

200 MW Photovoltaic Power Project
Kom Ombo – Aswan
Arab Republic of Egypt



Stakeholder Engagement
Plan

Prepared for:



July 2020

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME	200 MW Photovoltaic Power Plant, Kom Ombo, Egypt
5Cs PROJECT NUMBER	1305/001/068
DOCUMENT TITLE	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
CLIENT	ACWA Power
5Cs PROJECT MANAGER	Reem Jabr
5Cs PROJECT DIRECTOR	Ken Wade

ISSUE AND REVISION RECORD

VERSION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	AUTHOR	REVIEWER	APPROVER
1	05/03/2020	SEP	MKB	RMJ	KRW
2	27/07/2020	Final SEP	RMJ	MKB	KRW



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APPENDIX A – EXAMPLE OF GRIEVANCE FORM

APPENDIX B – PUBLIC DISCLOSURE REPORT

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
AfDB	African Development Bank
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
EP	Equator Principles
EPC	Procurement and Construction
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GBVH	Gender Based Violence and Harassment
IFC	International Financial Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institution
IREA	International Renewable Energy Agency
ISES	Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy
KII	Key Informant Interviews
NREA	New and Renewable Energy Authority
PV	Photovoltaic
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
5 Capitals	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Egypt's energy vision is detailed in the Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy to 2035 (ISES to 2035), released by the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy in 2015. According to the ISES to 2035, the Government of Egypt plans to increase renewable energy generation capacity in the country to 20% of the total energy mix by 2022 and 42% by 2035 (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2018). The strategy envisages a total share of 16% for coal, 3.3% for nuclear energy and 42% for renewable energy in the installed capacity mix by 2035 (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2018).

As part of the Egyptian Government's strategy to generate 2.2% solar power by the year 2022 and 22% by 2035, the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) with support from Agence Française de Développement (AFD) has launched the development of a 200MW Photovoltaic Solar Power Project at Kom Ombo town in the Aswan Governorate of the Arab Republic of Egypt. ACWA Power has been awarded the contract to develop the Kom Ombo 200MW PV project (herein referred to as "the Project").

ACWA Power is seeking Project finance from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) who are likely to be signatories of the Equator Principles (EP), a voluntary set of principles established to manage environmental and social investment risks. As such, the required Project's stakeholder's consultation process will need to be of a standard that can demonstrate alignment with both the Egyptian regulations and the requirements of the IFI's; expected to align with the EP's, IFC Performance Standards and IFC EHS Guidelines. This will ensure that the stakeholder engagement is a parallel track process of the Project.

5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) has been commissioned by ACWA Power to prepare this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

This SEP outlines the proposed methodology for stakeholder engagement throughout the lifecycle of the Project, with a specific emphasis regarding the guidelines of the International Lenders and any applicable Egyptian laws. As the SEP will remain relevant throughout the lifetime of the Project as a 'live document', it will act as a plan within the Project's construction and operational phase ESMS that will require updating as Project circumstances or stakeholder dynamics evolve; and to ensure continual improvement of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).

1.2 Scope of the SEP

This document is the Stakeholder Engagement Plan Report (SEP) prepared for the Kom Ombo 200MW PV Project, Arab Republic of Egypt.

The scope of the SEP is to specify the methods to efficiently manage and facilitate future engagements with stakeholders through various stages of the project lifecycle.

This SEP has been prepared to align with applicable requirements of IFC, EBRD and AfDB, Equator Principle 5 and Equator Principle 6 that describes Stakeholders Engagement and Grievance Mechanism respectively.

1.3 Objectives of the SEP

The objectives of the SEP include:

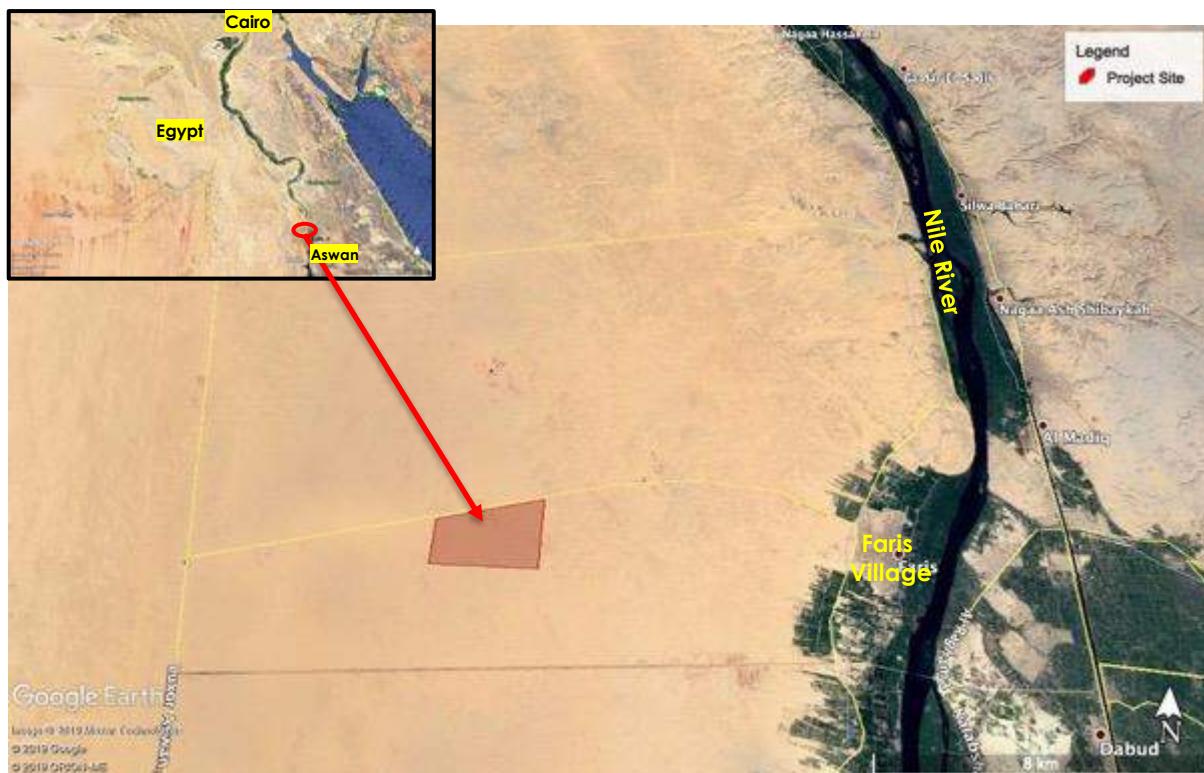
- To identify the key stakeholders that may be affected by the project or may influence the outcome of the project;
- To define processes to inform the identified stakeholders about the project and to manage stakeholder expectations;
- To understand current and potential emerging issues and to capture views and concerns of the relevant stakeholders with regard to the project;
- To provide a basis for stakeholder participation in environmental and social impact identification, prevention and mitigation;
- To propose a platform for reporting back on mechanisms to address these impacts; and
- To establish a grievance mechanism that will be implemented for the Project.

2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 Project Location

The site is administratively within the Kom Ombo Administrative Center (Markaz Kom Ombo) of the Governorate of Aswan in Upper Egypt; located in a desert area. The proposed site is located over 600km south of Egypt's capital Cairo, approximately 60km north of Aswan city and 10.8km east of the river Nile. The total area of the project site is approximately 5km².

Figure 2-1 Project Location



Source: Google Earth Pro, 2019

2.2 Local Receptors and Sensitivities

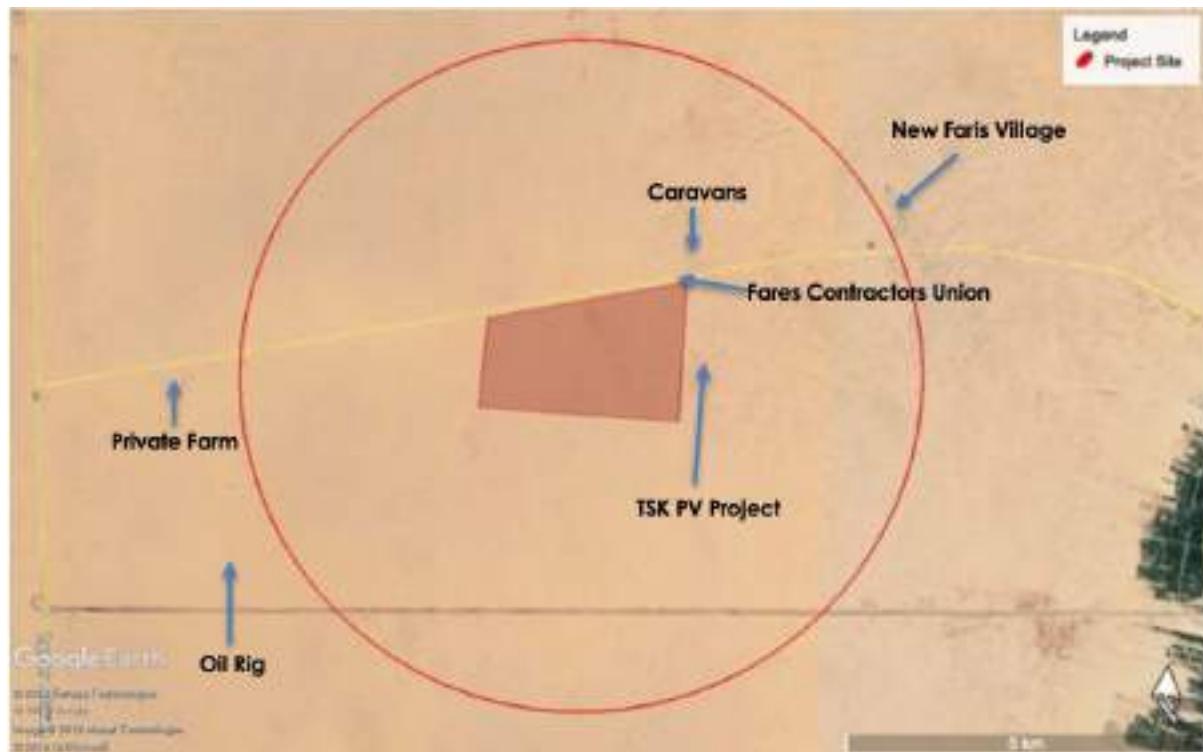
Note: Full details of receptors, local sensitivities, land users and site baseline are described in the ESIA. A summary of this has been included below for context in this SEP.

Satellite imagery and site visits undertaken at the project site identified commercial, residential and industrial receptors external to the Kom Ombo 200MW PV Project.

Table 2-1 Receptors

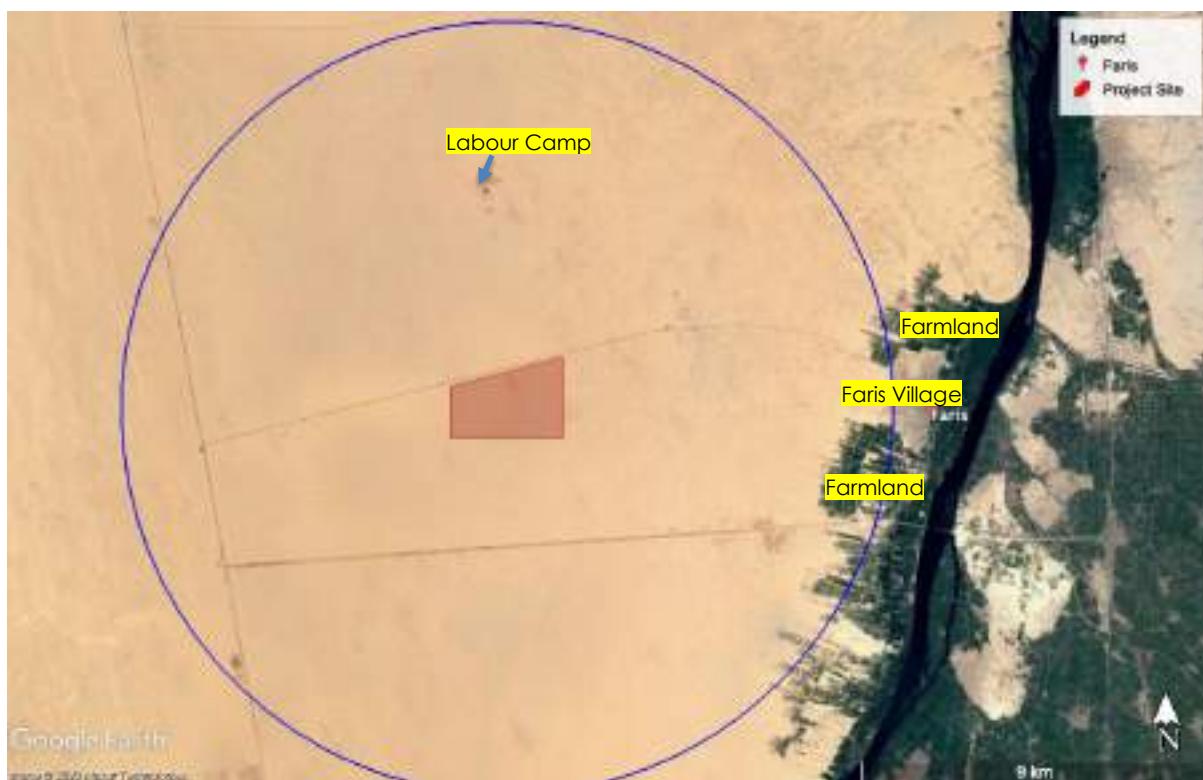
SURROUNDING AREA/ USERS	DESCRIPTION AND DISTANCE FROM PROJECT SITE	RECEPTORS TYPE
Faris Contractor Union	A structure (with associated mobile caravans –) used by a group of local contractors who are currently providing different services to the neighbouring PV project. Located approximately 100m from the north eastern corner of the Project Site and within the road 50m setback.	Commercial
TSK PV Project	A PV project under construction owned by NREA and TSK located adjacent to Project site from the East.	Industrial
Caravans (local contractors)	Caravans for local contractors looking to work in PV projects located across the road to the north east approximately 150 m from the Project site.	Commercial
New Faris Village - Residential Development (Abandoned)	An abandoned residential development of 100 houses developed by the Ministry of Housing and Governorate of Aswan for unemployed youth in 2005. Development located approximately 3.2 km north east of Project site.	Residential (Abandoned)
Accommodation Camp	A worker accommodation camp located approximately 4.7km north of the Project boundary.	Residential
Private Farm	Private farm located approximately 5 km west of the Project site.	Agricultural
Oil Production Facility	Approximately 6 km southwest of the project site.	Industrial
Agricultural Farmlands	Approximately 7.8 and 8.2km south east and north east of the Project boundary.	Agricultural
Faris Village	Approximately 8.8km east of the Project boundary	Residential

Figure 2-2 Receptors/ Land Use (5 km Radius)



Source: Google Earth Pro, 2019

Figure 2-3 Receptors/ Land Use (10 km Radius)



Source: Google Earth Pro, 2019

2.3 Project Description

The project will comprise 1 x 200MW PV Plant using bi-facial technology. The PV cells within modules will be installed on fixed or tracking ground mounted racks arranged to ensure the most efficient alignment for the capture of solar radiation. Photovoltaic Power Plants use photovoltaic cells to generate electricity upon exposure to sunlight. This power generation technology converts solar radiation into direct current electricity using semiconductor materials in the form of a panel that exhibits photovoltaic effects. A typical PV Plant mainly comprises of a solar field which consists of a large group of semiconductor technology-based silicon solar cells arranged in what is known as solar PV Panels or PV Modules. The solar panels convert sunrays (photons) to electrons and the electron flow generates Direct Current electricity (DC) which gets connected and channelled into an electric device 'inverter' to convert the DC into Alternating Current (AC).

3 REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

3.1 National Requirements

Engagement processes are only required in Egypt during the Project EIA for certain categories of Projects. There are not specific requirements for on-going consultation/engagement post approval of the EIA.

It is noted that public consultation during the EIA process is not a requirement for Category B Projects as stipulated by EEAA EIA guidelines. *“The involvement of the public and concerned entities in the EIA planning and implementation phases is mandatory for Category C projects through the public consultation process with concerned parties.”* (Ministry of State for the Environment Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, 2009). This 200MW PV Project is categorised as a Category “B” project by EEAA.

EEAA requires scoped EIA for category B projects to “be posted on EEAA website, excluding any sections that include sensitive information related to commercial, technical and security issues. Electronic copies of category B forms and scoped EIA will be stored in the electronic library of EEAA EIA Central Department and the original forms and scoped studies will be stored at the Regional Branch Offices (RBOs) responsible for the areas where the projects are located. The involvement of the public and concerned entities in the EIA planning and implementation phases is mandatory for Category C projects through the public consultation process with concerned parties.” (Ministry of State for the Environment Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, 2009)

3.2 Lenders Requirements

EBRD - Performance Requirements

All EBRD Performance Requirements include the need for an amount of stakeholder engagement particularly the EBRD Performance Requirement 10 on “Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement” which “recognises the importance of an open and transparent engagement between the client, its workers, local communities directly affected by the project and where appropriate, other stakeholders as an essential element of Good International Practice (GIP) and corporate citizenship. Such engagement will involve the following key elements:

- Stakeholder Identification and analysis;
- Stakeholder engagement planning;
- Disclosure of information;
- Consultation and Participation

- Grievance Mechanism and
- Ongoing reporting to relevant stakeholders.

AfDB

'The 2004 Policy on the Environment established the Bank's commitment to integrating environmental considerations into its operations... with commitments to public consultation and information disclosure...'. AfDB's Safeguard and Sustainability Series, including the Operational Safeguards, include elements related to engagement which are required throughout the assessment process and on-going throughout project implementation; such as the grievance mechanism.

IFC - Performance Standards

All of the IFC Performance Standards include requirements for an amount of stakeholder engagement (either in the EIA, or as part of the future ESMS) and therefore the project will require a level of engagement. In particular, IFC Performance Standard 1 on "Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems" states "Stakeholder engagement is the basis for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for the successful management of a project's environmental and social impacts.

4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR THE PROJECT

Stakeholder engagement can be described as the systematic method to understand and involve stakeholders and their concerns in project activities and decision-making processes. It identifies the appropriate approach to be used for consultation and information disclosure.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Project has been prepared to guide on-going stakeholder engagement. The Stakeholders included to this plan include persons or groups that may be directly or indirectly affected by the project, as well as those that may have interest in the project and/or those that may influence the projects outcome either positively or negatively. These stakeholders may change over time and as such this plan will need to be updated as and when new stakeholders are identified, or the circumstances of stakeholders evolve.

The SEP has been prepared according to applicable elements of EBRD PRs, AfDB ISS and OS', as well as good practice benchmarks outlined in the IFC Handbook on Stakeholder Engagement¹ and will assist in managing communications between the Project and identified stakeholders.

It should be recognised that the SEP is a living document and will be utilised throughout the lifecycle of the project (within the ESMS) in order to guide the necessary engagement with identified stakeholders at the various project phases. In this instance, the SEP cannot be considered definitive for the lifetime of the project. As such, the SEP will evolve over time as the project progresses, and will be updated as necessary to include any relevant changes (e.g. new processes, requirements, affected stakeholders, changes to engagement methods, etc.).

¹ IFC, 2007, Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets.

5 PROJECT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS/ENGAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN

This section presents the engagement activities that have been undertaken as part of the ESIA study.

5.1 Engagement during Scoping Stage

Scoping meetings: A scoping session was carried out on the 17th of December at Faris Village Head house and was attended by the village elders to introduce the Project and commencement of the ESIA study. During the meeting, village elders discussed their expectations and concerns which are summarised in the Table below. This was followed by a visit to the local council office, where the project and study were also introduced.

The ESIA team requested to hold additional meetings with the female and male community members to discuss the project and ensure the involvement of the potentially affected community from the beginning of the study.

Plate 5-1 Preliminary Group Meetings/Consultation with Representatives of the Local Community at Faris Village (18th December 2019) – Compilation of Photographs



Additional meetings were held on the 18th of December 2019, one meeting was attended by 24 men from the local community and other meetings were held with three (3) women separately at their homes. The meetings started by introducing the project and explaining the purpose of the ESIA, as well as the consultation activities, and that additional meetings will be conducted as part of the baseline survey data collection. This was followed by enquiring about the socioeconomic conditions of the village to further understand the nature of the people and help prepare for community consultation activities.

5.2 Engagement during ESIA Preparation Stage

Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) with potentially affected communities, as well as KII with some institutional stakeholders.: FGM and KII were held on the 2nd and 3rd of February 2020 as detailed in the Table below.

Table 5-1 Focus Group Discussions with Local Community at Faris Village (2 and3 February 2020)

Meetings	Location	No. of Participants	Professions
Focus Group Discussions			
Faris Female Residents	Local House	6	All housewives, five (5) have secondary education and one (1) has a business diploma
Faris Male Residents 1	Local Madyafa (Guest Reception Area)	8	2 retired government employees, 1 farmer (also head of the Local Agricultural Association), 1 NGO head (social development)
Faris Male Residents 2	Local Madyafa (Guest Reception Area)	9	4 farmers, 1 driver, 1 retired employee, 3 school/university students
Key Informant Interviews			
Fares Contractors Union (FCU)	Faris Village	1	Mohamed Basheer, Head of FCU
Local Community Leader	Local House	1	Mr. Fouad Serag El Din, Ex-Member of Parliament
Faris Local Council	Faris Local Council	1	Not identified
New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) – Cairo	NREA offices in Cairo	1	Eng. Mohamed Akmal, General Manager – Environmental, Social and Economic Studies

Plate 5-2 Focus Group Meetings with Female and Male Members of the Local Community at Faris Village (2nd February 2020) – Compilation of Photographs



Key consultation feedback

All people in Faris village are aware of the solar power projects to be constructed in Kom Ombo and stated that they have heard of it before 2011, however, it stopped and the government decided to start with the Benban Solar Park instead. While they are all welcoming of the project, they also feel that it will take a piece of their desert land that could have been used for alternative, more labor-intensive, developmental purposes for the villagers (e.g. land reclamation projects), and so they feel entitled to benefit from the project. Given their knowledge of Benban, villagers are aware that the majority of job opportunities are in the construction phase, and are thus temporary. As such, they are more interested in community development projects that they would like the project to help them with as part of their corporate social responsibility. These projects include (1) a healthcare unit; (2) a sewer system; (3) a packaging factory for dates; (4) a packaging factory for mango; (5) a processing factory for doum palm; and/or (6) solar irrigation pumps.

5.3 Public Disclosure of EISA

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and movement restrictions imposed in Egypt, alternative methods were developed for the public disclosure of the Project taking into account the national COVID-19 restrictions and social distancing measures. The following was carried out:

- Development of a video/ presentation with simplified Arabic narration that could be understood by the different members of the community disclosing the following:
 - Project Description and Rationale
 - ESIA process
 - Outcomes of the ESIA Study
 - Expected environmental and social impacts during the construction and operation & maintenance phases
 - Key mitigation measures
 - The Project's community grievance mechanism and how to access it
 - Means of communicating with the consulting team
- Text based messaging: The video/ presentation was circulated to a WhatsApp group, which included, family and community heads, NGO representatives, civil society representatives, students at the solar power schools in Aswan, journalists, and members of the community;
- A questionnaire was also circulated through WhatsApp and was also made available within the Village at different locations (such as at offices/residences of Members of the Parliament and well-known families in the community); and
- Government stakeholders, media personnel, and members of Aswan University were contacted through email or telephone. The video was shared via a link in the questionnaire. Those who had comments and/or concerns, filled out the questionnaire and sent it back.

An initial list of community head representatives were identified who also assisted in forwarding the WhatsApp messages to a larger group within the community. The WhatsApp group remained active for seven (7) days from 15th to 21st of April 2020. Technical questions were shared with the Project team and responses were provided via the same method through which the questions were received.

The number of participants included the following:

- 80 participants on WhatsApp group;
- 18 participants through emails; and
- 14 participants received through questionnaires.

The 80 participants in the WhatsApp group varied between members and representatives of the local communities, engineers, civil society representatives, among others. The team received comments and/or questions from 55 participants, either on the group or through other means: 14 of the comments and or/questions were received through the questionnaires received from different means, 18 through emails and 23 as a comment or voice note through WhatsApp; either privately or in the group. Responses were provided within hours of receiving the questions, and, through the same means questions were received from.

Following the circulation of the video, questions and comments were collected. More than 60 comments and questions were received. Comments that were applicable were included in the public disclosure report. Repetitive comments were summarised as one comment, while general comments expressing eagerness and wishes to the success of the project were not included. The Public Disclosure Report is provided in Appendix B of this Report which includes the key issues/questions raised during the public disclosure.

6 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

6.1 Approach to Stakeholder Identification

A systematic approach to identify affected stakeholders has been used. This approach not only consider the projects but also put into consideration associated facilities, transport routes and areas potentially affected by cumulative impacts. The stakeholders identified have been classified into two categories:

- Impacted Stakeholders – those who can be potentially affected by one or more of the potential impacts of the project; and
- Interest-based Stakeholders – Stakeholders concerned with any of the procedures set by the project, the project's beneficiaries, national and international non-governmental organizations and the interested part of the civil society.

6.1.1 Impacted Stakeholders

The Impacted stakeholders are individuals or group of people that can be potentially affected by the projects' environmental and social impacts either directly or indirectly. Potential environmental and social impacts of the project have been identified and assessed in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). Such impacts can directly relate to stakeholders, including receptors that have been outlined above.

Table 6-1 Identified Potentially Impacted Stakeholders

IMPACTED STAKEHOLDERS	DESCRIPTION	JUSTIFICATION
Directly Impacted		
TSK Solar Project	Industrial Project	Project on adjacent land.
Al-Newais Group 200 MW PV Solar Plant (to be developed)	Industrial Project	This project is not developed yet and will be located approximately 8 km west of the 200 MW Kom Ombo Project site.
50 MW PV Solar Plant in cooperation with the Arab Fund for Development	Industrial Project	This project is not developed yet and will be located adjacent to the TSK 26 MW PV Solar Plant from the east.
Faris Contractors Union	Local Population Workers Union/Group	Likely to be expectant of employment opportunities and based close to the Project entrance.
Users of Aswan-Luxor highway and road to site	Road Users	Potentially affected by Project vehicle movements.
Indirectly Impacted		

IMPACTED STAKEHOLDERS	DESCRIPTION	JUSTIFICATION
Faris Village population: • Unemployed • Those with unstable jobs • Women and Vulnerable Groups	Local Population	Likely to be expectant of employment opportunities.
Faris Village – wider population		Potentially may come into contact with the project/people working at the project/a supply chain etc.

6.1.2 Interest-Based Stakeholders

Interest-based stakeholders are groups or organizations that are not directly affected by the project but whose interests determine them as stakeholders. In addition, there are stakeholders outside the affected area, which can be identified through “interest-based” analysis. These are usually government authorities, NGOs and national, social and environmental public-sector agencies whose area of interest is related to the project, or where such organisations are undertaking projects with communities in these areas.

Table 6-2 Identified Interest-Based Stakeholders

STAKEHOLDERS GROUP	INTEREST-BASED STAKEHOLDERS	PROJECT INTEREST/STAKE HOLDING
National Government Agencies	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Authority	The government regulator for environment in Egypt.
Local Government	Governorate of Aswan	The local government at the project location.
	Governorate's Environmental Management Office	Responsible for inspecting the project and ensuring compliance with its Environmental and Social Management Plan
	Civil Protection Authority	Responsible for approving the firefighting plan.
	Governorate's Labour Office	Responsible for inspecting the project and ensuring compliance with the Egyptian Labour Law
	Faris Local Council	Responsible authority for allocation of local resources.
External Parties	Members of the Public	Interest in the development of the project. Interest may include potential environmental and social risks related to the project development and operation.
	International and Local NGO's	
	International & Local Research Institutions	

STAKEHOLDERS GROUP	INTEREST-BASED STAKEHOLDERS	PROJECT INTEREST/STAKE HOLDING
Project Parties and Government Regulators	New and Renewable Energy Authority	Competent Administrative Authority and land owner.
	Egyptian Electricity Regulatory Authority	Issuers of the construction permit and power generation permit.
	EETC	The Project proponent and off taker, with a particular interest in project operability. Responsible for construction and operation of transmission substation.
Project Lenders	Financial Institutions	Key interest in the project development and project success. Interest includes potential environmental and social risks related to project financing.

7 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Stakeholder engagement is an on-going process that will be undertaken during the construction and operational phases of the project. The process intends to be transparent, free of intimidation, interference and coercion. The aim of this section is to describe what information will be disclosed, in what formats, the types of methods that will be used to communicate information and the consultation methods to be used with each of the stakeholder groups identified in the previous sections.

7.1 Engagement Methods

The following methods may be used to inform stakeholders about the on-going stakeholder engagement process during construction and operations of the project:

- Letters, Phone calls and email - Suitable to engage interest-based stakeholders listed in Section 4.1.2 and to notify them of the engagement and disclosure mechanisms.
- Posters or Notices - Signboards and illustrative posters (info graphics) will be placed at the project entrance gate, including direct access to the grievance mechanism.
- Bilateral meetings - Suitable to engage impacted and interest-based stakeholders as identified, to allow these stakeholders provide their views and opinions and to notify them of the engagement and disclosure mechanisms.
- Online – Useful for Interest-based Stakeholders. The engagement and disclosure mechanisms for the ESIA package during the construction and operational phases of the project will be advertised on ACWA Power's website with a contact point provided for comment. The same may be available on lending institution website.

7.2 Disclosure of E&S Documents

It has been agreed to host an E&S disclosure session for directly and indirectly affected stakeholders. The intention of this meeting will be to provide an overview of the ESIA outcomes (including assessed impacts, planned mitigation, and management controls) following drafting, but prior to submission to EEAA. The session will allow stakeholders to query the ESIA outcomes, and to ask questions concerning the project.

In addition, the session will provide the opportunity for notification concerning the SEP, as well as provision for the Grievance Mechanism, how this can be accessed and the process for grievance redress.

Table 5-1 E&S Disclosure Timetable

ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
Disclosure of E&S Documents	Directly and Indirectly Affected Stakeholders EEAA NREA	Meeting with invited stakeholders at local venue in Aswan Governorate (TBC).	22 nd March 2020 (TBC)
	Other interest-based stakeholders	Once approved and acceptable to the lenders, the ESIA and SEP will be fully disclosed online in English and as a Non-Technical Summary (for ESIA) in both English and Arabic.	Following EEAA Approval of ESIA

TBC: To be confirmed

7.3 Stakeholder Engagement During Construction

Stakeholders most likely to be affected by construction activities will be engaged leading up to and during the physical construction of the Project. Stakeholder engagement during construction will allow stakeholders to assess whether measures are working as intended, if grievances are being responded to and identifying alternatives where there are failings. Effective management of stakeholder engagement during the construction phase is important as it can set the tone for the remainder of the project (ref. IFC, Handbook for Stakeholder Engagement).

Construction related engagement processes are set out below and will be the responsibility of the EPC Contractor, although support from the Project Company is expected (to provide a local cultural context).

Table 7-1 Construction Phase SEP Timetable

ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
Notify stakeholders of construction activities and construction timeline	Directly and Indirectly Impacted Stakeholders	Official notices will be posted at the site entrance to advise of construction commencement.	Prior to the start of construction and updated as necessary within the construction phase if there are changes to construction activities or processes.
	Project Parties and Government regulators Local Government TSK Solar Project, Al-Newais Group 200 MW PV Solar Plant, NREA and Arab Fund for Development 50 MW PV Solar	Official emails or letters in coordination with local authorities will be sent to provide information on construction activities and timelines	
	Members of the Public	Notification of the project construction	

ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
	International and Local NGO's International and Local Research Institutions	activities and timelines on ACWA Power's website.	
Communication of emergency preparedness and action plan	Project Parties and Government regulators Local Government	Official emails or letters informing the stakeholders about the emergency response procedures in place and any required co-ordination for specific events. Bilateral meetings will be held where necessary.	Prior to the start of construction and updated if key changes to the plan occur.
	TSK Solar Project, Al-Newais Group 200 MW PV Solar Plant, NREA and Arab Fund for Development 50 MW PV Solar	Bi-lateral meeting with the relevant project management to inform of the emergency plan and to optimise with any concerns from their side.	
Independent Environmental & Social Monitoring & Reporting	Project Lenders	Environmental and Social auditing to evaluate projects compliance with Egyptian standards, lender requirements and loan covenants.	On a quarterly basis throughout construction phase of the project.
Implementation of grievance mechanism	All identified stakeholders	As described in the grievance mechanism section of this SEP (Section 8).	Established at the start of construction and updated throughout the construction phase to facilitate rapid and effective response.

7.4 Stakeholder Engagement During Operation

Stakeholder engagement during the operational phase of the project will be the responsibility of the O&M Company, although it is expected that the Project Company will provide key support in order to ensure local cultural context during engagement activities.

It will be important for the Project Company and O&M Company to ensure a smooth transition between stakeholder engagements from construction phase to operational phase of the project by understanding the techniques that have been most effective during construction. It will be important to continue these techniques to avoid decrease in the frequency of

stakeholder engagements, as the stakeholders are already familiar with the typical processes for engagement.

Table 7-2 Operational Phase SEP Timetable

ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT METHOD	TIMING AND FREQUENCY
Notify stakeholders of the transition from construction to operations	Directly and Indirectly Impacted Stakeholders	Official notices will be posted at the site entrance to advise of construction commencement.	At least 2 months prior to commencement of operations.
	Project Parties and Government regulators Local Government TSK Solar Project, Al-Newais Group 200 MW PV Solar Plant, NREA and Arab Fund for Development 50 MW PV Solar	Official emails or letters in coordination with local authorities will be sent to provide information on construction activities and timelines	
Upon development of and any updates related to the emergency preparedness and action plan, or other HSE related matters that may affect local external parties.	Project Parties and Government regulators Local Government	Official emails or letters informing the stakeholders about the emergency response procedures in place and any required co-ordination for specific events. Bilateral meetings will be held where necessary.	2 months prior to the commencement of operations and updated if key changes to the plan occur.
	TSK Solar Project, Al-Newais Group 200 MW PV Solar Plant, NREA and Arab Fund for Development 50 MW PV Solar	Bi-lateral meeting with the relevant project management to inform of the emergency plan and to optimise with any concerns from their side.	
Independent Environmental & Social Monitoring & Reporting.	Project Lenders	Environmental and Social auditing to evaluate projects compliance with Egyptian standards, lender requirements and loan covenants.	On an annual basis throughout operational phase of the project.
Implementation of grievance mechanism	All identified stakeholders—including project workforce	As described in the grievance mechanism section of this SEP (Section 7).	Established at the start of operations and managed throughout the entirety of the operational phase to facilitate rapid and effective response.

7.5 On-going Disclosure of Environmental and Social Information

Disclosure of relevant environmental and social information can be a useful tool to help stakeholders understand the project and on-going risks, impacts and opportunities throughout the life of the project. As applicable, the Project in line with this SEP (or future updates to it) will be responsible for providing stakeholders with accurate and understandable information, as this is essential to ensure meaningful engagement.

7.5.1 Periodic Independent Monitoring

Independent monitoring and reporting of environmental and social impacts of the project will be required to be undertaken periodically, during construction and operational phase of the project as per the Lenders Requirement.

It is expected that this will require quarterly independent E&S audits to be undertaken during construction and annual audits during operations. This has been included to the SEP timelines above. The purpose of these audits will be to evaluate compliance with project requirements, including those in Egypt, as well as for the lenders and those linked to E&S elements of the loan covenants.

All audit reports will include a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) describing the auditing process, any identified non-conformances, how non-conformances identified in the previous audits have been corrected (or if they remain open). The reports will be submitted to the Project Company and then further disclosed to the Project Lenders.

8 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The Project activities may result in potential nuisances for stakeholders, or environmental and social impacts and as such it is required to establish a grievance mechanism to address potential complaints from affected parties. The aim of the grievance mechanism is establishing a system to receive and facilitate resolution of the stakeholder's concerns and grievances about the project's environmental and social performance.

The grievance mechanism is an important part of stakeholder engagement and will be in place from the E&S disclosure process, throughout construction and operations through the end of the project life. The grievance mechanism will use an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible at no cost; so, all stakeholders/affected parties will have the opportunity to raise a complaint.

The overall responsibility and accountability for the grievance mechanism will be held by the Project Company. However, implementation may be delegated and fall under separate parties depending whether the grievance is related to the construction or the operational phases, i.e. EPC Contractor during construction and O&M Company during operations.

8.1 Key Principles of Grievance Mechanism

The grievance mechanism for the project will comply with the following principles:

- The purpose of the grievance mechanism procedure will be clarified at the outset;
- The process will be scaled to the risks and impacts of the project;
- The process will be transparent and accountable to all stakeholders by putting it into writing, publicising it and explaining it to relevant stakeholders;
- The grievance mechanism will be made clear, understandable and easily accessible by providing information in the local language;
- Complaints or concerns will be rapidly resolved;
- The mechanism will not involve any costs nor retribution associated with lodging a grievance;
- Precautionary measures such as clear non-retaliation policy, confidentiality measures and safeguarding of personal data collected in relation to a complaint, as well as an option to submit grievances anonymously will be in place.

8.2 Scope of Grievance Mechanism

The scope of the grievance mechanism is to evaluate and address stakeholders' problems and concerns regarding project activities, the implementation of mitigation and

compensation measures as per the ESIA and environmental and social performance of the project.

All relevant claims from affected communities will be accepted and no judgment made prior to investigation, even if complaints are minor. However, according to good practice, the following claims will be directed outside of project-level mechanisms:

- Complaints clearly not related to the project based on assessment of its legitimacy;
- Issues related to governmental policy and government institutions;
- Complaints constituting criminal activity and violence, which will be referred to the justice system;
- Commercial disputes: Commercial matters will be stipulated for in contractual agreements and issues will be resolved through a variety of commercial resolution mechanisms or civil courts.

8.3 Steps in Managing Grievance Mechanism

8.3.1 Publicising Grievance Management Procedures

The grievance mechanism of this project will be publicised using the means outlined and as linked to the disclosure process. In addition, notices will also be provided at the project entrance in regard of how to lodge a grievance and the process related to follow up. The information provided will be available in both English and Arabic and will include the following:

- What project-level mechanisms are capable of delivering and what benefits complainants can receive from using the company's grievance mechanism, as opposed to other resolution mechanisms;
- Who can raise complaints (i.e. all stakeholders);
- Where, when, and how community members can file complaints;
- Who is responsible for receiving and responding to complaints;
- What sort of response complainants can expect from the company, including timing of response; and
- What other rights and protection are guaranteed.

8.3.2 Submitting a Grievance

Upon raising awareness and publicising the mechanism, grievances may be submitted by:

- Direct delivery to a sealed grievance box at the project site entrance;
- Submission by post or email; and

- Directly received by project personnel, including security personnel (security personnel at the project's gate must be aware and trained to deal with any grievances appropriately).

Information will be provided at the project entrance, at the location of grievance boxes to inform complainants about the process and timeline to follow up their grievances.

For illiterate complainants or those that prefer to submit their grievances verbally, they will have the possibility to meet with the relevant site E&S/HSE Manager who will take notes on the details of the complainant and read them out loud to the compliant to confirm that the key elements of the complaint have been captured. Where the respective manager is not available, security staff will take the grievances and ensure these are registered via the formal grievance process.

If an anonymous grievance (e.g. letter or email without details about the complainant) or the grievant requests to remain anonymous is submitted, the grievance will also be accepted and processed.

8.3.3 Keeping Track of Grievances

Upon receiving grievances submitted by any means mentioned above the rules below will be followed to ensure all grievances are adequately investigated in order to avoid leaving any issues or concerns raised opened.

- The grievance will be recorded in a form of register. The register will contain:
 - Details of the grievance;
 - The personnel/division(s) responsible for resolving the grievance; and
 - Process tracking fields (receipt dates, status, result dates).
- The grievances will be acknowledged as soon as possible (no later than a week from reception) by sending a formal confirmation with a complaint number and a timeline for response to the compliant to assure the complainant that the organization is responding properly.
- In cases of sensitive grievances, such as those involving multiple interests and a large number of affected people, where a more complex investigation is required, the complainant will receive an update within two weeks of the grievance being received, explaining the actions required to resolve the complaint, and the likely timeframe;
- The Project Company will explain in the first letter of acknowledgment, which claims are clearly outside the scope of the mechanism and what alternative mechanisms communities can use to address these potential issues.

8.3.4 Reviewing and Investigating Grievances

Depending on the circumstances of complaints made, various departments may need to be involved in resolving the complaints. The person(s) responsible for handling grievance will

organize the process to validate the complaints legitimacy and arrange for investigation of details.

When grievances are complex and cannot be resolved quickly, an extensive investigation may be required to prevent escalation of the issue. The responsible and accountable party remains the Project Company, although the investigation and review may be delegated to the EPC Contractor or O&M Company respectively. The grievance mechanism must conform to the principle of “no cost to communities”. If the investigation team is formed internally, issues that will be taken into consideration include potential conflicts of interest, qualifications, gender composition, and budget. Meetings with complainants and site visits will be undertaken, as appropriate.

All grievances will be investigated by the responsible Project party within 2 weeks of submittal. Where grievances require a longer duration for investigation, the grievant will be informed of this delay and advised of the expected timeline for a response.

In cases of sensitive grievances - such as those involving multiple interests - it may help to engage outside organizations in a joint investigation, or allow for participation of local or national authorities only if the complainants agree to this approach.

8.3.5 Grievance Resolution Options and Response

The approach used in resolving various types of grievances will be different depending on the nature of the issue, frequency of occurrence and the number of grievances. Rather than prescribing a specific procedure for each particular type of complaint, the flexibility of the grievance mechanism allows for a list of possible options appropriate for different types of grievances to be provided. These options include altering or halting harmful activities or restricting their timing and scope (e.g. for construction dust, or access road noise), providing an apology and revising the stakeholder engagement strategy.

The solution to the grievance will be communicated to the grievant either in written format or verbally depending on what format the grievant has selected as preferred, but in all cases a written record will be kept by the Company. In cases where the grievance/claim is rejected or where the company does not require action, the company representative will be diplomatic when informing the grievant about the outcome of the eligibility review process so as to prevent conflict from escalating. Where the claim is accepted, a proposed solution will be provided and communicated to the grievant within a stipulated period. If the grievant does not accept the proposed resolution, the company would re-assess the situation, discuss and clarify the finding with the grievant and make sure that all alternatives within the grievance mechanism are explored. If the grievant is still not satisfied with the proposed resolution, the grievant will be allowed to take the dispute resolution mechanism outside of the company grievance mechanism (external mechanism).

Where a proposed solution is accepted or agreed upon by all parties involved, the case will be closed out and proof that necessary actions have taken place will be collected. Such proof includes:

- Conducting a meeting with the complainant to reach a collective agreement or get a confirmation and file it along with the case documentation to close out the claim and;
- Take photos or collect other documentary evidence to create a comprehensive record of the grievance and how they were resolved.

Where the grievant is not satisfied with the outcome of the proposed resolution, actions concerning further discussion and re-assessment shall be completed and advised within 2-weeks of notification of dissatisfaction by the grievant.

8.3.6 Anonymous Reporting of GBVH

Channels and tools for anonymous reporting of Gender Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH) shall be developed. The reporting channels shall ensure safety and confidentiality to encourage reporting of such incidents. The reporting channels shall include any of the following (Social Development Direct (SDD), 2020)²:

- Community members: Channels may include complaint/feedback boxes, a toll-free telephone number, a designated community organisation (e.g. NGOs, etc.), service-user group or local women's organisation. Reporting channels shall include anonymous and child-friendly options to encourage children and young people to come forward.

As part of ACWA Powers' CSR initiatives, engagement with vulnerable and disadvantaged groups within the local community shall be undertaken through the community's local organisation especially ones supporting women and children. Special programmes will be developed based on the needs of these groups within the local community.

8.4 Internal Parties/Worker Grievance Mechanism

8.4.1 Construction Phase

The internal grievance mechanism will be made available for all construction personnel associated with construction activities to enable them make work related concerns. This

² Social Development Direct (SDD), 2020. Addressing Gender-Based Violence And Harassment - Emerging Good Practice For The Private Sector. [online] Available at: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2020/new-guidance-for-private-sector-on-addressing-risks-of-genderbased-violence-and-harassment.html> [Accessed 23 July 2020].

includes all those employed by the Project Company, EPC contractor, sub-contractors, any other related contractors and project site visitors. All construction personnel will be made aware of the grievance mechanism during their employment inductions at the project site and in employment documents.

Grievances will be made in writing to the EPC Contractor via a specific grievance form (see example grievance form in Appendix A). The grievance form will be made available at key locations on-site (e.g. administration block and office locations) as well as at any staff accommodation area. The grievance form will be available in Arabic, English and other applicable languages of project staff. Where the complainant is illiterate or requires translation, the complaint can be made verbally in confidence to the E&S/HSE Manager, so that the Manager will complete the grievance form on behalf of the grievant.

Grievance forms will include contact details of the complainant; however, a grievance can be raised anomalously if desired. Grievance forms will be posted in a sealed and locked 'post box', located at all key locations where grievance forms are available. The post box will be checked on a regular schedule several times a week.

Responses to grievances will be transparent and free of retribution. Follow-up to grievances will be completed on a grievance follow up form and signed off by the responsible in-house party for grievance management. The follow up form will state all actions taken to resolve the grievance and any further dialogue that had ensued, as well as any future monitoring of the situation or other planned actions. The completed and signed off forms will be kept in a dedicated grievance mechanism folder on site, which will be made available for review to the external independent environmental and social auditors during the periodic environmental and social audits required during the construction phase.

8.4.2 Operational Phase

The grievance mechanism in the operational phase of the project will be similar to that of the construction phase. The grievance mechanism will be available for both internal parties (site workers) and external parties.

A member of staff will be assigned and responsible for managing internal and external grievances received (recording, reviewing, investigating and responding) appropriately. Internal grievance forms will be made available in Arabic and English at key locations on-site with a sealed and locked 'post box' available for posting grievance at every location. The post box will be checked regularly.

External grievance forms will be made available in both English and Arabic at the site entrance gate. Sealed and locked 'post boxes' will be made available at the project site entrance for grievance form submission. The process for recording, reviewing, following up and responding to will be the same as detailed above. All grievances during operations will be recorded for a minimum of 5 years, with records being kept on site.

Where external complaints are received by letters or email these will also be formally recorded and followed up appropriately by the designated representative. The contact details of the E&S/HSE Manager will be advertised at the notice board at the site's main entrance gate, once the individual has been appointed.

8.5 Process Flow and Timeline

Table 8-1 Grievance Process and Timeline

STAGE	TIMELINE
Grievance Received/Submitted	-
Grievance logged and acknowledged	Within 1 week of grievance being submitted
Grievance investigated	Within 2 weeks of grievance being submitted*
Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 2 weeks of grievance being submitted
If applicable following dissatisfaction of resolution by Grievant	
Actions to re-assess grievance/propose new solution/inform Grievant of final decision	Within 2 weeks of notification of dissatisfaction by Grievant

* Where complex grievances, or other factors are extending the investigation time, the Grievant will be informed of this delay and advised of an updated expected timeline for response.

8.6 Training

- It will be the responsibility of project management to endorse the grievance mechanism and ensure that they are aware of the availability of this process. It is also necessary for project management to ensure that personnel are allocated to manage the grievance mechanism.
- These personnel shall be made fully aware of the outlined grievance mechanism and have access to this document to ensure that they can undertake the necessary duties for effective implementation.
- As grievances can be submitted/taken at the Project entrance, it will be necessary to ensure that security staff are trained in regard to this process and have access to this document and any applicable forms, contact details of responsible project parties etc.

8.7 Grievance Procedures for Women and Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups

The following procedures will be implemented by EPC Contractor and O&M Company to ensure Gender Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH) cases are reported:

- Workers shall be provided with information regarding worker code of conduct in local languages as part of their employment contract which will include provisions for reporting, investigations, termination and disciplinary action against those who perpetrate gender violence and harassment;
- The EPC Contractor and O&M Company shall conduct mandatory regular training and awareness raising for the workforce on gender-based violence and harassment towards local community members and their colleagues especially women and the availability of a grievance mechanism to report any GBVH cases;
- The workers shall be made aware of the laws and regulations that make sexual harassment and gender-based violence a punishable offence which is prosecuted;
- Ensure inclusion of a balanced representation of women on the HSE team who will be easily relatable and approachable to female workers.
- Develop tools for anonymous sexual harassment complaints by workers and host community members and protect the confidentiality of the complainants;
- The EPC Contractor and O&M Company will work in close coordination with the local authorities in investigating any complaints relating to gender violence and harassment in the host communities where it relates to Project workers;
- The EPC Contractor will provide targeted training (including in life skills such as leadership and decision-making) and awareness raising to vulnerable workers such as women; and
- Develop a monitoring system to monitor GBV activities to assess the effectiveness of the controls.

9 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

In order for this stakeholder engagement plan to function effectively, it is important to determine a management structure and assign suitable personnel(s) to implement and manage this Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

9.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Note: The roles below will need to be revised upon finalisation of Project staff and responsibilities on-site.

The responsibilities of the HSE Manager, Environmental and Social Manager and Community Liaison Officer are to be outlined below once confirmed by the EPC Contractor and O&M Company respectively.

9.1.1 HSE Manager

NAME	
CONTACT DETAILS	

The HSE Manager is responsible for:

- Ensuring stakeholders are recognised as partners in the development and delivery of strategic goals;
- Assisting the stakeholder management unit to effectively consult and engage stakeholders;
- Advising Senior Management of issues and/or risks to stakeholder relationship as soon as they arise so risk can be managed effectively;
- Supporting the implementation and management of the SEP;
- Getting involved in stakeholder engagement activities that relate directly to HSE concerns or emergency planning and;
- Engaging with any external stakeholders with respect to emergency planning, drills, and instances of emergency as appropriate.

9.1.2 Environmental and Social Manager

NAME	
CONTACT DETAILS	

The EPC Contractor will employ/nominate the Environmental and Social Manager during the construction phase and the O&M Company during the operation phase. The Project

Company HSE Manager will oversee the Environmental and Social Manager. The Environmental and Social Manager is responsible for:

- Implementation of all aspects of the SEP ensuring that the project is compliant with lenders requirements;
- Identifying stakeholder issues and acting appropriately to address those issues.
- Ensuring that the SEP and the available engagement methods are publicised by the Community Liaison Officer;
- Ensuring that project personnel are well briefed in regard to the SEP and grievance mechanism (including security personnel), and that the required resources (e.g. vehicles, company phones, office materials) are provided;
- Ensuring stakeholder meeting and disclosure of information are managed properly.
- Supervising the processing and resolution of all grievances; and
- Supervising the independent periodic monitoring and disclosure of the non-technical summary of the audit reports and of the full reports if required.

9.1.3 Community Liaison Officer (TBC)

NAME	
CONTACT DETAILS	

In order to maintain regular communication with affected stakeholders, a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will be employed/nominated (this role may be shared by the nominated E&S Manager). The CLO will be knowledgeable about the project region and will be able to speak local language. The responsibilities of the CLO include:

- Identifying, informing and recording public views, opinions & grievances and or relaying them to the necessary personnel for follow up;
- Setting up a grievance complaint tracker system to keep track of the type of complaints filed, the complainant and status of each complaint;
- Publicising & Distributing information to applicable stakeholders and translation of the material into applicable languages;
- Handling minor, straightforward issues such as those related to a complainants request for information;
- Obtaining clarification from other members of management in regard to dealing with specific grievances, such as a need to notify the Project Company (or other Project parties) in regard to the content or response to specific grievances.
- Ensuring all received external grievances are properly recorded, addressed and managed within the specified timelines as detailed in this procedure and;
- Keeping up to date with any changes in compliance obligations with respect to stakeholder engagement and grievances.

10 REPORTING AND MONITORING

To ensure the above process is implemented, internal audits will be carried out by the EPC Contractor and O&M Company. As a minimum, the frequency of the internal audits will be carried out every six (6) months during the construction phase and on an annual basis during the operation of the plant.

The audits will check the implementation and effectiveness of stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanism outlined in this SEP.

External reporting is not required; however, all grievances will be tracked via the grievance register and records kept in line with Section 8.3.3 'Keeping Track of Grievances'. Non-conformances should be reported and brought to management attention, especially if not closed out. This SEP will be reviewed based on the findings of the internal audits to ensure adequacy and effectiveness of the SEP and grievance process outlined herein.

11 REVIEW

As stated herein, the SEP is a living document that will be utilised in the ESMS throughout the project's lifecycle as a reference document. As such, there is a need to continuously update the SEP as necessary to include any relevant changes such as changes in projects circumstances, new requirements, new affected stakeholders, reviews of techniques, changes to engagement methods, changes of relevant personnel, changes to grievance mechanism, etc.

As a minimum, the SEP will be reviewed on an annual basis, with the aim of achieving continual improvement.

APPENDIX A – EXAMPLE OF GRIEVANCE FORM

GRIEVANCE FORM	
<p style="color: #0070C0;">To be used for grievance(s) only. Shall not be used to raise comments, suggestions, or/and inquires or any other matters</p>	
INSTRUCTIONS	<p>Please fill in this Grievance form in clear handwriting and submit through one of the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directly to Environmental & Social / HSE Manager - By email to: - Deposit in the letter box at the Project main entrance
Full Name	First Name:
	Last Name:
	<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to raise my grievance anonymously (You can remain anonymous if you prefer but we will not be able to contact you with a response to your concern)
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: Please provide mailing address:
	<input type="checkbox"/> By telephone:
	<input type="checkbox"/> By email:
Preferred Language of Communication	<input type="checkbox"/> English
	<input type="checkbox"/> Arabic
Description of Incident/Grievance	What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
Date of Incident/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:	

APPENDIX B – PUBLIC DISCLOSURE REPORT

ACWA Power 200 MW Photovoltaic Power Project – Kom Ombo, Aswan



April 2020

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE DETAILS

PROJECT NAME	ACWA Power 200 MW PV Power Project – Kom Ombo, Aswan
DATE AND DURATION	April 15 th – April 22 nd , 2020
MEDIA CHANNELS USED	WhatsApp group, emails, phone calls
NUMBER OF ATTENDEES	80 participants on WhatsApp group, 18 emails, 14 questionnaires were filled out.

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE METHOD AND RATIONALES

Public Disclosure is an integral part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the “200 MW Photovoltaic Power” Project in Kom Ombo, Aswan Governorate, owned by ACWA Power. In regular circumstances, a Public Hearing is held in the city/village where the project is to be constructed. However, due to the exceptionally challenging circumstances the world is facing as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, and to avoid risk of exposure to anyone involved in the Public Hearing – including community stakeholders, governmental representatives, as well as the project and consulting teams – an alternative method was developed. Environment and Development Group’s (EDG) and 5 Capitals consulting teams developed up an alternative method through the use of online media tools. EDG team used different electronic tools to communicate and circulate the results of the ESIA study to the public and solicit their feedback.

EDG developed a 10-minute video in the form of a presentation with simplified Arabic narration that could be understood by the different members of the community. The presentation covered the following:

- Project Description
- Outcomes of the ESIA Study
- Expected environmental and social impacts during the construction and operation & maintenance phases
- Mitigation measures
- The Project’s community grievance mechanism
- Means of communicating with the consulting team

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES

The video was circulated on a WhatsApp group, which included, family and community heads, NGO representatives, civil society representatives, students at the solar power schools in Aswan, journalists, and members of the community. Group members invited other community members to the group who were added immediately and provided with the video. Questions and comments regarding the ESIA and the project were shared on the group, privately, through phone calls or via email. Technical questions were shared with the ACWA team and responses were provided via the same method through which the question was received.

In addition, EDG developed a questionnaire (provided in Annex C), which was shared on the WhatsApp group, as well as with members of parliament and well-known families in the community who in turn shared the questionnaire, with more community members. Community members who did not wish to use WhatsApp filled out a questionnaire and shared privately.

The group remained operational for 7 days, starting from 15th of April until the 21st of April. The team continued to receive questions and comments on 22nd of April.

Government stakeholders, media personnel, and members of Aswan University were contacted through email or telephone. The video was shared via a link in the questionnaire. Those who had comments and/or concerns, filled out the questionnaire and sent it back.

A list of all stakeholders who were initially invited to participate is attached in Annex A. As mentioned earlier, other people from the larger community were invited to the group through their relatives, village heads and friends, and members of the parliament. The video and questionnaire were also shared through MPs and other community members.

PARTICIPANTS

The 80 participants in the WhatsApp group varied between members and representatives of the local communities, engineers, civil society representatives, among others. The team received comments and/or questions from 55 participants, either on the group or through other means: 14 of the comments and/or questions were received through the questionnaires received from different means, 18 through emails and 23 as a comment or voice note through WhatsApp; either privately or in the group. Responses were provided within hours of receiving the questions, and, through the same means questions were received from.

The majority of the received responses were by members of the local community and a few governmental representatives. All the respondents are from Aswan governorate, the majority are from Kom Ombo and surrounding villages including Faris village. Respondents had different levels of educations, and a fair share of responses came from females (17% of participants). The majority of the responses exhibited a high level of optimism towards the project and most of the questions/concerns were revolving around the expected benefits to the local community. The level of education and age groups of the participants are illustrated in Figure 1 below.

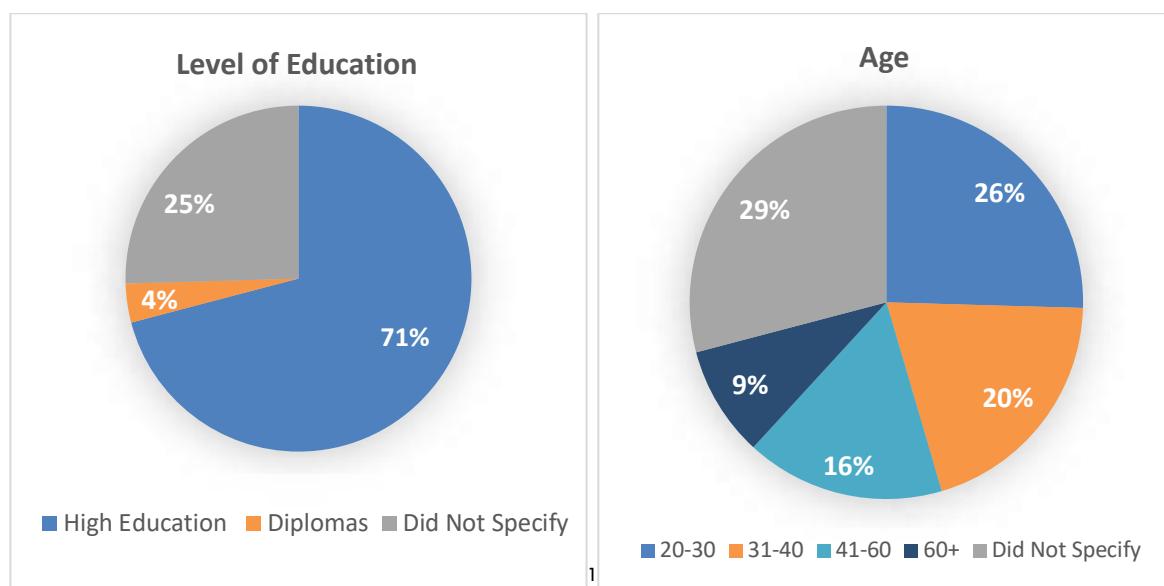


Figure 1: Level of Education and Age Groups of the Participants

¹ High Education refers to university education. Diploma refers to a technical high school diploma.

KEY ISSUES RAISED DURING PUBLIC HEARING:

Following the circulation of the video, questions and comments were collected. More than 60 comments and questions were received. Comments that were major and relevant were included, and repetitive comments were summarized as one comment, while general comments expressing eagerness and wishes to the success of the project were not included.

Comments are categorized as shown in the table below.

KEY ISSUES RAISED

Issue/Comment	Raised by:	Response
General		
What is the project timeline?	3 Community Members	The project duration is 25 years with a construction period of around 1.5 years.
Will the project be postponed due to the Coronavirus outbreak?	Member of Etihad Faris Solar company	<p>That's not the case as the project is considered a national project, and as per the Prime Minister's decree, no national projects shall be postponed.</p> <p>The company will commence working on the project as soon as the study is accepted and the investment is secured.</p> <p>The company will be taking all health and safety precautions to prevent the spread of the virus.</p>
Will the project product be distributed locally or internationally?	Community Member	The generated electricity will be sold to the Egyptian Electrical Transmission Company to be transmitted on the national grid.
Social		
When the project starts, will there be interviews for potential employees?	Cartography and Surveying Specialist and 3 other community members	When the project commences, the company will decide the hiring criteria.
Will there be direct benefits to people with special abilities?	Member of Etihad Faris Solar Company	As per the labor law, any company (not a project) with more than 20 employees is obliged to include 5% of the workers from people with special abilities. Thus, they can be hired in Cairo, Aswan, or elsewhere, nationwide.

Issue/Comment	Raised by:	Response
		<p>The hiring will depend on the availability of people with special abilities that have the ability to work in the project.</p> <p>Generally, people with special abilities should register with their respective Labor Office in order to be easily contacted by ACWA Power, in case of a suitable job opening.</p>
Will there be job opportunities in the project?	4 Community Members	<p>Once the project starts, during the construction phase, there will be some direct and indirect job opportunities. The available opportunities during O&M will be limited.</p>
Will there be opportunities for local companies to work in the project?	Civil Engineer	<p>The main contractor will hire subcontractors to undertake various tasks during the construction phase.</p>
What are the project's benefits other than employment?	Installations Technician and 3 other community members	<p>As a national project, it will cause a leap in the employment opportunities and subsequently the general living standard.</p> <p>The employment opportunities will not be limited to the direct employment during the construction and O&M phases of the project, but since the project will assist in developing other industrial and agricultural projects, indirect employment will be a benefit as well.</p>
<p>The project would provide an alternative clean energy source and would provide employment opportunities that would raise the living standards in the village.</p> <p>It would also be of benefit to initiate technical schools specialized in energy production like the one in Benban and build other big projects. In addition, encourage</p>	4 community members	<p>There will be a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) study which is being carried out alone with Benban project CSR to come up with recommendations which would serve best the society to the extent possible</p>

Issue/Comment	Raised by:	Response
creation of other industries such as factories for handmade goods and waste management services		
Making sure all employees have health insurance to cover them from accidents and provision of health and safety tools at project site	Environmental and Social Advisor and a community member	Although this will be the ultimate responsibility of the EPC Contractor and its subcontractors, in the Contract entered by ACWA power the EPC Contractor is required to comply with all local law requirements (which now includes health insurance).
General comments that projects should decrease electricity costs and people to use solar energy	2 community members	Electricity prices is regulated by the Government as the project nature is that ACWA Power will be selling the electricity to the Government. The project will not have direct impact on the electricity cost to consumer also as the project capacity is very small compared to the Grid installed capacity.
Members of Parliament were not consulted in the employment plans, and the company did not disclose them. Information such as number of employees to be hired from Kom Ombo was not provided The company did not provide social services to the people of Kom Ombo such as cleaning the city, paving Fares's main road, lighting the road, and other such services	Member of Parliament, Kom Ombo	Employment opportunities will be limited in accordance with the skills available within Kom Ombo community and will be mainly controlled by the EPC Contractor under supervision of ACWA Power. There will also be a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) study which is being carried out alone with Benban project CSR to come up with recommendations which would serve best the society to the extent possible.
The importance to plan an actual community	Environmental Researcher	A face to face public meeting would have been preferred, however, due to the timing of the Project planning coinciding with the COVID-

Issue/Comment	Raised by:	Response
consultation session, when possible after the COVID-19 situation, that would be representative of the whole community.		19 pandemic, the methods for the disclosure have been adapted to ensure safety and well-being of participants. It is noted that the project has already prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) drafted, which will guide future engagement activities with key stakeholders and stakeholder groups. This also includes the grievance mechanism that is available to third parties. The SEP report can be access through this link: https://www.acwapower.com/en/sustainable-responsibility/hsse-management/
Technical		
What are the types of inverters used in the project and at which capacity?	Civil Engineer	There will be a shortlist of three importers for inverters during the final design phase. The documents will be revised by the Egyptian Electrical Transmission Company (EETC). It's difficult to predict the types now, but it should be clear by next August to September.
What are the number of projects ACWA Power will construct and at which capacity? And is it funded by the World Bank?	Engineer	It is only one project with a capacity of 200 MW. The project is funded by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the African Development Bank (AfDB).
Will the international health and safety standards be applied?	Health and Safety Engineer and 2 another community member	The project will follow local and international environmental, labor, health and safety standards.
There is a negative impact not mentioned in the study: Social changes due to external cultures.	Engineer	The impact from the influx of workers mixing with the established communities and the potential cultural issues that may occur has been assessed in the ESIA Study under Community Health, Safety and Security. This may not have been made clear in the short summary of the report.
A strategy for recycling of excess wastewater and solid waste since a suitable place for this process is 60 Km		As mitigation and as on-going management, the ESIA requires the EPC Contractor to provide training to workers as part of the project induction training, on code of conduct when engaging with local community members. This will include an overview of culturally

Issue/Comment	Raised by:	Response
away from the project site.		<p>appropriate measures and etiquette to bear in mind, with respect to the local context of the project and its location.</p> <p>The full ESIA report can be access through this link: https://www.acwapower.com/en/sustainable-responsibility/hsse-management/</p>
The project should add 200 Megawatts to be the same as the station in Benban, the two stations should also be connected with a unified network.	Consultant	Benban project is 1.4 GW. However, yes both stations are connected to the unified network
Construct wind breakers at the northern border of the project to protect the cells from dust and winds.	Community Member	Cleaning philosophy considered by the project and the O&M Company will ensure regular module cleaning without the need for wind breakers.
Environmental		
Will the project have an adverse effect on the environment?	2 community members	There will be minimal effects for a short period of time on a small spatial scale. All the expected effects are explained fully in the presentation.
What are the expected risks on the village and the area surrounding it during the construction and operation?	Civil Engineer and 2 other community members	There will be no negative impacts on Faris village during construction and O&M phases. The only effect would be the increased traffic on the Faris road.
Company should pay attention to the high temperatures, dust and at some periods of the year rain and flash floods, those factors could affect the work environment	Owner and Director (QSA Solar Consultant)	<p>Flash flood study will be conducted by the EPC Contractor as part of the detailed engineering activities.</p> <p>All site considerations in terms of temperature, wind speed...etc. were considered in the design inputs for the equipment and discussed with the EPC Contractor to be considered in the execution schedule.</p>

Issue/Comment	Raised by:	Response
Wastewater treatment during installation and in the operation and maintenance phase should be revised.	Owner and Director (QSA Solar Consultant)	Considerations of wastewater are key for the Project and the ESIA sets out the mitigation and management requirements for wastewater, which includes requirements for wastewater to be collected and transported off site by licensed contractors to a licensed wastewater treatment plant. An update to the ESIA is currently in progress to identify such licensed sites. It is noted that the collection, movement and disposal of wastewater during both construction and operations will be monitored by the EPC Contractor, and the records for this (such as chain of custody documents – to evidence the transfer of such wastewater) will be reviewed by auditors to evaluate compliance.
The companies responsible for the water and wastewater services as well as waste disposal should be working according to the environmental laws and regulations to avoid the problems that occurred in Benban.	Director of the Environmental Office – Governorate of Aswan	<p>This is noted.</p> <p>The ESIA has identified specific management measures in regard to solid waste and wastewater generation that will be adopted in the construction and operational phase (Environmental & Social Management System) ESMSs in order to ensure compliance with applicable regulations and standards as identified in the ESIA study. This includes the need to use licensed contractors and licensed treatment/disposal sites. The EPC Contractor and O&M Company will develop Project specific Waste & Wastewater Management Plans in line with committed mitigation measures in this ESIA report. It is noted that the collection, movement and disposal of wastewater during both construction and operations will be monitored by the EPC Contractor, and the records for this (such as chain of custody documents – to evidence the transfer of such wastewater) will be reviewed by auditors to evaluate compliance.</p>
<p>Create an environmental register that includes all project activities.</p> <p>Create a self-monitoring register for the environmental indicators like water, air and soil pollution.</p>	Environmental Researcher	<p>The wider Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS) as required by the projects lenders will include processes that delineate applicable legal and other compliance obligations (which may form a register alongside the actual environmental aspects and impacts from the project activities).</p> <p>The ESIA report includes monitoring requirements for all identified impacts during construction and operational phases. The full ESIA report can be access through this link</p>

Issue/Comment	Raised by:	Response
		<p>https://www.acwapower.com/en/sustainable-responsibility/hsse-management/</p> <p>In addition, the project entails developing a Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) for the construction phase and Operational Environmental and Social Management Plan (OESMP) for the operation phase. These plans will include detailed and project specific management and monitoring provisions for these indicators and others.</p>

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE VIDEO

Due to the current COVID-19 outbreak, and as an alternative to the public hearing, a video presenting the ESIA study, its risks and mitigation measures was circulated via email and through a WhatsApp group. No photos were taken due to the nature of the consultation process.

The presentation slides can be found in Annex D. Link to access the video is provided in the questionnaire (Annex C).

ANNEX A – LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS INVITED

No.	Name	Title	Gender (M/F)
Governorate Representatives			
1	Dr. Ghada Yehia Abu Zaid	Deputy Governor	F
2	Ahmed Shaban Soliman	Deputy Governor	M
3	Dr. Soad Kermy	Head of the Environmental Office, Governorate of Aswan	F
4	Mansour Omar Mohamed	Local Council Head	M
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)			
5	Dr. Inas Abutaleb	Head of EEAA	F
6	Dr. Amal Atteya	ESIA Central Department Head	F
7	Dr. Kawthar Abuelsoeud	ESIA Department Head	F
8	Mohamed Abdallah	Manager of Energy Projects - The Environmental Affairs Agency	M
9	Mamdouh Hussein	Manager of Environmental Affairs, EEAA in Aswan	M
New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)			
10	Dr. Mohamed El Khayat	NREA, Head	M
11	Eng. Ihab Ismail	Deputy NREA Head	M
12	Eng. Akmal Mahmoud	ESIA Manager	M
Members of Parliament, Aswan Governorate			
13	Amer El Henawy		M
14	Yassin Abdelsabour El Araby		M
15	Mohamed Selim		M
Aswan University, Energy Institute			
16	Dr. Hamdy Radwan		M
17	Eng. Mohamed Farag	Head of Engineers Syndicate	M
18	Eng. Ahmed Abu Al Hassan	Engineer Syndicate Member	M
19	Eng. Yassin Shehata		M
20	Eng. Hussein Al Nazer		M
21	Dr. Essam Hafez	Deputy of Vice President	M
22	Dr. Hussein Amin Al Shaqty	Vice president of Business Faculty	M
23	Mohamed Abdelmaqsud		M
24	Dr. Mohamed Gaber	Director of science faculty	M
25	Dr. Ali Dandarawi	Vice president of the university	M
Media Sector, Aswan Governorate			
26	Mohamed Hassan		M
27	Mohamed Moabid		M
28	Ahmed Salem	Aswan Newspaper	M
29	Khaled El Sherif	Director, Local Tiba TV Channel	M

30	Ahmed Salama	Content Producer, Local Tiba TV Channel	M
31	Alaa	Local Tiba TV Channel	M
32	Abd Mohamed Youssef	Local Tiba TV Channel	M
Community Heads and Family Heads, Faris Village			
33	Eng. Amr Abdel Shakour		M
34	Abu El Qasim	Village Omda	M
35	Abdel Shafie		M
36	Mohamed Taher		M
37	Nor Besheer		M
38	Boghdady		M
39	Besheer		M
40	Abdel Basset		M
41	N/A	Secretary of Faris Association for Community Development	M
42	Fouad Serag El Din	Ex-Parliament Member and respected village elderly	M
43	Hussein Mohamed El Sayed Ahmed	El Balad NGO	M
44	Samy Abdo		M
45	Mostafa Khalil		M
46	Mohamed Awad		M
47	Abdelaziz Ali		M
48	Huseein Al Nazer		M
49	Samy Alamin		M
50	Ali Elgilany		M
51	Taha Henawy		M
52	Mahmoud El Husseiny		M
53	Mamdouh Halafawy		M
54	Tarek Senosusy		M
55	Naser AbdelKhalek		M
56	Maher Shaker	Coptic brothers NGO	M
Civil Society Representatives			
57	Asma Gomaa		F
58	Aisha Salah		F
59	Ahlam AbdelBasset		F
60	Arwa Elaraby		F
61	Gihan Mohamed Hashem		F
62	Hala Badr Mohamed	Rakaz NGO	F
63	Mohamed Saad El	Darb Karma NGO	M
64	Amal Ali Mahmoud	Ayat Al Mo'meneen Association-Kom Ombo	F

ANNEX B – LIST OF FARIS VILLAGE MEMBERS

No.	Name	Title	Gender
1	Mohamed Selim	Engineer	M
2	Mohamed Saeed	Engineer	M
3	Khaled Mohamed Abdelsattar	Engineer	M
4	Khaled Mohamed Elgendi	Engineer	M
5	Fatma Abdelrahman	Accountant	F
6	Hanaa Abdelsalam	Electrical Engineer	F
7	Abanoub Nadi	Civil Engineer	M
8	Mohamed Gamal	Civil Engineer	M
9	Taher Shaaban	Architect	M
10	Ashraf Sultan	Civil Engineer	M
11	Abdelrahman Saad	Safety Personnel	M
12	Mohamed Gaber Mahmoud	Cleaner	M
13	Esmat Hassan Abouelfadl	Engineer	M
14	Amal Ahmed Mohamed	Engineer	F
15	Amira Al Rawi	Electrical Engineer	F
16	Yasmin Sameh	Accountant	F
17	Sara Ezzeldin	Engineer	F
18	Mahmoud Tolob Abdalla	Engineer	M
19	Ali Ahmed Ahmed	Engineer	M
20	Alaa Sayed	Engineer	F
21	Mohamed Alaaeldin	Civil Engineer	M
22	Mahmoud Mostafa	Electrical Engineer	M
23	Mohamed Mahmoud Makram	Electrical Engineer	M
24	Mohamed Hashem Abdalla	Architect	M
25	Aboel fadl Bakry	Azhari Teacher	M
26	Yasser Sharkawy	Business man	M
27	Eid Abbas Aboelela	Contractor	M
28	Hamdi ElSayed Hassan	Businessman	M
29	Ismail Abdeldayem	Engineer	M
30	Wael Abdeen	Businessman	M
31	Abdelhameed Abdelreheem	Employee in agricultural development authority	M
32	Youssef Mohamed Hussein	Businessman	M
33	Wael Ahmed Zaki	Carpenter	M
34	Mohamed Othman Ali	Teacher	M
35	Abu Bakr Ali	Mechanic	M
36	Ahmed Abdallah	Mechanical Engineer	M
37	Abdelhameed Sharkawy	Business man	M
38	Kassem Abbas Abuelela	Business man	M
39	Mohamed Karam Abuelela	Business man	M
40	Ahmed Abdelnaeem Ismail	Business man	M

ANNEX C – QUESTIONNAIRE WITH LINK TO VIDEO

دعوة للتشاور المجتمعي بشأن

مشروع محطة الطاقة الشمسية الكهرو ضوئية لشركة أكوا باور – فارس - كوم أمبو – أسوان

شرع شركة أكوا باور كوم أمبو للطاقة في تنفيذ مشروع محطة الطاقة الشمسية بنظام الخلايا الكهروضوئية، بقدرة 200 ميجا وات في كوم أمبو بأسوان والذي سيغذي شبكة الكهرباء القومية بالطاقة النظيفة ويساهم في تنفيذ الاستراتيجية القومية للطاقة المستدامة والتي تهدف إلى إنتاج 20% من الكهرباء في مصر من مصادر متعددة بحلول عام 2022. وبالإضافة إلى إنتاج الطاقة النظيفة.

وعملًا بمتطلبات قانون البيئة رقم 4 لسنة 1994، قامت الشركة بتكليف المكتبين الاستشاريين "فيف كابيتلز" و"مجموعة البيئة والتنمية" بإجراء دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية للمشروع لتقديميها لوزارة الكهرباء والطاقة المتعددة وجهاز شئون البيئة لمراجعةها والموافقة عليها قبل الشروع في تنفيذ المشروع. وتهدف الدراسة إلى تحديد الآثار البيئية والاجتماعية، السلبية منها والإيجابية للمشروع ، ووضع برنامج للحد من السلبية منها.

ويقدم الملخص المرفق في [هذا الرابط](#) عرضاً موجزاً للدراسة ونتائجها. كما يعرض الفيديو المرفق في [هذا الرابط](#) تفاصيل الدراسة ونتائجها.

وفي إطار هذه الدراسة، يسعد الفريق الاستشاري دعوة السادة المواطنين والمعنيين لإبداء الرأي حول المشروع ونتائج الدراسة من خلال الاستبيان الوارد أدناه. كما يمكن إرسال أية تعليقات أو تساؤلات عن المشروع وتأثيراته البيئية والاجتماعية من خلال الاتصال بالفريق الاستشاري لمجموعة البيئة والتنمية في الرقم الموضح أدناه أثناء ساعات العمل الرسمية (9 صباحاً إلى 5 عصراً) وذلك خلال الفترة من الأحد 12 لبريل وحتى الخميس 16 ابريل. كما يمكن الاتصال من خلال الواتس آب على نفس الرقم.

رقم التليفون: 01020776233

مشروع محطة الطاقة الشمسية الكهرو ضوئية قدرة 200 ميجاوات تنفيذ شركة أكوا باور - فارس - كوم
أمبو - أسوان

دراسة تقييم التأثير البيئي والاجتماعي

برنامج التشاور المجتمعي

استبيان استطلاع رأى السادة المواطنين والمعنيين

اسم المشارك (اختياري): _____ الجنس (في حالة عدم ذكر الاسم): _____

السن: _____ القرية: _____

المؤهل العلمي: _____ المهنة: _____

ما هو تقييمك العام للمشروع؟

على المستوى القومي

أضراره أكثر من فوائده لا فائدة منه فوائد قليلة فوائد كثيرة

على المستوى المحلي (محافظة أسوان - مركز كوم أمبو - قرية فارس)

أضراره أكثر من فوائده لا فائدة منه فوائد قليلة فوائد كثيرة

على المستوى الشخصي

أضراره أكثر من فوائده لا فائدة منه فوائد قليلة فوائد كثيرة

مبرراتك للتقييم

هل هناك آثار سلبية للمشروع لم تغطيها الدراسة؟

 لا نعم

في حالة الإجابة بنعم، ما هي تلك التأثيرات

هل إجراءات تخفيف التأثيرات السلبية الواردة في الدراسة كافية

 لا نعم

في حالة الإجابة بلا ، ما هي الإجراءات الإضافية المطلوبة

ما هي توصياتك لتعظيم الفائدة من المشروع للمجتمع

ANNEX D – PUBLIC DISCLOSURE VIDEO (SLIDES)

مشروع محطة الطاقة الشمسية الكهروضوئية - (200 ميجاوات) - كوم أمبو
أسوان - جمهورية مصر العربية

دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي برنامج التشاور المجتمعي





محتوى العرض

مقدمة



وصف المشروع



الأوضاع البيئية والاجتماعية الراهنة



تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية



إجراءات التخفيف وخطة الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية



كيفية التواصل مع الفريق



آلية التواصل والتظلم على مدى المشروع

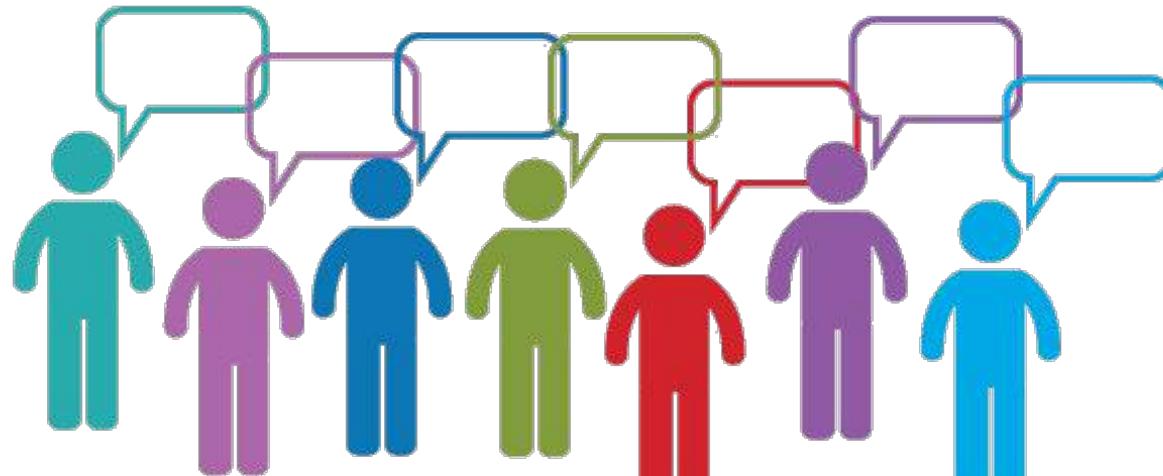




مقدمة: الهدف من برنامج التشاور المجتمعي

يهدف برنامج التشاور المجتمعي إلى :

- إطلاع السادة المواطنين والمعنيين على المشروع محل الدراسة.
- إطلاع السادة المواطنين والمعنيين على نتائج دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية والاجتماعية للمشروع وبنواته الإيجابية والسلبية.
- استطلاع آراء المواطنين والمعنيين في البرنامج المقترن لتخفييف الآثار السلبية وتعظيم الآثار الإيجابية للمشروع.



مقدمة: الهدف من برنامج التشاور المجتمعي

يهدف برنامج التشاور المجتمعي الى :

- الوصول الى برنامج لأفضل البدائل الممكنة التي تحقق تعظيم الفائدة من المشروع مع الحد من أضراره البيئية والاجتماعية في حال وجودها.





مقدمة: تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي

تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي هو عملية الغرض منها:

تقييم الحالة البيئية الحالية قبل
إنشاء المشروع من خلال مراجعة
البيانات المتاحة وإجراء المسح
الميداني لموقع المشروع

تقييم الآثار البيئية والاجتماعية
للمشروع لمرحلتي البناء والتشغيل

مراجعة التزام المشروع بالقوانين
واللوائح المصرية المعمول بها
واللوائح والمعايير الدولية وكذلك
متطلبات الممول الدولي.

إطلاع جميع المعينين على تفاصيل
المشروع ونتائج الدراسة ، واخذ
ملاحظات المجتمع المحلي في
الاعتبار

تحديد تدابير التخفيف والإدارة
الواجب تنفيذها من أجل تجنب
أو تقليل الآثار السلبية المحتملة

إعداد إطار عمل يمكن من خلاله
تطوير وتنفيذ خطة إدارة بيئية
لمرحلتي البناء والتشغيل



مقدمة: الإطار القانوني لدراسات تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي

تجرى دراسات تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي وفقاً لمتطلبات



مجموعة
بنك التنمية
الإفريقي

البنك
الأوربي
لإعادة
الإعمار
والتنمية



أية اشتراطات
خاصة صادرة
عن الجهة
الإدارية المختصة
(وزارة الكهرباء
والطاقة
المتجددة) أو
المحافظات
المعنية (محافظة
أسوان) أو جهاز
شئون البيئة.



قانون البيئة رقم
4 لسنة 1994
ولائحته
التنفيذية -
المعدل بقانون 9
لسنة 2009



معايير الأداء للمؤسسة التمويل
الدولية (IFC)

السياسات البيئية وأجتماعية التابعة
للبنك الأوروبي لإعادة الإعمار والتنمية



مقدمة: خطوات تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي

تتضمن دراسات تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي الخطوات الآتية:

التعرف على الآثار المحتملة
وأهميتها النسبية

وصف الأوضاع البيئية
القائمة  وتحديد مكوناتها
وعناصرها

وصف المشروع وتحديد
مكوناته وعناصره

إعداد تقرير تقييم الأثر البيئي
وتقديمه لجهات الترخيص
للمراجعة والموافقة

التشاور المجتمعي

تقييم البدائل ووضع خطة
لتخفييف الآثار السلبية
للمشروع



وصف المشروع: الهدف الإستراتيجي

- المساهمة في تنفيذ الاستراتيجية القومية للطاقة المستدامة بتوليد 200 ميجا وات من الطاقة الكهروضوئية.
- تهدف إستراتيجية مصر المتكاملة للطاقة المستدامة حتى عام 2035 التي أصدرتها وزارة الكهرباء والطاقة المتجددة 2015 إلى:

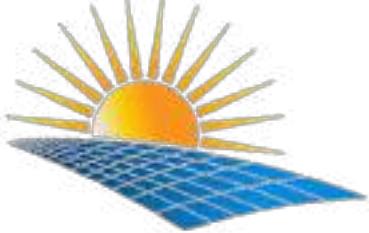
تشكل الطاقة الكهروضوئية 22٪ من الطاقة المتجددة المستهدفة بينما تشكل طاقة الرياح 14٪ والطاقة المائية 7٪ والطاقة الشمسية المركزية 3٪ منها.

تنوع موارد الطاقة وزيادة حصة الطاقة المتجددة لتكون 20٪ من إجمالي الطاقة المنتجة في عام 2022 و 42٪ في عام 2035



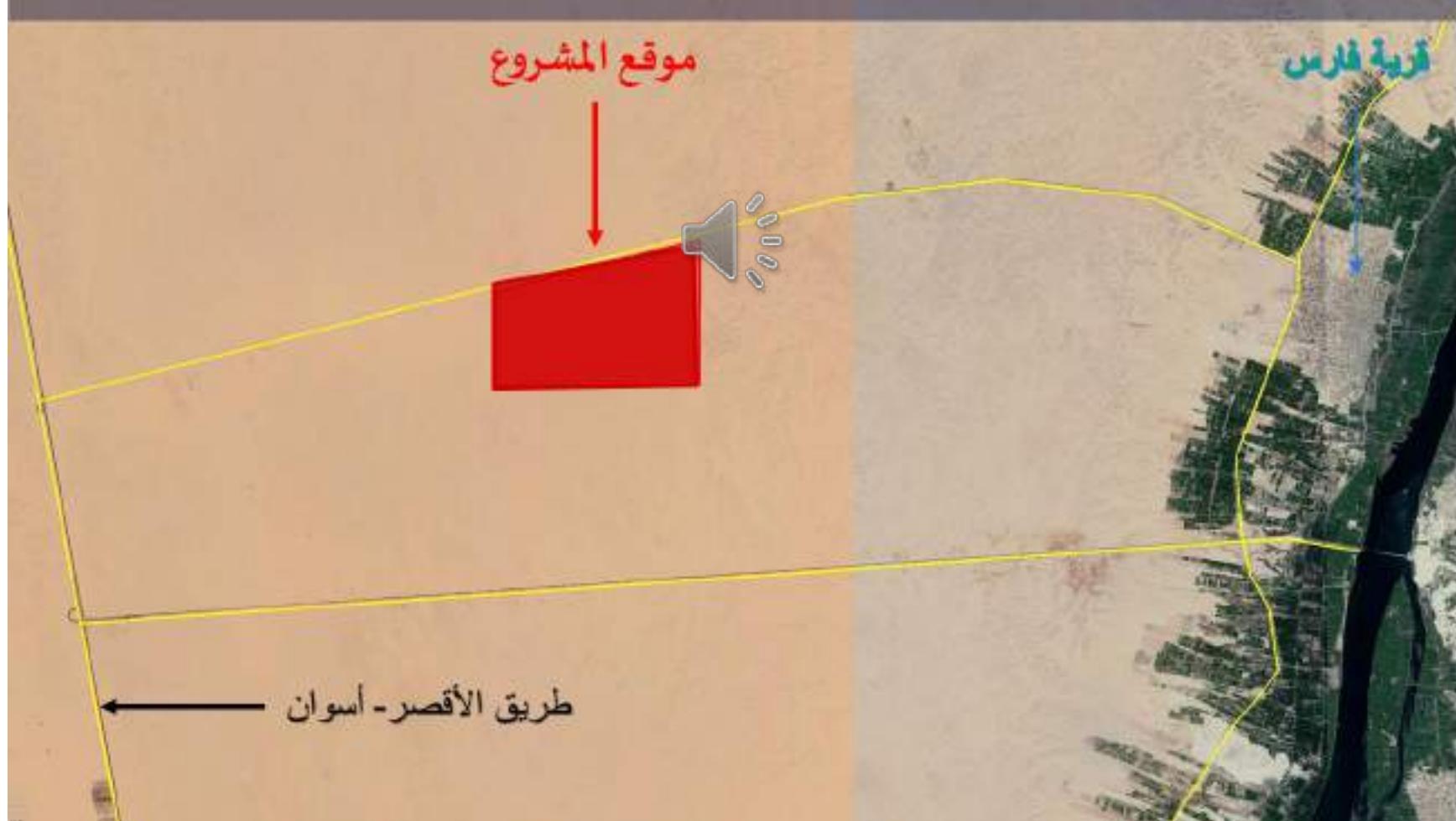
وصف المشروع: بيانات المشروع

اسم المشروع	مشروع توليد 200 ميجاوات من الطاقة الكهروضوئية بكوم امبو
مالك المشروع	أكوا باور (ACWA Power)
شركة المشروع	أكوا كوم امبو للطاقة
القاول الرئيسي (مرحلة الإنشاء)	ماهيندرا ساستن (Mahindra Susten)
مسئول التشغيل والصيانة (مرحلة التشغيل)	شركة نوماك (NOMAC)



وصف المشروع: الموقع الجغرافي

على بعد حوالي 8.8 كم غرب قرية فارس - بمركز كوم أمبو - محافظة أسوان





وصف المشروع: أرض المشروع

- تم تخصيص أرض الطاقة الشمسية بمنطقة فارس لهيئة الطاقة الجديدة والتجددية التابعة لوزارة الكهرباء والطاقة المتجددة بموجب القرار الجمهوري رقم 116 لعام 2016 وذلك لتخصيصها لمشروعات الطاقة الشمسية.
- ستقوم هيئة الطاقة الجديدة والتجددية بتخصيص أرض المشروع لشركة أكوا باور بموجب اتفاقية حق انتفاع سارية لمدة 25 عاماً من بداية تشغيل المشروع. ومن المتوقع توقيع اتفاقية حق الانتفاع في الربع الأول من عام 2020.
- تتيح هذه الاتفاقية لشركة أكوا باور بناء وتملك وتشغيل وصيانة المشروع لفترة سريان الاتفاقية.



وصف المشروع: مكونات المشروع

تشمل محطة الطاقة الشمسية المقترحة المكونات الآتية:

وحدات الألواح الكهروضوئية الشمسية: حيث تقوم بتحويل طاقة أشعة الشمس إلى تيار كهربائي من النوع المستمر (DC) يشبه التيار الناتج من البطاريات. وتتصل مئات من وحدات الألواح معًا منتجة التيار الكهربائي.



هيكل تثبيت ألواح الطاقة الشمسية: تعلق هذه الوحدات الكهروضوئية بشكل آمن على الأرض بزاوية ميل ثابتة.



عاكس التيار الكهربائي (Inverter) الذي يحول التيار المستمر إلى تيار متعدد (AC) يشبه التيار الكهربائي المستعمل في المنازل. ويوصل التيار المتعدد الناتج إلى محولات الشبكة القومية التابعة للشركة المصرية لنقل الكهرباء.



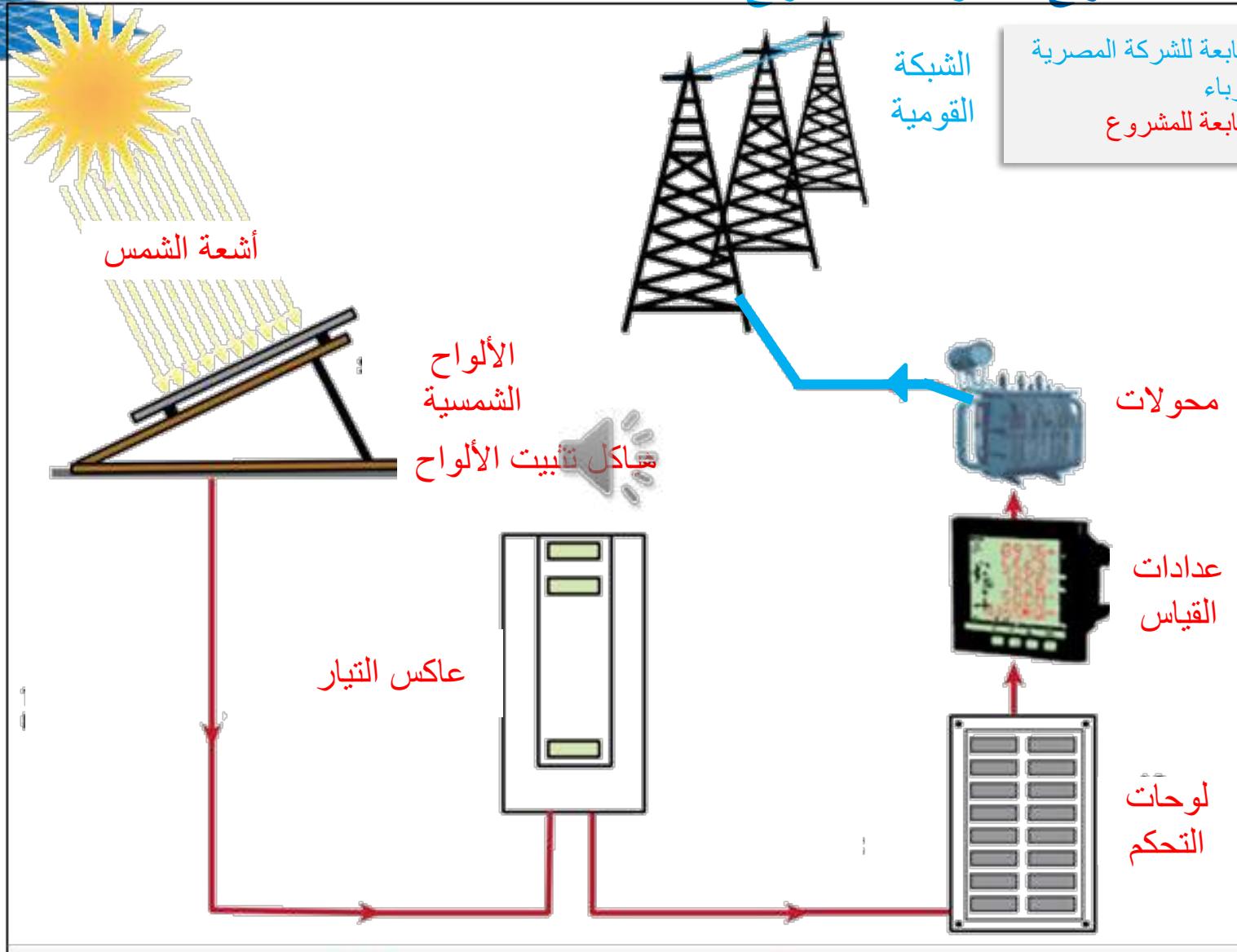
لوحات التحكم والقياس: للتحكم في توصيل وقياس التيار الناتج إلى محولات الشبكة الرئيسية.



محولات رافعة للجهد Step-up Transformers: للوصول بالتيار الناتج إلى مستوى جهد الشبكة القومية.



وصف المشروع: مكونات المشروع



مكونات تابعة للشركة المصرية
لنقل الكهرباء
مكونات تابعة للمشروع



وصف المشروع: المراقب

الكهرباء

سيعتمد المشروع أثناء مرحلة الإنشاء على الكهرباء المنتجة من خلال مولدات متنقلة تعمل بالديزل

سيعتمد المشروع أثناء مرحلة التشغيل على الكهرباء المنتجة من المشروع ، وقد يحتاج إلى جزء من كهرباء الشبكة إذا لزم الأمر عند توقف المحطة

سيشمل المشروع مولد طوارئ ديزل للاستخدام أثناء أوقات انقطاع الكهرباء

الطرق

يتضمن المشروع إنشاء شبكة من الطرق الداخلية بالموقع تصل بشبكة الطرق الرئيسية لتسهيل نقل المعدات والعمالين من وإلى الموقع.

سيكون الدخول والخروج إلى ومن موقع المشروع من الجانب الشمالي عن طريق فارس الأقصر





وصف المشروع: المراقب

مياه الصرف الصحي

مياه الصرف الصحي في مرحلة الإنشاء ستنتج عن الأنشطة اليومية للعاملين في الموقع

في مرحلة التشغيل ستنتج مياه الصرف عن استخدام مراقب الصرف الصحي في الموقع. ومن المتوقع أن يكون ذلك بكميات صغيرة نسبياً نظراً لأن المشروع يتطلب عدداً صغيراً من العاملين في التشغيل والصيانة

الإمداد بالمياه

سيتم إمداد المشروع بالمياه من مصدر معتمد عن طريق شاحنات نقل المياه من خلال مقاول معتمد.



سيتم جمع مياه الصرف الصحي في خزانات أرضية مخصصة وسيتم نقلها تباعاً إلى محطات المعالجة المعتمدة من خلال مقاول معتمد.





وصف الأوضاع البيئية والاجتماعية الراهنة: عناصر الدراسة

- تشمل عناصر البيئة والاجتماعية التي تم دراستها :

مستويات الضوضاء

نوعية الهواء والتربة

البيئة الفزيائية من مناخ وجيولوجيا وتضاريس وأنظمة التصرف السطحي

التراث الحضاري والبيئة المشيدة

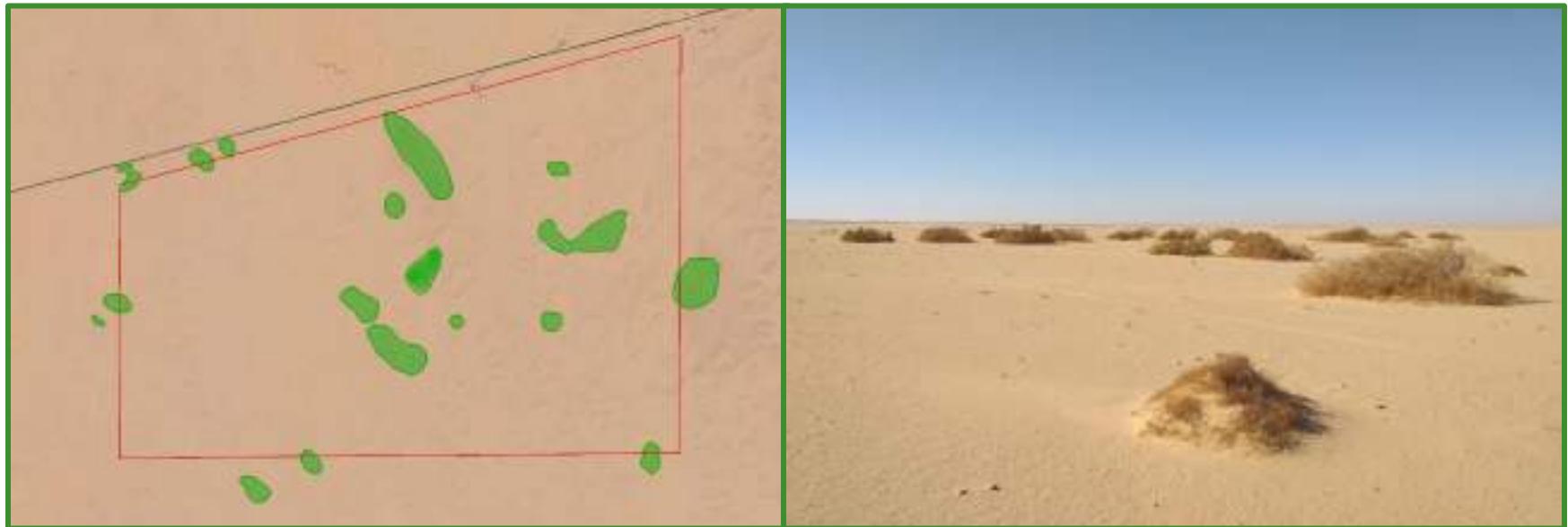
البيئة اقتصادية –
الاجتماعية

البيئة الحية من نبات وحيوان وبيئات طبيعية بما في ذلك عناصر التنوع البيولوجي المهددة والمحميات الطبيعية.



وصف الأوضاع البيئية والاجتماعية القائمة: العناصر البيئية

- تبلغ المساحة الكلية لموقع المشروع حوالى خمسة كيلو متر مربع
- وهى ارض فضاء لم يسبق تنميتها
- الأرض منبسطة تنحدر قليلاً نحو الشرق ومغطاة بالرمال الخشنة وبعض الحصى
- غطاء نباتي بكتافة منخفضة من شجيرات متباشرة في بعض المناطق المنخفضة.





وصف الأوضاع البيئية والاجتماعية القائمة: العناصر البيئية

دراسة الوضع الراهن:

تم تحديد الحالة البيئية الحالية في منطقة المشروع من خلال مجموعة من المراجعات لمصادر البيانات الحالية والزيارات الميدانية للموقع والقياسات في فبراير 2020.

حالة الهواء المحيط في منطقة الدراسة جيدة. هواء المنطقة غير متأثر بمصادر التلوث القليلة المتواجدة حوله.



جودة الهواء

الموائل الطبيعية محدودة من حيث التنوع وكثافة الغطاء الخضري. تشمل نوع وحيد من النباتات وعدد قليل من الحشرات وغيرها من المفصليات والزواحف والطيور والثدييات الصغيرة.

التنوع البيولوجي

يغطي موقع المشروع طبقة من رواسب الوديان والرواسب الرملية. ولا توجد المياه الجوفية في أي من الآبار وقت الدراسة (حتى عمق 10 أمتار).

الجيولوجيا والتضاريس



وصف الأوضاع البيئية والاجتماعية القائمة: العناصر الاجتماعية

دراسة الوضع الراهن:

الأوضاع الاجتماعية والاقتصادية القائمة

عدد سكان قرية فارس 11,151 نسمة، الذكور 43% والإناث 53%. متوسط المتعلمين أعلى من المتوسط المصري

القرية متصلة بشبكات المياه والكهرباء ولن ينفصل بشبكات الصرف الصحي والغاز الطبيعي



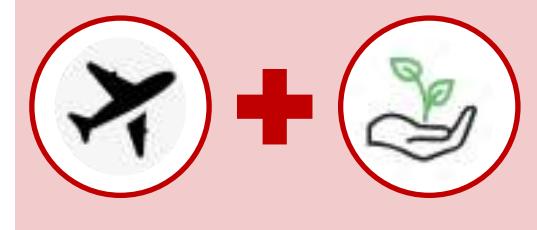
البنية التحتية

يتمتع السكان بخدمات عامة واجتماعية وترفيهية محدودة.

الخدمات الاجتماعية

لا توجد مواقع معروفة أو مسجلة ذات أهمية ثقافية (بما في ذلك المواقع الأثرية) في منطقة المشروع أو المناطق المجاورة

التراث الثقافي



الأنشطة الاقتصادية



وصف الأوضاع البيئية والاجتماعية القائمة: العناصر الاجتماعية

الفئات المعنية بالمشروع:

الوصف

أهالي قرية فارس - الشباب العاطل عن العمل والذين لديهم وظائف
اتحاد المقاولين فارس، مؤقتة، طلاب المدارس الثانوية والجامعات،
مستخدمي طريق الأقصر - أسوان الغربي السريع

أصحاب المصلحة

الأشخاص المتأثرين بشكل
مباشر والمحتمل تأثيرهم

أهالي قرية فارس - المزارعين، الموظفين، المتقاعدين، النساء،
الشباب، الأطفال

المتأثرين بشكل غير مباشر
(المجتمع ككل)

أصحاب المصلحة الذين قد لا يتأثرون بالمشروع ولكن قد يكونوا
مهتمين و/ أو مشاركين فيه: المجتمع المدني، الهيئات أصحاب
المصلحة المشاركين في اعمال البناء وتشغيل المشروع

الأطراف المهمة



التأثيرات المتوقعة وإجراءات التخفيف/الادارة

التربة والجيولوجيا والمياه الجوفية مرحلة التشغيل:

التلوث نتيجة تخزين المواد الكيميائية، مياه الصرف الصحي، ونظراً لعمق المياه الجوفية بالمنطقة فليس من المتوقع أن يصل أي تلوث إليها.

التربة والجيولوجيا والمياه الجوفية مرحلة الانشاء:

التلوث نتيجة استخدام المعدات الثقيلة وانشطة العمال (تلويت بالزيت، مياه الصرف الصحي)، ونظراً لعمق المياه الجوفية بالمنطقة فليس من المتوقع أن يصل أي تلوث إليها.

إجراءات التخفيف والادارة البيئية مرحلة التشغيل :

- تخزين الوقود المتطاير والمواد الكيميائية في حاويات محكمة.

- وضع خزانات الصرف الصحي في غرف محفورة ومبطنة لضمان عدم التسريب وصيانتها بشكر دوري

إجراءات التخفيف والادارة البيئية مرحلة الانشاء

- لن يُسمح بتنظيف وغسل المعدات والآلات والمركبات إلا في المناطق المخصصة لها

- سيكون لجميع الآلات التي تستخدم الزيوت صواني تنقية أسفلها



التأثيرات المتوقعة وإجراءات التخفيف/الادارة

جودة الهواء مرحلة التشغيل:

تلوث الهواء مؤقت ومحدود النطاق ناتج عن استخدام مولد الكهرباء في حالات الطوارئ

إجراءات التخفيف والادارة البيئية مرحلة التشغيل :

- استخدام وقود ذو جودة عالية من مورد مرخص

جودة الهواء مرحلة الانشاء:

تأثيرات مؤقتة ومحدودة النطاق تنتهي بانتهاء الأعمال، مثل الغبار والغواصات ناتجة عن استخدام مواد البناء والمعدات

إجراءات التخفيف والادارة البيئية مرحلة الانشاء

- توقف الأعمال المثيرة للغبار خلال فترات الرياح العالية

-في حالة نقل المواد الترابية، بجب تجنب تحميل الشاحنات بشكل زائد وتغطيتها

- تخزين المواد الترابية بعيداً عن حدود الموقع واحتواها أو تغطيتها بشبكة مناسبة



التأثيرات المتوقعة وإجراءات التخفيف/الإدارة

الضوضاء



- من المتوقع أن تكون تأثيرات **الضوضاء مؤقتة** وناتجة عن استخدام المعدات الثقيلة وحركة مركبات البناء. والمقابل مسئول عن توفير اجهزة الحماية من الضوضاء في مناطق العمل التي يتعرض فيها العاملين لمستويات من الضوضاء أعلى من الحدود المسموح بها.
- وليس من المتوقع أن ينبع عن المشروع أي تأثير للضوضاء والاهتزازات في مرحلة التشغيل.



التأثيرات المتوقعة وإجراءات التخفيف/الإدارة

المخلفات الصلبة مرحلة التشغيل:

كميات قليلة نسبياً من المخلفات الصلبة ناتجة عن اعمال الصيانة وأنشطة العاملين

المخلفات الصلبة مرحلة الانشاء

مخلفات صلبة، ناتجة عن أعمال البناء وأنشطة العاملين،

إجراءات التخفيف والادارة البيئية مرحلة التشغيل :

- التعاقد مع متعهد متخصص للتخلص من المخلفات الصلبة - وفصلها التسهيل إعادة التدوير- مع وضع علامات واضحة على حاويات المخلفات

إجراءات التخفيف والادارة البيئية مرحلة الانشاء

- إعادة تدوير المخلفات وتخفيضها إلى أدنى مستوى قبل للتخلص منها بواسطة مقاول مرخص.

- فصل المخلفات في حاويات مخلفات منفصلة وملصق عليها العلامات الإيضاحية



التأثيرات المتوقعة وإجراءات التخفيف/الادارة

البيئة الأرضية مرحلة التشغيل:

انجداب مجموعات الطيور المحيطة بالموقع لأسطح الألواح الكهروضوئية عن طريق الخطأ، ظنا أنها أسطح مائية، فيما يعرف بـ "تأثير البحيرة"

إجراءات التخفيف والادارة البيئية مرحلة التشغيل :

-تجنب تطوير الموائل المحتملة للطيور، مثل المسطحات المائية الصناعية والمشروعات الزراعية، بالمناطق المحيطة بالمشروع، مما يساعد على تجنب جذب الطيور داخل منطقة المشروع.

البيئة الأرضية مرحلة الأنشاء:

فقدان موائل الرمال والحصى نتيجة أنشطة تجهيز الموقع

إجراءات التخفيف والادارة البيئية مرحلة الأنشاء

-لن يكون هناك أي تأثير على الأرض خارج نطاق الموقع
-تقتصر حركة المركبات والمعدات على موقع المشروع والطرق المعينة للوصول إليه.



التأثيرات المتوقعة وإجراءات التخفيف/الإدارة

التراث الثقافي



- لا توجد مواقع معروفة أو مسجلة ذات أهمية ثقافية (بما في ذلك المواقع الأثرية) في منطقة المشروع أو المنطقة المجاورة مباشرة للمشروع أو المناطق المحيطة به بما في ذلك طرق الوصول ونقاط التوصيل الكهربائي ، لا يوجد سكان دائمون بالقرب من موقع المشروع



التأثيرات المتوقعة وإجراءات التخفيف/الإدارة

المناظر الطبيعية والراحة البصرية مرحلة الأنشاء و التشغيل:

- تركيب الآلاف من الألواح الكهروضوئية ، وبناء المحطات الفرعية ، والمرافق الإدارية ، وما إلى ذلك، سيغير طبيعة **المناظر الطبيعية الصحراوية** غير المطورة حالياً منطقة المشروع ستكون مرئية في الليل بسبب الإضاءة عند المداخل بمحيط المحطة لاغراض الامن
- إجراء التخفيف: تصميم الإضاءة بالموقع سيراعي الحد من تسرب الضوء غير المرغوب فيه على الواقع الأخرى المجاورة أو المناطق الأخرى خارج الموقع





التأثيرات المتوقعة وإجراءات التخفيف/الإدارة

الصحة والسلامة المهنية التشغيل:

من غير المتوقع ان يحدث تأثير اثناء التشغيل كما أن نظام إدارة الصحة والسلامة المهنية سيتوافق مع أفضل الممارسات المحلية والدولية المعترف بها .



الصحة والسلامة المهنية التشغيل:

من غير المتوقع ان يحدث تأثير.

الصحة والسلامة المهنية مرحلة الأنشاء

- تزايد احتمالات الحوادث، الإصابات، الحريق، النلوث نتيجة استخدام المعدات الثقيلة والمعدات عالية الطاقة واعمال الحفر والنقل بما في ذلك من احتمالات الحريق والتلوث ... الخ
- انتشار الأمراض بين العمال

الصحة والسلامة المهنية مرحلة الأنشاء

- تنفيذ نظام إدارة الصحة والسلامة المهنية للمشروع
- توفير معدات الحماية الشخصية المناسبة وفرض استخدامها
- تدريب العمال على إجراءات الصحة والسلامة
- اتخاذ الاحتياطات الازمة للحد من انتشار الأمراض
- إدارة مناطق سكن العمال وفقاً للمعايير الدولية



التأثيرات المتوقعة وإجراءات التخفيف/الإدارة

الصحة المجتمعية والسلامة والأمن مرحلة التشغيل:

من غير المتوقع ان يحدث تأثير اثناء التشغيل

الصحة المجتمعية والسلامة والأمن مرحلة التشغيل:

من غير المتوقع ان يحدث تأثير

الصحة المجتمعية والسلامة والأمن مرحلة البناء

تزايد حركة المرور على الطرق العامة لتوصيل المواد والمعدات والعمال إلى موقع المشروع أثناء البناء والتي تزيد من فرص الحوادث على الطرق

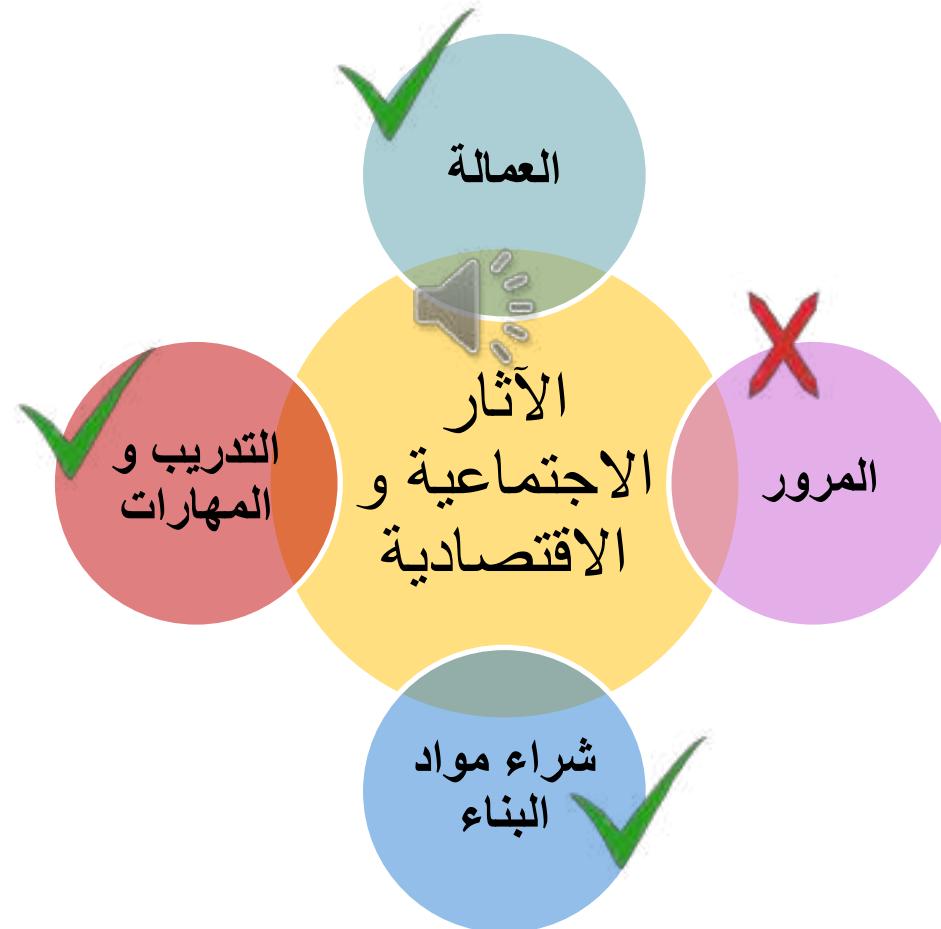
الصحة المجتمعية والسلامة والأمن مرحلة البناء

- الحد من استخدام الطرق العامة قدر الإمكان
- وضع نظام مناسب للسماح للأطراف الخارجية بالتلطيم فيما يتعلق بالمشروع.



التأثيرات المتوقعة وإجراءات التخفيف/الإدارة

التأثيرات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية مرحلة الإنشاء:





التأثيرات المتوقعة وإجراءات التخفيف/الادارة

إجراءات التخفيف والادارة البيئية مرحلة الأنشاء

بناء طرق مخصصة داخل نطاق المشروع (طرق داخلية) لخدمة المشروع والتأكد من وجود علامات واضحة.

التقليل من عدد المركبات على الطرق الرئيسية قدر الإمكان.

استخدام وسائل النقل الجماعي إلى الموقع لتقليل الازدحام

توضيح الطرق المخصصة للسائقين

التأكد من اختيار سائقين مؤهلين ومصرح لهم بقيادة شاحنات الأحمال الثقيلة، وضرورة تلقيهم تدريب محدد.

المرور





التأثيرات المتوقعة وإجراءات التخفيف/الإدارة

التأثيرات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية مرحلة التشغيل:





التوافع مع أهل فارس وكوم امبو

آلية التواصل والتظلم على مدى المشروع :

صندوق التظلم/ الشكاوى عند مدخل المشروع

آلية التظلم

خلال أسبوع



استلام التظلم

أسبوعين من الاستلام

التحقق

ممثل الشركة سيبلغ الشاكى بالنتيجة

ممثل الشركة



التوافع مع أهل فارس وكوم امبو

استقبال الأسئلة عن الدراسة البيئية والمجتمعية:

جروب الواتس آب

• رقم: 01020776233



الاستبيانات
الموزعة

• رئيس المجلس القروي/
العائلات /مجلس النواب