومة. ولمواجهة هذه التحديات، اعتمدت الحكومة المصرية الاستراتيجية الوطنية المتكاملة للطاقة المستدامة 2015-2035، والتي تهدف إلى أن تشكل الطاقة المتجددة 42% من توليد الكهرباء بحلول عام 2030.

وفي هذا الإطار، أصدرت الحكومة المصرية قانون الطاقة المتجددة (القانون رقم ٢٠٣ لسنة ٢٠١٤) لدعم إنشاء بيئة اقتصادية مواتية لزيادة كبيرة في حجم الاستثمارات في قطاع الطاقة المتجددة في البلاد. يضع هذا القانون الأساس القانوني لتطبيق نظام "البناء، التملك، والتشغيل (BOO)" ومن خلال هذا النظام، تدعو الشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء (EETC) المستثمرين من القطاع الخاص لتقديم عروضهم لتنفيذ مشروعات طاقة شمسية ورياح بسعات محددة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تقوم الحكومة المصرية من خلال هيئة الطاقة الجديدة والمتجددة (NREA) بتوفير الأراضي اللازمة للمستثمرين.

وبموجب هذا القانون، قامت الحكومة المصرية بتخصيص أراضٍ للمستثمرين في منطقة خليج السويس لإنشاء محطات طاقة رياح. وبناءً عليه، تمضي شركة Scatec ASA قدمًا في تطوير مشروع محطة طاقة رياح جديدة بقدرة ٩٠٠ ميغاواط وفقًا لنظام BOO (ويُشار إليه فيما بعد بـ "المشروع")، والذي يقع في منطقة رأس غارب ضمن محافظة البحر الأحمر. وقد أنشأت شركة Scatec ASA كيانًا خاصًا لـ غرض محدد تحت اسم "شدوان لطاقة الرياح ش.م.م"، والمملوك بالكامل لشركة Scatec ASA ، والذي سيتولى مسؤولية تطوير وتنفيذ المشروع (ويُشار إليه فيما بعد بـ "المطوّر")

2. موقع المشروع

يقع موقع المشروع في محافظة البحر الأحمر، على بعد تقريبًا 22 كم جنوب غرب مدينة رأس غارب. وعلى وجه التحديد، يقع موقع المشروع داخل منطقة دراو. يقع موقع المشروع على أرض صحراوية خالية على بعد حوالي 19 كم غرب طريق السريع (65). تبلغ مساحة موقع المشروع حوالي 90 كيلومتراً مربعاً.

الشكل 1 : موقع المشروع

3. مكونات المشروع

1. توربينات الرياح

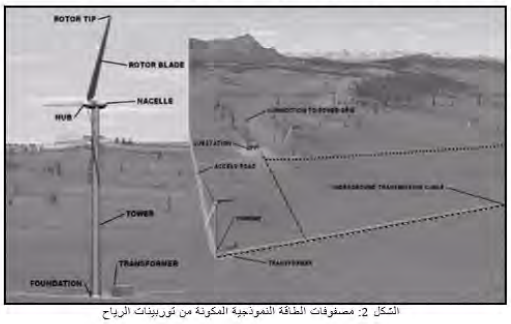
عادةً تتكون توربينات الرياح من: الأساس، البرج، الحاضنة (ناسيل)، شفرات الدوار، محور الدوار، ومولة كهربائية.

يستخدم الأساس لتثبيت البرج في مكانه، حيث يحتوي البرج على قنوات كهربائية، ويدعم الحاضنة، للوصول اليها لأغراض الصيانة.

يتم ربط ثلاث (3) شفرات بمحور الدوار، والذي يتصل بالحضانة؛ وهي المكون الصندوقي الشكل المثبت أعلى البرج، وتحتوي بشكل أساسي على علبة تروس (تعمل على زيادة عدد لفات المحور في الدقيقة لتصل إلى السرعة المناسبة للمولد الكهربائي)، وعلى مولد كهربائي (يحوّل الطاقة الحركية إلى كهرباء).

بالإضافة إلى ذلك، كل توربين مزوّد بمحولة كهربائية تعمل على رفع الجهد الخارج من التوربين إلى مستوى الجهد المتوسط، الذي يُستخدم لنقل الطاقة إلى محطة التحويل الخاصة بمزرعة الرياح.

يوضّح الشكل أدناه المكونات الهيكلية النموذجية لتوربين الرياح.



الشكل 2: مصفوفات الطاقة النموذجية المكونة من توربينات الرياح

بالنسبة لهذا المشروع، وفي أسوأ سيناريو محتمل، سيتم تركيب ٨٣ توربين رياح، تبلغ قدرة كل منها ١١ ميغاواط. ويبلغ ارتفاع المحور لكل توربين ١١٥ مترًا، وقطر الدوار ٢١٠ أمتار، مما يؤدي إلى ارتفاع أقصى لطرف الشفرة يبلغ ٢٢٠ مترًا.

يعرض الشكل رقم ٣ أدناه تخطيط أسوأ سيناريو ممكن:

الشكل 3 : التمطيط الأولي لتوربينات الرياح

البنية التحتية والمرافق

سيتم ربط توربينات الرياح بمحطة محولات فرعية عن طريق كابلات تحت الأرض. تقوم المحطة الفرعية بتحويل الجهد الى فولتية مناسبة للربط مع الشبكة الوطنية ذات الجهد العالي.

المباني والتي تتضمن مكاتب ومستودع لتخزين المعدات والآلات.

شبكة طرق تتضمن طرق داخلية بين المصفوفات لسهولة الوصول إليها لأغراض الصيانة.

4. عرض العام لنشاطات المشروع

يُبين هذا الجزء الأنشطة المحتملة والمتوقع حصولها خلال مراحل تنفيذ المشروع. حيث يشتمل ذلك على المراحل التالية: (1) مرحلة الإنشاء، و(2) مرحلة التشغيل، و(3) مرحلة التفكيك.

مرحلة التخطيط و الإنشاء

فيما يلي قائمة بالأنشطة النموذجية والتي من المتوقع حدوثها خلال مرحلة الإنشاء لهذا النوع من المشاريع:

- التخطيط والتصميم التفصيلي والنهائي للمشروع ومكوناته.
- نقل الأجزاء المختلفة (مثل توربينات الرياح) إلى موقع المشروع عبر الطريق الرئيسي.
- تنفيذ أعمال تجهيز أرض المشروع وذلك لتوفير أرض لتركيب قواعد خرسانية مسلحة، وتشتمل هذه الأعمال على: الحفريات وتنظيف الموقع وإزالة الطمم (إن وجد) وغيره.
- تركيب وتجميع أجزاء التوربينات والتي تتضمن عمليات تجميع الشفرات والبرج ومولد الكهربائي وغيره.
- بالإضافة إلى ما سبق من أعمال تركيب، سيتم تنفيذ أعمال إنشائية إضافية بهدف شبك توربينات الرياح عن طريق تركيب وتمديد الكابلات ومن ثم الشبك مع المحطة التحويلية وشبكة الكهرباء الرئيسية.
- الأنشطة الإنشائية المتعلقة بتهيئة طرق الوصول إلى الموقع وشبكة الطرق الداخلية وإنشاء الأبنية المرافقة والخدماتية مثل مباني الإدارة والمخازن.

مرحلة التشغيل

بشكل عام، لا تتضمن مرحلة التشغيل المشروع الكثير من الأنشطة، وهي محدودة وتتضمن بشكل رئيسي

التشغيل اليومي الإعتيادي للمشروع وأعمال الصيانة لتحسين إنتاجية المشروع. - تتضمن أعمال الصيانة الأعمال الوقائية والأعمال التصحيحية. تعتمد الأعمال الوقائية على جدول زمني روتيني لمنع الأخطاء والحفاظ على الإنتاجية الكهربائية الأمثل وتتضمن صيانة التوربينات والأجزاء الكهربائية وغيرها. وتنفذ الأعمال التصحيحية عند حدوث فشل ما وقد تتضمن تبديل أجزاء كهربائية تالفة.

لتشغيل اليومي الاعتيادي لمزرعة الرياح: تبلغ نسبة الجاهزية طويلة الأجل للتوربينات التجارية عادةً أكثر من 97٪ (أي أن التوربين يكون قادرًا على العمل 97٪ من الوقت عند توفر رياح مناسبة).

بشكل عام، يستغرق الأمر حوالي ستة أشهر حتى تصل مزرعة الرياح إلى مرحلة التشغيل التجاري الكامل والناضج، وخلال هذه الفترة، ترتفع نسبة الجاهزية تدريجيًا من حوالي 80–90٪ بعد بدء التشغيل إلى المستوى الطويل الأجل البالغ 97٪ أو أكثر.

- الوقت النموذجي للصيانة الدورية لتوربين رياح حديث يبلغ حوالي 40 ساعة سنويًا. أما الصيانة غير الدورية فقد تكون ضمن نفس النطاق تقريبًا. ورغم أن أعمال الصيانة تكون محدودة نسبيًا، إلا أنها قد تشمل: صيانة التوربين والدوّار، تشحيم الأجزاء المتحركة، صيانة المكونات الكهربائية حسب الحاجة، إجراء صيانة شاملة للمولد الكهربائي، وغيرها من الأنشطة الضرورية.

مرحلة التفكيك

تشمل هذه المرحلة تفكيك مكونات المشروع. حيث سيتم إنزال البرج والشفرات الخاصة بتوربينات الرياح باستخدام الرافعات، ثم تفكيكها إلى مكوناتها الأساسية، وتقطيعها إلى أحجام مناسبة للخردة. معظم هذه المواد قابلة للاسترجاع (أي لإعادة التدوير).

عادةً ما يُترك الأساس في مكانه ويُغطى بالحصى والبيتموس أو التربة الطينية. كما سيتم تغطية الطرق التي كانت تُستخدم لمركبات الصيانة.

الجدول الزمني للمشروع

وفقًا للجدول الزمني الحالي، من المقرر الانتهاء من أعمال التخطيط والتصميم للمشروع بحلول يونيو ٢٠٢٦، يليها بدء أعمال الإنشاء التي ستستغرق حوالي ٣١ شهرًا لإتمامها.
وبناءً عليه، من المتوقع أن تبدأ مرحلة التشغيل في حوالي يونيو ٢٠٢٨، ولمدة تشغيلية تُقدّر بـ ٢٥ عامًا.

5. تفاعل المشروع مع البيئة المحيطة

تنفيذ المشروع قد يؤدي إلى العديد من التأثيرات الإيجابية والسلبية المحتملة على بعض السمات البيئية، والتي سنتم مناقشتها خلال جلسة تحديد نطاق المشروع.

هناك بالتأكيد فوائد مهمة على الصعيدين الوطني والبيئي من تنفيذ هذا المشروع للطاقة المتجددة، لذا من المهم التأكيد على تلك التأثيرات الإيجابية على السمات البيئية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية للبلد. ويتم تلخيص هذه التأثيرات على النحو التالي:

- المساهمة في زيادة أمن الطاقة من خلال تنمية موارد الطاقة المحلية وتقليل الإعتماد على مصادر الطاقة الخارجية / المستوردة

يسمح هذا التطوير بتحقيق تنمية أكثر استدامة ويظهر التزام الحكومة بتحقيق استراتيجية الطاقة في مصر

من المتوقع أن تقلل الطاقة النظيفة المنتجة من مصادر الطاقة المتجددة من استهلاك الوقود لتوليد الكهرباء في مصر وبالتالي تقليل انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة وملوثات الهواء.

ولكن قد يؤدي تنفيذ المشروع إلى العديد من الآثار الإيجابية والسلبية المحتملة على سمات بيئية واجتماعية معينة والتي سيتم دراستها من ضمن دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والإجتماعي والتي تتضمن:

الجدول 1: ملخص للآثار المتوقعة الناجمة عن المشروع خلال مرحلة الإنشائية

المجال	الآثار المحتملة للمشروع
التنوع البيولوجي (النباتات/الحيوانات)	**التنوع البيولوجي (النباتات/الحيوانات) الغطاء النباتي والموائل** • أظهرت المسوحات التي أُجريت خلال صيف 2025 وجود 19 نوعاً نباتياً، أغلبها من الشجيرات والأعشاب، مع تسجيل نوع واحد فقط من الأشجار (السمر *Vachellia tortilis*) بتكرار منخفض. • تنوع الغطاء النباتي كان **منخفضاً إلى متوسط**، ولم تُسجَّل أي أنواع مهددة على المستوى الوطني أو الدولي، ولا أنواع متوطنة. • تم تحديد أربع مجموعات نباتية رئيسية تهيمن عليها: رُطَيْط (*Tetraena spinosa Zilla*)، سله (*Ochradenus baccatus*)، قردى (Morettia)، وجميعها نمطية للصحراء الساحلية للبحر الأحمر. • صُنِّفت الموائل (السهول الساحلية، الأودية، الأراضي الصخرية) على أنها **ذات حساسية منخفضة إلى متوسطة، دون وجود موائل حرجة.** **الحياة البرية (الثدييات، الزواحف، الثدييات الصغيرة، اللافقاريات)** • سجّلت المسوحات الحيوية التي أُجريت بين أبريل ويونيو 2025 عدد 9 أنواع على خطوط السير، غالبيتها من الزواحف والثدييات الصغيرة، مع رصد متقطع للغزال الأحمر المصري والوعل النوبي. • سجّلت مسوحات اللافقاريات خلال الفترة أبريل–يونيو 2025 عدد 11 نوعاً، أغلبها من النمل والخنافس، مما يعكس تنوعاً أرضياً جيداً دون تسجيل أي نوع ذي أهمية حفاظية. • أدت المصائد المستخدمة للثدييات الصغيرة على مدى 112 يوم مصيدة إلى تسجيل ثلاثة أنواع صحراوية من القوارض، إلا أن معدلات الإمساك المنخفضة جداً تشير إلى وجود تجمعات صغيرة للغاية.

	السحلية شوكية الذيل المصرية (Uromastyx aegyptia) • خضعت هذه السحلية لمسح أساسي في يونيو 2025، ومسح إضافي محدد لمواقع التوربينات في سبتمبر 2025، وأكد كلاهما وجود تجمع عالي الأهمية ضمن موقع المشروع. • سجّل المسح الأساسي 97 جُحراً (نشط وغير نشط)، بينما سجّل مسح مواقع التوربينات 111 جُحراً موزعة على 83 موقع توربين. • تتركز أعلى الكثافات في الأجزاء الجنوبية والجنوبية الغربية من منطقة المشروع، مع تجنّب الأودية الرئيسية وتفضيل المناطق المرتفعة. • يبلغ عدد الجحور الواقعة ضمن مناطق التأثير الإنشائي 26 جُحراً، وتتطلب نقلها بإشراف خبير بيئي.
الآثار الأثرية والتراث الثقافي	تم إجراء مسح أساسي أثري وتراثي ثقافي لموقع المشروع من قِبل خبراء في يونيو ٢٠٢٥. وتشير النتائج إلى احتمال وجود نشاط بشري قديم أو مستوطنة مؤقتة في الموقع خلال المراحل المبكرة من التاريخ المصري.
جودة الهواء/الضوضاء	من المتوقع أن تتضمن أنشطة البناء أعمال تسوية، وردم، وحفر، وحركة مركبات ومعدات. من المحتمل أن تؤدي هذه الأنشطة إلى زيادة مستويات الغبار والجسيمات العالقة، مما يؤثر بشكل مباشر على جودة الهواء المحيط. وإذا لم تتم إدارتها بشكل صحيح، فقد تنشأ تأثيرات غير مباشرة تشمل التسبب في الإزعاج أو آثار صحية على العمال في الموقع والمستقبلين في المناطق المحيطة بسبب الغبار المحمول بالرياح . انبعاثات ضوضاء محتملة إلى البيئة ناتجة عن أنشطة البناء، والتي ستتضمن على الأرجح استخدام آلات ومعدات مثل المولدات، والمطارق، والصواعق، وأنشطة أخرى. وإذا لم تتم إدارتها بشكل صحيح، فقد تنشأ تأثيرات غير مباشرة تشمل التسبب في الإزعاج أو آثار صحية على العمال في الموقع والمستقبلين في المناطق المحيطة.
الصحة والسلامة المهنية	يتطلب تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي من المقاول والمشغّل إعداد خطة للصحة والسلامة المهنية تكون مخصصة لموقع المشروع وطبيعة أنشطته. وتهدف هذه الخطة إلى ضمان صحة وسلامة جميع العاملين من أجل منع الحوادث في الموقع. ومع تنفيذ هذه التدابير، يُعتبر الأثر غير ذي أهمية.
البنية التحتية للطرق	نظرًا للحجم والوزن والطول المتراكب لمكونات توربينات الرياح، فقد تكون هناك حاجة إلى حلول مناسبة للنقل واللوجستيات لإدارة متطلبات النقل الثقيل لمسافات طويلة. وإذا لم يتم التخطيط لها وإدارتها بشكل صحيح، فقد تتسبب الشاحنات التي تنقل مكونات المشروع الثقيلة في تلف الطرق والطرق السريعة والجسور القائمة، وقد تشكل خطرًا على السلامة العامة لمستخدمي الطرق الآخرين.

إدارة النفايات	قد يؤدي سوء إدارة النفايات الناتجة عن المشروع إلى تلوث التربة وموارد المياه الجوفية في نهاية المطاف. وقد يشمل ذلك النفايات الصلبة، والمياه العادمة، والنفايات الخطرة الناتجة عن المشروع.
الموارد المائية	قد تؤثر متطلبات المياه للمشروع خلال مرحلة البناء على الموارد المائية القائمة وكذلك على مستخدمي المياه القائمين (اعتمادًا على الوضع المائي الحالي). أشارت المشاورات مع شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بالبحر الأحمر إلى أن المصدر الرئيسي لإمدادات المياه في رأس غارب هو خط أنابيب الكريمات الممتد على طول الطريق السريع، والذي يعاني من انقطاعات في الخدمة تؤثر على تلبية الطلب المحلي. وبناءً على ذلك، يُعتبر الربط المباشر بخط الأنابيب الرئيسي أمرًا صعبًا، ولذلك يُوصى باستخدام ناقلات المياه (صهاريج) خلال فترة الإنشاء.
استخدامات الأراضي	استنادًا إلى المسح الميداني الذي تم إجراؤه، لم يتم تحديد أي استخدامات رئيسية للأراضي تشمل: (أ) منشآت مادية (مثل المنازل، أو الخيام، أو الهياكل)، و/أو (ب) أنشطة اقتصادية (مثل الرعي، أو الزراعة). يقع موقع المشروع في منطقة غير سكنية ولا يتداخل مع أي استخدامات حالية للأراضي السكنية أو الزراعية أو البيئية الحساسة. ويقع أقرب استخدام للأراضي، والمتمثل في مزارع تربية المواشي، داخل قرية وادي دارا على بُعد يزيد عن 10 كيلومترات من موقع المشروع. الأرض مملوكة للدولة وسيتم تأجيرها للمطور. ولا يتطلب المشروع أي استملاك للأراضي أو تهجير، ولا يُتوقع حدوث أي تأثيرات تتعلق باستخدام الأراضي.

الجدول 2:ملخص للآثار المتوقعة الناجمة عن المشروع خلال المرحلة التشغيلية

المجال	الآثار المحتملة للمشروع
الطيور	**الطيور (هجرة الربيع 2025)** • تم تنفيذ برنامج رصد مكثف لهجرة الطيور خلال الفترة من فبراير حتى مايو 2025 باستخدام ثماني نقاط رصد، وبإجمالي 2,861 ساعة من المراقبة المعيارية. • تم تسجيل 31 نوعاً و121,372 فرداً، وكانت الأنواع السائدة هي: اللقلق الأبيض، عقاب السهوب، الصقر الحوام، والبجع الأبيض الكبير. كما تم رصد عدة أنواع مهددة عالمياً، بما في ذلك: عقاب السهوب (مهدد بالانقراض)، النسر المصري (مهدد بالانقراض)، العقاب الإمبراطوري الشرقي (مهدد بخطر كبير)، العقاب المرقط الأكبر (مهدد بخطر كبير)، والصقر الأسحم (مهدد بخطر كبير).

المجال	الآثار المحتملة للمشروع
	• تُستخدم البيانات في توجيه مواقع التوربينات، وتقييم ارتفاعات الطيران ومعدلات الجبور، وتحديد فترات الذروة في الهجرة لأغراض التخطيط للتخفيف البيئي. • ساهمت نتائج رصد الربيع في إعداد نموذج مخاطر الاصطدام (CRM) وستُعتمد كخط أساس لبرامج الرصد المستقبلية. **الطيور (هجرة الخريف 2025)** • تمت مراقبة الهجرة الخريفية خلال الفترة من أغسطس حتى نوفمبر 2025، وبمجموع 2,975 ساعة من الرصد عبر نفس نقاط الرصد الثماني. • تم تسجيل 24 نوعاً و58,713 فرداً، وكانت الأنواع الأكثر عدداً هي: اللقلق الأبيض، الصقر الحوام، والبجع الأبيض الكبير، والتي شكلت أكثر من 99 بالمئة من جميع الطيور المسجلة. • شملت الأنواع المهددة التي تم رصدها: النسر المصري (مهدد بالانقراض)، الصقر الأسحم (مهدد بخطر كبير)، ومرزة البالبد (قريب من التهديد). كما تم رصد العقاب الذهبي بانتظام كنوع مقيم متكاثر في منطقة المشروع. • تم دمج نتائج الخريف ضمن نموذج مخاطر الاصطدام (CRM) لتقدير احتمالات الاصطدام لكل نوع وتحسين إجراءات التخفيف، بما في ذلك آلية الإيقاف عند الطلب.
المستقبلات الحساسة القريبة	تقوم توربينات الرياح بإنتاج ضوضاء أثناء التشغيل. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن التوربينات أثناء تشغيلها تولّد تأثيرات وميض الظل، والذي يحدث عندما تمر الشمس خلف التوربين فتُسقط ظله بعيدًا عن موقعه. ويمكن لكل من الضوضاء ووميض الظل أن تكون مصدرًا للإزعاج والاضطراب. ومع ذلك، فإن المستقبلات الحساسة المحتملة الوحيدة هي قرية وادي دارا ومدينة رأس غارب، واللتان تقعان على بُعد 10 كيلومترات إلى الجنوب الشرقي و22 كيلومترًا إلى الشمال الشرقي من موقع المشروع، على التوالي.
التأثيرات البصرية والمناظر الطبيعية	يتميّز موقع المشروع بكونه منطقة مفتوحة مع تغيّرات طفيفة في الطبوغرافيا عبر كامل الموقع. ويغطي سطح الأرض في الموقع رواسب من العصر الرباعي على شكل مراوح طمية ومدرجات. وتشمل هذه الرواسب رواسب فتاتية من الحصى والحبيبات وأحيانًا صخور كبيرة مكوّنة من تشظايا صخرية مختلفة مغمورة في الرمال الناعمة والطمي. وتقتصر المشاهد النموذجية للموقع على المناظر الطبيعية المفتوحة، مع وجود جبال مرتفعة على طول الحدود الغربية لموقع المشروع، ويتخذ الطابع الطبوغرافي للموقع شكل بيئة صحراوية.
التداخل الكهرومغناطيسي	**الطيران والرادار** :أي هيكل مرتفع يمكن أن يؤثر على سلامة الطيران إذا كان قريبًا من المطارات أو مسارات الطيران المعروفة. كما أن هذه المنشآت قد تؤثر على بعض الإشارات الكهرومغناطيسية المستخدمة في

المجال	الآثار المحتملة للمشروع
	النقل الجوي، مثل الرادارات الأولية والثانوية. قد تؤثر توربينات الرياح على أنظمة المراقبة المستخدمة في اكتشاف وتتبع الطائرات التي تقترب أو تمر أو تغادر المجال الجوي المصري والتي يُنتج من خلالها "صورة جوية محترف بها (RAP). § " **روابط الاتصالات** :قد يؤثر المشروع على روابط الاتصالات في المنطقة. تستخدم أنظمة الاتصالات مجموعة متنوعة من الإشارات الكهرومغناطيسية(EM) ، والتي غالبًا ما توصف بالموجات الراديوية، وتُستخدم في البث التلفزيوني، والراديو، والهواتف المحمولة، والاتصالات الميكروية، والرادار .قد يحدث تداخل في هذه الإشارات إذا لم تُؤخذ أنظمة الاتصالات القائمة بعين الاعتبار خلال تصميم وتطوير المشروع، مما يؤدي إلى تشويه في الصوت أو الصورة أو البيانات.
الصحة والسلامة المهنية	يتطلب تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي من المقاول والمشغّل إعداد خطة للصحة والسلامة المهنية تكون مخصصة لموقع المشروع وطبيعة أنشطته. وتهدف هذه الخطط إلى ضمان صحة وسلامة جميع العاملين من أجل منع الحوادث في الموقع. ومع تنفيذ هذه التدابير، يُعتبر الأثر غير ذي أهمية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، سيقوم المقاولون بإعداد خطة لإسكان العمال، والتي ستحدد الحد الأدنى من معايير ومبادئ الصحة والسلامة الخاصة بسكن العمال، وستتضمن إدارة ومراقبة الآثار المحتملة على صحة وسلامة المجتمع الناتجة عن تدفق العمال (إن وُجدت). وقد تشمل هذه الآثار الضغط على البنية التحتية والخدمات والمرافق، وظهور مصادر جديدة محتملة للأمراض، والسلوك غير اللائق من قِبل العمال تجاه المجتمعات المحلية، والزيادة المحتملة في بعض الظواهر الاجتماعية السلبية، وغيرها.
إدارة النفايات	قد يؤدي سوء إدارة النفايات الناتجة عن المشروع إلى تلوث التربة وموارد المياه الجوفية في نهاية المطاف. وقد يشمل ذلك النفايات الصلبة، والمياه العادمة، والنفايات الخطرة الناتجة عن المشروع.
الموارد المائية	من المتوقع أن يحتاج المشروع إلى المياه لأغراض الشرب والاستخدام اليومي للموظفين في الموقع، إلا أن الكميات المطلوبة ستكون ضئيلة وغير ذات أهمية. أشارت المشاورات مع شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بالبحر الأحمر إلى أن المصدر الرئيسي لإمدادات المياه في رأس غارب هو خط أنابيب الكريمات الممتد على طول الطريق السريع، والذي يعاني من انقطاعات في الخدمة تؤثر على تلبية الطلب المحلي. وبناءً على ذلك، يُعتبر الربط المباشر بخط الأنابيب الرئيسي أمرًا صعبًا، ولذلك يُوصى باستخدام ناقلات المياه (صهاريج).

المجال	الآثار المحتملة للمشروع
استخدامات الأراضي	استنادًا إلى المسح الميداني للأراضي، لا توجد أي أنشطة مادية رسمية أو غير رسمية (مثل المستوطنات البشرية المؤقتة أو الدائمة)، ولا توجد أنشطة اقتصادية رسمية أو غير رسمية (مثل الزراعة أو الرعي). الأرض تقع تحت ملكية الحكومة، وسيتم في نهاية المطاف نقل ملكيتها إلى وزارة الكهرباء والطاقه (هيئة الطاقة الجديده والمتجدده)، والتي ستقوم بتأجير المساحة للمطور. وبالتالي، لا توجد حاجة لأي عملية نزع ملكية أو استملاك أراضٍ لتنفيذ المشروع، ولا يُتوقع وجود أي آثار تتعلق بملكية الأرض.

6. معلومات الاتصال

لمزيد من الاستفسارات أو التعليقات، بإمكانكم الاتصال بـ:

شركة سيفسور للاستشارات البيئية

بريد الكتروني: safesoar@hotmail.com

الهاتف: 01024350151 - 01064666395

10.6 Annex 6: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

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 4,000 – 5,000 job opportunity at peak during the construction phase for a duration of approximately 31 months. This will mainly include 300 skilled job opportunities (to include engineers, technicians, consultants, surveyors, etc.) and 1,700 semi-skilled and unskilled job opportunities (such as laborers, security personnel, housekeeping, etc.).
- Around 100 job opportunities during the operation phase for a duration of 25 years. This will include around 70 skilled job opportunities (such as engineers, technicians, administrative employees, etc.) and 30 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 Gharib Local Governmental Unit**
  Location: Al-Mina Street City: 11432
  Ras Gharib – Red Sea
  Tel: 01001318480 – 0120195877

- **Project Office**

  Location: Building 44, The Northern 90th street, banks center, New Cairo, Cairo

  Tel:

  Fax:

b. Direct Contact through the following: (To be included in the project specific ESMS)

   CLO

   Address:

   Telephone:

   E-mail:

c. Company Website at the following link https://www.scatec.com/en/