



نور الوادي  
Noor AlWadi  
لطاقمة المتجددة Renewable Energy



# STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

SPV-REPDO-3-SEP-00

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WADI AD DAWASIR  
SOLAR PV IPP PROJECT

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<b>SPV:</b> Noor AlWadi Renewable Energy Company	<b>EPC CONTRACTOR:</b> Branch of SEPCO Electric Power Construction Corporation
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### Record of amendments:

REVISION	PURPOSE OF ISSUE	DATE ISSUED	REMARKS
00	Initial release for approval	31-01-2024	For approval

 نور الوادي Noor AlWadi <small>Renewable Energy Development LLC</small>	<b>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN</b>	31/01/2024	 中国电建   SEPCO POWERCHINA   山东电建
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## Executive Summary

TotalEnergies is planning to construct a Solar PV Project that is located 10 km northeast of Wadi Ad Dawasir in the region of Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Clean Environmental Technologies (CET) has been commissioned to conduct a formal Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the proposed project.

The power generation capacity will be 119 MWp and is expected to produce 300 GWh per year. The site has been selected because it is well suited for the solar panels since it is near an electricity distribution station. The land is generally flat sand with some areas being undulated sand, hence, devoid of any significant vegetation, and there are no archaeological or cultural heritage sites of interest in the project area. The site is not considered by local communities or authorities to be of any religious, cultural or archaeological significance.

This SIA has defined an area of influence (AOI) within 50 Km of the site. Within this AOI, the project may cause a positive or a negative impact on the environment and local communities. the focus of the study has been to assess impacts that are both beneficial and detrimental in proximity of the project.

Feedback from the consultations indicate that there is generally a positive opinion of the proposed Wadi Ad Dawasir solar panel Project, with the general expectation being that the project will allow for more employment opportunities and improve the local economy. While none of the interviewees have expressed any negative views that would stop or delay the project, there were some concerns expressed on possible environmental impacts such as dust, noise, the impact on the near afforestation and whether if the radiations will harm the Livestock. Local communities will continue to be engaged through all phases of the project to ensure any concerns or grievances are identified and addressed in advance.

Potential impacts to community and regionally have been evaluated in this study. As in any project, social impacts are largely associated with land acquisition, risks to vulnerable communities, impact on community lifestyle, infrastructure, income, and security, health and safety.

- Land acquisition for solar PV Project was completed through the formal concession granted by the Ministry of Energy (MoE). There are no permanent or temporary settlements at the

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proposed site. Forceful land acquisition and eviction of any individual or groups is not a concern from the project.

- Vulnerable communities in this assessment are understood to be those who are likely to experience direct damage or loss from the project activities. In this study, the onsite workers, Bedouins using the surrounding area for grazing and local traffic on roads leading to the site are identified as vulnerable groups.
- The primary concern for onsite workers will be the effects of exposure to elevated levels of dust in the air.
- Employment opportunities will be limited in the operation phase, and therefore is not assessed to be significant enough to cause changes in the financial situation and overall dynamics of local community.
- Remote regions of the Kingdom such as the Wadi Ad Dawasir region, continue with their conservative Islamic traditional and religious life styles. Respect for local customs and particularly Islamic lifestyle would be important to prevent any conflict with the local population

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## Background

TotatlEnergies is planning to build a Solar PV Project located approximately 10 km north-east of the city of Wadi Ad Dawasir in Al Riyadh Province and has an effective area of approximately 1.46 km<sup>2</sup>. The location is an undeveloped and unfenced area (Figure 1-1).

Clean Environmental Technologies (CET) has been commissioned to conduct a formal Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the proposed project. This SIA has been carried out to comply with the National Center for Environmental Compliance (NCEC) requirements to assess potential social impacts of the project. As such the main purpose of this study has been to identify in advance potential social impacts from the proposed project development and to prescribe measures to mitigate such impacts.

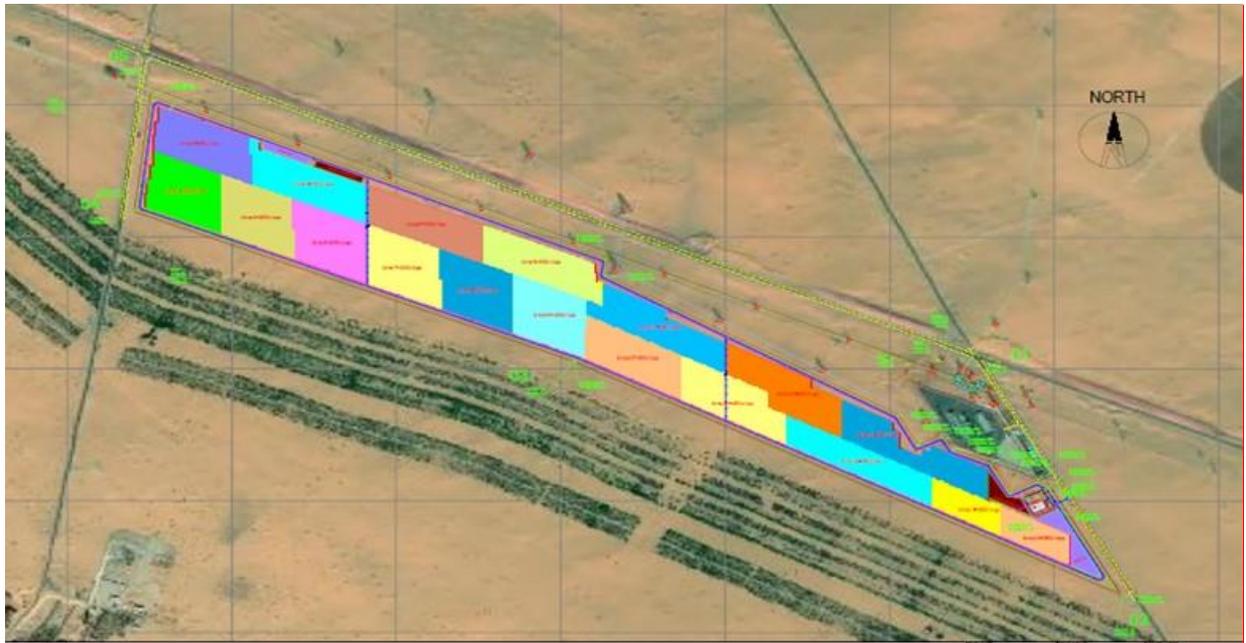


*Figure 1-1 The Project Location (Regional Context)*

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*Figure 1-2 The Project Location (Local Context)*



*Figure 1-3 Project Layout*

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TotalEnergies requires all projects initiated by the company to be formally assessed for potential environmental and social risks following the standards of the International Financing Corporation (IFC) of 2012. Accordingly, the objectives of the assessment were to:

- To establish a thorough understanding of the social context within which the project would be operated.
- To determine potential and actual impacts through a structured approach

The SIA is expected to provide valuable information on the project, such as on:

- Population and demographics
- Religion and culture
- Economy
- Income and occupations (employment and unpaid work)
- Health status and services
- Education and skills
- Threats and opportunities
- History of the area

Potential and actual stakeholders shall be identified early in the project and consulted with. A formal stakeholder consultation plan shall be developed to guide the consultation process.

### **Project Overview**

The site proposed for the Project is located approximately 10 km north-east of the city of Wadi Ad Dawasir in Al Riyadh Province and has an effective area of approximately 1.46 km<sup>2</sup>. The location is an undeveloped and unfenced area. The main components of the Project area as follows:

- PV modules
- One (1) SGU
- One (1) 33/132kV SGU substation (SGUS)

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- 16 inverter stations of 2 inverters and 2 inverter stations of 1 inverter, including all MV components (transformers, MV switchgear, inverters, communications, control units and auxiliary services), as shown in (Figure 3-3)
- Interconnection with the Saudi Arabian Transmission System: 132 kV transmission high voltage underground evacuation lines from the SGU to the SEC switchyard.
- Cabling (DC, AC, LV and MV) necessary for collecting and transporting energy will be selected and sized to withstand local conditions (e.g., temperature and radiation) and to minimize energy losses
- Earthing system
- Single Axis Tracking mounting system
- A Fence will be installed around the site and will comply with Saudi Arabian Standards
- Roads
- Security system and intruder detection system
- Instrumentation and control system, SCADA
- Buildings: interconnection cabin, Administration and Control building and associated facilities, storage and maintenance, and control access
- Infrastructure including: Roads and access, Buildings, Water supply, Stormwater management.

It is anticipated that the construction of the entire Project will not exceed 24 months. Depending on the intensity of the construction (timeline, parallel projects), there could be up to three hundred (300) people at the peak. The solar PV plant will be operated for a duration of 30 years (360 months).

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*Figure 1-4 Wadi Ad Dawasir Project Boundaries*

### **Summary of Environmental Impacts**

This section presents the initial evaluation and scoping of the potential environmental and social impacts that are expected during the Project. Each impact is summarized in Table 1-1. Based on the current scope of the Project, the majority of impacts are expected to occur during the construction.

*Table 1-1 Summary of Environmental Impacts*

Environmental/Social Parameter	Project Phase Impact	
	Construction	Operations
<b>Air Quality</b>	<p>Project construction activities will have interactions with local air quality through the combustion of diesel and petrol by construction machinery and equipment, delivery of materials to the site and transportation of workers to the Project site location.</p> <p>The construction phase will also result in the generation of dust emissions from the access roads, work site, stockpiles and transport of materials to and from the site</p>	<p>No significant risk to ambient air quality foreseen from the operations phase</p> <p>Some temporary loss in air quality from dust generation can be expected from movement of vehicles at the project site</p>
<b>Noise</b>	<p>During the construction phase, development activities will result in localised and temporary increases in noise levels.</p>	<p>No significant risk to noise foreseen from the operations phase</p> <p>Some localized temporary surge in noise can be expected from movement of vehicles at the project site</p>

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Environmental/Social Parameter	Project Phase Impact	
	Construction	Operations
<b>Water</b>	Depending on the location of worker camps, significant quantities of wastewater will be generated and will need to be disposed in compliance to regulations and avoiding any risk to the environment.	No significant risk to water resources is foreseen from the operations phase. Dry cleaning methods will be followed for the PV cells.
<b>Soil &amp; Groundwater</b>	Potential for small-scale contamination from accidental spills of hazardous material	Potential for small-scale contamination from accidental spills of hazardous material-
<b>Biodiversity – Terrestrial Ecosystem</b>	During the construction phase, the Project site will require a degree of site preparation in advance of any activity. If any native habitats and species are present at the Project site, these would be lost or displaced. Construction noise could affect fauna species near to the construction site, but this would be localised and in the short term.	In the operations phase, recolonization of native species will be restricted, as the project site will have undergone significant modifications leading to compaction, presence of equipment and other structures that hinder mobility of fauna and create fragmented habitats etc.
<b>Traffic and Transportation</b>	Construction activities will add to the traffic volumes on the existing road network - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excavation of the Project will require offsite disposal in trucks, increasing pressure on existing surrounding road networks.</li> <li>Daily transportation of workers between accommodation camps and work sites will apply additional pressure on the existing road infrastructure.</li> </ul>	In the operations phase, there will be marginal increase in traffic on the existing road network, however not expected to be sufficiently significant to disrupt existing traffic flows.
<b>Health and Safety</b>	During the construction phase, potential Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks from the construction phase activities in this project may include: Injury to personnel from vehicular traffic accidents; and, Injury to personnel from construction activities It is anticipated that proper site management practices will be implemented during the construction phase, and therefore no significant impacts are predicted.	Like any industrial facility, PV plants can pose potential health and safety hazards to workers such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemical exposure</li> <li>Electrical hazards</li> <li>Thermal hazards</li> <li>Ergonomic hazards</li> <li>Noise exposure</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape and Visual Comfort</b>	During the construction phase, the landscape will be affected by the presence of construction camps, land clearance, earthworks, equipment, vehicle movement, stockpiling, artificial lighting, and construction of buildings. Possible impacts on the public realm include increased traffic, road closures and occupation of land.	The existence of the Project will permanent change the landscape and visual aspects of the area. It is however, expected that these impacts will be positive.
<b>Land Use</b>	The construction of the Project will cause the demolition or relocation of existing infrastructure found within the proposed alignment, including residential areas and road networks. However, this project is far from the residential areas	The operation of the Project will result in a permanent transformation of land use in and around the Project area. It will become a permanent asset for Wadi Ad Dawasir. .
<b>Waste Generation</b>	During the construction phase, associated activities will generate several waste streams, potentially including a mix of demolition wastes, site clearance and general construction wastes. In addition, the workers accommodation camp	During the operations phase, waste may be produced by commercial and maintenance activities on the Project.

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Environmental/Social Parameter	Project Phase Impact	
	Construction	Operations
	and site facilities will generate domestic liquid wastes and solid wastes including kitchen wastes and medical wastes.	
<b>Economic and Social Aspects</b>	During the construction phase, temporary increases in job opportunities will be provided.	A job creation and enhancing the social environment with quality public places and social infrastructure and an opportunity for environmental stewardship in the maintenance and operation of the Project. This aligns with the aims and objectives as outlined in 'Saudi Arabia Vision 2030'
<b>Stakeholders Engagement</b>	Won't have a direct impact on the construction, but the approval of whether this project would benefit them or the locals around the project area	The grievance mechanism that will be implemented
<b>Antiquities and Cultural Heritage</b>	During the construction phase, it is not anticipated that any items of antiquity or places of cultural heritage will be impacted however a Chance Finds Program will be implemented into the OECMP to address the associated processes, should any items be discovered. Any items will be documented and incorporated into the construction process	During the operational phase of the Project, and it is not anticipated that items of antiquity not identified during the construction phase will be identified. Therefore, it has been scoped out during operations.

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## 2 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT

### Site Location

The Project is located approximately 10 kilometres (km) North-East of the city of Wadi Ad Dawasir as shown in Figure 2-1 below. The Wadi Ad Dawasir region has a population of around 100,000 with primary sources of income for the local population being from agricultural produce comprising alfa alfa hay, dates, fruits and vegetables and livestock rearing. The region is characterized by sand dunes and rocky terrain with climatic conditions that is typically representative of continental desert conditions. CET as part the ESIA, for the proposed project has completed a comprehensive environmental baseline assessment (EBA), the findings of which are summarized below:

- The proposed project site at present is located in a generally pristine desert conditions with no notable anthropogenic impacts.
- Ambient air quality measurements during the EBA have confirmed that ambient concentrations of pollutants are generally below the maximum allowable thresholds of NCEC.
- Geotechnical and topographical investigations report that the area has a flat sand sheets with some areas being undulated sand.
- Given the absence of any notable industrial or other development works, soils are generally free of any contamination. The concentrations reported in soil analyses represent natural baseline conditions.
- There is one well used by the local communities south of the project site
- There are no permanent surface water bodies at or in the vicinity of the proposed Project site.
- The Project site has generally low vegetation density.
- There are no Non Governmental Organizations or Social Organizations in the region advocating for specific rights in the region.

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- The site is not considered by local communities or authorities to be of any religious, cultural or archaeological significance.

### **Project Area of Influence**

The area of influence (AOI) for this SIA study takes into consideration the nature and scale of the proposed Solar PV project. The AOI typically refers to the geographical area in which the project is expected to have direct or indirect impacts on social and economic conditions, cultural heritage, and environmental resources, in this case being the Wadi Ad Dawasir region. For the purpose of this SIA, the AOI was determined based on the following considerations:

- Physical/spatial extent of the project, namely project site and any associated infrastructure or access routes.
- Location of nearby communities that are likely to be affected by the project.
- Environmental and cultural context of the area, including the presence of any protected or sensitive areas, natural resources, and cultural heritage sites.
- Potential direct and indirect impacts from the project

The Wadi Ad Dawasir region is sparsely populated with the major notable settlement primarily being the township itself. As evident from the night earth analysis shown in Figure 2-1, the only major settlements in proximity in addition to the Wadi Ad Dawasir township are the Khairan and Sulayyil villages located east of the project site. These settlements are located around 50Km of the project site on Highway 10.

As such the SIA has defined an area of influence (AOI) within 50Km of the project site (Figure 2.1). Within this AOI, the project may cause a positive or negative impact on the environment and local communities. Accordingly, mitigation measures are required if needed .

There are no permanent settlements within the delineated boundaries of the project area. The nearest townships/villages reported in the CET EIA study is Alsharafa, located about 4Km from the site, on highway which connect Alsharafa to the project site. A summary of the baseline information collected in the CET EIA is provided in Table 2.1 below.

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The local population in the Wadi Ad Dawasir region comprise individuals, primarily from the Dawsari families, a prominent tribe known to have historically inhabited this region. The Dawsari tribe is a branch of the larger Qahtani tribal group, which is one of the two main tribal groups in the Kingdom. The Dawsari tribe has a strong presence in the Wadi Ad Dawasir region and is known for their traditions of hospitality, bravery, and generosity<sup>1</sup>. The associated families with tribal affiliations include the Al Otaiba, Al Fadhli and Al Mashari communities.

However, as in other regions of the Kingdom, where urban migration has led Bedouin families to move to permanent settlements, villages and cities, many members and households within these tribes are now based in the cities, leaving their herds to be taken care off by expatriate herdsman. The reasons for urban migration in the region are varied. Key factors include more employment opportunities, access to education and healthcare facilities which has led many families to move. Further, the Kingdom's investments in developing infrastructure in the region, has also encouraged urban migration. Such attractive investments and developments include new residential areas with modern amenities, commercial centers, and recreational facilities. However a major source income though is still from the livestock. Other sources of income include trading and employment by local businesses.

**Table 2-1 Socio Economic Baseline Summary**

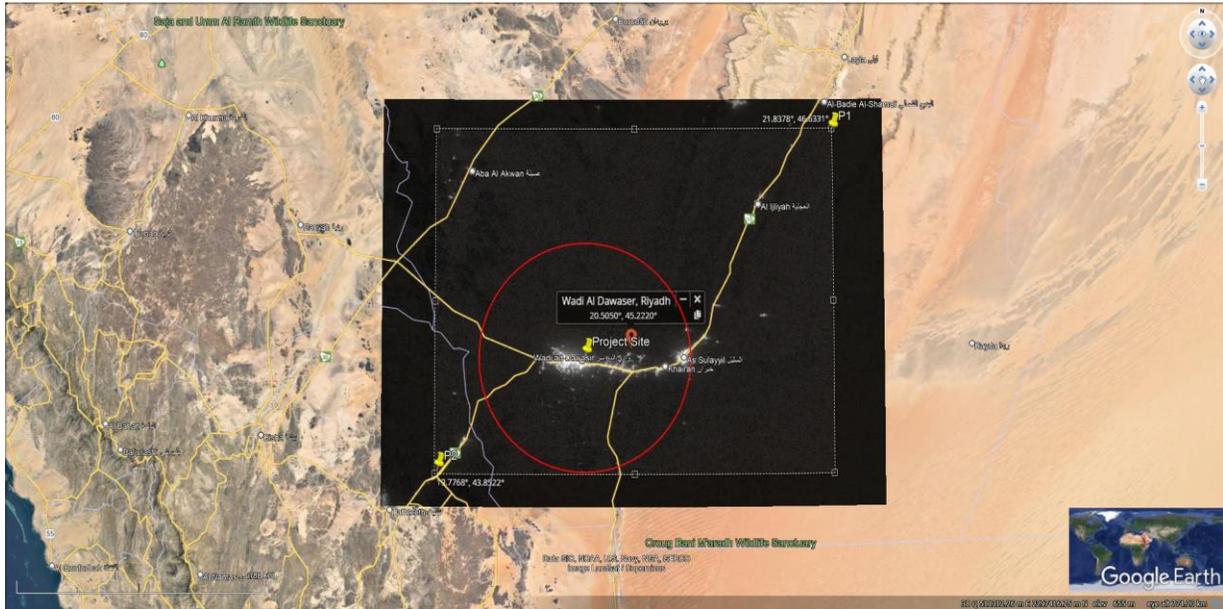
Baseline	Wadi Ad Dawasir
Population	106,152 in the main city
Average Family Size	6-7
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 158 school for males.</li> <li>• A total of 100 school for females</li> <li>• One governmental university</li> </ul>
Primary Source of Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Women also employed as teachers, though majority are housewives</li> </ul>
Municipal Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Health Hospital</li> <li>• Health Center</li> <li>• Pharmacies</li> <li>• Islamic Court</li> <li>• Mosques</li> <li>• Bank</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Al-Farhan, M. A. (2015). The Dawsari Tribe in Saudi Arabia: A Historical and Social Study. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Research, 4(2), 10-24

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Baseline	Wadi Ad Dawasir
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schools</li> </ul>

*Figure 2--1 Project Location*



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### 3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Internationally recognized methods for social evaluation to ensure sound scientific enquiry and conclusions. The following principles of SIA were followed through:

- Engagement with stakeholders
- Analysis of Impact Equity taking into consideration that impacts would vary with different population groups.
- Assessment of social gain and loss – at various levels community, common resources, public property, cultural sites and infrastructure
- Objectivity and use of transparent methods
- Accurate reporting

The project site is considered to be a deserted area, however, south of the project has an afforestation area as well as a farm, other than that, north, east and west of the project are deserted area. Nevertheless, the focus of the study has been to assess impacts that are both beneficial and detrimental in a wider geographic area. Hence, the followings were considered in the assessment.

1. Consultations with local communities and government officials at settlements located within 50Km of the project site. Consultation sessions were guided by a questionnaire that was designed specifically for the project, and each session involved:
  - a. A brief description of the project
  - b. Documenting positive and negative feedback of the project and any recommendations that the stakeholder may have.
  - c. Collecting baseline information such as:
    - List and location of community settlements, population centers and tribes
    - Major business activities area of influence
    - Community facilities (such as hospitals, schools, recreation centers, etc.)
    - Local Income sources
    - Landfills and waste management facilities

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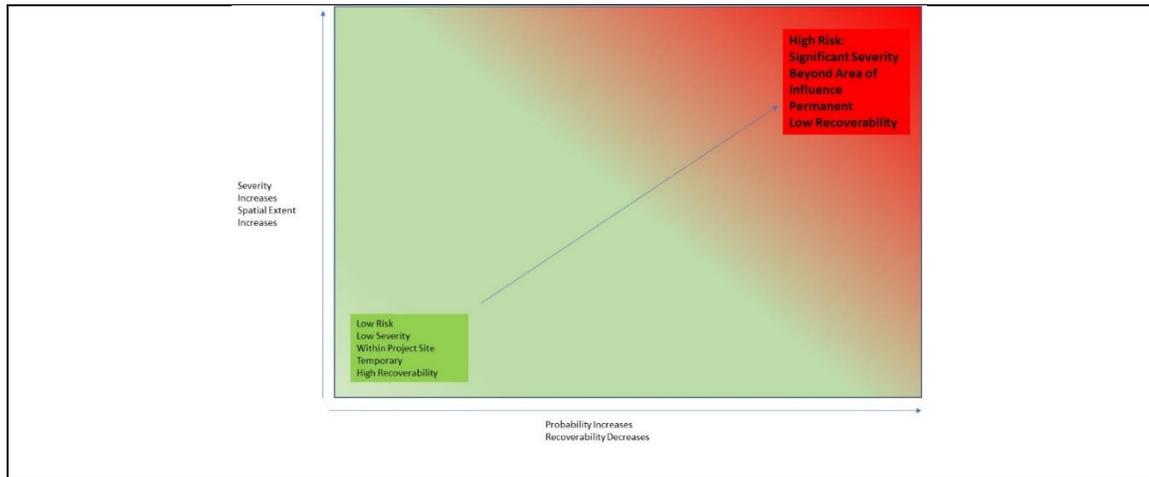
- Archaeological sites
  - Land ownership
2. Desktop Assessment of the Social Context based on literature, maps and remote sensing tools to analyze the current situation with land use.
  3. Mapping of stakeholders and their level of influence on the project
  4. Identifying and evaluating potential impacts of the project. The key issues for evaluation include:
    - Land acquisition
    - Vulnerable communities
    - Displacement of communities
    - Impact on community lifestyle, income
    - Project contribution in the social context
    - Health, safety and security

The significance of impacts will be qualitatively evaluated against severity, spatial extent, duration and recoverability, as presented in Table 3.1 below.

**Table 3-1 Significance Evaluation of Impacts**

Impact	Severity	Spatial	Probability	Recoverability to baseline
Key Factors for Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forced Land acquisition.</li> <li>• Vulnerable communities compromised.</li> <li>• Disruption to community services and infrastructure</li> <li>• Health Risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Site</li> <li>• Within Area of Influence</li> <li>• Beyond Area of Influence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Probability</li> <li>• Moderate Probability</li> <li>• Low Probability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> <li>• Moderate</li> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
Impact Evaluation				

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#### 4 POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The proposed project will be required to demonstrate compliance to the World Bank/International Financing Corporation’s (IFC) Performance Standards for identifying and managing environmental and social risks of a development initiative. The performance standards have been issued under the Sustainability Framework which aims to promote sound environmental and social practices, through transparency and accountability. The most recent version of the performance standards was released in 2012 and comprise the following (See Table 4-1 below for a summary of provisions within each performance standard to minimize social risks from a project):

- **Performance Standard 1:** Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts: Requires companies to assess and manage the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of their projects throughout their lifecycle.
- **Performance Standard 2:** Labor and Working Conditions: Aims to protect the rights and ensure the safety of workers engaged in project activities, including addressing issues such as forced labor, child labor, and discrimination.
- **Performance Standard 3:** Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention: Aims to promote the efficient use of natural resources and the prevention of pollution and waste.

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- **Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security:** Aims to protect the health and safety of communities impacted by project activities, and to address issues such as emergency preparedness and security.
- **Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement:** Aims to ensure that any land acquisition and resettlement associated with a project is conducted in a manner that is socially and economically sustainable for affected communities.
- **Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources:** Aims to promote the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable management of living natural resources.
- **Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples:** Aims to protect the rights and interests of indigenous peoples impacted by project activities, and to promote their participation in project decision-making.
- **Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage:** Aims to identify and protect cultural heritage sites and artifacts impacted by project activities, and to promote their preservation and management.

**Table 4- 1 Summary of Provisions within the IFC Performance Standards to minimize social risks**

PS#	PS Title	Provisions to Minimize Social Risks
1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting a social and environmental assessment of the project before it begins</li> <li>• Developing and implementing an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) to manage potential risks and impacts throughout the project lifecycle</li> <li>• Engaging with stakeholders, including affected communities, to identify and address potential social risks and impacts</li> </ul>
2	Labor and Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respecting labor rights and prohibiting forced labor, child labor, and discrimination</li> <li>• Providing safe and healthy working conditions and promoting the well-being of workers</li> <li>• Providing fair and decent wages and benefits</li> </ul>
3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting resource efficiency and reducing the use of hazardous materials</li> <li>• Preventing and minimizing pollution and waste generated by project activities</li> </ul>
4	Community Health, Safety, and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting the health and safety of communities impacted by project activities</li> <li>• Preparing and responding to emergencies and accidents</li> <li>• Addressing security risks and impacts related to project activities</li> </ul>

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5	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement whenever possible</li> <li>• Providing adequate compensation and assistance to affected communities for any land acquisition or resettlement</li> <li>• Ensuring that resettlement activities are conducted in a manner that is socially and economically sustainable for affected communities</li> </ul>
6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems impacted by project activities</li> <li>• Promoting sustainable management of natural resources</li> </ul>
7	Indigenous Peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognizing and respecting the rights and interests of indigenous peoples impacted by project activities</li> <li>• Providing appropriate and meaningful consultation and participation in project decision-making</li> <li>• Ensuring that project activities do not negatively impact indigenous peoples' cultural heritage or traditional livelihoods</li> </ul>
8	Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying and protecting cultural heritage sites and artifacts impacted by project activities</li> <li>• Promoting their preservation and management</li> <li>• Avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts on cultural heritage sites and artifacts</li> </ul>

To show compliance with the IFC Performance Standards, projects are required to provide evidence of how environmental and social risks and impacts were identified and managed. Such evidence would include at a minimum:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reports
- Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) documentation
- Stakeholder engagement records
- Grievance mechanisms
- Monitoring and reporting data

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has established and implements various policies that address social risks, particularly related to labor and human rights. These would include:

- Labor laws to protect worker rights including occupational health and safety and minimum wage requirements. The primary legal framework for labor protection is the Royal Decree No M/51 which governs the relationship between employers and employees, within which key provisions include: working hours, rest periods, annual

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leave, sick leave, terminal benefits, health and safety, discrimination and protection of wages

- Human rights enforced through policies, rights commission and ratification of various international conventions. Some of the key provisions include:
  - Basic Law of Governance: Issued by Royal Decree on March 1, 1992 and sets out the principles of governance in Saudi Arabia
  - Human Rights Commission Law: Enacted by Royal Decree No. M/51 on April 13, 2005. The law established the Human Rights Commission, which is responsible for monitoring and promoting human rights in Saudi Arabia.
  - Anti-Discrimination Law: Enacted by Royal Decree No. M/96 on November 9, 2020. The law prohibits discrimination in employment and public services on the basis of gender, disability, or age.
  - Law on the Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence: Enacted by Royal Decree No. M/53 on September 26, 2013. The law criminalizes domestic violence and provides protection and support for victims.
  - Law on Criminal Procedure: Enacted by Royal Decree No. M/39 on October 17, 2001. The law sets out the procedures for criminal investigations and trials, including the rights of defendants and the principles of due process.
  - Law on Associations and Foundations: Enacted by Royal Decree No. M/6 on February 4, 1983. The law regulates the establishment and operation of non-governmental organizations, including human rights organizations.

The Kingdom's Vision 2030 programme also aims to address social development and human rights. The key goals under this national programme include:

- Empowering women to increase their participation in the workforce and to improve their access to education and health care
- Promoting cultural and social activities
- Protecting human rights
- Youth empowerment

The proposed project, will also be carried out in compliance to the corporate commitments and policies towards social responsibility. The company's Corporate Social Responsibility

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which is aligned with the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) (CSR) approach is based on four core focus areas will apply to the project, namely (See Figure 4-1 below):

1. *Climate and sustainable energy: leading the transformation of the energy model to contribute to the fight against climate change and meet the needs of populations*
2. *People’s well being: being a reference as an employer and responsible operator. TotalEnergies intends on promoting a work environment that combines performance and conviviality and ensuring compliance with human rights in the workplace, both within the Company and among its partners, but also the safety and health of people*
3. *Care for the environment: to be exemplary in the management of the environment and the use of the planet's natural resources. TotalEnergies intends on ensuring that the environmental impacts of all its operations are managed according to the Avoid-Reduce-Offset approach, thereby helping to preserve the environment, biodiversity and freshwater resources. To this end, TotalEnergies promotes the circular economy*
4. *Creating value for society: generating shared prosperity across regions. TotalEnergies aims to be a creator and a driver of positive change for the communities in its host regions*

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**Figure 4- 1 TotalEnergies CSR Approach**



Climate & Sustainable Energy	People's Well Being	Care for the Environment	Creating value for society
<u><b>Core Contributions</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy</li> <li>SDG 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure</li> <li>SDG 13 Climate action</li> </ul>	<u><b>Core Contributions</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth</li> </ul>	<u><b>Direct Contributions</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production</li> <li>SDG 14 Life below water</li> <li>SDG 15 Life on land</li> </ul>	<u><b>Direct Contributions</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDG 10 Reduced inequalities</li> <li>SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions</li> </ul>
<u><b>Indirect contributions</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable cities and communities</li> </ul>	<u><b>Indirect contributions</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDG 3 Good health and well being</li> <li>SDG 4 Quality Education</li> <li>SDG 5 Gender equality</li> </ul>	<u><b>Indirect contributions</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDG6 Clean water and sanitation</li> </ul>	<u><b>Indirect contributions</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDG 1 No poverty</li> <li>SDG 2 Zero hunger</li> </ul>

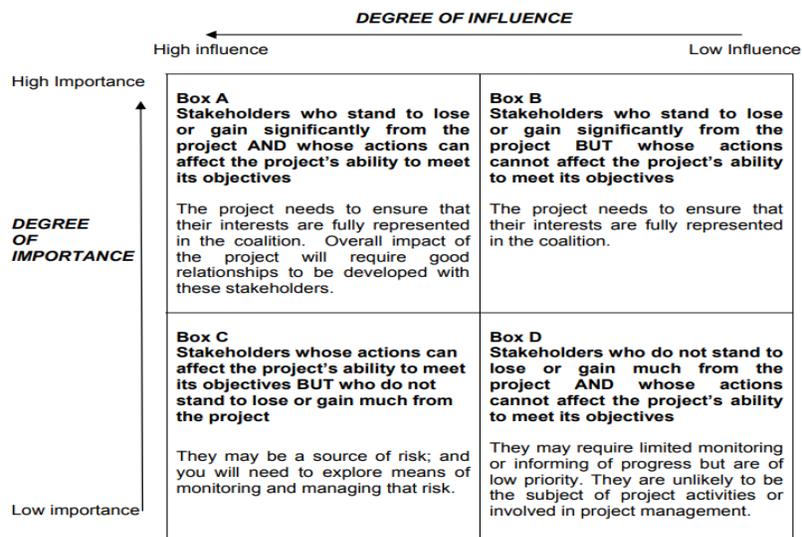
## 5 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PLAN

The IFC Performance Standards require financed projects to engage with potentially affected stakeholders. The standards note that stakeholder engagement provides the basis for building strong, constructive and responsive relationship that is essential for managing a project’s environmental and social impacts.

This is achieved through stakeholder consultations which should be an organized approach to identify and incorporate the needs of those who may have direct or indirect stake in the project. The IFC Performance Standards require Consultations to be ‘Free, Prior and Informed’ with stakeholders who are likely to be affected. By identifying and analyzing stakeholder interests early, the project would include a social management plan, minimizing risk while promoting improved project and public interaction.

A ‘Stakeholder’ therefore is an individual, community or entity with interest in the project. The level of interest or influence are based on the attributes of opinion/position, power, level of actual interest in the project, and their strength as a group/coalition.

Typically, stakeholder analysis would involve identifying and classifying stakeholders according to their degree of influence and importance (see Figure 5.1 below). A preliminary stakeholder analysis is provided in Table 5-1, some of the stakeholders listed in the table were not visited due to their unavailability.



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**Figure 5-1 Guideline for Classifying Stakeholders (adapted from the World Bank Group’s Stakeholder Analysis Guidelines for Concept Note)**

**Table 5-1 Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis**

Government Agency	Scope of Authority	High Influence / High Interest	High Influence / Low Interest	Low Influence / High Interest	Low Influence / Low Interest
		<i>Potential to Stop Project</i>	<i>Potential to Cause Project Delays</i>	<i>Potential to Indirectly Influence Project</i>	<i>No Perceived Influence on Project</i>
Ministry of Water, Agriculture and Environment	Environmental Approval & Water and Wastewater Authority	✓			
Ministry of Energy	Saudi Electricity Company	✓			
Ministry of Interior/National Guard	Security		✓		
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Land Use, Local Municipal Services	✓			
Ministry of Health	Local Health Authority			✓	
Ministry of Transportation	Road Infrastructure			✓	
Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development	Labor, Saudization	✓			
Saudi Wildlife Authority	Conservation Areas	✓			
Local Families in Wadi Ad Dawasir	Local tribal affiliations who have used the land for generations			✓	

Consultations were held with representatives of government agencies and members from the local community at Wadi Ad Dawasir, within the AOI. Based on information gathered and our observation of the area, the project site is not owned by any individual or occupied by a community. The site however is accessible to Bedouin families who may pass through the site as they move their herds in search of grazing pasture.

In the Kingdom currently there is no formal system for public consultations. As such there are practical challenges in organizing public hearing gatherings to discuss the project. In

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remote locations such as the Wadi Ad Dawasir region, from our experience the local municipality is generally considered the primary liaison between local communities and the government. Further in projects of national importance such as the proposed Solar PV Project, the Government commissions a high level inter ministerial committee often referred to as the 'High Committee' that comprise representatives from various government agencies, namely the Ministry of Interior, Municipality, Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture (MEWA) and other agencies – who evaluate and either approve or reject the project on the basis of:

- Safety and security
- Needs, opinions and concerns of interested parties
- Environmental and social impacts
- Economic benefits to the region
- Other development plans
- And other relevant concerns

A formal consultation session for the purpose of this SIA, with the High Committee will not be possible as the Committee meets independently and involvement of any external agencies is generally by invitation only. However, we have met with the main agencies that comprise the High Committee, namely the Municipality and MEWA. Consultations involved presenting:

- High level description of the project
- Potential environmental and social impacts
- Documenting their feedback, concerns and recommendations

Consultations with community members were carried out within and respecting traditional religious values. All tribal representatives attended and government agencies were invited to the townhall meeting. Consultations were held only with male representatives and any direct contact with female members was avoided as local communities are generally conservative in this region. Local communities will continue to be engaged through all phases of the project to ensure any concerns or grievances are identified and addressed in advance.

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Consultations were recorded and archived using predesigned template in google forms, see the link below. The form was filled at the end of each consultation session capturing relevant information including documentation and photos.

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1iOfNcpD8-z1A6AlZIkEpVgxCSd5c-7krYSpe4m0pqfU/edit?ts=6395c6d2>

## 6 OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS

Consultations were carried out at the Wadi Ad Dawasir. The outcomes of the consultations are summarized below. Filled questionnaires are attached in Appendix 1 of this report.

### 1. Consultation Meetings and Sessions

Table 6.1 below provides a list of meetings/consultation sessions that were held at Wadi Ad Dawasir.

**Table 6-1 List of Consultation meetings held on February 6-7-8, 2023.**

Date	Government Agency or Tribal Representative	Provide details of local directorate/authority of the agency. If meeting with family/tribal representative provide name of the tribe/family	Designation	Local Directorate/Agency/Family/ Tribe Representative Full Name
2/6/2023	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Municipal of Wadi Ad Dawasir	Mayor's Advisor	Mani' Al-Yami
2/7/2023	Ministry of Water, Agriculture and Environment	N/A	Deputy General Manager	Saeed Abdullah Alla'aban
2/7/2023	Ministry of Health	Wadi Ad Dawasir Hospital	Deputy Director of the Hospital	Mohammed Mubarak Al-Wizrah
2/7/2023	Tribal Representative	Al-Owaimer Center	Tribal Representative	Turki Mohammed Al-Nafees
2/7/2023	Tribal Representative	Al-Khamasen Center	Tribal Representative	Aidh Mubarak Aidh
2/8/2023	Tribal Representative	Athumamia Center	Tribal Representative	Shabab Mohammed Aldawsari
2/8/2023	Civilian	Athumamia Center	Military Affiliate	Saad Mohammad Ad-Dawsari
2/8/2023	Civilian	Athumamia Center	Resigned Physics Teacher	Fawaz Misfer Ad-Dawsari
2/8/2023	Civilian	Athumamia Center	University Student	Abdullah Saad Ad-Dawsari

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**Figure 6-1 Picture of Attendees (During Consultation)**



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**Figure 6-2 Picture of Attendees (at the Entrance of Athumamia Center)**

## 2. General Opinion of the Project

### Authorities:

In general, Government Agencies in the Wadi Ad Dawasir region held the opinion that the proposed Solar PV project will promote the overall development of the Wadi Ad Dawasir region. The local communities as in other regions of the Kingdom generally welcome new developments with the expectation that such projects will allow for investment, employment and infrastructure development opportunities. While none of the agencies have expressed any opinion against the project, there were concerns expressed as to whether project will lead to any pollution and therefore recommended that all activities be carried out with preventive/mitigation measures and in compliance to applicable laws. Also, the agencies have requested that the project maintain sufficient buffer between the on going afforestation initiative and project site.

### Communities:

Consultations with local community members were arranged with the assistance of the owner of the farm land adjacent to the project site. Meetings were planned and held at the Athumamia Center (See Figure 6-1 and 6-2) on February 08, 2023. Direct contact with women is prohibited by the culture, and this point has to be taken into consideration.

Feedback from the consultations indicate that there is generally a positive opinion of the proposed project development with all the interviewees, the view is that the project will bring employment opportunities and improve the local economy in Wadi Ad Dawasir. While none of the interviewees have expressed any negative views that would stop or delay the project.

The following environmental concerns have been shared so that the necessary mitigation might be implemented:

- Generation of dust affecting air quality in the surrounding areas
- Impact of blasting operations such as dust, noise, etc.
- The impact of construction and operation on the nearby afforestation initiative.

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- Radiation that will affect people and livestock.

The interviewees suggested the following recommendations could be considered by TotalEnergies:

- Ensure all truck movements are controlled to avoid accidents or any other traffic.
- Engage with local communities to identify and provide employment opportunities for locals to the extent possible

Local communities will continue to be engaged through all phases of the project to ensure any concerns or grievances are identified and addressed in advance.

### 3. Baseline Information Provided

Through the consultation sessions the following socio-economic baseline data was obtained:

- Wadi Ad Dawasir has a population of 106,152 according to General Authority for Statistics – 2010. The city has basic essential community facilities such as health care, power, water supply and waste management, the table below shows the facilities.
- The main tribal community in this region is the Ad Dawasir tribe with their base is in south of Najd in Wadi Ad Dawasir, As Sulayyil, Al Aflaj and Al Kharj. This tribe brings together the traditional Bedouin lifestyle and impact of urban migration, where they are Bedouins in their traditional ownership of herds and urbanized in terms of their lifestyle being in cities. The affiliated communities have historically been living as nomadic clans in different locations and generally associating among themselves to survive the extreme dessert conditions and provide security. Traditionally, the families have been raising herds of goats, sheep, camels, for sustenance and income. The traditional nomadic lifestyle of these families has changed in the recent decades, because of the opportunities for education, employment and business in the Kingdom which has been fueled by the revenue from hydrocarbon sector. The majority of them now live in the permanent settlements, villages and cities while their herds are taken care of by either themselves or by expatriate shepherds.

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- The major sources of income in Wadi Ad Dawasir are firstly from Agriculture and Livestock, and employment at government agencies/ministries, employment by local businesses, small scale trading and businesses and for some families. There are no industrial facilities within the Area of Influence.
- There are no dedicated grazing zones in the region. Bedouin families relocate their herds based on the availability of pasture avoiding restricted/fenced off locations. The primary source of water in Wadi Ad Dawasir is from ground water. Artesian wells are also present across the region, also in the farm south of the site.
- There are no industrial or sanitary wastewater treatment facilities within 50 km of the project site. There are municipal operated sanitary landfills. However, there are no industrial hazardous waste landfills within the area of influence

**Table 6-2 Essential community facilities**

Service	Province/Center	Governorate
	Riyadh	Wadi Ad Dawasir
<b>Agricultural Services</b>		
Agricultural Development Fund	1	1
<b>Social And Development Services</b>		
Court	3	1
Social Security	5	1
Charity	184	3
Civil Defense	89	5
<b>Public, Financial Services, and Banking</b>		
Public Library	2	1
Travel Agency	359	0
Post Office	23	2
Commercial Bank	536	6
<b>Administrative Services</b>		
Police Station	32	2
Police Department	0	2
Traffic Police	12	1
Passport Office	18	2
Civil Affairs Office	14	2
Social Insurance	1	0
Pensions	1	1
Amana (Province Municipality)	1	0

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Municipality	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>
Municipal Services Office	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Boys' Education Department	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Girls' Education Department	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Boys Education Office	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
Girls' Education Office	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
Transportation Branch	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Finance Branch	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Ambulance Center	<b>49</b>	<b>2</b>

#### 4. Valued Environmental Components

All the interviewees have noted that the desert environment in the city is of importance to them, this is because of the associated grazing and cultural value of the land. The region provides an opportunity for the local community to experience the traditional lifestyle. The nature reserve itself provides valuable grazing vegetation during the growing season and supports wildlife of conservation value.

## 7 **POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

Potential impacts to communities and regionally have been evaluated in this study. As in any project, social impacts are largely associated with among others, land acquisition, risks to vulnerable communities, impact on community lifestyle, infrastructure, income, and security, health and safety.

### Land Acquisition

Land acquisition refers to the physical acquisition of land for the carrying explicit project activities. However, the World Bank/IFC Performance Standards (PS1) extends the scope of an assessment of social impacts under this category to associated facilities and the spatial extent of cumulative impacts, all of which is broadly understood as 'Area of Influence' (AOI). In the proposed project, the physical boundaries of the proposed site represent the explicit zone of influence, while the larger AOI extends to land acquired for associated Facilities such as contractor operated sites that are not directly controlled by TotalEnergies.

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The Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs and Housing (MOMRAH) owns the site for the proposed Solar PV project. The site is leased to the Saudi Electricity Company (SEC) which in turn has sub-leased the site to the Saudi Power Procurement Company referred to as the Offtaker. Land allotment from the ministry for the project, did not involve any displacement of individuals, families or communities, as there were no occupants. The Ministry of Energy (MOE) works with the Offtaker in the implementation of the project. The Noor Alwadi Renewable Energy Company represents the TotalEnergies consortium, has been awarded the project and has been commissioned to construct and operate the project.

There are no permanent or temporary settlements at the proposed site. Our visits to the site have also confirmed that there are no remnants of prior shelters, makeshift tents and camping facilities such as those used by Bedouins. Consultations with local municipal offices have confirmed that the site is not co-owned by any particular individual or family and there are no tribes with legal claim to the site. As such forceful land acquisition and eviction of any individual or groups is not a concern from the project.

Further the site is not considered of any religious, cultural or archaeological significance by local authorities or communities.

Within the larger AOI, land acquisition for the project is also not foreseen. Contractor operated sites are likely to be within the project site with some minor spill over to surrounding land. The project is very unlikely to acquire land for constructing any support facilities at the nearby settlements within the AOI.

**Table 7-1 Risk Rating (Land Acquisiton)**

Impact	Severity	Spatial	Duration	Recoverability	Risk Rating
Forced Land Acquisition for project operations from Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as project site is not private property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LOW</li> </ul>
Forced Land Acquisition for contractor and other support operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable all project activities will take place at the site only</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LOW</li> </ul>

### Vulnerable Communities

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The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines social vulnerability as either:

- Potential for harm to people where their life and livelihood are put at risk.
- Capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist or recover from a significant natural hazard.
- Resilience of communities to respond to external stresses.
- Inability of people, organizations and societies to withstand adverse impacts.

Vulnerable communities in this assessment are therefore understood to be those who are likely to experience direct damage or loss from a project activity. The degree of resilience however will depend on the exposure of these communities to the anticipate impacts or hazards caused by the project, which in this case would be the construction, operations and associated activities.

Socially vulnerable groups are usually defined in broad terms by various parameters such as income levels, health, age and other parameters. In this study, we have identified the following vulnerable groups.

1. On Site Workers who are exposed to health hazards of heat, dust, noise and other physical hazards.
2. Bedouins and Communities who maybe passing through the area with their herds.
3. Traffic flowing along the main highways and access roads connecting to the site.

The primary concern for onsite workers will be the effects of exposure to elevated levels of dust in the air. It has been well document by various health and safety regulators that depending on the extent of exposure, silicosis can occur in three forms, namely;

- *Simple chronic silicosis - which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. These effects include breathlessness, obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD);*
- *Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years);*

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- *Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis.*

Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis but is more common in the accelerated form.

While the spatial extent of the dispersion and accumulated ground level concentrations of respirable dust from construction can only be determined from a formal dispersion modeling study, it is generally understood that dust tends to settle within a short distance of around 1 to 5Km. As the existing permanent settlements are beyond these distances, there are no perceived risks to the local community.

Bedouins who utilize the area will no longer have access to the project site. While the stand alone footprint of the site concession area maybe small when considering the larger land available for grazing and so maybe considered insignificant, similar projects operations cumulatively will restrict the access and movement of the Bedouin families and their herds. It is likely that as a consequence they will have to seek grazing fields further inland and away from public highways and other infrastructure.

Local communities will continue to be engaged through all phases of the project to ensure any concerns or grievances are identified and addressed in advance.

**Table 7-2 Risk Rating (Vulnerable Communities)**

Impact	Severity	Spatial	Probability	Recoverability	Risk Rating
Exposure of On-Site Workers to Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highde as prolonged exposure could pose carcinogenic risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low to Moderate (subject to enforcement of health and safety protocols)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIGH</li> </ul>
Exposure of any Bedouins who may pass through the area Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderate to High if Bedouin movement occurs within 1-5Km of site operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within Area of Influence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderate as Bedouins are unlikely to be exposed to site dust for prolonged periods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOW TO MODERATE</li> </ul>

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Impact	Severity	Spatial	Probability	Recoverability	Risk Rating
Loss of Grazing land for Bedouins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low to Moderate as project site is generally rocky outcrops with low vegetation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High (as Bedouins are unlikely to utilize this land)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LOW</li> </ul>

### Human Rights

The proposed will be mandatorily required to comply with the laws governing human rights in the Kingdom. Further, within the overall framework of the IFC performance standards, the project will also be required to ensure the following:

- **Non-discrimination:** The development and implementation of the proposed Solar PV Project would need to ensure that there is no discrimination on the basis of race, gender, religion, ethnicity, or other characteristics. This includes ensuring that all individuals have equal access to project benefits and opportunities.
- **Labor rights:** Projects must comply with relevant labor laws and international labor standards, including providing fair wages, safe working conditions, and freedom of association for workers.
- **Community health and safety:** Projects must take measures to ensure the health and safety of affected communities, including preventing or mitigating any adverse health impacts associated with the project's activities.
- **Security and human rights:** Projects must ensure that their security arrangements do not violate the human rights of affected communities or workers.

The indigenous people groups in the area would be the members of the Dawasir tribes and affiliated communities who are traditionally Bedouin families but are largely settled in the township leaving their herds in the care of shepherds. As already discussed previously above, force land acquisition or involuntary resettlement is not identified as a concern from the project therefore there are no significant impacts anticipated on indigenous people from the project.

The project will however to implement the following measures to ensure compliance to IFC Performance standards:

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- Performance Standard 1: Establish a grievance mechanism that allows affected communities and workers to raise concerns about human rights impacts.
- Performance Standard 2: Comply with applicable labor laws and international labor standards, and provide safe and healthy working conditions for workers.
- Performance Standard 3: Ensure project activities do not harm human health or the environment, including by addressing the potential impacts of pollution on human health.
- Performance Standard 4: Take measures to ensure the safety of neighboring communities and workers, including addressing any security risks associated with the project.
- Performance Standard 5: Contain all project activities within delineated site boundaries. Prevent spill over to adjacent land
- Performance Standard 6: Ensure project does not encroach or affect the local afforestation initiative.
- Performance Standard 7: Respect the rights of indigenous peoples, including their right to free, prior, and informed consent for activities that may affect their movement
- Performance Standard 8: Avoid or minimize any adverse impacts on cultural heritage sites

**Table 7-3 Risk Rating (Human Rights)**

Impact	Severity	Spatial	Duration	Recoverability	Risk Rating
Violation of human rights in Wadi Ad Dawasir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within Area of Influence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOW</li> </ul>

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### Community Dynamics

For the purpose of this assessment, community dynamics is understood as the process of change and development with communities. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as part of the Vision 2030 agenda has initiated changes to improve livelihood of communities across the Kingdom and the overall quality of life. The specific areas of focus include improvements in medical care, protection of nature reserves, culture and heritage and sports and recreation. These initiatives are gradually transforming the community dynamics in both urban and rural areas.

The proposed project, based on the opinions and feedback received during the consultations, is generally perceived by local communities as an opportunity for employment and to improve the local economy. Given the changing dynamics across the Kingdom, this expectation to be involved in projects implemented locally would be more particularly in places such as within the AOI where opportunities are limited. With the primary source of income being small scale farming and trading activities, the local communities' income is generally below the national average of around SAR 75,000/year/family. As such, there will be interest in seeking employment in the project.

However, considering the operations require specialized and experienced manpower, employment opportunities will be limited, and therefore is not assessed to be significant enough to cause changes in the financial situation and overall dynamics of local communities.

The project though, however, is not considered a threat, to the traditional and religious lifestyle by the local communities.

While the Kingdom has embarked on an aggressive nationalization policy, development projects such as the proposed Solar PV project, continues to be dependent on the expatriate force to support the general labor and specialized skilled worker requirements. The construction phase of the proposed project will require a large migrant workforce, comprising Saudi nationals from other regions of the country and expatriates. While the Saudi workforce is expected to easily adapt to the local conditions the expatriate work force may need to be sensitized to local cultural practices. Remote regions of the Kingdom such as the Dawasir region, continue with their conservative Islamic traditional and

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religious life styles. Respect for local customs and particularly Islamic lifestyle would be important to prevent any conflict with the local population.

Overall the impacts of a migrant workforce on the local community at Wadi Ad Dawsir can be both positive and negative. The potential positive impacts would include:

- Economic growth: The migrants workforce will depend on local businesses to meet their daily needs and as such will contribute to the local economy
- Diversity and cultural exchange: A migrant workforce brings diversity to the local community, introducing new cultures and ideas that can enrich the community and promote cross-cultural understanding.
- Social integration: Some migrants may integrate into the local community, learning the language and customs, and making meaningful connections with locals.

However, the potential negative impacts could include:

- Potential for Social Tensions: The presence of migrant workers with various skills, trades and professional expertise could potentially lead to social tensions with the local community if they are perceived by the local communities as competing for jobs and other local resources.
- Strain on resources: A sudden influx of migrants can place strain on local resources such as housing, healthcare, and education which could lead to resentment from some members of the local community.
- Cultural differences: It is likely project will employ migrant workers from different cultures, customs and religions. As such sensitizing workers to local customs and religious sensitivities is important to minimize associated risks.
- Language barriers: It is likely that expatriate migrant workers may not speak Arabic, making it difficult for them to integrate into the community and access services.
- Communicable diseases: Migrant workers could pose potential health risks, particularly if they are from areas known for infectious/communicable diseases.

Typically for such projects in the Kingdom, the practice has been to establish a self contained Worker Housing Camp in close proximity to the site thereby minimizing interactions with the local community. Further all expatriate workers are mandatorily

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required to undergo screening for health issues and awareness training on local customs, practices and restrictions so as to avoid risk of conflict or tensions with the local communities. Local communities will continue to be engaged through all phases of the project to ensure any concerns or grievances are identified and addressed in advance.

**Table 7-4 Risk Rating (Community Dynamics)**

Impact	Severity	Spatial	Probability	Recoverability	Risk Rating
Influx of Workers for the project and potential for conflict with residents at the villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low as Project workforce will largely be based at the site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within Area of Influence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High as there will be limited interaction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LOW</li> </ul>
Opportunities for employment and contribution to the local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficial impact, however limited because operations require specialized and experienced manpower</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within the Area of Influence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low to Medium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low to Moderate</li> </ul>

### Local Community Support Services and Infrastructure

The proposed Project will operate to the extent possible, independently with minimum burden to services or existing facilities at Wadi Ad Dawasir. The scope of the project will include key utilities of power, waste management, water supply and wastewater management.

The construction and operation of the proposed project is not expected to affect or increase burden on any of the existing community facilities at Wadi Ad Dawasir. As mentioned previously, there are very basic facilities, essentially limited to health (i.e. hospitals and medical centers), supermarkets, low to medium budget restaurants and some hotels and furnished apartments. Some local procurement, such as groceries, essential supplies and maintenance services maybe sourced by the project from the local market. However, such procurement from the project alone is not expected to cause any local inflationary pressure.

Traffic increase specifically because of the project activities in the construction or operations phase is not anticipated, as access to the site does not intersect with any of the roads to the townships. However, some increase in traffic from use of small vehicles

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to the site and occasional truck movement to the settlements can be expected. The major movements though will be through the main MOT managed highway.

**Table 7-5 Risk Rating (Local Community Infrastructure and Support Facilities)**

Impact	Severity	Spatial	Probability	Recoverability	Risk Rating
Burden on Community Support Infrastructure Wadi Ad Dawasir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low as Project interaction will most likely be for essential supplies for accommodation and maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within Area of Influence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High as project will essentially be self sufficient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LOW</li> </ul>
Increase in traffic on local road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low to Moderate as primary Project traffic will largely be to MOT Highway avoiding the townships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within Area of Influence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low to Moderate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low</li> </ul>

Sites of Interest (Archaeology, Cultural Heritage, Recreation and Tourism)

There are no sites of archaeological interest or of cultural value within the AOI. However, the region is known for Bedouin and recreational camping.

**Table 7-6 Risk Rating (Archaeology, Cultural Heritage, Recreation and Tourism)**

Impact	Severity	Spatial	Probability	Recoverability	Risk Rating
Impact on recreational and Bedouin camping activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low as the site is located away from any settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within Area of Influence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low</li> </ul>

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## 8 SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

A Social Action Plan (SAP) is recommended to prescribe measurable actions that will effectively address potential impacts and the implementation of corresponding prevention and/or mitigation measures. The SAP serves as a commitment from the project to mitigate social risks and will supplement the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that has been developed for the project. The SAP shall be mandatorily enforced through the company's social performance policy, which requires all TotalEnergies to:

- Engage with internal and external stakeholders.
- Contribute to the social and economic development of local communities.
- Support community-based initiatives.
- Develop and implement a community management system.
- Undertake routine reporting to all stakeholders on the status of community engagement.
- Improve the overall effectiveness of the community management system.

The proposed Solar PV project shall also be carried out within the broad commitment of TotalEnergies for '**Value Creation in Host Regions**'. All projects of the company are required to comply with the Code of Conduct (Attached to this report) and the Safety, Health and Environment Quality Charter (also Attached to this report).

At the national level, TotalEnergies involvement in the project will contribute to the Kingdom's Vision2030 programme of diversification and reducing impact on climate change. At the local level, the proposed project is potentially source of opportunities for the local population. As in other projects, TotalEnergies is expected to be committed to local development through the following:

- Set itself an internal target to maximise local employment and value creation for the host country through procurement, manufacturing and the development of local capacity and skills.
- To carry out an analysis of the local context and depending on the needs of the project and future operations, existing local capacities, those requiring development support and those not available are determined.

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- Define a strategy for developing local content during the construction phase of the project and in operation.

The scope of the social performance policy and hosting community development guidelines will extend to contractor operations in a project, as relevant and applicable. Where contractors engage with local communities in matters concerning the project, the guidelines require TotalEnergies participation and prior consent. Table 8.1 below provides recommendations for specific actions for implementation to prevent or mitigate any negative social effects from the proposed project.

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Figure 8-1 Social Action Plan

Parameter	Action	Deliverable	TotalEnergies	Site Operations	Performance Indicators
Social Risks and Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and Evaluate Social Risks and Impacts as part of the overall assessment for the project</li> </ul>	Social Impact Assessment	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notices/ Complaints from Regulators and Communities</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate Mitigation Measures for Social Risks into overall project execution plan</li> </ul>	Social Action Management Plan	√	√	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish grievance mechanism and record, evaluate, and respond to grievances from members of the local community</li> </ul>	Formal Grievance Mechanism Procedure	√	√	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote active engagement with stakeholders consulted within this study</li> </ul>	Refer: Social Action Management Plan	√	√	
Stakeholders follow up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To update the stakeholders with the current status regarding both phases of the project</li> </ul>	Refer to Table 6-1	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TotalEnergies representative to engage with stakeholders during construction and operations</li> </ul>
Labor & Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with national employment and labor laws</li> </ul>	Register of National Employment and Labor Laws	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Half Yearly Third-Party Audit Reports</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with health and safety requirements</li> </ul>	Register of Health and Safety Requirements specific to the operations	√	√	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a Workplace Health and Safety Management System</li> </ul>	Workplace Health and Safety Manual that includes register of requirements, policies and	√	√	

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Parameter	Action	Deliverable	TotalEnergies	Site Operations	Performance Indicators
		procedures, and which is audited by third party every 6 months			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure fair and nondiscriminatory workplace</li> </ul>	Site specific HR and Work Ethics Policies and Procedures	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff Turnover</li> </ul>
Pollution Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and Implement dust control</li> </ul>	Dust control plan		√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notices/ Complaints</li> <li>Dust monitoring</li> </ul>
Health, Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with Health and Safety Standards national (MOL, GOSI, etc)</li> </ul>	Register of Health and Safety Requirements specific to the operations	√	√	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement Workplace Health and Safety Procedures at a minimum for               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heat Stress</li> <li>Noise</li> <li>Vibration</li> <li>Musculoskeletal Injuries</li> <li>Biological Hazards</li> <li>Physical Hazards</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Workplace Health and Safety Management to be audited once in 6 months by third party		√	Half Yearly Third-Party Audit Reports
Conservation of Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit the activities to the site area only &amp; prevent any overlap of operations to surrounding land</li> </ul>	Figure 2.1 showing the site boundaries	√	√	Visual inspections to confirm there is no overlap of site activities to surrounding land
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with environmental regulations and standards</li> </ul>	Register of NCEC regulations and standards	√	√	Half Yearly Third-Party Audit Reports
Vulnerable Groups, Local Communities and Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and Implement Traffic Plan showing route map for access to and from the site to MOT operated road network</li> </ul>	Traffic Plan		√	Traffic Violations Accidents

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Parameter	Action	Deliverable	TotalEnergies	Site Operations	Performance Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement dust control</li> </ul>	Dust control plan (referred to previously)			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrict access of local communities to the site.</li> <li>Closed pits to be contoured with warning signs</li> </ul>	Site Fencing with Restricted Access		√	Half Yearly Third-Party Audit Reports
Influx of Migrant Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish dedicated self contained worker camp to avoid straining existing local resources</li> </ul>	Self Contained Worker Camp	√	√	Camp Facilities Data
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct awareness training on local customs and practices</li> </ul>	Training Sessions	√	√	No of Trainings/No of Workers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify opportunities for procurement to meet the regular needs of workers</li> </ul>	Market Survey and Local Procurement Plan	√	√	Procurement Volumes Recruitment data
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure all workers are screened for communicable diseases before employing on the project</li> </ul>	Screening Records	√	√	
Local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with local municipality offices to identify opportunities for local recruitment and procurement</li> </ul>	Local Procurement Plan		√	Procurement Volumes Recruitment data

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## 9 GREIVANCE RESPONSE MECHANISM

The project has developed a grievance procedure in aligned with the Wadi Ad Dawasir Solar PV Project Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). The aim of the grievance response mechanism is to provide communities or any member of the public including vulnerable groups with confidence that their grievances and concerns will be recorded and addressed. Every grievance/complaint received must be recorded however the extent to which they are addressed will be evaluated on a case-to-case basis.

The procedural details of grievance procedure are detailed in SEP-WAD-HS-PRO-0004-Project Grievance procedure.

## 10 LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Given the nature and scope of the operations, a large-scale investment in local training centers is beyond the financial means of the project. However, there are opportunities for engaging local communities as detailed below.

- Community Cooperative Education – This program allows for students (i.e. high school graduates and higher) to gain industry experience through an on-job training program. Through a workplace training program students gain both soft and hard skills, work habits, learn to work in teams, gain certified experience that will help them progress in their career.
- Local Awareness Enhancement – This would be a voluntary initiative to promote good will with local communities. Such programs would be designed to be short sessions that would raise awareness on various subjects of interest to the community and which in turn would enhance the image and public perception of the project. Some of the initiatives which could be considered by TotalEnergies include those listed in Table 10.1 below.

*Figure 10-1 Recommendations for Local Awareness Programs*

Sl. No	Initiative	Suggested Content
1	Print and Display Safety Posters on issues of interest to the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safe Driving</li> <li>- Heat Stress</li> <li>- COVID 19 sanitation and Hygiene</li> <li>- Water Conservation</li> <li>- Waste Management</li> <li>- Energy Conservation</li> </ul>

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SI. No	Initiative	Suggested Content
2	Highway and Access Road Safety Signage in coordination with MOT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Speed limits</li> <li>- Solar Panel power flash/warning lights</li> <li>- Single lane/ Double Lane warning</li> <li>- Accident zones</li> <li>- Emergency Help Lines</li> </ul>
3	Environmental Awareness Campaign at Local Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental Issues and Challenges</li> <li>- Community Awareness and Response Sessions in Schools on Waste Management, Energy Conservation</li> </ul>
4	Career Guidance Sessions at Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Career planning</li> <li>- Importance of Further Education</li> <li>- Opportunities in this Sector</li> </ul>

- Local Employment – As mentioned previously, at present the technical skill set in the villages close to the site is insufficient to support the project. Employment for locals from the villages may be prioritized in non-technical areas such as secretarial roles, security and general support labor. Saudization requirements must be complied in recruitment for the project. Skilled manpower to support the project, however, is likely to be available in the cities.
  
- Local Procurement – While major procurement for the project such as equipment and essential spare parts will need to be procured from the major urban centers in the Kingdom, the following opportunities have been identified for local procurement, thereby allowing for the project to contribute to the local economy (See Table 10.2):
  - Fuel
  - Supplies for small scale maintenance (e.g. Lubricating Oil, Grease)
  - Non-essential spares
  - Food products and grocery items for the accommodation camp

**Figure 10-2 Potential for Local Procurement at Wadi Ad Dawasir (Orange: Highly Unlikely, Yellow: Low/Possible, Green: Very Likely)**

SI No	Services / Supplies / Goods	Wadi Ad Dawasir
1	Portables & Temporary Facilities	Very Likely
2	Fabrication and Erecting	Highly Unlikely
3	Motors Rewinding	Highly Unlikely
4	Scaffolding Services	Highly Unlikely
5	Painting Services	Highly Unlikely
6	Buildings Maintenance	Low/ Possible

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SI No	Services / Supplies / Goods	Wadi Ad Dawasir
7	Buildings Construction	Highly Unlikely
8	Roads Repairs	Highly Unlikely
9	Janitorial Services	Low/ Possible
10	Catering Services	Highly Unlikely
11	Security Services	Low/ Possible
12	Pest Control Services	Highly Unlikely
13	Landscaping	Low/ Possible
14	Logistic Services	Very Likely
15	Domestic Waste Disposal & Paper Recycling	Very Likely
16	Office Equipment Maintenance	Very Likely
17	Office Equipment Lease	Very Likely
18	Information Technology & Networks	Very Likely
19	Publication & Printing Services	Very Likely
20	Translation Services	Highly Unlikely
21	Medical Services	Very likely
22	Traveling Services	Very likely
23	Vehicle Rental / Lease	Low/ Possible
24	Heavy Equipment Lease	Very Likely
25	Petroleum Services	Very Likely
26	Limousine & Transportation Services	Low/ Possible
27	Events Arrangement Services	Low/ Possible
28	Hotel Services	Very Likely
29	Detergent, tissue, and Paper	Very likely
30	Food Supplies (Drinking Water, Tea, Coffee, Sugar.)	Very likely
31	Buildings fixtures and Consumables (Plumping, Electric)	Very likely
32	Office Equipment Supplies	Very likely
33	Office Furniture	Very likely
34	Stationery Supplies	Very likely
35	34.PC's, Printers and Tonners	Very likely
36	Medicines and Drugs	Very likely
37	Gifts, posters and roll-ups	Very likely
38	Housing Furniture	Highly Unlikely
39	Appliances	Very likely
40	Fuels and Lubricants	Very likely
41	Potable or non-Potable Water Supply (Water Tankers)	Very likely
42	Engineering Services	Low/ Possible
43	Safety and Fire Alaram Systems	Low/ Possible
44	Others	Low/ Possible

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## 11 CONCLUSION

This SIA has been carried out to comply with the requirement to identify and mitigate potential social impacts from financed projects. As such the main purpose of this study has been to identify in advance potential social impacts from the proposed solar panel Project and to prescribe measures to mitigate such impacts.

Feedback from the consultations indicate that there is generally a positive opinion of the proposed Wadi Ad Dawasir solar panel Project, all the interviewees view that the project will bring employment opportunities and improve the local economy. While none of the interviewees have expressed any negative views that would stop or delay the project, there were some concerns expressed on possible environmental impacts such as dust, noise and effects on the afforestation initiative in the adjoining property.

Potential impacts to community and regionally have been evaluated in this study. As in any project, social impacts are largely associated with land acquisition, risks to vulnerable communities, impact on community lifestyle, infrastructure, income, and security, health and safety.

- Land acquisition for solar PV Project was completed through the formal concession granted by the Ministry of Energy (MoE). There are no permanent or temporary settlements at the proposed site. Forceful land acquisition and eviction of any individual or groups is not a concern from the project.
- Vulnerable communities in this assessment are therefore understood to be those who are likely to experience direct damage or loss from the project activities. In this study, the onsite workers, Bedouins using the surrounding area for grazing and local traffic on roads leading to the site are identified as vulnerable groups.
- The primary concern for onsite workers will be the effects of exposure to elevated levels of dust in the air.
- Employment opportunities will be limited in the operation phase, and therefore is not assessed to be significant enough to cause changes in the financial situation and overall dynamics of local community.
- Remote regions of the Kingdom such as the Wadi Ad Dawasir region, continue with their conservative Islamic traditional and religious life styles. Respect for local customs

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and particularly Islamic lifestyle would be important to prevent any conflict with the local population.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1: FILLED FORMS FROM CONSULTATIONS

Date	Government Agency or Tribal Representative	Provide details of local directorate/authority of the agency. If meeting with family/tribal representative provide name of the tribe/family	Designation	Local Directorate/Agency/Family/Tribe Representative Full Name	Contact Number	Contact Email Address
2/6/2023	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Municipal of Wadi Ad Dawasir	Mayor's Advisor	Mani' Al-Yami	(96650) 005-2951	-
2/7/2023	Ministry of Water, Agriculture and Environment	N/A	Deputy General Manager	Saeed Abdullah Alla'aban	(96655) 159-9309	-
2/7/2023	Ministry of Health	Wadi Ad Dawasir Hospital	Deputy Director of the Hospital	Mohammed Mubarak Al-Wezrah	-	-
2/7/2023	Tribal Representative	Al-Owaimer Center	Tribal Representative	Turki Mohammed Al-Nafees	-	-
2/7/2023	Tribal Representative	Al-Khamasen Center	Tribal Representative	Aidh Mubarak Aidh	-	-
2/8/2023	Tribal Representative	Athumamia Center	Tribal Representative	Shabab Mohammed Aldawsari	(96655) 117-2112	-
2/8/2023	Civilian	Athumamia Center	Military Affiliate	Saad Mohammad Ad-Dawsari	(96655) 511-2533	-
2/8/2023	Civilian	Athumamia Center	Resigned Physics Teacher	Fawaz Misfer Ad-Dawsari	(96650) 440-4547	-
2/8/2023	Civilian	Athumamia Center	University Student	Abdullah Saad Ad-Dawsari	(96653) 342-4485	-

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Confirm the following project information has been presented and discussed with the Stakeholder's Representative(s)	Record general opinion of the proposed project here	Record positive feedback on the project here	Record negative feedback/concerns on the project here	Record any recommendations here	List Townships / Villages within 50Km of the Project Site	List major tribes or communities in the region
Project Location, Project Boundaries shown on a google map, Short Description of Major Project Components, Utilities (Fuel, Water, Power, Sewage Treatment, Industrial Wastewater Treatment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Matrix	Excellent and highly supportive.	1- It's going to create jobs for the locals. 2- a project will lead to another, hence, benefitting from it.	Concern: 1- Not benefitting from the area under the solar panels.	1- Present more projects with similar concept across the city.	Wadi Ad-Dawasir only.	Ad-Dawasir
Project Location, Project Boundaries shown on a google map, Short Description of Major Project Components, Utilities (Fuel, Water, Power, Sewage Treatment, Industrial Wastewater Treatment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Matrix	Supportive & Collaborative	1- It's going to create jobs for the locals. 2- The city will thrive.	The impact of construction and operation on the nearby afforestation.	Present more projects with similar concept or better.	Wadi Ad-Dawasir only.	Ad-Dawasir
Project Location, Project Boundaries shown on a google map, Short Description of Major Project Components, Utilities (Fuel, Water, Power, Sewage Treatment, Industrial Wastewater Treatment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Matrix	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Location, Project Boundaries shown on a google map, Short Description of Major Project Components, Utilities (Fuel, Water, Power, Sewage Treatment, Industrial Wastewater Treatment,, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Matrix	They like the project since the city will thrive afterwards.	1- It's going to create jobs for the locals	Will the project help in lowering the electricity prices?	1- Present more projects with similar concept across the city.	N/A	Ad-Dawasir
Project Location, Project Boundaries shown on a google map, Short Description of Major Project Components, Utilities (Fuel, Water, Power, Sewage Treatment, Industrial Wastewater Treatment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Matrix	Supportive & Collaborative	1- It's going to create jobs for the locals. 2- The city will thrive.	None	They would like to have more Projects	N/A	Ad-Dawasir
Project Location, Project Boundaries shown on a google map, Short Description of Major Project Components, Utilities (Fuel, Water, Power, Sewage Treatment, Industrial Wastewater Treatment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Matrix	Highly Supportive	The project will help the city to thrive.	Concerns: 1- Is going to create job opportunities for the locals? 2- Does it pollute air? 3- Does is cause visual disturbance? 4- Is the project area surrounded by fences? 5- Will there be power outages during the construction period?	1- Locals should be prioritized for the job opportunities created by the project. 2- Ensure all truck movements are controlled to avoid accidents or any other traffic incidents	N/A	Ad-Dawasir

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			6- Does it have any radiations that will affect people and livestock? 7- How badly will be the roads affected by the heavy machinery associated with the project?			
Project Location, Project Boundaries shown on a google map, Short Description of Major Project Components, Utilities (Fuel, Water, Power, Sewage Treatment, Industrial Wastewater Treatment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Matrix	Highly Supportive	The project will help the city to thrive.	Concerns: 1- Is going to create job opportunities for the locals? 2- Does it pollute air? 3- Does is cause visual disturbance? 4- Is the project area surrounded by fences? 5- Will there be power outages during the construction period? 6- Does it have any radiations that will affect people and livestock? 7- How badly will be the roads affected by the heavy machinery associated with the project?	1- Locals should be prioritized for the job opportunities created by the project. 2- Ensure all truck movements are controlled to avoid accidents or any other traffic	N/A	Ad-Dawasir
Project Location, Project Boundaries shown on a google map, Short Description of Major Project Components, Utilities (Fuel, Water, Power, Sewage Treatment, Industrial Wastewater Treatment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Matrix	Highly Supportive	The project will help the city to thrive.	Concerns: 1- Is going to create job opportunities for the locals? 2- Does it pollute air? 3- Does is cause visual disturbance? 4- Is the project area surrounded by fences? 5- Will there be power outages during the construction period? 6- Does it have any radiations that will affect people and livestock? 7- How badly will be the roads affected by the heavy machinery associated with the project?	1- Locals should be prioritized for the job opportunities created by the project. 2- Ensure all truck movements are controlled to avoid accidents or any other traffic	N/A	Ad-Dawasir
Project Location, Project Boundaries shown on a google map, Short Description of Major Project Components, Utilities (Fuel, Water, Power, Sewage Treatment, Industrial Wastewater Treatment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Matrix	Highly Supportive	The project will help the city to thrive.	Concerns: 1- Is going to create job opportunities for the locals? 2- Does it pollute air? 3- Does is cause visual	1- Locals should be prioritized for the job opportunities created by the project. 2- Ensure all truck movements are controlled to avoid accidents or any other traffic	N/A	Ad-Dawasir



List presence of any hazardous waste management landfills/facilities within 50Km of the project site	List sewage treatment plants with capacity within 50Km of the project site	List industrial wastewater treatment plants within 50Km of the project site	List any known archaeological sites, burial mounds, graves or sites of historical interest at the site or within 10Km of the site	What do you like most about your local environment?	Is there any protected areas for biodiversity? What are main species you know/meet locally (fauna and flora)	Are there populations or individuals dependent on the resources provided by the natural environment in presence?	Do you have specific document which could be useful for the ESIA? Which stakeholder would you recommend we meet with?
+18 km North-west of the project	On Khamis Mushait Road	N/A	1- Al-Ghuwainem Museum. 2- King Abdulaziz castle 3- Al-Rab'i castle	1- Farms 2- Plateaus	N/A	N/A	N/A
18 km North-west of the project	Only one.	N/A	1- Al-Ghuwainem Museum. 2- King Abdulaziz castle 3- Al-Rab'i castle	Clean Air.	No. Fauna: 1- Foxes 2- Snakes 3- Scorpions 4- Camels.  Flora: 1- Palm Trees. 2- Strawberry Trees. 3- Mango Trees. 4- Fig Tree. 5- Tamarisk Trees. 6- Ziziphus spina-christi plant	Yes, a well in the farm south of the project.	Yes, Ministry of Water, Agriculture and Environment.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1- King Abdulaziz castle 2- Al-Rab'i castle	Farms	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	1- Al-Ghuwainem Museum. 2- King Abdulaziz castle 3- Al-Rab'i castle	1- Clean Air. 2- Farms	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	1- Al-Ghuwainem Museum. 2- King Abdulaziz castle 3- Al-Rab'i castle	1- Farms 2- Clean Air	N/A	N/A	Yes, Ministry of Water, Agriculture and Environment.

N/A	N/A	N/A	1- Al-Ghuwainem Museum. 2- King Abdulaziz castle 3- Al-Rab'i castle	1- Farms 2- Clean Air	N/A	N/A	Yes, Ministry of Water, Agriculture and Environment.
N/A	N/A	N/A	1- Al-Ghuwainem Museum. 2- King Abdulaziz castle 3- Al-Rab'i castle	1- Farms 2- Clean Air	N/A	N/A	Yes, Ministry of Water, Agriculture and Environment.
N/A	N/A	N/A	1- Al-Ghuwainem Museum. 2- King Abdulaziz castle 3- Al-Rab'i castle	1- Farms 2- Clean Air	N/A	N/A	Yes, Ministry of Water, Agriculture and Environment.

How many people live on site? how many households? What are the ethnic groups (the largest?) what is the demographic trend?	Who the most influential people are? how are decisions made? how are conflicts managed?	Are there vulnerable populations? indigenous? are they victims of discrimination?	Is there an area designated for community use?	Who are the owner(s) of the land?	Are there public facilities (education, health, drinking water)?	What are some of the existing environmental concerns in the region?	Overall, how concerned are you about local environmental issues, if any?	what are the main issues related to the physical environment (presence of waterways, natural hazards, nature of the soils,...)
None, However, there are travelers. Middle - Easterns.	The most influential people are the Royal Family. Decisions are made in courts, and the conflicts are solved in courts too.	No	Yes	The Government.	Yes	None.	None	None.
None, However, there are travelers. Middle - Easterns.	The most influential people are the Royal Family. Decisions are made in courts, and the conflicts are solved in courts too.	No	N/A	The Government.	Yes.	None.	Not Concerned.	None.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N/A	The most influential people are the Royal Family. Decisions are made in courts, and the conflicts are solved in courts too.	No	Yes	The Government.	Yes	None	None	None
N/A	The most influential people are the Royal Family. Decisions are made in courts, and the conflicts are solved in courts too.	No	Yes	The Government.	Yes	None	None	None
N/A	The most influential people are the Royal Family. Decisions are made in courts, and the conflicts are solved in courts too		No	The Government.	Yes	None	Not Concerned.	None
N/A	The most influential people are the Royal Family. Decisions are made in courts, and the conflicts are solved in courts too		No	The Government.	Yes	None	Not Concerned.	None

N/A	The most influential people are the Royal Family. Decisions are made in courts, and the conflicts are solved in courts too	No	The Government.	Yes	None	Not Concerned.	None
N/A	The most influential people are the Royal Family. Decisions are made in courts, and the conflicts are solved in courts too	No	The Government.	Yes	None	Not Concerned.	None

Do you think air pollution is a problem in your city / township, if so, do you think it affects your health?	What do you think are the main causes of air pollution in your city / township (e.g., industrial air pollution, traffic pollution, etc.)?	Do you experience noise nuisance in your city / township? If so, what level of annoyance do you feel?	What do you think are the sources of noise nuisance that you experience?	Are there any specific times of the day where noise generation is at its peak?	Is waste management services in your city / township adequate? Do you think any improvements are needed?	Do you believe that there is adequate awareness in your city / township about waste minimization, reuse and recycling?	What type of wildlife have you noticed within the townships/villages and surrounding areas?	Do you experience any issues with pests in your city / township?	Miscellaneous Information
Yes. it does not affect our health since we have farms.	Saudi Electricity Company, and it is located 40 km outside of the city.	Yes, mildly annoyed.	Cars	Around noon.	No. Improvements are needed.	Yes.	1- Reptiles 2- Foxes however, few are being seen rarely due to hunting.	No.	The economy of the city is mostly dependent on Agriculture.
No.	Traffic pollution	Yes, mildly annoyed.	1- Cars and Trucks. 2- Teenagers drifting.	Around noon.	Yes. No, improvements are needed.	Yes.	1- Foxes 2- Snakes 3- Scorpions 4- Camel	No.	None
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No	Traffic pollution	Yes, mildly annoyed	Cars	Around noon.	Yes. No improvement are needed.	Yes	1- Snakes 2- Scorpions	No	They would like to have more projects related to Solar Panels, and they would like it if the following concerns were cleared. 1- Bad Roads. 2- Very Few Projects. 3- Governmental Entities are in rented houses.
No	Traffic pollution	Yes, mildly annoyed	1- Cars 2- Trucks	Around noon.	Yes, but improvements are needed.	Yes	1- Foxes 2- Reptiles 3- Scorpions 4- Wolves	No	-
No	Traffic pollution	No	None	Around noon.	Yes. No improvements are needed	Yes	1- Foxes 2- Snakes 3- Scorpions 4- Camels	No	-

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No	Traffic pollution	No	None	Around noon.	Yes. No improvements are needed	Yes	1- Foxes 2- Snakes 3- Scorpions 4- Camels	No	-
No	Traffic pollution	No	None	Around noon.	Yes. No improvements are needed	Yes	1- Foxes 2- Snakes 3- Scorpions 4- Camels	No	-
No	Traffic pollution	No	None	Around noon.	Yes. No improvements are needed	Yes	1- Foxes 2- Snakes 3- Scorpions 4- Camels	No	-



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