



Site-Specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

NIAT and RASGHA 500 MW Wind Farm in Gulf of Suez, Egypt

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

May 2026

REV-0



Client:



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

Prepared by:

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

Prepared for:

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

On behalf of: NIAT FOR WIND ENERGY S.A.E

Issue and Revision Record:

Template Code		QF-PM-01-15	Template Revision No.	REV -10
Version	Date	Description	Reviewed By	Approved by
Rev 0	21 May 2026	Final SEP	RCREEE	

Disclaimer:

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	ii
List of Figures	iii
List of Tables.....	iii
1. Introduction	1
2. Project Description	2
2.1 Project Location	2
2.2 Project Components.....	3
2.3 Project Phases	4
2.4 Job Opportunities.....	4
3. Regulatory Context.....	5
3.1 Egyptian Legislation Requirements.....	5
3.2 Financing Requirements.....	5
4. Identification of Stakeholders	8
5. Summary of Past Stakeholder Engagement Activities.....	14
6. Future Stakeholder Engagement Strategy, Plan, and Responsibilities	25
7. Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism	33
8. Roles and Responsibilities.....	36
9. Annexes	40
9.1 Annex 1 – Grievance Disclosure Sheet.....	40
9.2 Annex 2 – Grievance Log Sheet.....	42
9.3 Annex 3 – Grievance Resolution Form.....	43
9.4 Annex 4 – Project Stakeholder Register Form	44

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Site and Closest Villages.....	2
Figure 2: Project Site as Part of the 300km ² Area Allocated for Wind Farm Developments	2
Figure 3: (a) Typical Structural Components of a Wind Turbine, (b) Typical Components of a Wind Farm (Source: EHS Guidelines for Wind Energy, IFC)	3

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of 3 Scenarios for the Turbines	3
Table 2: Identified Groups of Stakeholders.....	8
Table 3: Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis and Priority Contact List for the Project	12
Table 4: Summary of Consultations Undertaken during ESIA Process (2021)	15
Table 5: Summary of Consultations Undertaken during ESIA Process (2026)	18
Table 6: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan in Relation to the Project.....	26

1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Egypt (GoE) issued the Renewable Energy Law (Decree Law 203/2014) to support the creation of a favorable economic environment for a significant increase in renewable energy investment in the country. This forms part of Egypt's broader energy diversification strategy under the Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy (ISES) 2015–2035, which targets increasing the share of renewable electricity to 42% by 2030. The law sets the legal basis for the Build, Own and Operate (BOO) scheme to be implemented. Through the BOO mechanism, the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC) invites private investors to submit offers for solar and wind projects, with awards made to the bidder offering the lowest Kilowatt Hour (kWh) price. In addition, the GoE, through the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA), provides land for investors.

Through the BOO mechanism, Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) NIAT for Wind Energy and AICAZAR RASGHA for Energy (hereafter referred to as the 'Developer') have been selected to develop a 500 MW wind power project (hereafter referred to as the 'Project' or 'NIAT & RASGHA Project') located in the Gulf of Suez on land allocated by NREA.

This document constitutes a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to be implemented by the Developer throughout the planning, construction and operation phases of the Project. The SEP outlines a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help the Developer build and maintain over time a constructive relationship with their stakeholders, in particular local affected communities. The SEP is a live document which will be updated throughout the Project's construction and operations as needed.

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

In particular, this SEP includes the following:

- Chapter 2 – Project Description: provides a summary of the Project location, main Project components, Project schedule and potential 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, including Egyptian regulations and international best practices and requirements;
- Chapter 4 – Identification of Stakeholders: identifies all relevant stakeholders for the construction and operation phases of the Project, including those at the 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, including objective of engagement, communication methods and tools, timeframe and responsibilities. This chapter also provides contact details of the Developer for communication with all relevant stakeholders of the Project;
- Chapter 7 –Grievance Mechanism: identifies a mechanism for managing and handling any concerns or complaints related to the Project during the construction and operation phases, particularly from affected stakeholders and communities.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The Project site is located within the Red Sea Governorate, approximately 250km southeast of the capital city of Cairo. More specifically, the Project site is located within the Ras Ghareb City (or District) and therefore administratively is under the Ras Ghareb City Council.

The closest and only relevant community settlement to the Project site is Ras Ghareb town (located 8km to the east) – refer to Figure 1 below. The Project has a total area of 73km² that has been allocated to the Developer by NREA for the development of this Project.

In addition, it is important to note that the Project area is part of a 300km² Strategic Area that has been allocated by NREA for wind farm development Projects with a total capacity of 1,500 MW. Refer to Figure 2 below for the location of the Strategic Area in relation to the Project site.

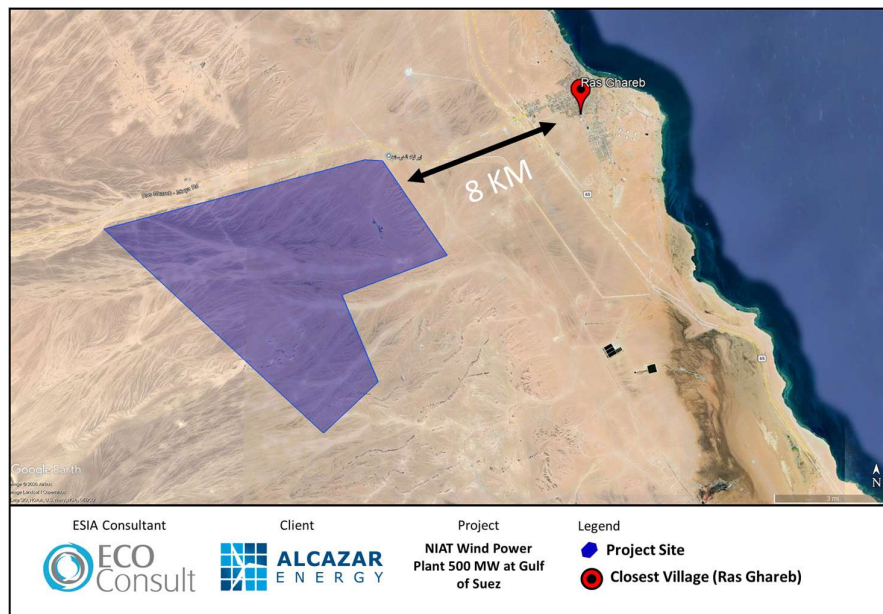


Figure 1: Project Site and Closest Villages

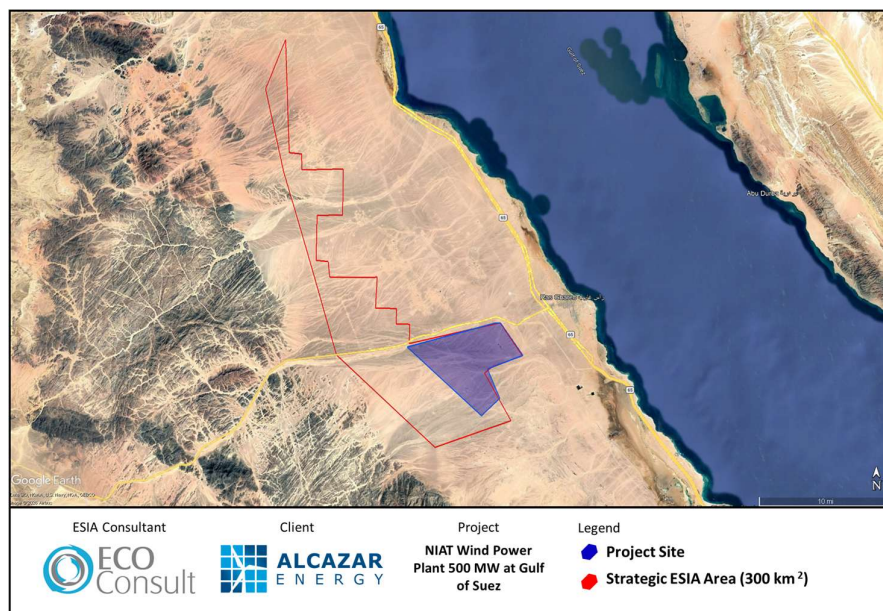


Figure 2: Project Site as Part of the 300km² Area Allocated for Wind Farm Developments

2.2 Project Components

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

- Wind Turbines: a typical wind turbine is presented in Figure 3 below. The specifications of the wind turbine are provided in the table below.

Table 1: Summary of 3 Scenarios for the Turbines

Component	Description
Number of Wind Turbines	100
Rated Power per Turbine (MW)	5.0
Rotor Diameter (m)	145
Hub Height (m)	90
Tip height (m)	162.5

- Supporting infrastructure and utility elements for the Project which will include:
 - Underground medium voltage (MV) cables that will connect the turbines to an onsite substation
 - Two substations that convert the output from the turbines to a voltage that is appropriate for connection with the National Grid
 - Onsite building infrastructure that will include a control room and administrative building (offices)
 - Road network for ease of access of various project components throughout the site
- Associated facilities which will mainly include the connection works to the National Grid. EETC will be responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the overhead transmission lines from the Developer's onsite substation point of common coupling to the National Grid. EETC is expected to construct two 220 kV OHTLs connecting to Infinity and West Bakr S4 substations. The final routing and specifications will be confirmed by EETC, and a separate standalone ESIA will be developed for the OHTL.

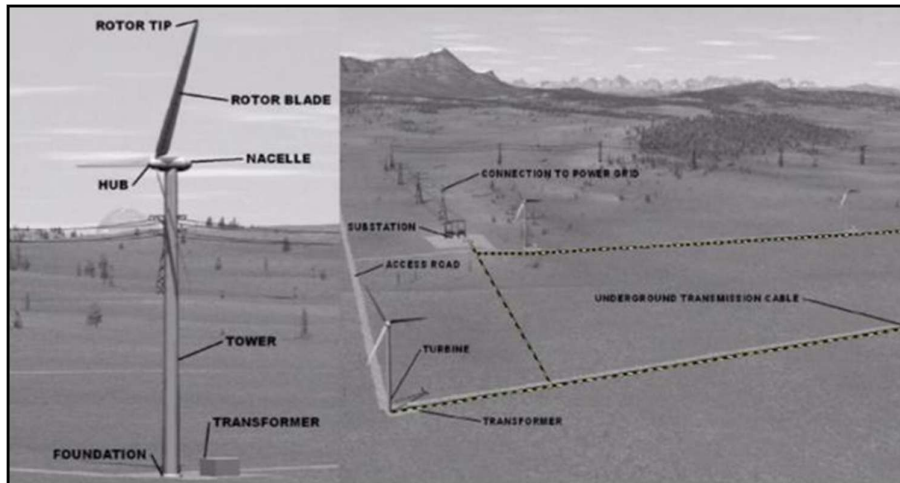


Figure 3: (a) Typical Structural Components of a Wind Turbine, (b) Typical Components of a Wind Farm (Source: EHS Guidelines for Wind Energy, IFC)

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

- The Project allows for more sustainable development and shows the commitment of the Government of Egypt to realizing its Energy Strategy and meeting the set targets for renewable energy sources;
- The Project will contribute to increasing energy security through reliance on an indigenous, inexhaustible and mostly import-independent energy resource. The Project is expected to provide around 2,500-Gigawatt Hour (GWh) of electricity per year, which is enough to power around 800,000 households in Egypt; and
- Generating electricity through wind power is largely pollution-free during operation. Compared to the current conventional method of electricity generation in Egypt, which relies predominantly on thermal power, the clean energy produced from renewable resources is expected to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels, thereby contributing to reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as well as air pollutant emissions. The Project is expected to displace more than 925,000 metric tons of CO₂ annually.

2.3 Project Phases

- Planning and Construction Phase (current – Q4 2028): this includes: (i) preparation of the detailed design, (ii) transportation of components to the site, (iii) site preparation activities (land clearing, excavations, etc.), (iv) installation of components and (vii) commissioning tests of the wind farm.
- Operations Phase (2028- approximately 2053): this will include the normal daily operation of the wind farm and the undertaking of preventive and corrective maintenance activities as required.
- Decommissioning Phase (to be determined): this will include the dismantling of the various Project components at the end of the lifetime.

2.4 Potential Job Opportunities

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

- The construction phase (approximately 26-27 months) will require a temporary workforce, with peak workforce levels expected to exceed 1,000 workers at certain stages of the construction period. This will mainly include skilled job opportunities (such as engineers, technicians, consultants, surveyors, etc.) and unskilled job opportunities (mainly labourers but will also include a number of security personnel).
- Around 50 job opportunities (including both direct and indirect) during the operation phase for a duration of 25 years. This will include skilled job opportunities (such as engineers, technicians, administrative employees, etc.) and unskilled job opportunities (such as security personnel, drivers, etc.).

3. REGULATORY CONTEXT

3.1 Egyptian Legislation Requirements

This SEP complies with the following Egyptian legal requirements:

Environment Law No. 4 of 1994 and subsequent amendments

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

Based on the categorization of development projects within the EEAA EIA Guidelines (2009) and EEAA Decree No. 518 of 2023, wind farm development projects in general are categorized as “Category C” (projects which require a comprehensive ESIA study) and which require consultations under two (2) phases: scoping phase and public disclosure consultation.

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

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

EEAA guidelines methodology

The articles covering the guidelines on conducting public consultations as part of the ESIA study are as follows:

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

3.2 Financing Requirements

The Developer is seeking financing for the Project from International Financial Institutions (IFIs). Therefore, the Project is designed and managed in accordance with good international industry practice and standards. This SEP meets international best practices and standards, including relevant E&S requirements of IFIs, as detailed below.

International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (2012)

The IFC Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability and the IFC Performance Standards (PS), have become the de facto international environmental and social performance benchmark for project financing. The IFC Performance Standards form part of the Sustainability Framework, where the “IFC Performance Standard 1” (IFC, 2012) sets out the following recommendations for stakeholder engagement:

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

- A SEP will be developed and implemented that is scaled to the project risks and impacts and development stage, and be tailored to the characteristics and interests of the Affected Communities.
- Affected Communities will be provided with access to relevant information on: (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the project; (ii) the duration of proposed project activities; (iii) any risks to and potential impacts on such communities and relevant mitigation measures; (iv) the envisaged stakeholder engagement process; and (v) the grievance mechanism.
- When Affected Communities are subject to identified risks and adverse impacts from a project, a process of consultation will be undertaken in a manner that provides the Affected Communities with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts and mitigation measures, and allows the client to consider and respond to them.
- The extent and degree of engagement should be commensurate with the project's risks and adverse impacts and concerns raised by Affected Communities.
- The consultation process will be tailored to language preferences of Affected Communities, their decision-making process, and the needs of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.
- For projects with potentially significant adverse impacts, the client will conduct an Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP).
- A grievance mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of Affected Communities' concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance.
- As it is considered that the Project is likely to be categorized as a Category C project under the IFC requirements, it will be disclosed for a minimum of 60 days.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Environmental and Social Policy and Environmental and Social Requirements (ESR) (2024)

EBRD's Environmental and Social Requirement (ESRR) 10 is related to Stakeholder Engagement. EBRD considers stakeholder engagement as an essential part of good business practice. In particular, effective community engagement is central to the successful management of risks and impacts on communities, as well as central to achieving enhanced community benefits. The requirement entailed identifying people or communities that are or could be affected by the Project, as well as other interested parties; ensure that such stakeholders are appropriately engaged on environmental and social issues that could potentially affect them through a process of information disclosure and meaningful consultation; and maintain a constructive relationship with stakeholders on an ongoing basis through meaningful engagement during project implementation.

EBRD ESR 10 sets out the following requirements of stakeholder engagement during project preparation:

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

- Requires clients to disclose relevant project information, as soon as available, to help stakeholders understand the risks, impacts and opportunities of the project.
- Requires clients to establish a procedure for external communication, proportionate to the risks and potential adverse impacts of the project, which includes methods to receive and respond to external communications from project stakeholders.
- Requires establishing a stakeholder grievance mechanism, that is proportionate to the risks and potentially adverse impacts of the project, to be aware of and respond to stakeholder concerns about the project in a timely manner.

European Investment Bank (EIB) Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) (2019)

EIB Environmental and Social Standard 10 is related to Stakeholder Engagement. EIB considers stakeholder engagement to be an essential component of effective environmental and social management and sustainable Project development. EIB Standard 10 requires meaningful, inclusive, and ongoing engagement with stakeholders throughout the Project lifecycle, including timely disclosure of relevant information, consultation with affected communities and interested parties, and establishment of appropriate grievance mechanisms.

EIB Standard 10 sets out the following requirements for stakeholder engagement during Project preparation and implementation:

- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed and implemented for projects with potential environmental and social risks and impacts, proportionate to the nature, scale, and complexity of the Project.
- Stakeholders, including affected communities and other interested parties, will be identified at an early stage of the Project to ensure that engagement activities are appropriately planned and implemented.
- Particular consideration will be given to disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals and groups that may be disproportionately affected by the Project or may face barriers to participation in the stakeholder engagement process.
- Stakeholder engagement will be conducted as an ongoing process throughout the Project lifecycle, including during planning, construction, operation, and decommissioning phases, as relevant.
- Stakeholders will be provided with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information regarding the Project, including information on potential environmental and social risks, impacts, mitigation measures, and the proposed stakeholder engagement process.
- Meaningful consultation will be undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner that allows stakeholders to express their views, concerns, and expectations regarding the Project and enables these views to be considered during decision-making processes.
- The extent and degree of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the Project's environmental and social risks, impacts, and stakeholder concerns.
- A grievance mechanism will be established and maintained to receive and facilitate timely resolution of stakeholder concerns and grievances related to the environmental and social performance of the Project.
- Ongoing reporting and communication with stakeholders will be maintained throughout Project implementation regarding environmental and social performance and implementation of mitigation and management measures.

4. IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

In order to define a communication process with stakeholders, several stakeholder groups that may be interested and/or affected by the Project development and implementation have been identified.

Such stakeholder groups were identified based on the following:

- Desktop review and particularly review of previous E&S studies undertaken within the area to understand national, regional and local stakeholder context and applicability;
- Site visit undertaken to the Project site;
- Stakeholder consultation and engagement activities that has also identified additional stakeholders as applicable; and
- ESIA team experience working within the area.

There are a number of groups of people and social groups who are interested in the Project on different levels. These may be described as:

- **Local Communities:** Individuals and groups directly or indirectly affected by the Project, including vulnerable groups, community-based organisations, and local leaders;
- **Internal Stakeholders:** Parties directly involved in Project development and implementation, including employees, contractors, and subcontractors;
- **Participatory Stakeholders:** Stakeholders involved in Project financing and delivery, such as investors, lenders, the energy offtaker, and PPA signatories; and
- **Interested/Influential Stakeholders:** Stakeholders who may influence or have an interest in the Project, including national and local government entities, NGOs/CSOs, and media.

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 lifetime and as a result of cooperation of the parties.

Vulnerable Groups

The stakeholder identification process also considers vulnerable groups, defined as individuals or groups who may be disproportionately affected by Project impacts or who may face barriers to participation in the consultation process. These may include groups experiencing discrimination or unequal access to resources, rights, or opportunities due to factors such as gender, age, health status, disability, poverty, or educational background.

Within the Project context, women in local communities have been identified as a potentially vulnerable group, as cultural norms may limit their participation in decision-making processes and access to employment opportunities.

Other potentially vulnerable groups may include, but are not limited to, low-income households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and youth. The identification of vulnerable groups will remain an ongoing process and will be further refined as additional information becomes available during Project implementation.

Table 2: Identified Groups of Stakeholders

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance
Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project		
Residents of the nearby villages which are administratively under Ras Ghareb District, Red Sea Governorate and Ras Ghareb City	<p>This includes the following groups within the local communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Members of the Local Community: locals who have a vested interest in the project primarily due to potential job opportunities. In addition, locals could be impacted by other potential negative impacts. However, due to the distant location of the Project site such impacts are very limited as discussed throughout this ESIA. 	

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Leaders: socially active members and known figureheads for community members, who may or may not hold government positions. Community leaders involved in the project are the heads of affected communities Local Businesses (including local subcontractors): such groups have a vested interest in the project due to mainly the potential for procurement opportunities such as subcontracting works (e.g. civil works, provision of food and amenities, etc.)
Nearby Workers' Accommodation facilities (of a Quarry and Substation)		Two workers' accommodation facilities are located in proximity to the Project site. One accommodation is associated with a quarry and is located approximately 400 m to the northeast of the Project site boundary. The second is associated with an EETC substation and is located approximately 750 m to the northwest of the Project site boundary. While no workers live there on a permanent basis, these stakeholders are considered sensitive receptors, particularly in relation to potential noise, shadow flicker, dust, and traffic-related impacts during construction and operation phases.
Women's Groups within local communities		Within local communities, such groups have a vested interest in the project primarily due to potential job opportunities. In addition, such groups could be impacted by other potential negative impacts. However, due to the distant location of the Project site such impacts are considered limited as discussed in the ESIA
Bedouin Groups		The key Bedouin groups known in the area are the Tabbna and the Hamadin. Currently, they settle permanently in Zaafarana and Wadi Dara and apply a type of customary ownership within the Project area lands which is known as 'Urfi Contracts' and 'Ghafra System'. Such tribes would be helpful in providing security and protection and could also have a vested interest in employment and procurement opportunities (such as security guards, provision of raw materials, provision of food supplies and water to the workers, etc.). This includes women of Bedouin groups in particular due to reasons mentioned above.
Disabled Groups		Could be considered vulnerable groups mainly due to potential limited access to information related to the Project as well as participation in the decision-making process.
People living in poverty/underprivileged communities		Could be considered vulnerable as their status could limit their access to information related to the Project as well as participation in the decision-making.
The Aged		Could be considered vulnerable by limitations related to access to information and their ability to participate in the Project related community decision-making process.
The Youth		Could be considered vulnerable due to their potential, non-asset-owning status, as well as possible unemployment, yet likely to be savvier in 21 st 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.
Stakeholders who may Participate in Implementation of the Project		

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance
Investors/Lenders	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.
Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE)	Works on behalf of the Developer in the preparation, management and implementation of the site-specific environmental and social impact assessment and active turbine management program.	RCREEE is responsible for managing certain aspects of the overall development process on behalf of the Developer. This includes in specific the overall management of the ESIA process with the Consultant. In addition, during the operation phase, RCREEE will be responsible in particular for the implementation of the Active Turbine Management Plan (ATMP).
Project Workers (including contractors)	Individuals engaged in the construction and operation of the Project, including direct workers, contractors and subcontractors	It could entail violations of labour and working conditions and raise grievances. They also have an interest in fair treatment, safe working conditions, and access to grievance mechanisms to raise concerns related to employment and occupational health and safety.
Suppliers	Entities providing goods and services to the Project	It could entail labour and working conditions violations and raise grievances. They are also expected to comply with Project requirements and applicable labour, health and safety, and environmental standards.
Stakeholders who may have the possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the project and/or may have an interest in the Project		
National Governmental Ministries		
The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	Entity authorized to regulate environmental management issues.	For this Project it is responsible for reviewing and approving the ESIA study, issuing the environmental permit for the Project (already in place), 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 signing 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 the Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTL).
New & Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)	Entity that acts as the national focal point and Competent Administrative Authority (CAA) for expanding efforts to develop and introduce renewable energy technologies to Egypt.	For this Project, NREA is 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 Tourism and Antiquities	Entity that is responsible for the preservation and protection of the heritage and ancient history of Egypt, under which operates all inspector offices in the governorates.	For this Project, they are the entity that ensures development activities do not negatively impact cultural heritage sites. In areas near archaeological or historically significant locations, the Ministry is responsible for assessing potential risks, granting necessary approvals, and overseeing measures to preserve and protect antiquities during project implementation.
Ministry of Civil Aviation	Official governmental entity responsible for civil aviation management in Egypt.	They are responsible for issuing permits for projects with specific height requirements and warning signs for future connection of overhead transmission line (s)(OHTLs).
Ministry of Interior	Entity that is responsible for national and local security, as well as approving emergency response and firefighting plans for establishments/projects (under the Civil Protection Authority).	The entity ensures security and public safety throughout the project's lifecycle. This includes protecting the project site, safeguarding equipment, and maintaining order during construction and operation.
General Petroleum Company	National State-owned company engaged in exploration, production and development of hydrocarbons,	They are one of the subsidiary companies affiliated with the Ministry of Petroleum. They could have right of

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance
	is responsible for the management of oil and gas exploration and production activities on behalf of the State.	concession for petroleum exploration in some parts of the Project area and adjacent areas.
Armed Forces Operations Authority	Official governmental entity that is responsible for military aviation management in Egypt.	The entity is responsible for issuing permits for projects with specific height requirements (such as wind turbines).
National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA)	Entity that is responsible for the overall regulation and administration of the telecommunication sector in Egypt including interface with telecommunication companies and their infrastructure elements.	The entity is required to provide an approval ensuring that the project does not impact infrastructure elements such as broadcasting towers.
Telecommunication Operators	Could own and operate telecommunication infrastructure within the area. This includes mainly Orange, Etisalat, We and Vodafone.	Approval is required for the project given that it could impact such infrastructure elements.
Radio and Television Unit	Responsible for overall regulation and administration of the radio and television sector in Egypt including infrastructure elements	Approval is required for the project given that it could impact such infrastructure elements.
Local Government Ministries and District Authorities		
Red Sea Governorate	The Governorate's main role is supporting the Project in all aspects as required, including providing required permits.	<p>They key departments of the Governorate that are related to the Project include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Environmental Administration</u>, responsible for monitoring compliance to environmental requirements along with EEAA; ▪ <u>Labour Office</u>, responsible for overall management of the labour force in Red Sea Governorate, monitoring recruitment by development projects within the Governorate, monitor labour grievances among other responsibilities; ▪ <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; ▪ <u>Public Health Directorate</u>: provides health services and facilities to the local districts and ensure overall local community health and safety.
Ras Gharib City Council	The City Council's main role is supporting the Project in all aspects as required to include providing required permits.	The Council is responsible for administrative oversight as well as supervision and follow-up for monitoring compliance with environmental requirements along with EEAA and Red Sea Governorate. It also holds overall responsibility for solid waste management and disposal within their area of influence. The Council may also have a role in permitting, oversight, and service provision related to offsite workers' accommodation, where applicable.
Red Sea Water and Wastewater Company (RSWWC)	Official entity responsible for water and wastewater management within the Governorate.	The entity that will be responsible for providing the Project's requirements of water as well as disposal of wastewater.

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance
Hazardous Waste Management Unit – Red Sea Governorate	Entity responsible for hazardous waste management within the Governorate	The entity that will be responsible for the disposal of hazardous waste.
Solid Waste Management – Red Sea Governorate	Entity responsible for solid waste management within the Governorate	The entity that will be responsible for the disposal of solid waste.
NGOs		
Nature Conservation Egypt (NCE)	NCE is the Birdlife International partner in Egypt and is a member of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Nature Conservation Egypt (NCE) is an Egyptian NGO working towards conserving Egypt’s natural heritage and the promotion of its sustainable use, for the benefit of present and future generations.	Egypt’s leading experts in the field of nature and biodiversity conservation, NCE is specialized in 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 Egypt and across borders.
NGOs/ Community Based Organizations (CBOs)		
Orban El-Saharaa	Social Development	
Association for the Conservation of the Environment in Red Sea (HEPCA)	Environment protection	
Red Sea Ecotourism	Social and cultural services	
Environmental protection in the Red Sea	Environment protection	
Ababdeh Sons Association in Ras Ghareb	Community Development	
Resala Association	Social and family services	
Firdous Association	Social and family services	
Egyptian Red Crescent	Community Development	
Other		
Media (Newspapers, Television, Internet)	Ensuring that Project activities do not impact any of their infrastructure and utility elements within the area. Reporting about the project to the general public.	
Academic and Research Institutions		
Educational Directorate Ras Gharib	Education providers (in particular technical / vocational training institutes): Provide 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.	

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

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

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

#	Stakeholder Group	Level of Interest			Ability to Influence			Priority		
		Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
1.	Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project									
	Nearby local community from Ras Ghareb including women groups			√			√			√
	Bedouin groups in the general area where the Project is located			√			√			√
2.	Secondary Interested Parties/Stakeholders									

#	Stakeholder Group	Level of Interest			Ability to Influence			Priority		
		Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
	IFIs and investors		√				√			√
	National Government & Permitting Authorities									
	- Ministry of Environment – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)			√			√			√
	- Environmental Office within the Governorate			√		√			√	
	- Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC)		√			√			√	
	- New & Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)		√			√			√	
	- Ministry of Interior		√				√		√	
	- General Petroleum Company		√		√				√	
	- Ministry of Civil Aviation		√				√		√	
	- Armed Forces Operations Authority		√				√		√	
	- National Telecom Regulatory Authority		√			√			√	
	- Telecommunication Operators		√			√			√	
	- Radio and Television Union		√			√			√	
	- Red Sea Governorate		√				√		√	
	- Ras Ghareb City Council		√			√			√	
	- Water and wastewater Company	√				√			√	
	- Public health directorate Red Sea Governorate	√			√			√		
	- Labour Office in Red Sea Governorate			√		√			√	
	- Red Sea Antiquities Inspector Office		√			√			√	
	- Roads Directorate in Red Sea Governorate	√			√			√		
	- Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs)			√		√			√	
	- Education providers (in particular technical / vocational training institutes)		√			√			√	
	- Media: Newspaper, Television, Internet		√			√			√	
	- Other community members at the national level	√			√			√		

5. SUMMARY OF PAST STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The table below provides a summary of all stakeholders that were previously consulted and engaged throughout the Project – Initial stakeholder engagement activities were undertaken as part of the ESIA conducted in 2021. Following this, Project development was paused and no further engagement activities were carried out during that period. The ESIA has since been updated in 2026, and additional stakeholder consultations have been undertaken to reflect the current Project status and ensure alignment with updated requirements.

The objective of such consultations was 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.

The tables below present summary for the outcomes of the stakeholder consultations undertaken in 2021 and subsequent consultations undertaken during 2026 as part of the ESIA update.

ESIA and permits procedure

As mentioned below, a public hearing has been held for the project in 2021 as part of its permitting requirements. However, following disclosure of the Draft ESIA at the current stage, another public consultation session will be held in 2026 as part of the ESIA update in Ras Gharib City, Red Sea Governorate. The overall objective of the session is to present the outcomes and conclusions of the ESIA study to allow interested stakeholders (including local communities) to comment on the scope of work undertaken.

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

Comments collected during this meeting, as well as those received during the disclosure period, will be considered and addressed in the final ESIA.

Table 4: Summary of Consultations Undertaken during ESIA Process (2021)

No.	Entity	Objective	Outcomes
1	EEAA	Introduction of project and location, discuss overall methodology for ESIA, key anticipated impacts, and determine any key issues of concern and/or additional requirements to be taken into account as part of the study or the ESIA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressed their support to renewable energy projects Adherence to all environmental standards during construction and operation Stressed on the importance of undertaking environmental baseline studies for the site to include in particular a bird study by a specialist given the importance of the area Importance of adhering to community consultation sessions with representation of the local community and project stakeholders, in accordance with the EEAA guidelines for ESIA studies. The impacts of the surrounding environment on the Project should be studied which includes in particular impacts resulting from natural factors such as floods. Impacts resulting from development activities in the area as well as assessing current and previous use of the land of the Project site and its surrounding. It was noted that there is a dumpsite within the Project site belonging to the Ras Ghareb city council that will be removed to another alternative area that is currently being selected.
2	EETC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressed their support to the Project ESIA study should include the OHTL of the Project. Indicated the importance of continuous consultation by the Developer with EETC during the various stages of the Project until the completion of ESIA study and up to the operational stage.
3	NREA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stressed the importance of studying the OHTL ESIA should consider the applicable environmental standards when constructing OHTL, as well as the Project site to include in particular impacts on bird migrating in the area. There should be communication with local communities through stakeholder engagement activities, which provide information about the project to know their expectations and concerns about wind energy projects.
4	Ministry of Electricity and Energy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explained that the Egyptian government is currently moving towards developing clean energy projects, in a way that does not affect the environment or natural resources. Stressed on importance of ESIA study including consideration of the potential risks to bird migration. Discussed the importance of consulting with stakeholders after preparing the ESIA draft for discussion.
5	Ministry of Communication	Same as above but with focus on telecommunication and radio/TV infrastructure and broadcasting towers in the area and potential impacts from Project on such facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stated the importance of holding a meeting with officials in the National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA), as the national authority competent to regulate and administer the telecommunications sector. An official letter was sent to conduct a meeting with officials in NTRA. In addition, the consultant has conducted meetings with officials of the telecom companies Vodafone, Etisalat and Orange. Officials in the telecommunications companies explained that the presence of communication towers in the region means that there are other towers at a distance of not less than 5 km. Such towers are connected through microwave connections. Connections need to be empty from any obstacles along with a width of at least 30m to maintain the effectiveness of the network and the continuity of the connection. The ESIA Consultant is currently followed up with NTRA to identify the official procedures to obtain approval from these entities and/or identify key requirements to be taken into account. However, NTRA's final response was that communication for the Project should be through NREA and not through the Consultant.

6	Ras Ghareb Radio and TV Unit		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The radio and television towers connection that are close to the Project site extend from Zaafarana to Ras Ghareb to Hurghada, in addition to other towers in the direction of Sheikh Fadl Road. The distance between each tower is about 60 km, depending on the terrain of the area ▪ The existing radio and television towers are used for receiving and transmitting the microwave signal, and for radio waves FM, In addition to TV In addition to TV waves, Very High Frequency (VHF) waves, ▪ They explained that to determine the impacts on radio and television towers; the Radio and Television Union in Cairo should be contacted. ▪ The Radio and Television Union in Cairo provided an official response indicating that they have studied the Project and there will be no impacts on the radio and TV infrastructure in the area.
7	Ministry of Tourism and Archaeology	Same as 1 above but with focus on archaeology and cultural heritage methodology and impacts for the ESIA and any issues of concern related to that.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explained that there are no sites of archaeological significance close to the Project site. However, a field survey for the Project site should be conducted to ensure that there are no archaeological sites. ▪ The archaeological sites closest to the Project site can be identified through the database of the Geographic Information Systems Department at the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, as well as through the archaeology departments closest to the project site (the closest antiquities directorate to the project site is in Safaga City).
8	Key national and local E&S NGOs	Same as 1 above but with focus on biodiversity, birds and bats methodology and impacts for the ESIA and any issues of concern related to that.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explained that positioning the turbines could have a negative effect on birds and therefore there needs to be a balance between risks and benefits and minimize any adverse environmental impacts. This must be taken into account in the design phase of the Project. ▪ Discussed the existence of a dumpsite within the Project site which is considered an attraction area for birds. This should be taken into account in choosing an alternative site for the dumpsite. Coordination should be made with the Nature Protection Sector in the Red Sea Governorate to follow up on choosing a suitable site for the dumpsite that takes into account the potential risks to birds in the area. ▪ Stressed on the importance of having corridors for migratory birds between the turbines as part of the design of the Project. ▪ Stated that wind farms projects are in general environmentally friendly. The establishment of the Project does not conflict with protecting the environment in Red Sea Governorate, as it is definitely better than establishing coal-fired power plant. ▪ Pointed out that investment projects in the area should communicate with local communities to support the local development project in Ras Ghareb city (through CSR activities) and should also give priority to youth from the local community for job opportunities.
9			
10	Ras Ghareb Local Council	Same as 1 above but with focus on land use, infrastructure and utilities and socio-economic methodology and impacts and any issues of concern related to that.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Officials welcomed the Project and explained that wind energy projects are the best investment in Ras Ghareb ▪ City Council officials confirmed that the dumpsite is located within the Project site and will be relocated to another alternative site that is currently being studied. ▪ Clarified that the dumpsite within the Project site is the only dump area in Ras Ghareb. It is leased to a contractor who employs 6 workers to sort and collect garbage; they are the contractor's workers, not the city council workers. ▪ Additional updated consultations were undertaken with the officials at a later stage (October 2021) who indicated that a new dump site has been allocated, and its construction works will begin as soon as approvals are obtained (this issue is discussed in further details in "Section Error! Reference source not found."). In addition, they indicated that Ras Ghareb City Council is

			<p>still utilizing the current dump site to dispose of the city's municipal waste. Please note that the situation for use of the dumpsite has now changed. Please refer to Section Error! Reference source not found.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officials at the Urban Planning Department confirmed that the Project area does not include any future urban planning, and was not part of any previous urban planning. The area is mainly allocated within exploratory sites belonging to the General Petroleum Company. Officials indicated that there is a dam within the Project site and explained that the dam was established through an advisory committee from the Water Resources Research Institute and the Ground Water Authority, as part of projects to protect Ras Ghareb City from the flood risk. Officials required that: (i) any construction work should be avoided in the areas behind and in front of the dam, because these areas are the most vulnerable to flood risks; and (ii) a minimum distance of 20 m on the right side and the left side of the dam must be avoided for the maintenance works of the dam and its artificial lake.
11	Red Sea Governorate		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officials made it clear that the project area does not fall within the scope of residential projects or any residential or industrial activities, as it is intended for energy projects only, in addition to the areas allocated for the exploration of the General Petroleum Corporation. The importance of the ESIA studying migratory birds and identifying proper mitigation and monitoring requirements. The issue of relocating the dumpsite to another alternative site was discussed where he mentioned that engineering studies are currently being conducted to choose a suitable site for the new landfill.
12	Red Sea Water and Wastewater Company	Same as above but with focus on water supply and wastewater management for the Project area. and any issues of concern related to that.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explained that the current Project site does not conflict with any existing facilities (water / sanitation). Explained that Ras Ghareb Water Company is able to provide the Project's needs for water and sanitation services, but through contractors; because the company does not have trucks to transport water or sanitary waste.
13	Petroleum Facilities and companies in the area	Same as above but with focus on land use issues and their key activities undertaken within the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicated that there are exploration wells in the Project land and nearby sites. Exploration wells are currently closed. In order to access more information about the number of exploration wells, and the possibility of re-exploring them again; It will require coordination through the head office in Cairo. The consultant sent an official letter to Chairman of the Board of the General Petroleum Company to arrange for an interview. The company required that the Developer/NREA (and not Consultant) communicate with them to obtain additional details and requirements to be considered during the planning and design phase of the Project.
14	Ras Ghareb citizens	Same as above but with focus on land use and socio-economic methodology and impacts. Key local community representatives will be identified through the	<p>The consultant conducted Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and meetings with representatives of the local community in Ras Ghareb. Key local community representatives will be identified through the Ras Ghareb City Administration and key local NGOs in Ras Ghareb. Community members explained that Ras Ghareb is a small city that lacks many services, in addition to limited job opportunities. They hoped that investment projects as this one would help provide job opportunities for all including in particular youth which would have a direct impact on the local community. No specific concerns were raised by the local community members on the Project development. On the contrary, they made it clear that the Project site is a great distance from the city centre, and they do not foresee any direct negative impact on the local community, whether in the construction or operation stage. Other issues raised include:</p>

		Ras Ghareb City Administration and key local NGOs in Ras Ghareb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They do not feel a direct economic benefit from investment projects in the field of wind energy to date as they believe Developers in general do not depend on the city of Ras Ghareb for supplies and contracting work despite the availability of construction contractors and supplies. They stated that the City Council has lists of officially registered companies, local contractors and supply companies They suggested that job opportunities can be announced through the city council as well and indicated that the city's labour office also has the available workforce according to different specializations.
15	Bedouins residing near the project area	Same as above but with focus on land use and socio-economic methodology and impacts. Consultations will be undertaken with head of tribal leader.	<p>Meetings were held with heads of tribal leaders of Bedouin families. The results indicated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no stable Bedouin communities in or near the Project site. The only settled villages in the desert for Bedouin families are in Zaafarana and Wadi Dara Which is at least 50 km away from the Project site, The Project site or the surrounding areas does not have any key land use activities for them such as grazing or farming activities. However, the area in general is subject to their Ghafra System that is divided between two families, the Tabbna and the Hamadin families.

Table 5: Summary of Consultations Undertaken during ESIA Process (2026)

No.	Entity	Objective	Outcomes
1	EEAA (Nature Conservation Sector)	Introduction of updated ESIA scope, key changes since 2021 assessment, and confirmation of any additional requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project was confirmed as an already approved development, having obtained EEAA environmental approval in 2022 (updated in 2025) supported by a completed ESIA. The current phase of work does not involve any changes to the Project design or footprint, and focuses on additional biodiversity surveys to meet international financing requirements and strengthen the environmental baseline. The Project area was identified as highly sensitive from a biodiversity perspective, given its location within the Gulf of Suez, which represents a key migratory corridor for birds at both national and regional levels. Bird migration was highlighted as the most critical ecological receptor, requiring detailed assessment, targeted mitigation measures, and continued monitoring. The importance of sharing ongoing survey data with EEAA was emphasized, including methodologies, findings, and proposed mitigation measures, to support regulatory oversight and ensure alignment with national requirements and international best practices. Potential impacts on migratory birds were discussed, including direct and indirect risks associated with wind energy development. Particular emphasis was placed on cumulative impacts arising from multiple wind energy projects in the Gulf of Suez, as well as the combined effects of turbines and associated transmission lines. The need to assess impacts at a regional (landscape) scale, rather than on a project-by-project basis alone, was highlighted. RCREEE ongoing initiatives were presented, including strategic studies undertaken in coordination with EEAA to assess cumulative impacts, identify ecological sensitivities, and support regional-level planning and mitigation frameworks. It was noted that these initiatives aim to support alignment with international standards, including IFC Performance Standard 6 on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.

No.	Entity	Objective	Outcomes
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of coordination with EEAA and alignment with ongoing strategic initiatives was emphasized to ensure environmental compliance and sustainability. Transparency and continuous data sharing with EEAA were highlighted as key requirements to support adaptive management and effective monitoring of the Project.
2	EEAA Red Sea Branch		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project was confirmed as already approved by EEAA, with no changes to the approved design, footprint, or technical configuration. Current activities are limited to additional studies, particularly biodiversity surveys, undertaken to meet international financing requirements and further strengthen the environmental baseline. A key discussion point related to the previous location of the Ras Ghareb municipal waste dump, which had been situated in close proximity to the Project site. It was confirmed that the waste dump has been relocated to an alternative site further from the Project area, with Eng. Maher having been involved in and aware of this process. The former dump site was identified as a potential environmental concern, particularly as a bird attractant, posing risks to biodiversity and increasing potential interactions with Project infrastructure. The relocation of the waste dump is considered a positive environmental measure, contributing to the reduction of bird attraction and associated ecological risks in the Project area. It was noted that waste disposal sites can influence bird behavior and distribution, and therefore such factors should be considered when interpreting baseline conditions, particularly in relation to avian activity. The regional EEAA authority maintains awareness of local environmental conditions and past interventions, supporting continuity in regulatory oversight. The discussion focused on Project updates and contextual environmental considerations and did not cover all technical aspects included in the consultation guide. Further engagement may be required, if necessary, to address detailed expectations related to environmental monitoring, reporting requirements, and any additional site-specific environmental considerations.
3	EETC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project configuration was presented, including the requirement for dedicated transmission infrastructure to connect to the national grid. EETC confirmed that preliminary routing has been identified for two OHTLs, which will be fully developed, implemented, and managed by EETC. It was clarified that EETC retains full responsibility for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the OHTLs, including associated environmental and social aspects. The need to undertake ESIA for the transmission lines was highlighted, in line with Egyptian regulatory requirements and applicable international standards (e.g. IFC Performance Standards). EETC emphasized the importance of integrating environmental and social considerations into the planning and implementation of the OHTLs, particularly given the sensitivity of the wider Project area.

No.	Entity	Objective	Outcomes
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination between the Project developer and EETC will be required to ensure alignment in environmental management and mitigation approaches. Potential risks to avifauna, particularly bird collision with transmission lines, were discussed given the ecological sensitivity of the region. EETC confirmed that mitigation measures are currently implemented, including the installation of bird flight diverters on transmission lines in accordance with approved standards and practices. It was noted that EETC applies its own technical specifications for avian protection measures, and further coordination may be required to assess alignment with international lender requirements and any project-specific measures. The possibility of enhancing biodiversity protection measures was discussed in principle, subject to further technical assessment and agreement within the relevant institutional frameworks. EETC's role in reviewing and approving grid connection designs, defining technical requirements, and ensuring compatibility with the national grid was reaffirmed. The grid connection process will require ongoing coordination and submission of technical documentation at different stages of Project development. The importance of addressing environmental and safety considerations was highlighted, including compliance with applicable standards, maintaining appropriate clearances, and ensuring safe construction and operation practices. Continuous coordination between EETC and the Project developer will be essential to ensure technical, environmental, and institutional alignment.
4	NREA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The discussion focused on administrative and environmental aspects related to the ongoing Project updates. It was confirmed that the Project has already obtained environmental approval in 2022, and that the current updates do not involve any changes to the approved design, footprint, or technical configuration. It was indicated that no additional environmental approval procedures would be required, provided that the ongoing updates remain limited to additional studies and do not introduce material changes to the Project. Ongoing biodiversity surveys and studies were discussed, with emphasis on the importance of presenting results and proposed mitigation measures to EEAA for review. This was highlighted as important to ensure alignment with regulatory requirements, particularly given the environmental sensitivity of the Project area. Land-related aspects were also addressed, with confirmation that the Project remains within the previously allocated boundaries and that no changes to land use or footprint are currently proposed. Accordingly, no additional procedures related to land allocation or boundary modification were identified at this stage. It was noted that any future changes affecting land use or site extent would require prior coordination with NREA.
4	Ras Ghareb Local Council	To gather stakeholder feedback on potential environmental and social impacts, workforce requirements, accommodation, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ESIA team presented the NIAT & RASGHA 500 MW Wind Farm Project, its preliminary ESIA findings, and confirmed that the assessment covers community health and safety, labour and working conditions, land use and access, socioeconomic impacts, labour influx, and stakeholder engagement. Site visits confirmed that the project land does not conflict with existing agricultural or community land uses and is designated for renewable energy development.

No.	Entity	Objective	Outcomes
		local employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction may require 1,000–2,000 workers while 25–30 workers are typically needed during operation. Multiple concurrent renewable energy projects in the Gulf of Suez region (2,000–3,000 MW total) may increase cumulative labour demand. The Head of the Local Council raised concerns about housing pressure and rising rental prices in Ras Ghareb City due to incoming project workers. The ESIA team confirmed these issues will be addressed within the socioeconomic impact assessment. Potential worker accommodation solutions were discussed, including the establishment of dedicated worker camps or utilisation of newly constructed residential buildings in Ras Ghareb City to reduce pressure on the local housing market resulting from labour influx. Authorities suggested that there is a need for coordination among renewable energy developers in the Gulf of Suez region to manage cumulative impacts related to workforce numbers, accommodation, and services, and suggested that developers share construction schedules, workforce estimates, and accommodation plans. Stakeholders emphasised the importance of local employment and suggested establishing training programmes and technical training centres to prepare residents for renewable energy jobs. It was recommended that workers be registered through the local labour office. Potential CSR initiatives were discussed, including vocational training, childcare services, community workshops, and local employment initiatives. The former municipal dumpsite within the project area was confirmed officially closed on 30 June 2025 and replaced by a new sanitary landfill. Illegal dumping at the former site is now subject to fines. Local authorities indicated that a coordination meeting with renewable energy developers will be organised to discuss workforce planning, accommodation needs, and mitigation measures.
5	Ras Ghareb City Council	Discuss solid waste management arrangements relevant to the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was confirmed that the Ras Ghareb City Council is responsible for municipal solid waste management within the city, including the operation and oversight of designated disposal sites. A new municipal solid waste disposal site has been recently allocated outside the city boundaries near the Hurghada–Safaga Road, intended to centralize waste disposal activities and replace previous arrangements. It was indicated that the designated disposal site can receive solid waste generated by the Project, subject to coordination with the City Council and compliance with applicable procedures. The transportation of solid waste to the disposal site will be the responsibility of the Project developer or contractor, with all associated costs (including transport and disposal fees) to be borne by the Project. Hazardous waste management in the Red Sea Governorate is regulated under the Integrated Waste Management System, overseen by the Waste Management Regulatory Authority (WMRA) under the Ministry of Environment. It was noted that there are no approved hazardous waste disposal facilities within the Red Sea Governorate. Accordingly, hazardous waste generated from the Project must be transported to licensed facilities located in other governorates, including Giza (Arab Abu Saed), Beheira, and Alexandria (El-Nasreya landfill). Hazardous waste management is to be undertaken through licensed and authorized contractors responsible for collection, transportation, treatment, and final disposal.

No.	Entity	Objective	Outcomes
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This approach ensures that hazardous waste is managed in compliance with applicable national regulations and regulatory requirements.
6	Red Sea Water and Wastewater Company (RSWWC)	Discussion of water supply and wastewater management arrangements for the Project, particularly during the construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was noted that water demand in Ras Ghareb has increased in recent years, particularly during the summer season, and that Project-related water supply arrangements should be planned to avoid impacts on local community needs. The Project contractor can coordinate directly with the Ras Ghareb Branch to present construction-phase water demand, which will be reviewed to identify appropriate supply arrangements. Given the Project location, water supply to the site will require transportation by tanker trucks, with all associated costs to be borne by the Project developer. It was highlighted that water transport and wastewater collection services should be carried out through contractors approved by the Water and Wastewater Company and the City Council, with all transactions formally documented. The existing wastewater treatment plant serving Ras Ghareb, with an approximate capacity of 10,000 m³/day, was identified as the designated facility for wastewater disposal. Wastewater generated during construction will need to be collected and transported by tanker trucks to the treatment plant through approved contractors, with the Project developer responsible for all arrangements and costs. The importance of monitoring contractors was emphasized to ensure proper handling, transport, and disposal of wastewater at authorized facilities, and to prevent improper discharge in desert areas. The Ras Ghareb Branch will act as the main point of coordination for water supply and wastewater services at the local level. The branch can support the Project developer by providing information on available service arrangements and approved contractors for water transport and wastewater management.
7	General Petroleum Company	To clarify the nature of concrete slab structures observed within the project boundary during the 2021 site survey, confirm whether new exploration activities had been initiated, and determine coordination requirements for the detailed design phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ESIA team introduced the NIAT & RASGHA 500 MW Wind Farm Project and its objectives in contributing renewable electricity to Egypt's national grid. The concrete slab structures identified during the 2021 site survey were still present during the February 2026 site visit. Representatives indicated these could represent preparation pads used prior to drilling activities, but noted that no wellhead or central opening was observed, suggesting they may represent temporary preparation works or unused exploration preparations. After reviewing the project coordinates, the General Petroleum Company confirmed that part of the wind farm site overlaps with the existing Kareem petroleum concession area. The approximate overlap area is approximately 327 metres in width and 3,750–3,758 metres in length, totalling approximately 793,001 m². Participants reviewed the coordinates using Google Earth to visually verify the overlap and compare the wind farm boundary with the petroleum concession boundary. It was agreed that further coordination between the project developer and the petroleum authority is required to ensure that wind turbines and associated infrastructure do not interfere with existing or planned petroleum exploration activities and to maintain land use compatibility within the concession area.
8	Ministry of Petroleum and	Further attempts were made to re-engage; however, it was clarified that formal communication should be undertaken through the competent authority (NREA), rather than directly by the consultant. It was indicated that such coordination can be carried out prior to the commencement of construction activities, in order to identify any required procedures in relation to potential interactions with existing oil and gas infrastructure within or in proximity to the Project	

No.	Entity	Objective	Outcomes
	Mineral Resources	area. Accordingly, communication will be facilitated through NREA, in its capacity as the authority responsible for land allocation and coordination with relevant entities, including the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.	
9	NTRA	Further attempts were made to re-engage; however, it was clarified that all formal communication should be undertaken through the competent authority (NREA), rather than directly by the consultant. It was also indicated that such coordination can be carried out prior to the commencement of construction activities related to wind turbine installation, in order to identify any required procedures in the event of potential interactions with existing telecommunication towers. Accordingly, communication will be facilitated through NREA, in its capacity as the authority having jurisdiction over the Project area.	
10	Radio and Television Unit – Ras Gharib & Red Sea Governorate	A review of official correspondence from the National Media Authority (NMA) – Radio Engineering Sector confirms that the Project location and activity were previously assessed based on the submitted coordinates and technical specifications, including turbine heights and layout. The assessment concluded that the Project, in its approved configuration, does not result in interference or adverse impacts on existing broadcasting or radio communication infrastructure, particularly with respect to line-of-sight (LoS) considerations. Follow-up communication with the Authority confirmed that, provided there are no changes to the approved Project coordinates or layout, there is no requirement to update or reissue the original approval, as the assessment was based on the Project's defined spatial parameters.	
11	Bedouins residing near the project area	To understand the relationship between Bedouin communities and the Project area, including land use, livelihoods, and cultural considerations and introduce the new project owner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sheikh Eid Shar'an confirmed that the Al Hamadin tribe is one of the established Bedouin tribes in the Ras Ghareb region, with a geographic area of influence extending from Wadi Al Hawashiya in the north to areas approaching Hurghada in the south. ▪ Land use and territorial arrangements among Bedouin tribes are governed by long-standing customary agreements that define zones of influence and are strictly respected to avoid encroachment between tribes. ▪ No Bedouin families reside within the Project site, and the area is not used for permanent or temporary settlement. ▪ The Project area is not utilised for grazing activities, seasonal migration, or nomadic routes. Bedouin seasonal movements typically occur in mountainous areas located more than 20 km from the site. ▪ No Bedouin structures such as tents, animal shelters, or water wells are found within the Project area. ▪ No cultural, spiritual, or historically significant sites are found within or in proximity to the Project site. ▪ The primary livelihood activity for Bedouin communities in the area is guarding services ("Ghafra"), providing security for infrastructure, industrial facilities, and development projects. Bedouin interaction with project sites is mainly through employment opportunities rather than direct land use or resource dependency. ▪ Existing wind farm projects in the region have had a positive socioeconomic impact by creating job opportunities, particularly in security and guarding roles. The importance of maintaining such employment opportunities was emphasised. ▪ Despite the absence of formal land ownership, customary tribal territories should be respected as part of good practice and social considerations. ▪ Communication with Bedouin communities is most effective when conducted through recognised tribal leaders (Sheikhs), using direct in-person consultations and respecting local customs and social structures.
12	Red Sea Governorate	Discussion of the Project in relation to local administrative,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Project was presented within the context of Egypt's renewable energy strategy, with wind energy developments generally supported at both national and governorate levels, subject to compliance with applicable environmental and regulatory requirements.

No.	Entity	Objective	Outcomes
		environmental, and community considerations at the Red Sea Governorate level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Red Sea Governorate highlighted ongoing environmental protection efforts, including measures to reduce unregulated hunting of wildlife and birds, and awareness and enforcement initiatives aimed at promoting a clean and environmentally sustainable environment. ▪ The environmental sensitivity of the governorate, including both marine and desert ecosystems, was emphasized, and the importance of aligning new developments with existing environmental protection initiatives was noted. ▪ No specific concerns were raised regarding land use or administrative boundaries, with the Project understood to fall within designated renewable energy areas. ▪ It was noted that coordination with the NREA remains the primary channel for addressing land-related matters. ▪ No specific concerns were identified regarding nearby communities or settlements; however, local authorities indicated their role in facilitating stakeholder communication where required. ▪ It was highlighted that stakeholder engagement activities should be conducted in coordination with relevant authorities to ensure appropriate outreach. ▪ The importance of prioritizing local employment during Project implementation was emphasized, particularly for workers from the Red Sea Governorate and Ras Ghareb city. ▪ Prioritizing local labour was noted as beneficial in reducing pressure on local infrastructure and services associated with the influx of workers from other regions. ▪ The need for coordination with the local labour office and city council was highlighted to support workforce organization and encourage formal registration of workers, including those engaged in temporary or informal employment. ▪ This approach was considered important to ensure structured, transparent, and efficient workforce management during Project implementation.
13	Governmental Entity Responsible for Dams	To understand flood risk management measures implemented in Ras Ghareb and the surrounding areas, and the role of the General Administration of Groundwater in the Red Sea Governorate in managing such risks within the Gulf of Suez region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was noted that a series of flood risk mitigation interventions have been implemented in Ras Ghareb over the past five years, based on technical studies prepared by the Water Resources Research Institute under the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation. ▪ The studies included field investigations and hydrological assessments to identify flood-prone areas, particularly natural valleys (wadis), and to define appropriate mitigation measures based on site-specific geological and topographical conditions. ▪ Several valleys in the Ras Ghareb area were identified as presenting varying levels of flood risk, including Wadi El Huwayshiah and Wadi Abu Hadd (high risk), and Wadi El Duhel and Wadi Dara (medium to high risk). ▪ These areas were highlighted as requiring consideration in planning and development activities due to their potential to convey floodwaters during heavy rainfall events. ▪ A number of structural mitigation measures have been implemented, including the construction of four artificial lakes for water retention, three dams for flow control, two culverts for drainage, and an artificial channel approximately 12 km in length running parallel to the Ras Ghareb–Hurghada road. ▪ Additional drainage infrastructure has been implemented in specific locations, including along Sheikh Fadl Road, in coordination with the General Authority for Roads and Bridges. ▪ It was emphasized that flood risk management in the area is based on site-specific technical studies and that natural drainage patterns, particularly wadis, represent a key factor in determining appropriate mitigation measures. ▪ Accordingly, such features should be taken into account in the planning and design of new developments within the region.

6. FUTURE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY, PLAN, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The table below identifies the stakeholder engagement strategy and plan covering stakeholders relevant to the Project (Table 6), the objectives of the consultation with each group, the communication methods and tools, timeframe and responsible entity for undertaking such consultations. A Project Stakeholder Register will be updated on monthly basis for the Project which serves as a log for all consultations and engagements undertaken for the Project. This will be reviewed and updated regularly by related stakeholders. A template is provided in Annex 4 – Project Stakeholder Register Form.

Note: the table below focuses on engagement requirements during the construction and operation phase. Due to the timeline for decommissioning (i.e. 25 years from operation), including such requirements at this stage would not be applicable. However, the SEP and table below in particular will be updated at least one year prior to decommissioning to account for all stakeholder consultation and engagement requirements for that phase.

Table 6: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan in Relation to the Project

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

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
		<p>1. Meetings with the local communities including dedicated session with women groups as well. This should be an open invitation session meeting properly announced in advance through appropriate local platforms.</p> <p>To ensure participation of other vulnerable groups as applicable, the session and material will be provided free of charge. In addition, targeted invitations will be addressed for key local platforms that ensure representation of youth, person with disabilities and elderly persons.</p> <p>2. Stakeholder comments and concerns raised will be addressed within the session directly. Should any concern require any further analysis then contact details of the stakeholder will be obtained and a response will be provided once available.</p>	<p>Quarterly during construction</p> <p>Annually during operation</p>	Developer (CLO)
Bedouin Groups	Disclosure of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including grievance mechanism.	1. Individual targeted meetings with tribal leaders of such groups to explain SEP and grievance mechanism	Quarterly during construction and operation	Developer (CLO)
	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues and planned community support initiatives along with feedback or inputs on what those should be	1. Prepare leaflet in Arabic with updates on the Project including environmental and social issues. This could include updates on the Project development, number of employment opportunities allocated for local communities, community support initiatives activities, construction timelines, etc.	<p>Quarterly during construction</p> <p>Annually during operation</p>	Developer (CLO)
Stakeholders who may participate in implementation of the Project				

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
Lenders	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) 2. Periodical audits by the Lenders’ E&S advisor and Lender representatives	As needed during construction and operations for meetings Audits to be undertaken every four months during construction and biannually during first year of operations and annually during the second year.	Developer ESG local and HQ team
		3. Submission of environmental and social reports.	Annually during construction and operation – 1 st quarter of each year	Developer ESG local and HQ team
Stakeholders who may have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the Project and/or may have an interest in the Project				
Central Government				
1. EEAA 2. EETC 3. NREA 4. Ministry of Interior 5. Ministry of Labour 6. Ministry of Health 7. Ministry of Water 8. Ministry of Transportation 9. Ministry of Defense 10. Ministry of Petroleum 11. Ministry of Electricity	Some governmental stakeholders might require undertaking certain inspections or audit exercises and/or might require certain updates/information on the implementation of the Project.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	As needed during construction and operations	Developer ESG local and HQ team
		2. Correspondence and official letters (if required)	As needed during construction and operations	Developer ESG local and HQ team
		Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, CSR programs implemented, etc.)	1. Email notification.	Annually – 1 st quarter of each year

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
Ministry of Transportation Roads and Bridges Directorate, Red Sea Governorate	Submission of traffic management plan in relation to turbine transportation	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction	Contractor (with support from Developer if needed)
Ministry of Civil Aviation	Submit application to obtain their approval for Project development	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once during planning phase	Developer NREA
Armed Forces Operations Authority	Submit application to obtain their approval for Project development	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once during planning phase	Developer NREA
National Telecom Regulatory Authority Telecommunication Operators Radio and Television Union	Submit application to obtain their approval for Project development	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once during planning phase	Developer NREA

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
General Petroleum Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify location of all petroleum facilities onsite (above and underground) and any requirements to be considered as part of the detailed design; - Discuss the requirements that affect the design as included within the “Work Coordination Agreement” and identify if such requirements are still considered applicable and identify/discuss any additional issues to be considered and taken into account; and - Identify requirements for coordination of work throughout the construction and operation phase 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters 	<p>Once during planning phase</p> <p>Continuously as needed throughout construction and operation as applicable</p>	Developer NREA
EETC	Communication to determine if there are any specific requirements that should be taken into account and considered as part of the design for OHTL that is located onsite.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters 	Once during planning phase	Developer NREA
Local Government				
Ras Ghareb Local Unit	Communication to determine if there are any specific requirements that should be taken into account and considered as part of the design for the Dam area that is located onsite.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters 	Once during planning phase	Developer NREA

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
	Communication to close the dumpsite.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	As needed during planning phase	Developer RCREEE
	Coordination for the collection of the Project's solid waste from the site to the municipal approved landfill	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	As needed	Contractor/ Project Operator
	Coordination for list of private contractors approved for collection of hazardous waste from the site to licensed facilities located in other governorates, including Giza (Arab Abu Saed), Beheira, and Alexandria (El-Nasreya landfill), as there are no approved hazardous waste disposal facilities within the Red Sea Governorate.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	As needed	Contractor/ Project Operator
Ras Ghareb Water Company	Coordination for list of private contractors approved for collection of wastewater from Project site.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	As needed	Contractor/ Project Operator
	Coordination to secure the water requirements of the Project	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	As needed	Contractor/ Project Operator
Ministry of Antiquities – Red Sea Antiquities Inspection Office	Notify to check if they will provide any observers to oversee excavation process	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction	Contractor
	Reporting and communication in case archeological remains are found through construction of Project in line with the Project's chance finds procedure.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Upon occurrence	Contractor

ESIA and Supporting Documents Information Disclosure

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

- In accordance with EBRD ESR 10/Access to Information Policy, the disclosure package will include the following key documents that are available publicly in Arabic and English language. Those will remain within the 60-day disclosure period required by EBRD ESR 10 and beyond that as well during the construction and operation phase Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Package for the Wind Farm
- Non-Technical Summary (NTS)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Public Consultation Report, as required by EBRD's ESP 2024, which will be disclosed at least 1 day before board and will report on the consultation that takes place over the disclosure window.

The above documents are available at the following avenues:

- Developer Website (<https://alcazarenergy.com/>). The documentation above will remain at the website for the life of the project.
- Project Website (currently being developed)
- Hard copies available at Red Sea Governorate and Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit

Red Sea Governorate

Location: Hurghada, next to the Security Directorate, in front of the Administrative Control Authority and the Red Sea branch of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

City: Hurghada

Tel: +20653551111

Fax: 0653547600

Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit

Location: Corniche Road, behind the National Bank, next to Ras Ghareb General Hospital

City: Ras Ghareb

Tel: +20653623557

Fax: 0653620002

- Soft copies can also be made available to stakeholders via email to Welmahalawy@ALCAZARENERGY.COM. In addition, any inquiries or comments with the Develop can be directed to this email address as well.

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

7. STAKEHOLDER GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

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

Alcazar Energy will implement a Project-level Community Grievance Mechanism in line with its Complaints Management Procedure (AE-QHSE-PRO-019). The mechanism will ensure that the Project is responsive to concerns and complaints, particularly from affected stakeholders and communities. The mechanism will be accessible, understandable, culturally appropriate, free of retaliation, and will allow for anonymous submissions where appropriate while protecting the privacy and personal data of complainants.

Alcazar Energy utilizes an independent third-party platform, EQS Integrity Line, which is a secure and confidential system that allows individuals and groups to report concerns. This platform will be used for community grievances in addition to other locally accessible channels.

Alcazar Energy will accept all comments and complaints associated with the Project, and individuals submitting grievances have the right to request confidentiality. At all times, complainants are also able to seek legal remedies in accordance with the laws and regulations of Egypt.

Alcazar Energy will monitor the way grievances are handled and ensure they are addressed within the timeframes specified in the mechanism. The Project will maintain records of grievances, actions taken, and communications with complainants, and will report on grievance management as part of regular reporting to Alcazar Energy.

Stakeholder Grievance Procedure

1. A Grievance Disclosure Sheet (i.e. leaflet that describes how the mechanism works) will be disclosed at key locations to inform local communities on how and where to lodge a grievance, including access to the EQS Integrity Line platform and other channels. Locations may include:
 - a. Red Sea Governorate
 - b. Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit
 - c. Selected key NGOs and CBOs to include Women
 - d. Entrance Office of the Project
 - e. Other identified suitable local community platforms
2. Stakeholders willing to lodge a grievance should be able to use the following avenues:
 - a. Grievance Sheets (Annex 1) with grievance boxes will be made available at the following locations:
 - **Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit**
Location: Corniche Road, behind the National Bank, next to Ras Ghareb General Hospital
City: Ras Ghareb
Tel: +20653623557
Fax: 0653620002
 - **Cairo Office**
Location: Building 7, 4th floor, Office No. 411, Cairo Festival City, Cairo
Direct Contact through the following:

CLO (TBD)

Address:

Telephone: +201208441707

E-mail:

- b. The EQS Integrity Line platform (secure online reporting system) available in Arabic and English: <https://alcazar.integrityline.com/?lang=ar>
3. All grievances (whether submitted through forms, the EQS platform, email, telephone, etc.) will be recorded on a grievance log sheet by the In-Country Social Specialist/QHSE Team (Annex 2).
4. The grievance procedure starts with formal acknowledgment in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified by the complainant within 7 working days of submission. Where required, clarification will be sought from the complainant.
5. In coordination with relevant personnel, the In-Country Social Specialist will analyze the root cause of the grievance, assess its validity, and identify the required corrective actions and timelines. For complex grievances, escalation to Alcazar Energy Corporate ESG Team and/or involvement of third parties may be required (for example grievances related to damage to property that would require an evaluator). Even if third parties are involved, ultimate responsibility on addressing the grievance remains within the in-country social specialist and/or Alcazar Energy Corporate ESG Team
6. The In-Country Social Specialist/QHSE Team will prepare a grievance resolution form (see Annex 3), including the nature of the grievance, date of submission, actions taken or proposed, and timelines for implementation. The grievance resolution form will be issued within 30 days of receiving the grievance, where feasible.
7. The grievance resolution form must be reviewed and approved by the Project Manager and/or Country Manager, as applicable.
8. The outcome of the grievance resolution will be communicated to the complainant by the CLO, in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified.
9. Where corrective actions are required, the In-Country Social Specialist/QHSE Team will monitor implementation and follow up to ensure actions are completed within the agreed timelines. The CLO will update the complainant upon completion.
10. All grievance-related documentation (including forms, logs, and resolutions) will be maintained within the Complaints Management Platform and project records at all times.
11. The grievance mechanism will be implemented promptly and at no cost and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern.
12. The use of the grievance mechanism shall not impede access to judiciary means.
13. The grievance mechanism allows submission of anonymous complaints by community members. Anonymous complaints submitted will be addressed and responded to resolutions / responses will be provided at online platforms once completed as per details in “Section 6”.

A workers' grievance mechanism will also be established for the employees of the Project. The grievance mechanism should guarantee confidentiality. Workers will be given the possibility to lodge grievances both through workers representatives and unions and independently, personally, regardless of the matter of the complaint. Anonymous lodging will also be made possible. The Grievance Procedure will be free, open and accessible to all and comments and grievances will be addressed in a fair and transparent manner. Information about the procedures, who to contact and how, will be made available as described above. In particular all

workers will be informed of the Grievance Process and new workers will be informed when they join the Project. Information on Contact Points will be posted on staff information boards and on-site information boards.

EBRD Independent Project Accountability Mechanism (IPAM)

In addition to the Project-level grievance mechanism described above, stakeholders may also submit concerns or complaints through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (EBRD) Independent Project Accountability Mechanism (IPAM). IPAM is an independent accountability mechanism that reviews complaints from individuals or communities who believe they have been or may be adversely affected by a Project financed by the EBRD.

Stakeholders are encouraged to first raise concerns through the Project-level grievance mechanism to allow the Project the opportunity to identify and address issues directly. However, where concerns are not adequately addressed through the Project's grievance mechanism, stakeholders may submit a complaint to IPAM in accordance with its applicable procedures.

Further information on IPAM, including details on how to submit a complaint, is available at the following link:

<https://www.ebrd.com/home/what-we-do/projects/independent-project-accountability-mechanism.html>

8. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Monitoring Requirements

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

- Weekly inspections will be undertaken at stakeholder grievance boxes to collect any grievance forms;
- Twice per month inspections will be undertaken to ensure: (i) SEP is disclosed in hard copy at disclosed locations and other appropriate platforms; (ii) summary advertisements of grievance mechanism are available at local community platforms;
- Submission of minutes of meetings undertaken with local community sessions and relevant stakeholders;
- Quarterly inspections will be undertaken to: (i) ensure project update leaflets are available at local community platforms; (ii) stakeholder grievance boxes and forms are available at designated locations; (iii) worker grievance boxes and forms are available at designated locations;
- Monitoring requirements are to be updated once available for implementation of the local employment and procurement procedure as well as the social responsibility program. This could include for example submission of employment and procurement databases, proof of announcement advertisements, etc.;
- Quarterly internal reviews of grievance handling processes to identify any bottlenecks or procedural gaps; and
- Quarterly spot check by CLO on community awareness of grievance mechanism

8.2 Reporting Requirements

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

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

No.	KPI	Measurable Target
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 and % of grievances where resolution was accepted by	100%

No.	KPI	Measurable Target
	complainant within the defined timeframe	
7	Number (%) of GBV-related grievances handled in accordance with the GBV protocol (e.g. confidential handling, referral pathways)”	100% of GBV grievances
8	Type of stakeholder grievances submitted	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
9	Identification and reporting of stakeholder engagement ‘Red Flags,’ if applicable.	Analysis of all stakeholder engagement activities in combination with the data of grievance mechanisms.

9. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

ESIA Consultant

- Development of the SEP under the ESIA.
- Undertaking ESIA stage stakeholder engagement, including consultations on project impacts and mitigation measures and public disclosure.
- Preparing project disclosure package as per Alcazar Energy and Lender requirements.

Alcazar Energy's Corporate ESG Team

- Reviewing and approving SEP at the ESIA stage, including any relevant Civil Society Organization (CSO)-specific engagement approach, and confirming that stakeholder engagement arrangements are adequate where there are identified risks of reprisals, significant vulnerability or heightened stakeholder sensitivity. Updating SEP at later stages, as needed.
- Reviewing periodical reports on stakeholder engagement activities and grievance management. Overall management of Alcazar Energy's Complaints Management Platform.

In-Country Social Specialist/QHSE Team

- Ensuring timely implementation of the SEP through holding meetings independently or with other team members.
- Ensuring that all stakeholder activities are recorded in the project's stakeholder log, and that all grievances and enquiries are recorded on the Complaints Management Platform.
- Coordinating and documenting engagement with relevant CSOs and other interested parties, as applicable.
- Monitoring implementation of any stakeholder protection, confidentiality or retaliation-risk mitigation measures included in the SEP.
- Reporting to Alcazar Energy's Corporate Team on stakeholder engagement activities on a monthly basis.

In-Country Community Liaison Officer (CLO)

- Implementation of SEP through planning and holding meetings with community-level stakeholders and affected communities.
- Responding to community enquiries, disclosing information, and receiving community grievances.
- Reporting to Alcazar Energy's project team and logging all activities undertaken and enquiries/grievances received.
- Ultimate responsibility for implementation and follow up on the stakeholder grievance mechanism

Country Manager

- Adequate human and financial resources shall be assigned for implementation and monitoring of SEP activities.
- Overseeing the implementation of the SEP.
- Acting as Alcazar Energy’s representative in stakeholder meetings, as relevant (e.g. during public hearings or consultation meetings).
- Holding meetings with institutional stakeholders, such as government officials and regulators.

Contractor / Project Operator

The Contractors will also retain certain responsibilities for stakeholder engagement. Implementation of these responsibilities will be regularly reported on, and Alcazar Energy will maintain oversight and monitoring.

- Implementing the requirements of the stakeholder engagement strategy as applicable and as identified under ‘6’ earlier.
- Submission of proof of completion of required engagements to Developer CLO.

10. ANNEXES**10.1 Annex 1 – Grievance Disclosure Sheet****PUBLIC GRIEVANCE FORM**

Reference No.	
Full Name:	
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted and add contact details Note: A person does not need to provide a name or other details. Submission of anonymous complaints is allowed and will be addressed	<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: <input type="checkbox"/> By Telephone: <input type="checkbox"/> By E-mail: <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
Description of Concern, Incident or Grievance	What is your concern/grievance/what happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
Date of concern, incident, or grievance	
<input type="checkbox"/> One-time incident/grievance (date) <input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times?) <input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)	
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?	

Signature:
Date:

10.2 Annex 2 – Grievance Log Sheet

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

10.3 Annex 3 – Grievance Resolution Form

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

10.4 Annex 4 – Project Stakeholder Register Form

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