

# Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

**AMEA Power 1GW “Abydos for Renewable Energy” Solar Plant Project in Egypt**



**REV-2**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The energy sector is a key driver for the socio-economic development of Egypt, representing around 13% of current Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and thus making economic growth in the country contingent upon the security and stability of energy supply.

Since 2007, Egypt has experienced an energy supply deficit due to the rapid increase in energy consumption and the depletion of domestic oil and gas resources, shifting its position as a net hydrocarbon exporter for the last three decades to that of a net importer.

This has brought a set of challenges to the energy sector, including electricity shortages, caused in part by the decline of domestic gas production, as natural gas is the main source of electricity, accompanied by highly subsidized energy prices, with negative financial implications for already dwindling government revenues.

In response, the Government of Egypt (GoE) has taken bold steps to adopt an energy diversification strategy with increased development of renewable energy and implementation of energy efficiency, including assertive rehabilitation and maintenance programs in the power sector (IRENA, 2018).

In accordance with the above, a direct proposal through the BOO mechanics was submitted by AMEA Power Ltd. to EETC for the development of a 1-Gigawatt (GW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) facility in Aswan Governorate (hereafter referred to as ‘the Project’). Following this, a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) was signed with EETC on September 12<sup>th</sup>, 2024. AMEA Power Ltd. established the Abydos for Renewable Energy (hereafter referred to as ‘the Developer’), a wholly owned AMEA Power Ltd., responsible for the development, execution, and ownership of the Project.

### 1.2 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

This document constitutes a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to be implemented by the Developer throughout the construction and operation phase for the project. The SEP outlines a systematic method to stakeholder engagement that will assist the Developer in developing and maintaining a positive relationship with their stakeholders, particularly the locally affected communities, over time. The SEP is a dynamic document which will be modified through 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, contacts details in Chapter 7.

In particular, this SEP includes the following:

- Chapter 2 – Project Description: provides a summary of the Project location, main Project components, Project schedule and job opportunities for the construction and operation phase;
- Chapter 3 – Regulatory Context: highlights the main requirements that are relevant for stakeholder engagement to the Project to include Egyptian regulations and international best practice requirements;
- Chapter 4 – Identification of Stakeholders: identifies all relevant stakeholders for the construction and operation phase of the Project at all geographic levels to include national, regional and local levels as well as communities within the area of influence of the Project;

- Chapter 5 – Summary of Past Stakeholder Engagement Activities: provides a summary of past stakeholder engagement activities undertaken for the Project during the planning and design phase of the Project;
- Chapter 6 – Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan: identifies an engagement strategy for each stakeholder group to include objective for engagement, communication methods and tools, timeframe, and responsibilities;
- Chapter 7 – Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism: identifies a mechanism for managing and handling any concerns or complaints related to the Project from stakeholders during the construction and operation phase;
- Chapter 8 – Contact Details: this section provides contact details of the Developer for communication with all relevant stakeholders of the Project;
- Chapter 9 – Monitoring and Reporting: identifies the key monitoring and reporting requirements that are applicable for the implementation of the plan; and
- Chapter 10 – 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 Administrative Setup and Project Location

Administratively, Egypt is divided into 27 Governorates. Governorates are then divided into Marakez<sup>1</sup> (or Districts) which are then subdivided into local units, which are finally divided into cities, villages and hamlets.

The Project site is located in Aswan Governorate around 650 km southeast of the capital city of Cairo. Aswan Governorate is divided into 7 Marakez (Aswan, Daraw, Kom Ombo, Nasr Al Nuba, Edfu, Abu Simbel, and New Toshka), 12 cities, and 33 rural local units with 72 affiliated villages<sup>2</sup>.

The Project site is located within the Daraw District, where the closest village is Al Raqaba Local Unit, located at a distance of around 6.5 km, while Daraw city (the capital city of Daraw District) is located around 11 km from the Project site.

Administratively, Al Raqaba Local Unit is under Daraw District and is divided into two villages: (i) Al Raqaba Foaniyeh (Upper Al Raqaba); and (ii) Al Raqaba Tahtaniyeh (Lower Al Raqaba).

- Al Raqaba Foaniyeh is further subdivided into several hamlets, including El Aliqat (El Bahri and El Qabli), Nagaa Al Arab, Abu Shoura, Hegaziyeh, Sheikh Zayed, El Harbiat El Gadida, El Bashab, Garagos, and Sheikh Fadl.
- Al Raqaba Tahtaniyeh is subdivided into several hamlets, including El Gama'ab, El Bayaidh, and El Hanawi, El Wansab, El Ganib, and El Rahmab; El Gharibah, El Hamidat, El Amin, and El Hassan; El Salwawiyah Bahriyyah, El Qibliyyah, and El Ezbah; El Awsar and El Mu'ayrab; El Mansi, El Zamrab, El Awnab, El Gabrab, and El Sararif.

In addition, the Project site is located within a vacant desert land around 1 km east of the Luxor-Aswan Highway and about 8.5 km west of the River Nile.

The Project site has an area of around 20 km<sup>2</sup>. The following table shows the site coordinates, and the following figures show the location of the site.

Table 1: The Project Site Coordinates

	WGS Coordinates	
	Latitude	Longitude
<b>P1</b>	24.355336°	32.778411°
<b>P2</b>	24.318678°	32.783750°
<b>P3</b>	24.360031°	32.816431°
<b>P4</b>	24.359183°	32.825825°
<b>P5</b>	24.319150°	32.827106°

<sup>1</sup> Markaz. In the administrative division of Egypt, the Markaz is the main city or village followed by a group of villages in agricultural areas (not urban), and often the most important city is a Markaz for a total of villages. The Markaz has more commercial markets than villages, and there may also be branches of government service institutions and agencies serving villages. Each Governorate of the Delta and Upper Egypt includes a number of Markaz, Cities and villages.

<sup>2</sup> Urban Planning Authority, future vision and projects supporting the development of Aswan Governorate, 2017.

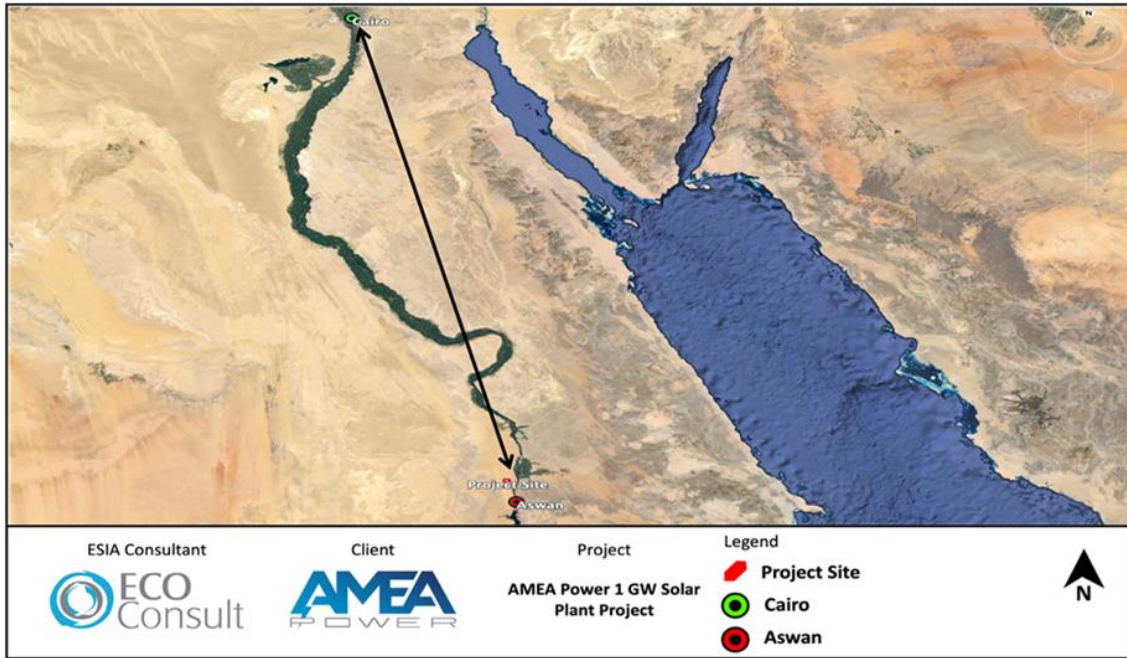


Figure 1: The Project Location in Egypt

Local Communities

Throughout the report, the term local communities will be used. This will refer to the Al Raqaba Local Unit entirely including all of its affiliated Villages and Hamlets. The figure below presents the Project site and the location of Al Raqaba Local Unit long with its administrative borders.

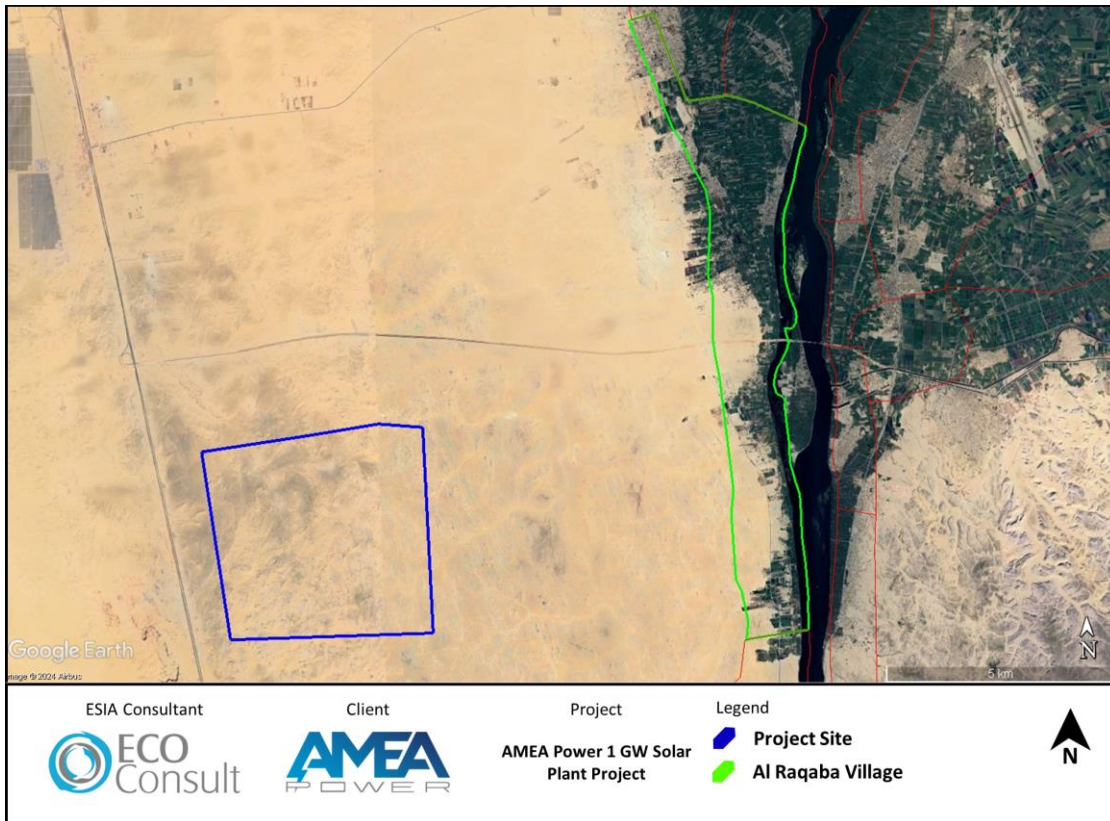


Figure 2: Project Site and Closest Communities

## 2.2 Project Components

The key components of the Project are the power arrays, which consist of photovoltaic (PV) panels that convert solar energy (radiation from the sun) into electricity. A typical PV power array, composed of these panels, is illustrated in figure below.



Figure 3: Typical Power Arrays composed of PV Panels

The key components of the Project include the following:

Table 2: Summary of the Key Project Components

Component	Description
Project Generation Capacity	1 GW
Technology Type	Photovoltaic (PV)
Project area	20 km <sup>2</sup>
PV Panels	Bi-facial –MONO TopCON crystalline Solar Module Technology
Infrastructure and Utilities	Underground cables, central inverter stations, substation, warehouse and office, water reservoirs, access road.
Associated facilities	Grid connection will be developed by EETC to connect the substation onsite with the National Grid. No details are available at this stage from EETC on the connection (e.g. route, length, etc.).

Other supporting infrastructure and utility elements for the Project will include:

- The central inverter stations will then connect through underground electrical cables to the onsite substation.
- The substation will then convert the voltage produced from 33kV or 22kV (depending upon final design) to 220kV (i.e. the appropriate voltage for connection with the National Grid).
- Building Infrastructure will mostly include offices for normal daily operational related work, control building including data, control and voice communication system for proper operation and maintenance of the solar farm as well as a warehouse / workshop for storage of equipment and machinery and maintenance and car parking.

- Road network to include: (i) internal road network for ease of access to the modules for operation and maintenance purposes and (ii) security road around the perimeter of the Project site for security patrolling; and (iii) access road from the main highway to the site.
- Fencing around the entire facility and security along with remote cameras, and automatic night lighting to ensure safety from criminal activity and trespassing of unauthorized personnel.
- Monitoring System: provides information of the plant equipment performance for operation and maintenance.
- On-site water reservoirs are most likely to be utilized for the water requirements of the Project. Water will be used mainly for potable purposes as well as for the scheduled cleaning of the panels to prevent dust build-up as this would affect their performance.

### 2.3 Strategic Potential Impacts

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:

- Commitment to the Egyptian government towards meeting their set targets for renewable energy sources and diversifying their energy mix;
- The Project will contribute to increasing energy security through reliance on an indigenous, inexhaustible and mostly import-independent energy resource;
- The estimated electricity generation from the Project is 3,100-Gigawatt hours (GWh) per year, on average; which will serve the annual electricity needs of around 1,170,000 local households;
- Generating electricity through PV power is pollution-free during operation and will help in reducing greenhouse gas emissions as well as air pollutant emissions. The Project will likely displace more than 1,250,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> annually.

### 2.4 Overview of Project Phases

- Planning and Construction Phase (ongoing – Q4 2025): this phase includes preparation of a detailed design for the Project, planning and transportation of the various Project components to the site (e.g. PV modules), and onsite preparation activities for installation of the PV arrays and various other components. Site preparation activities could include excavations, grading, and land clearing activities.
- Operations Phase (Q1 2026 – approximately 2051): this phase involves operation and maintenance of the PV Power Arrays and all the various electrical equipment. This includes, for example, regular PV module cleaning to prevent dust build-up which could affect their performance. Operation phase also includes commissioning tests which involves standard electrical tests for electrical infrastructure as well as the panels, and inspection of routine civil engineering quality records.

- Decommissioning Phase (to be determined): the lifetime of the PV plant is 25 years, after which the plant is decommissioned and the panels are dismantled. Decommissioning activities could include the disconnection of the various Project components (PV array, central inverter stations, etc.) for final disposal. In addition, internal road network will be restored and gates and fences will be removed.

## 2.5 Job Opportunities

According to information provided by the Developer, the Project will require the following workforce throughout the construction and operation phase:

- Around 4,000 job opportunity at peak during the construction phase for a duration of approximately 12 months. This will mainly include 2,120 skilled job opportunities (to include engineers, technicians, consultants, surveyors, etc.) and 1,880 unskilled job opportunities (such as laborers, security personnel, housekeeping, etc.).
- Around 90 job opportunities during the operation phase for a duration of 25 years. This will include around 30 skilled job opportunities (such as engineers, technicians, administrative employees, etc.) and 60 unskilled job opportunities (such as security personnel, drivers, etc.).

The Developer is committed to adhering to transparent recruitment procedures which include local community members. In addition, the Developer aims to provide opportunities for local community members to be considered for skilled and unskilled positions during the construction and operation phases, where their skills and qualifications align with the job requirements. All employees will be subject to normal human resource practices, and will have to conduct themselves in accordance with the Developer’s disciplinary code. No discrimination, on ethnic, gender, race or other such demographic factor will be allowed during recruitment. The only preferential factor shall be the fact those that are directly affected, subject to meeting all the prerequisites for recruitment of the specific job.

### 3. REGULATORY CONTEXT

#### 3.1 Egyptian Stakeholder Engagement Requirement and Legislation

In Egypt, stakeholder consultation and engagement requirements are generally linked to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process, as mandated by the Law of Environment No. 4 of 1994 and its amendments under Law No. 9 of 2009. The ESIA system, as outlined in the latest executive regulations and Ministerial Decree No. 26 of 2016, classifies projects into four categories based on the severity of potential impacts and the project’s location relative to residential areas.

Solar photovoltaic (PV) development projects are typically categorized as "Category B – Scoped Study," which encompasses projects with limited environmental impacts. For Category B projects, stakeholder consultation and/or engagement activities are not required. In contrast to Category C projects—those requiring a comprehensive ESIA—must include consultations with key stakeholders, including local communities, as part of a public consultation process.

#### 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 consist of individuals or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by the project or the company’s operations. These stakeholders include those with vested interests in the project or the parent company, which defines them as stakeholders. Additionally, they include parties who have the potential to influence the outcomes of the project or the company’s operations.
- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed, tailored to the project's risks and impacts, and scaled to the characteristics and interests of the Affected Communities, ensuring appropriate implementation.
- Affected Communities will be given access to relevant information on: (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the project; (ii) the duration of proposed project activities; (iii) any potential risks, impacts, and mitigation measures; (iv) the stakeholder engagement process; and (v) the grievance mechanism.

- When a project poses identified risks and adverse impacts to Affected Communities, a consultation process will be initiated to provide opportunities for the Affected Communities to express views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, allowing the client to consider and respond. ‘Effective’ or ‘meaningful consultation’ is further detailed in Para 30 of PS1.
- The level and depth of engagement should be commensurate with the project’s risks, adverse impacts, and the concerns raised by Affected Communities.
- The consultation process will be customized to reflect the language preferences, decision-making processes, and specific needs of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within the Affected Communities.
- For projects with potentially significant adverse impacts, an Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) process will be undertaken, leading to the Affected Communities’ informed participation.
- A grievance mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances from the Affected Communities regarding the client’s environmental and social performance.

#### 4. IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

The purpose of stakeholder identification is to identify and prioritise Project stakeholders for consultation. Stakeholder identification is an ongoing process, and thus key stakeholders will be identified during different stages of the Project. A systematic approach is used to map the stakeholders based on the Project zone of 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 categorised into the following main categories:

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

The main 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.

**Table 3: Identified Groups of Stakeholders**

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance
<b>Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project</b>		
Local communities which as identified include:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Al Raqaba Local Unit</li> </ul>		<p>This includes the following groups within the local communities in specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Community Members</u>: local community members have a vested interest in the Project due to mainly potential for job opportunities. In addition, local community members could be impacted by other potential negative impacts (e.g. worker influx).</li> <li>▪ <u>Community Leaders</u>: They are socially active members and known figureheads for local community members, who may or may not hold government positions.</li> <li>▪ <u>Business Community (local subcontractors)</u>: 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.).</li> </ul>
<b>Stakeholders who may Participate in Implementation of the Project</b>		
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.
<b>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</b>		
<b>National Governmental Ministries</b>		

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.
Egyptian Electric Holding Company (EEHC)	Entity responsible for the electrical power generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in Egypt.	For this Project, the EEHC oversees electricity generation, transmission, and distribution, coordinates power purchase agreements (PPAs), and facilitates grid connections.
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 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 Transport, Roads and Bridges / General Authority for Roads & Bridges and Land Transport (GARBLT)	Official entity that oversees the development and maintenance of transportation infrastructure that supports project logistics.	They ensure access to project sites for the delivery of materials and equipment, coordinating the use of roads, and facilitating transport routes. Their involvement is crucial to minimizing disruptions and ensuring smooth transportation during construction and operation phases.
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.
<b>Local Government Ministries and District Authorities</b>		
Aswan 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Environmental Administration</u> that is responsible for monitoring compliance to environmental requirements along with EEAA;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Labor Office</u> that is responsible for overall management of the labor force in Aswan Governorate, monitoring recruitment by development projects within the Governorate, monitor labor grievances and other;</li> <li>▪ <u>Roads Directorate</u>: responsible for services and development of external roads in the governorate and issuing permits for any construction work on the external roads;</li> <li>▪ <u>Public Health Directorate</u>: provide the health services and facilities to the local districts and ensure overall local community health and safety.</li> </ul>
Daraw City Council; Al Raqaba local unit	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 Aswan Governorate.
Aswan Governorate Antiquities	Entity representing the Ministry of Antiquities within Aswan Governorate.	They will be responsible for protection and management of archeology and cultural heritage resources in the area as well as implementation of chance find procedures by development projects.
General Administration of Urban Planning in Aswan Governorate	The entity is responsible for overseeing land use, zoning, and urban development.	They assess site suitability and ensures compliance with urban planning regulations. It coordinates land use to prevent conflicts with existing infrastructure and residential areas. Additionally, the administration is instrumental in facilitating necessary permits and approvals, ensuring that the development aligns with regional development goals and sustainable land use practices.
National Aswan Water and Wastewater Company (NAWWCo)	Entity responsible for water and wastewater management within the Governorate.	The party that will be responsible for providing the Project’s requirements of water as well as disposal of wastewater.
Solid Waste Management Department in Aswan	The entity is responsible for overseeing waste collection, disposal, and recycling within Aswan.	It ensures proper waste management during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the solar PV project. This includes handling construction debris, packaging materials, and hazardous waste. While ensuring compliance with local environmental regulations and promoting sustainable practices to minimize environmental impact.
<b>NGOs</b>		
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.

Aga Khan Foundation / Umm Habiba Foundation	Umm Habiba Foundation operates under the umbrella of the International Aga Khan Foundation.	Um Habiba Foundation is considered the most active NGO in terms of social, economic and civil society development of communities in Aswan Governorate including women groups as well. Umm Habiba collaborated with some developers in Benban Solar Park to implement their social responsibility programs, as well as to train the youth of Aswan on work related to solar energy projects. In addition, they also provided training seminars for such developer’s workforce related to violence against women as well as harassment in the workplace.
Union of Nubian NGOs in Aswan Governorate	They represent various non-governmental organizations focused on the cultural, social, and economic development of Nubian communities.	The Union of Nubian NGOs plays a vital role in fostering community engagement by addressing local interests and concerns while promoting sustainable development practices that honor Nubian heritage and rights. The Union serves as a facilitator for dialogue between project developers and local communities, helping to build support for the project and ensuring that it aligns with the needs and aspirations of the Nubian population.
<b>Other</b>		
Benban Solar Park Representatives (FMC)	The Benban Solar Park (existing and operational solar PV park near the Project site) is operated currently by a Facilities Management Company (FMC) which also takes on E&S responsibilities such as stakeholder and local community grievance management, local community employment and procurement, etc.	
Media (Newspaper, Television, Internet)	Ensuring that Project activities do not impact any of their infrastructure and utility elements within the area.	
<b>Academic and Research Institutions</b>		
Aswan University Arab Academy for Science and Technology, Aswan Branch Technical / Vocational training institutes in Aswan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Could have potential interest to partner with Project to provide graduates within renewable energy sector, biodiversity, etc.</li> <li>▪ Potential interest to obtain information and updates on potential impacts of the Project on key E&amp;S attributes to include biodiversity, birds, bats, archeology and cultural heritage, environment and other.</li> <li>▪ Provides knowledge and skills required for various occupations, including renewables and solar power in specific that is delivered through formal, non-formal and informal learning processes. The education curriculum in undergraduate, postgraduate, or Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) could be reviewed and revised to match the market and workforce requirements.</li> </ul>	

**Vulnerable People**

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 disproportionately compared to the rest 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, and limited education, 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.

Group	Relevance
Women groups	Could be considered vulnerable as cultural norms could limit their participation in the decision-making process in general that is related to the Project.
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.
People living in poverty / underprivileged communities	Could be considered vulnerable as their status 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.
The Aged	Could be considered vulnerable by limitations of access to participate in the Project related community decision-making process.
The Youth	Could be considered vulnerable due to their young adult, unmarried, non-asset owning status, yet likely to be savvier in 21 <sup>st</sup> century technology than their elders, but may be unable to contribute in Project related community decision-making process, which will affect their generation more than most.

**Indigenous People**

Based on the outcomes of the scoping study, it was concluded that an Indigenous People assessment is to be undertaken for Nubians – as one of the villages within Al Raqaba Local Unit, known as Sheikh Fadl, mainly includes Nubians. The assessment is presented in the ESIA. *The assessment concludes that IFC PS 7 is not triggered for the Project.* Please refer to the assessment in the ESIA for additional details.

## 5. SUMMARY OF PAST STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The table below summarizes all stakeholders previously consulted and engaged throughout the Project, primarily as part of the ESIA process that was undertaken. It outlines the stakeholder groups engaged, the date of engagement, and the main objectives and outcomes of each interaction.

The objectives of these consultations were to:

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

Throughout the consultations a handout 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.

### 5.1 Targeted Consultations

The table below presents a summary for the outcomes of the stakeholder consultations undertaken.

Entity	Date	Key Outcomes
<b>National Governmental Entities in Egypt &amp; Regional Governmental Entities in Aswan Governorate</b>		
The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	27 August 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ EEAA officials clarified that the Project falls under Category B – Scoped study as per the latest EEAA guidelines, and the survey methodology is considered sufficient.</li> <li>▪ If the overhead transmission line (OHTL) exceeds 5 km in length, it will be classified as Category C. Details regarding the route, length, and connection point of the OHTL are critical and must be clarified. However, as noted earlier, such information is not available at this stage.</li> <li>▪ Since the Project area is not classified as environmentally sensitive, no previous studies within the area indicate the presence of vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species. However, the environmental impact assessment will be reviewed for any findings related to biodiversity, and mitigation measures will be recommended if necessary.</li> <li>▪ The Project area is not considered environmentally sensitive, according to the EEAA's Nature Conservation Department.</li> <li>▪ No significant environmental concerns or issues were raised by the EEAA officials regarding the Project area.</li> <li>▪ The EEAA does not issue a no-objection letter for Project development but grants environmental approval for the ESIA once all environmental requirements are met in accordance with EEAA guidelines.</li> </ul>
Egyptian Electric Transmission Company (EETC) & Egyptian Electric Holding Company (EEHC)	29 August 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The EETC team members emphasized the importance of addressing the disposal of hazardous waste from batteries and solar panels in detail in the ESIA, with a special focus on battery-related waste.</li> <li>▪ The specific route and connection station for the overhead transmission line have not yet been finalized and are still under study. <u>Please note that to date, no OHTL route options or grid connection plans have been provided by EETC thus far.</u></li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of the Environmental Department at EEHC, clarified that neither the EETC nor the EEHC issues a no-objection letter for Project development, which is governed by a contract between the investor and the Ministry under Egyptian law.</li> </ul>
New and Renewable Energy Agency (NREA)	29 August 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The land allocated for clean energy production Projects is state-owned and assigned through an official contract between the investor and the state, represented by the Ministry of Electricity.</li> <li>The New and Renewable Energy Authority oversees land allocation for energy investment, coordinating with government bodies such as the Ministry of Antiquities, Urban Planning, and the military.</li> <li>No concerns were raised regarding the Project or the proposed site, except for assessing the potential impact of the Project on biodiversity, particularly bird migration paths if applicable.</li> </ul>
Environmental Affairs Department, the relevant entity responsible for Hazardous Waste in Aswan Governorate	09 September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed Project site is located far from natural reserves in Aswan Governorate and is not near any environmentally sensitive areas.</li> <li>The Environmental Department of Aswan is responsible for monitoring hazardous waste disposal in the governorate, where there are no certified facilities or landfills for hazardous waste disposal except for autoclaving units used for medical waste.</li> <li>Hazardous waste from the Project will be disposed of at the Nasreya landfill in Alexandria, and transportation must be handled by a certified company. Entities disposing of hazardous waste must provide receipts and delivery documents from the landfill.</li> <li>The Nasreya landfill is currently the only certified government hazardous waste landfill in Egypt, and operates according to local standards under Egyptian law, but the Environmental Department does not have the details regarding its compliance with international standards.</li> <li>The Environmental Department of Aswan oversees the hazardous waste disposal process to ensure compliance with Egyptian law but does not grant approvals for disposal.</li> <li>Project management should identify certified contractors for hazardous waste transportation and maintain a logbook documenting disposal methods and quantities for monitoring and inspections before proceeding to the construction phase.</li> </ul>
Aswan Solid Waste Management, the relevant entity responsible for Solid Waste in Aswan Governate	09 September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Solid Waste Management Department in Aswan was established in 2022 following the new waste law and executive regulations for Law No. 202 of 2020. Previously, waste management was handled by the Environmental Affairs Department.</li> <li>Aswan Governorate has several municipal waste dumps and the El Alaqi sanitary landfill for solid waste. However, it was stated that a new sanitary landfill in Edfu will open in October to meet the governorate’s waste disposal needs.</li> <li>The proposed Project site and neighboring areas currently use the El Alaqi landfill, which accepts solid, demolition, and construction waste, and complies with the waste management law and Egyptian standards.</li> <li>The Project’s solid waste disposal will not strain existing facilities, as the new Edfu landfill will be available soon. Waste from the Project site will be sorted for salvageable materials, with only municipal waste disposed of.</li> <li>Key Highlights emphasized throughout the consultation were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure waste does not accumulate on the Project site to prevent environmental and health issues.</li> <li>Monitor the disposal process, ensuring contractors transport waste to designated areas rather than dumping it in unauthorized locations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waste disposal and transportation must be handled by a contractor certified by the Waste Management Department, with a receipt confirming proper disposal as per regulations.</li> </ul>
Aswan Governorate	09 September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Project is considered one of the largest solar energy Projects in Aswan Governorate allocated to a single developer, with many expected positive impacts on the local population.</li> <li>▪ No concerns were raised, except the importance of ensuring benefits for the local population and prioritizing employment opportunities for local communities and Aswan Governorate residents during construction and operation phases.</li> <li>▪ Continuous access to Project information for local communities and stakeholders should be ensured through the Local Units of the villages of Benban and Al-Raqaba, as well as the Daraw City Council. Coordination with these entities can be used for disclosure activities and document publication.</li> <li>▪ Participation of local communities and stakeholders in scoping and disclosure sessions should be facilitated through the head of the Local Unit, who would coordinate with village mayors and heads of families.</li> </ul>
General Administration of Urban Planning in Aswan Governorate	10 September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The land allocated for the Project is not designated for other development purposes, such as housing or agricultural reclamation, and there is no conflict with the land designated as the desert hinterland for Al Raqaba village and its affiliated villages.</li> <li>▪ Consideration must be given to the basic infrastructure in the Project area, particularly sewage services, as the region lacks nearby treatment plants and many nearby villages are not connected to a sewage network.</li> <li>▪ New Projects in the surrounding area include the Daraw Road axis (approximately 2 km from the Project site) and the high-speed rail Project.</li> </ul>
Daraw City Council; Al Raqaba and Banban local unit	10 September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Administrative setup was provided as mentioned in section 2.1.</li> <li>▪ Local officials welcomed the Project and emphasized its economic benefits, stressing the importance of prioritizing job opportunities for residents of Al Raqaba village, followed by nearby villages in Daraw Center, to maximize local community benefits and avoid negative perceptions.</li> <li>▪ Project management should designate individuals for community engagement early on and develop training programs to enhance local workforce skills for meeting Project labor needs.</li> <li>▪ Communication with the local community should be done through social media platforms, specifically the local unit's Facebook page, to publicize information and announce job opportunities.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Antiquities	25 August 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are no reports or studies indicating the presence of archaeological sites near the Project area.</li> <li>▪ Additionally, field surveys for the Benban Solar Park did not find any archaeological elements.</li> <li>▪ The New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) is responsible for coordinating field surveys with the Supreme Council of Antiquities for such Projects.</li> <li>▪ Procedures for handling potential archaeological discoveries should be in place before construction begins, including temporarily closing the site and notifying the local office of the Supreme Council of Antiquities to follow legal procedures for recording and studying the area.</li> <li>▪ Measures recommended throughout: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk-based studies by experts, including the review of literature and historical maps, if necessary.</li> <li>- Conducting an archaeological survey before construction begins.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Directorate of Antiquities of Aswan Governorate	10 September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed Project site is approximately 10 km away from the Nile River, which reduces the likelihood of finding archaeological artifacts.</li> <li>▪ A field archaeological survey has not been conducted for the Project area, since it is not under the jurisdiction of the Antiquities Authority.</li> <li>▪ Although there are no archaeological or cultural sites within the Project area, a field survey by a specialist is recommended due to Aswan's historical significance.</li> <li>▪ The proposed methodology for the ESIA survey is sufficient but should encompass the entire land allocated for the Project. It was recommended that the land should be divided into grids, with survey points established to examine soil layers.</li> <li>▪ There are currently no ongoing archaeological or cultural surveys at the Project site or nearby, and no plans for future exploratory missions in the area west of Aswan.</li> </ul>
National Aswan Water and Wastewater Company (NAWWCo)	10 September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In general, the water supply sources for Aswan governorate in the past five years has been the Nile River. As it serves as the principal water source in Aswan, supplying substantial volumes for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes. Water is extracted from the Nile via intake stations, where it undergoes treatment before being distributed for various uses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The intake volumes vary annually based on the river levels and demand. Generally, however, they are regulated in accordance with Egypt's allocated water quotas/allocations.</li> <li>- Aswan utilizes groundwater from deep wells from the desert regions.</li> <li>- The depth of the wells varies between 100 – 400 meters deep.</li> <li>- Groundwater recharge rates primarily occur through limited rainfall and surface runoff. These recharge rates are closely monitored to prevent over-extraction and ensure sustainable use.</li> <li>- Abstraction rates are dictated by the aquifer's recharge capacity, which varies according to natural replenishment processes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The main challenge in water supply for Aswan is effectively managing the rising demand resulting from agricultural needs, urban expansion, and industrial growth.</li> <li>▪ Entity will be able to supply water requirements of the Project without impacting the existing resources, but details on water quantities are required for construction and operation to verify this. Therefore, coordination is required to ensure the alignment with regional supply capacities.</li> <li>▪ No restrictions/ problems were raised however the following comments were given: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The entity will require regular monitoring of the water use to avoid excess consumption.</li> <li>- Implementing water-saving technologies during both the construction and operational phases of the Project.</li> <li>- Paying attention on the water for human consumption, specifically the ice for consumption, to avoid/prevent the occurrence of waterborne diseases.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Ministry of Transport, Roads and Bridges Directorate in Aswan Governorate	10 September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Luxor-Aswan Desert Road is a key route for transporting goods and equipment. Its current condition based on the latest assessments is classified as "good," with certain sections undergoing maintenance to improve safety and capacity.</li> <li>▪ The Luxor-Aswan Desert Road typically has two lanes in each direction, with a total width of about 12 meters, suitable for heavy machinery and equipment transit.</li> <li>▪ The traffic composition and patterns that were provided are:</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heavy transport vehicles make up approximately 60% of the total traffic, particularly during peak agricultural seasons.</li> <li>- Buses and minibuses account for around 20%, while private vehicles make up the remaining 20%.</li> <li>- Peak traffic occurs between 7-9 AM and 4-6 PM.</li> <li>▪ Current proposals for new highway segments to improve the local road connectivity are underway. However, the specifics on timelines and routes are still under review. Engagement with local authorities is needed to assess potential impacts on current infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ The Draw axis, located approximately 2 km from the Project site and currently under construction, is expected to improve regional connectivity and may provide alternative access routes, reducing traffic on the Western Desert Road.</li> <li>▪ Additional requirements:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The transportation of oversized equipment along the Luxor-Aswan Desert Road must following the existing regulations. The Project must coordinate with relevant authorities to secure permits and ensure that transport does not disrupt regular traffic.</li> <li>- The Project must consider environmental impacts from increased traffic during construction, especially in terms of pollution and wear on road infrastructure.</li> <li>- Traffic management measures are needed to ensure the safety of construction vehicles and civilian traffic during peak periods.</li> <li>- A traffic management plan should be developed in coordination with local authorities to monitor and respond to traffic incidents swiftly. Due to the history of accidents on the Luxor-Aswan Desert Road, the Project must implement safety measures such as proper signage, speed limits, and clear alerts for construction zones.</li> <li>- Emergency response plan should be developed for incidents involving heavy machinery, with clear communication lines between local authorities and the Project team.</li> <li>- The Project entrance design must consider accommodating to the safety of buses and vehicles transporting workers is essential to ensure safe access to the site. A U-turn Lane near the entrance should facilitate smooth traffic flow, particularly during peak hours when workers arrive or depart. The implementation of safety measures is to reduce the risks of incidents during the construction.</li> <li>- The Project should implement proper signage to warn drivers of construction zones, speed limits, and potential hazards to ensure road safety during construction activities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Ministry of Interior, Aswan Governorate Security Directorate</p>	<p>10 September 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Security Directorate of Aswan Governorate welcomed the Project but highlighted several important security considerations.</li> <li>▪ Given the Project's proximity to the Western Desert Road, effective security measures are essential to protect against theft or vandalism during construction and operation, particularly for high-value equipment.</li> <li>▪ The accessibility of the Project site for emergency services, such as police and fire departments, should be assessed, ensuring clear and secure access routes in case of accidents or emergencies.</li> <li>▪ Maintaining clear communication channels with local tribes or groups residing near the Project site is crucial to prevent friction during construction and operation.</li> <li>▪ Additional Security considerations discussed throughout the consultations were;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 24/7 Security Personnel: The Project should employ round-the-clock security, including physical patrols and surveillance systems to monitor the site and key assets.</li> <li>- Coordination with Security Forces: A liaison officer should be appointed to facilitate swift coordination between the Project team and the Aswan Security Directorate for any security-related concerns.</li> <li>- Emergency Response Plan: An emergency response plan should be established in coordination with local security services, including contingency measures for accidents, protests, or natural disasters.</li> <li>- Traffic Management: If construction involves heavy machinery, managing traffic on the Western Desert Road to prevent accidents should be prioritized, with potential coordination with traffic police during certain Project phases.</li> </ul>
<b>NGOs</b>		
Umm Habiba Association (affiliated with the Aga Khan Foundation)	10 September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Considerations provided below:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The incorporation of more gender-specific data, ensuring women’s perspectives and concerns are adequately represented, especially in rural areas. Suggesting; conducting focus groups to ensure adequate representation, especially for women in rural communities.</li> <li>- The access to Continuous Information; through constant Project updates. Sharing information through local community centers, schools, mosques, and popular digital platforms like WhatsApp and Facebook. Coordination with local administrative councils, village elders, community leaders, and NGOs would help reach all stakeholders.</li> <li>- Sessions should be held in accessible and convenient locations like community centers or local government offices. Engagement with local leaders, women’s groups, and youth associations is vital to ensure broad community participation.</li> <li>- Announcements about job and procurement opportunities should be made through local radio, noticeboards, social media, and job fairs. Coordination with local labor offices, women's associations, youth centers, and educational institutions can help source skilled local labor.</li> <li>- Providing optional training programs tailored to enhancing women’s participation throughout this process, since cultural barriers preventing women’s employment in rural areas.</li> <li>- Implementing initiatives to promote community Capacity-Building such as; renewable energy education, vocational training, and gender empowerment to provide long-term community benefits.</li> <li>- Ensuring a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) provided to the community members to voice concerns or report issues throughout the Project’s development.</li> <li>- Ensuring the inclusivity of vulnerable groups and that they are included in all Project phases by providing accessible information and tailored employment opportunities. Coordination with disability associations will help address their needs.</li> <li>- Encouraging the community in engaging and participating through local events and training programs to enhance skills and ensure long-term positive impact.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Nature Conservation Egypt (NCE) - Birdlife International’s	26 August 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed methodology for the environmental impact assessment is considered sufficient, but should be monitored and adapted if necessary to address any unforeseen environmental issues over time.</li> </ul>

<p>local partner in Egypt</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Project site is not located in a recognized environmentally sensitive zone, including areas for bird migration, as confirmed by its proximity to the Benban Solar Energy site.</li> <li>▪ The survey methodology that was presented is considered sufficient to NCE.</li> <li>▪ They reviewed and mapped the Project site on their internal system where it showed that the Project site is located within a low biodiversity sensitivity area and away from KBAs.</li> <li>▪ If the baseline survey undertaken under the presented and approved methodology indicate any potential issues of concern or sensitivities within the Project site, it is recommended that a rapid assessment is to be undertaken during birds’ migratory seasons.</li> <li>▪ Since the Project site is not a biodiversity hotspot, environmental monitoring during construction is recommended to detect any disturbances to the local ecosystem. Since, methodology is sufficient, any adjustments to the methodology may be necessary if unexpected species are identified</li> <li>▪ The Project must implement dust control measures and waste management practices during construction to prevent indirect impacts on surrounding ecosystems.</li> <li>▪ Additional requirements:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental safeguards should be in place during both construction and operational phases, with regular environmental monitoring to ensure compliance with national laws and international guidelines for renewable energy Projects.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Union of Nubian NGOs in Aswan Governorate</p>	<p>10 September 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Union of Nubian NGO expressed strong support for the Project, recognizing its alignment with national and global efforts to promote environmentally sustainable energy production.</li> <li>▪ The Project is not expected to negatively affect Nubian villages, as these are located along the Nile and in areas like West Suhail and Nasr El Nuba, far from the Project site. The closest Nubian village, Sheikh Fadl, will not be impacted as the Project does not intersect with any residential areas. Therefore, no adverse impacts on Nubian villages are anticipated.</li> <li>▪ An emphasis on the importance of prioritizing local employment during the construction phase to ensure economic benefits for the people of Aswan governorate.</li> <li>▪ The union expressed willingness to cooperate with the Project team and provide relevant data on Nubian villages and families in Aswan, and to facilitate consultations and Project disclosures to the Nubian community.</li> </ul>
<b>Relevant Associations</b>		
<p>Benban Solar Developer Association (BSDA)</p>	<p>10 September 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All solar photovoltaic (PV) plants in the Benban Solar Park are fully operational and contributing to the national grid.</li> <li>▪ The completion of the solar park aligns with Egypt's strategy to diversify energy sources and enhance the use of renewable energy.</li> <li>▪ As of the current date, no new solar PV plants are under construction within the Benban Solar Park; the majority of Projects were completed by 2019-2020.</li> <li>▪ The Facility Management Company (FMC), Health and Safety Home, oversees key services at the solar park, which include:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Solar Park coordination</li> <li>- Security and crisis management</li> <li>- Traffic and roads management</li> <li>- Central facilities services</li> <li>- Solid waste management</li> <li>- Wastewater management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community liaison and communications</li> <li>- Health, safety, and environment (HSE) oversight and governance</li> <li>▪ Information was provided on water consumption, wastewater, solid and hazardous waste management and disposal, fuel consumption, traffic, and the operational workforce and their accommodation.</li> <li>▪ It was indicated that the majority of grievances and complaints received are related to labor rights, contractual matters, hiring and termination processes, welfare facilities, and financial entitlements.</li> <li>▪ They recommended that job opportunities be primarily advertised through Facebook, WhatsApp groups, and the company's website.</li> </ul>
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## 5.2 Focus Group Discussions

### Public Scoping Session

A public scoping session was held in Aswan City, Aswan Governorate at the Tulip Hotel (venue) on the 11<sup>th</sup> of September, 2024. The objectives of the public scoping session included the following:

- Introduce the Project to stakeholders (location, components, activities, etc.);
- Present the methodology for the ESIA study;
- Identify the key anticipated impacts;
- 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 2-weeks in advance in one of the official daily newspapers as shown in the figure below (the advertisement was published in El Gomhoria newspaper on the 29<sup>th</sup> of August, 2024). 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 comprised the regional branch of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA), the Governorate Environmental Office, relevant government entities involved in the Project, Daraw City Council, the National Council for Women, local community representatives, NGOs, and various community groups. 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 and email;
- Invitations sent by the Office of the Secretary General of Aswan Governorate;
- Telephone calls by the E&S team;



Figure 4: Newspaper Announcement in El Gomhoria published on 29/08/2024

### Participating Parties

The total number of participants was 145, in addition to the consultant's representative. The session was moderated by representatives of the E&S team.

The attendees comprised representatives from various government agencies within Aswan Governorate to include the EEAA branch in Aswan, NGOs, governmental bodies in Daraw City, academics, and local community representatives. A summary of the participating entities is provided in the table below. Additionally, a non-technical executive summary of the ESIA was prepared and distributed to all attendees.

Table 4: The Distribution of Participants in the Public Scoping Session

Attendance	No.
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) - Aswan	2
Representative of Aswan Governorate	1
Environment Department in Aswan Governorate	2
Daraw City Council	4
Solid Waste Management Authority in Aswan Governorate	1
Water and Wastewater Company	2
Urban Planning Directorate	1
Directorate of Social Solidarity Aswan	2

General Authority for Roads and Bridges	2
Labor Office	2
Electricity Transmission Company	3
National Council for Women Aswan	3
Members of the local community in Al Raqaba	82
Mayor of the Raqaba village and heads of families	14
Local contracting companies	7
Clergy	2
Civil Society and NGOs	12
Academic	2
Developer	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>

The public scoping session commenced with opening remarks delivered by representatives from Aswan Governorate, the EEAA, and the Mayor of Al Raqaba. The speakers emphasized the significance of the consultation sessions as a platform for community dialogue regarding the Project's potential impacts. Particular attention was given to the importance of energy projects in fostering increased investment and development in the region. The speakers also highlighted the project's role in supporting energy production and creating job opportunities for local communities in proximity to the Project site.

Following that, a representative from the Developer delivered a presentation on the company's background and their energy portfolio in Egypt. Finally, the E&S team provided a detailed presentation on the ESIA study, impacts and methodology, along with a comprehensive description of the project, including its location, key components, and various phases of development.

Following the above presentations, an open discussion was held, during which attendees were given the opportunity to provide comments and express concerns.



Figure 5: Selected Photos from the Session

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

Table 5: Key Outcomes and Responses of the Public Disclosure Sessions

E&S Attribute	Comment	Response
Air Quality and Noise	Concerns were raised about the potential emission from construction activities during the construction phase, as well as the impact of emissions during the operation phase on the nearby local community.	As part of the ESIA, air quality measurements will be conducted to establish baseline conditions and appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures will be identified for dust and emission control during the construction phase. However, due to the distance between the Project site and the local community (6.5km), it was explained that emissions are highly unlikely to reach the village. In addition, it was explained that there are no air quality and noise emissions

		during the operational phase due to the nature of the Project.
Worker Health and Safety	From previous experience in other solar PV projects in the area, there could be potential health issues, such as an increase in flying insects from excavation activities, which could affect worker health.	This issue will be taken into consideration, and appropriate mitigations will be included in the ESIA to prevent such impacts.
Glare and Glint	Information on the impact of the reflection of the panels that will be used during the Project.	Panel selection was clarified to be done by the Developer, taking into account the locations characteristics and needs. It was explained that with modern panels reflections or glare are not a key issue of concern as they absorb sunlight and are equipped with Anti-Reflective Coating. In addition, the area does not include any key sensitive receptors.
Infrastructure and Utilities	Project requirements could lead to traffic and high demand on main highways and village roads and could also lead to increase in risk of accidents. This should be taken into account during the construction phase of the Project.	As part of the ESIA such issues and impacts will be considered including flow of traffic on key highways, and appropriate mitigation measures will be identified to include appropriate entry/exit mechanisms at the Project site from the highway, timing of transporting equipment and materials, etc. In addition, it was explained that the Project will not use the village’s agricultural roads.
Waste Management	A concern was raised about designated storing locations and disposal methods of generated sewage during construction.	It was explained that ESIA will identify proper measures in line with best practice for onsite storage and disposal of waste and wastewater. In addition, it was explained that consultations with relevant entities were undertaken and it was concluded that waste generated by the Project can be accommodated.
Worker Influx	Comments was raised in regards to the impacts of worker influx on the existing resources and facilities.	It was explained that worker influx impacts will be addressed throughout the ESIA and appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures will be included.
Land Use	A concern was raised related to the Project development limiting the possibility of village expansions in the area and potentially hindering the social growth of the community.	It was clarified that according to consultations with the Urban Planning Department of Aswan Governorate that the Project area does not conflict with any future plans for Al Raqaba Local Unit and is not located within any area designated for agriculture or building expansion. In fact, the Project area is officially designated for renewable energy development projects.

Socioeconomic	<p>Several attendees emphasized the importance of offering direct employment and procurement opportunities to local communities near the Project site. It was emphasized that this needs to be through a transparent process to be implemented with a fair opportunity to locals as opposed to external companies. Such processes need to avoid unfair competition, stating that assigning work to one general contractor could disadvantage local contractors. It was further stated that in general, the local community have had unpleasant previous experiences with the employment and procurement processes during other development projects in the area.</p>	<p>it was explained that priority will be for Al Raqaba Local Unit, given that they are the closest community to the Project site within the Daraw District. In addition, it was explained that the Developer will prioritize employment and procurement opportunities for both skilled and unskilled jobs as well as procurement opportunities based on skills and qualification availability in order to maximize community support. Finally, it was explained that a clear mechanism on employment and procurement will be established and developed that will have full details on the mechanism to be implemented and will ensure transparency. Once available the details of this will be provided</p>
	<p>Several suggestions were provided for corporate social responsibility activities by the Developer such as rehabilitating the current health facilities and providing educational facilities within the Al Raqaba Local Unit.</p>	<p>It was explained that the Developer will implement a Social Development Plan, which includes conducting a needs assessment for the local communities to identify and decide on appropriate interventions. All suggestions and concerns will be considered and analyzed, and a structured approach will be developed accordingly. Once additional information is available on this it will be provided accordingly.</p>
	<p>A suggestion was made in regards to establishing a civil society organization by the Developer representing Al Raqaba Local Unit, in order to achieve community participation.</p>	<p>This will be considered and taken into account for the stakeholder engagement activities to be undertaken.</p>
	<p>An attendee suggested that the Developer organize training sessions specifically to local contractors to provide them with the skills needed during the construction phase of Solar PV Projects.</p>	<p>It was explained that this will be considered and recommended as part of the ESIA.</p>
	<p>Information was requested regarding the selection and appointment of a Community Liaison Officer (CLO).</p>	<p>It was explained that the Developer is in the process of assigning and appointing a CLO. Once available details will be provided.</p>
General	<p>Clarifications in regards to the Project timeline, ESIA Process, and Project environmental categorization were requested.</p>	<p>It was clarified that the ESIA is currently being undertaken. In addition, it was explained that according to EEA legislation the project is categorized as “Category B – Scoped study”. Project timeline was also presented based on latest information provided from the Developer.</p>

## Local Communities

Based on discussions and agreement with the Mayor of Al Raqaba Local Unit and other key governmental stakeholders, it was agreed to undertake consultations with the entire Al Raqaba Local Unit, villages and hamlets, as they should all be considered as local community for the Project.

The specific methodology for the consultation sessions were undertaken in coordination with the Mayor. Based on communications with the Mayor, it was decided that the most suitable approach involved holding separate FGDs for each hamlet or family group within their own respective locations.

The sessions were announced in several different ways that are tailored to the nature of the local communities in Al Raqaba Local Unit. The methods used are listed below:

- The announcement of the sessions was circulated through multiple channels; including WhatsApp groups for different families, Al Raqaba Local Unit through the local unit, and the Facebook pages for local communities (e.g. Sheikh Fadl Local Community Development Association).
- In addition to these methods, the Mayor of Al Raqaba Local Unit announced the sessions through public announcements.

Therefore, the updated methodology held a total of seventeen (17) sessions; (12 sessions for men, 4 sessions for women and a mixed session bringing together men and women) with the community members in the village of Al Raqaba and its affiliated Hamlets.

**Table 6: FGD Sessions**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Location of Session</b>	<b>Number of Sessions</b>
September 7 <sup>th</sup> 2024	<u>Al Raqaba</u> Villages and Hamlets of Al Raqaba Lower	FGDs were conducted in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Headquarters of the Mayor of Al Raqaba</li> <li>▪ Hegaziyeh and El Bashab</li> <li>▪ Sheikh Zayed and El Harbiat El Gadida</li> <li>▪ El Aliqat (El Bahri and El Qabli)</li> <li>▪ Separate Session: Sheikh Fadl (Nubian village)</li> </ul>
September 8 <sup>th</sup> 2024	<u>Al Raqaba</u> Villages and Hamlets of Al Raqaba Upper	FGDs were conducted in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ El Gama'ab</li> <li>▪ El Bayaidh and El Hanawi</li> <li>▪ El Wansab and El Ganib</li> <li>▪ El Gharibah, El Hamidat, El Amin and El Hassan</li> <li>▪ El Salwawiyah Bahriyyah, El Qibliyyah and El Ezbah</li> <li>▪ El Zamrab and El Awnab</li> <li>▪ El Gabrab and El Sararif</li> </ul>

The sessions were held in the Diwan’s and meeting places of the families in the village of Al Raqaba and its affiliated Hamlets, except for one (1) session that was held at the headquarters of the Local Community Development Association in Nagaa Sheikh Fadl (as further discussed below). The sessions were held in coordination with the Mayor of Al Raqaba Local Unit and the heads of the families.

- The sessions were conducted on Saturday and Sunday, September 7 and 8, 2024.
- In attendance was more than 700 people; the attendees were diverse, including community leaders,

heads of families, the elderly and young, men and women, in addition, separate sessions were held for women only and were attended by around 113 female participants. In total, the sessions were attended by 650 male participants with a total of 763 attendees.

The table below presents the key outcomes of the Focus Group discussions; the table discusses all comments and concerns raised during the public consultation.

**Table 7: Outcomes of FGD**

Issues	Key Outcomes
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None of the community members who participated in the sessions, whether male or female, raised objections on the Project or expressed any dissatisfaction.</li> </ul>
Procurement and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community members across all sessions expressed key anticipation for the job opportunities the project will provide during both the construction and operational phases. While they understand that positions during construction will be temporary and skill-specific, and that for operation will be limited, they emphasized the importance of being considered and prioritized for both.</li> <li>▪ Women also emphasized their interest in participating in the workforce, seeking roles that align with the community’s customs and traditions. Educated women, in particular, expressed aspirations to work on-site during the construction phase.</li> <li>▪ Concerns raised by the community members included:                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community members raised concerns about potential unfair competition, noting that assigning work to the general contractor may disadvantage local contractors, citing past experiences like the Benban project, they explained that strict safety standards in procurement resulted in lost opportunities for them. The community emphasized the need for a transparent and fair procurement process with support and less stringent regulations to prevent excessive burdens on local contractors.</li> <li>- There was an emphasis for transparency in the procurement process to ensure local companies have an equitable opportunity to participate and benefit from the project. Concerns were raised that larger companies could monopolize available opportunities, limiting local participation.</li> <li>- The community expressed apprehension that major contractors, such as those involved in previous projects, may be rehired again for this project, thereby reducing the chances for smaller local contractors who may struggle to compete on pricing and scale. Therefore, community members sought clarification on the percentage of work that will be allocated to local contractors, emphasizing that priority should be given to them for future job opportunities. Proposing that the Developer organize training sessions or workshops to enhance the skills of local contractors, enabling them to better compete with larger companies.</li> <li>- Some participants feared that during the operational phase, the majority of labor and contracting companies would be sourced from outside the local community, particularly outside of Al Raqaba Local Unit, potentially reducing employment opportunities for local residents.</li> <li>- Concerns were raised about the selection criteria for subcontractors and how the local contractors can engage with the project contractor in the future.</li> <li>- Concerns were expressed regarding the payment terms for the local contractors, specifically the possibility of contracts being issued in foreign currency (USD). The use of Egyptian pounds presents a risk of financial losses due to the currency exchange fluctuations.</li> <li>- <u>It was explained that such information above is not available at this point but all of the above will be taken into account including developing a detailed, transparent, and fair procurement and recruitment procedure that will prioritize Al Raqaba Local Unit and will be developed in coordination with the local community. In addition, it was sufficiently explained in details and emphasized in all of the sessions that although priority for employment and procurement will be for local communities, it will however need to consider that: (i) there are certain international standards that the project must comply and commit to in terms of contracting and procurement; (ii) for employment opportunities there will be positions which require specific qualifications and experiences and that employment opportunities in general for construction are temporary while those for</u></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p><u>operation are limited due to nature of the Project. The local community understood the above requirements during the sessions but emphasized that they need to be realistic and take into account current capabilities available in the local community so that they can benefit to the extent possible from such employment and procurement opportunities.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Questions were asked about the methods of communication with the Project, as well as the availability of a grievance mechanism as the project progresses; the process of filing the complaints in cases if dissatisfaction. It was stated that this will be developed and announced at a later stage and there will also be a dedicated Community Liaison Officer (CLO).</li> </ul>
<p>Community Needs and Corporate Social Responsibility</p>	<p>Throughout the session, the local communities required that the Developer establish a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program targeted for the local communities. Suggestions for such CSR activities were provided below by the local communities.</p> <p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Roads: The current road infrastructure, particularly the roads leading to the village, is inadequate. The community has requested improvements or the construction of alternative roads to ensure the safety of residents.</li> <li>▪ Electricity supply: Community members raised concerns regarding high electricity bills despite the insufficient power supply, which is inadequate for operating appliances such as air conditioners. They hope the project will help establish a small unit or substation to improve the electricity supply.</li> </ul> <p><u>Facilities and Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transportation services: The community highlighted the scarcity of reliable transportation services between the villages and the Daraw center, a situation that disproportionately affects women, who often spend hours waiting for transport without success.</li> <li>▪ Education services: The lack of educational facilities in the community forces residents to attend schools in neighboring villages, leading to increased transportation costs and daily challenges.</li> </ul> <p><u>Social Organization and Participation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community representation: There was a suggestion for the Developer to assist in establishing a civil society organization that would represent the local community, facilitating more effective communication and community engagement activities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Support for Women:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The community emphasized the need for support for women who are the primary breadwinners, including widows and divorced women.</li> </ul> <p>It was explained that the Developer will implement a Social Development Plan, which includes conducting a needs assessment for the local communities to identify and decide on appropriate interventions. All suggestions and concerns will be considered and analyzed, and a structured approach will be developed accordingly. Once additional information is available on this it will be provided accordingly.</p>
<p>Environmental Concerns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community members expressed significant concern regarding the potential emissions during the operational phase of the project, particularly their impact on the local population in Al Raqaba, the village closest to the project site. It was explained that due to the nature of the project being a solar PV project, there will be no emissions.</li> <li>▪ Additionally, there is uncertainty about whether the local health unit is adequately equipped to manage emergencies arising from health or environmental conditions related to the project. Upgrading health facilities to address potential risks, particularly during the construction phase, is a community priority. It was explained that emergency preparedness and response plan will be developed that will need to take into account local services and facilities availability.</li> <li>▪ The community raised concerns about waste management practices for the workforce, particularly the disposal of waste and sewage. They requested a designated location for proper waste and sewage disposal generated by the project. It was explained that</li> </ul>

	<p>ESIA will identify proper measures in line with best practice for onsite storage and disposal of waste and wastewater. In addition, it was explained that consultations with relevant entities were undertaken and it was concluded that waste generated by the Project can be accommodated.</p>
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## 6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY AND PLAN

The table below identifies the stakeholder engagement strategy and plan to include stakeholders relevant to the Project (as identified in Table 3 earlier), objective of consultation with each group, the communication methods and tools, time frame and responsible entity for undertaking such consultations.

All stakeholder consultation and engagement activities should be recorded within a stakeholder register as presented in Annex I – Project Stakeholder Register Form.

Table 8: Future Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
<b>Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the project</b>				
Residents of Al Raqaba Local Unit. This also includes vulnerable groups identified earlier.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Announce key project milestones</li> <li>2. Updates on project construction schedule and phasing</li> <li>3. Updates on community development initiatives</li> <li>4. Announce stakeholder grievance mechanism</li> <li>5. Setup employment and procurement procedure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Undertake consultation sessions with the local community which will include three sessions as follows:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two sessions (one male and one female) in Al Raqaba Foaniyeh (Upper Al Raqaba);</li> <li>▪ Two sessions (one male and one female) in Al Raqaba Tahtaniyeh (Lower Al Raqaba); and</li> <li>▪ Two sessions (one male and one female) in Sheikh Fadl (Nubian community).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	Quarterly Construction during  Annually Operation during	Developer CLO along with EPC Contractor CLO (as applicable)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Updates on employment and procurement opportunities</li> <li>7. Updates on stakeholder engagement activities</li> <li>8. Updates on E&amp;S management plan implementation</li> <li>9. Educate on key E&amp;S risks</li> <li>10. Potential risks of influx, and how influx-related impacts are to be monitored and controlled.</li> <li>11. The presence of security personnel and the steps taken to ensure their good behaviour towards local people.</li> <li>12. Updates on CSR activities undertaken</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Prepare and distribute adverts/flyers with key update messages to local communities. Adverts/Flyers to be distributed at the key local community platforms, including women platform (Refer to Chapter <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> for additional details), in:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Al Raqaba Foaniyeh (Upper Al Raqaba); and</li> <li>▪ Al Raqaba Tahtaniyeh (Lower Al Raqaba); and</li> <li>▪ Sheikh Fadl (the closest Nubian community).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	Quarterly construction during  Annually operation during	Developer CLO along with EPC Contractor CLO (as applicable)

	13. Obtain Feedback			
	Disclosure of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including grievance mechanism.	1. Hardcopy of SEP in Arabic to be available at Aswan Governorate, Al Raqaba local unit, Daraw District and Sheikh Fadl 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). Refer to Chapter <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> for additional details.	Once before construction (to be checked regularly to ensure advertisement in place)	Developer (CLO)
	Undertake and announce recruitment and procurement activities for local communities in accordance with outcomes of CIP.	Undertake targeted consultations with Al Raqaba and Daraw local community leaders, representatives and head of Local Unit and women groups to: (i) present the overall procedure and requirements for local recruitment and procurement; (ii) identify suitable platforms for announcements to ensure entities and workers register within Aswan Governorate’s Labour Office (this could include for example advertisements at the Al Raqaba Local Office, online advertisement on Aswan Governorate’s website, etc.)	When required during construction and operation	EPC Contractor /  Project Operator
<b>Stakeholders who may participate in implementation of the project</b>				
Investor/Lender	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, community integration plan, etc.)	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	TBD	Developer team as applicable
<b>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</b>				
<b>Central and Local Government</b>				
1. Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	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. Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC)		2. Correspondence and official letters (if required)	Upon occurrence	Developer team as applicable

<p>3. Egyptian Electric Holding Company (EEHC)</p> <p>4. New &amp; Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)</p> <p>5. Ministry of Civil Aviation</p> <p>6. Ministry of Antiquities</p> <p>7. Ministry of Interior</p> <p>8. Ministry of Transport, Roads and Bridges</p> <p>9. Aswan Governorate (Environmental Administration, Labour Office, Roads Directorate, Public Health Directorate)</p> <p>10. Daraw City Council; Al Raqaba local unit</p> <p>11. Aswan Water and Wastewater Company</p> <p>12. Aswan Governorate antiquities inspector offices</p>				
<p>General Authority for Roads &amp; Bridges and Land Transport</p>	<p>Obtain approval on the traffic management requirements and consultation on transport and traffic management plan.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)</li> <li>2. Correspondence and Official Letters</li> </ol>	<p>Once before construction</p>	<p>EPC Contractor</p>
<p>Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)</p>	<p>Coordination for list of private contractors approved for collection of hazardous waste from the site to approved facilities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)</li> <li>4. Correspondence and Official Letters</li> </ol>	<p>Once before construction</p> <p>Once before operation</p>	<p>EPC Contractor/ Project Operator</p>

Aswan Solid Waste Management Department	Coordination for list of private contractors approved for collection of solid waste from the site to approved facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)</li> <li>2. Correspondence and Official Letters</li> </ol>	<p>Once before construction</p> <p>Once before operation</p>	EPC Contractor/ Project Operator
Ministry of Civil Aviation	Obtain non-objection letter on Project Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)</li> <li>2. Correspondence and Official Letters</li> </ol>	Once before construction	Developer (CLO)
Aswan Governorate – Labour Office	Determine and agree on the key principles and methodology implementation for the local recruitment and procurement procedure including identification of priority for employment for Al Raqaba local unit and Daraw District.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)</li> <li>2. Correspondence and Official Letters</li> </ol>	When required during construction and operation	EPC Contractor /  Project Operator
Daraw City Council; Al Raqaba local unit	Undertake and announce recruitment and procurement activities for local communities.	1. Undertake targeted consultations with Al Raqaba local unit and local community leaders, representatives including women groups to: (i) present the overall procedure and requirements for local recruitment and procurement; (ii) identify suitable platforms for announcements to ensure entities and workers register within Aswan Governorate’s Labour Office (this could include for example advertisements at the Al Raqaba local unit’s Local Office, online advertisement on Aswan Governorate’s website, etc.)	When required during construction and operation	EPC Contractor /  Project Operator
	Develop Social Responsibility Program	1. Undertake targeted consultations with Al Raqaba local unit and local community leaders, representatives including women groups to identify priority development projects to be implemented as part of the Social Responsibility program.	Before construction	EPC Contractor
National Aswan Water and Wastewater Company (NAWWCo)	Coordination for list of private contractors approved for collection of wastewater from Project site.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)</li> <li>2. Correspondence and Official Letters</li> </ol>	<p>Once before construction</p> <p>Once before operation</p>	EPC Contractor/ Project Operator
	Coordination to secure the water requirements of the Project (if required)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)</li> <li>2. Correspondence and Official Letters</li> </ol>	<p>Once before construction</p> <p>Once before operation</p>	EPC Contractor/

				Project Operator
Aswan Governorate antiquities inspector offices	determine if an expert should be present during excavation activities.	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.	3. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 4. Correspondence and Official Letters	Upon occurrence	EPC Contractor
<b>Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Other Organizations</b>				
Aga Khan Foundation / Umm Habiba Foundation	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, CSR program implementation, etc.)	1. Email notification. Annual environmental report to be disclosed on company website.	Annually – 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of each year	Developer – CLO
Aswan University/ Arab Academy for Science and Technology, Aswan Branch/ Technical & Vocational Training Institutes in Aswan				
Benban Solar Park Representatives (FMC)				
Aga Khan Foundation / Umm Habiba Foundation	Participate in development and implementation of Social Responsibility program.	1. Undertake targeted consultations to investigate potential for collaboration in developing and implementing social responsibility program.	When required during construction and operation	EPC Contractor / Project Operator
Union of Nubian NGOs in Aswan Governorate	Participate in development and implementation of local recruitment and procurement procedure and Social Responsibility program	1. Undertake consultations to investigate potential for collaboration in developing and implementing local recruitment and procurement procedure as well as social responsibility program.	When required during construction and operation	EPC Contractor / Project Operator

## 7. CONTACT DETAILS

Throughout the Project, all stakeholders can contact the Developer throughout the contact details provided below.

### Contact Details for the Public

#### **Community Liaison Officer (CLO) – Abydos for Renewable Energy**

Address:

Telephone:

Available Times:

E-mail:

In addition, the Developer intends to provide all relevant information to the public and which will include but not limited to the following:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA);
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP);
- Non-Technical Summary (NTS);

The above will be provided at the Developer’s website at the following link [www.ameapower.com](http://www.ameapower.com)

In addition, hard copies of the above will be available at the following locations. These documents will remain in the public domain for the duration of the Project, and will be updated as appropriate.

- **Al Raqaba Local Unit Office**

Location:

Tel:

Fax:

- **Aswan Governorate office**

Location:

Tel:

Fax:

- **Daraw District Office**

Location:

Tel:

Fax:

- **Project Site**

Location:

Tel:

## 8. MONITORING AND REPORTING

### 8.1 Monitoring Requirements

The following monitoring activities will be conducted by the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) to support effective implementation of the SEP:

- **Weekly Inspections:** Collect grievance forms from designated stakeholder grievance boxes.
- **Bi-Monthly Inspections:** to ensure that (i) the SEP is disclosed in hard copy at designated locations and (ii) summary advertisements of the grievance mechanism are available on local community platforms.
- **Submission of Meeting Records:** Provide minutes of meetings in alignment with SEP implementation.
- **Quarterly Inspections:** to ensure that (i) project update leaflets are accessible on local community platforms, and (ii) stakeholder grievance boxes and forms are maintained at designated locations.
- **Additional Monitoring Requirements:** as soon as the local employment and procurement procedure and social responsibility program are ready for implementation, monitoring requirements will be updated. These may include, for example, submission of employment and procurement records, proof of announcement advertisements, and similar documentation.

### 8.2 Reporting Requirements

The following reporting requirements will be fulfilled by the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) to support the implementation of the SEP:

- **Monthly Submission of Stakeholder Register:** The stakeholder register form, as provided in Annex I – Project Stakeholder Register Form, will be completed and submitted on a monthly basis.
- **Monthly Submission of Stakeholder Grievance Form:** The stakeholder grievance form, as provided in Grievance Form as provided in the standalone “Local Community Grievance Mechanism” document, will be completed and submitted each month.
- **SEP Updates:** The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be reviewed, updated, and resubmitted semiannually during the construction phase and annually during the operation phase.
- **Monthly Reporting of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):** Relevant KPIs will be tracked and reported on a monthly basis to monitor SEP effectiveness and stakeholder engagement outcomes, displayed in the table below:

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 valid grievances submitted (and number rejected as outside of scope)	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
6	Number of resolved – unresolved stakeholder grievances	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
7	Number of stakeholder grievances related to GBV	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
8	Average time for resolution of stakeholder complaints	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
9	Type of stakeholder grievances submitted	All grievances to be reported in grievance register

## 9. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section identifies the roles and responsibilities for the key personnel involved in the implementation of this plan.

### **Project Manager – Abydos for Renewable Energy**

- Ensure resources required are available for the implementation of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan;
- Oversee the overall implementation of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan;
- Participate in implementation of the requirements of the stakeholder grievance mechanism as applicable to include signing grievance resolution forms.

### **Community Liaison Officer (CLO) – Abydos for Renewable Energy**

- Update the SEP as required during the implementation of the project to include construction and operation;
- Overall responsibility for implementing the requirements of the stakeholder engagement strategy as identified under Table 8 earlier;
- 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.
- Coordinate with the EPC Contractor’s team / oversee the implementation of the EPC Contractor and its subcontractors of all requirements related to SEP.

### **EPC Contractor / Project Operator**

EPC Contractor will be required to appoint a CLO that will have the following roles and responsibilities:

- Implementing the requirements of the stakeholder engagement strategy as applicable and as identified under Table 8 earlier;
- Submission of proof of completion of required engagements to Developer CLO.

**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 Developer CLO.**

## **10. ANNEXES**

**10.1 Annex I – Project Stakeholder Register Form**

Stakeholder			Details of Engagement	Communication Methods and Tools	Date of Engagement Activity	Responsibility
#	Name, position, group, etc.	Role				