

Ibri II Solar Independent Power
Project (IPP)
Sultanate of Oman



Resettlement Action
Plan

Prepared for:



February 2020

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME	Ibri II Solar Independent Power Project (IPP), Sultanate of Oman
5CS PROJECT NUMBER	1305/001/069
DOCUMENT TITLE	Resettlement Action Plan
CLIENT	ACWA Power
5CS PROJECT MANAGER	Max Burrow (5 Capitals)
5CS PROJECT DIRECTOR	Ken Wade (5 Capitals)

DOCUMENT CONTROL

VERSION	VERSION DATE	DESCRIPTION	AUTHOR	REVIEWER	APPROVER
1	26/09/2019	Resettlement Action Plan	MP	MKB	KRW
2	08/09/2019	Updates following AIB comments	MKB	KRW	KRW
3	26/02/2020	Update to define new housing condition	MKB	KRW	KRW

DISCLAIMER

5 Capitals cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of this document being relied upon by any other party, or being used for any other purpose.

This document contains confidential information and proprietary intellectual property. It should not be shown to other parties without consent from the party which commissioned it.

This document is issued for the party which commissioned it and for specific purposes connected with the above-identified project only. It should not be relied upon by any other party or used for any other purpose

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan	1
1.2	Key Project Information	2
2	PROJECT OVERVIEW	3
2.1	Project Background and Rationale	3
2.2	Project Location	3
3	METHODOLOGY	5
3.1	Desk Study	5
3.2	Fieldwork	5
3.3	Consultation	5
4	REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	9
4.1	Oman Requirements	9
4.2	Lender Requirements	9
4.2.1	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	9
4.2.2	IFC Performance Standards on Environment and Social Sustainability (2012)	10
5	BASELINE	12
5.1	Land Use and Site Condition	12
5.1.1	Land Ownership	12
5.1.2	Land Use	12
5.2	Historical Land Use	16
5.2.1	Present Features	16
5.2.2	Demobilised Structures	21
5.3	Camel Farm - Project Affected People	27
5.3.1	Vulnerability in Project Context	30
5.4	Camel Farm - Physical Asset Inventory	30
5.4.1	Structures	31
5.4.2	Assets	34
5.4.3	Access to Utilities	35
5.4.4	Livestock	37
5.5	Camel Race track	37
5.5.1	Camel Racetrack PAPs	39

6	RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY	40
6.1	Process Employed by Project Consortium	40
6.2	Compensation Entitlements	41
6.2.1	Land	41
6.2.2	Assets	42
6.2.3	Utilities	43
6.2.4	PAP Livelihood	44
6.2.5	Camel Racetrack	44
6.3	Action Plan	45
6.4	PAP Engagement	47
7	GRIEVANCE MECHANISM	48
7.1	Camel Herders	48
7.2	Camel Race Track	48
7.3	Other Third Parties	48
8	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	49
8.1	Process Monitoring and Reporting	49
8.2	Compliance Auditing	49
8.2.1	Scope	49
8.2.2	Criteria	49
8.2.3	Frequency	50

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure investment Bank
EPs	Equator Principles
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental & Social Standards
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPP	Independent Power Project
OPWP	Oman Power and Water Procurement
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
MW	Mega Watt
PAP	Project Affected People
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PV	Photovoltaic
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
5 Capitals	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting

1 INTRODUCTION

As part of Oman's 2040 Strategy and in line with the overall economic diversification plans in the country, the government of the Sultanate of Oman has engaged in a successful programme over the past two decades to restructure and develop the private sector involvement in the electricity and water sectors of Oman in order to expand and improve delivery of electricity and water services in the Sultanate.

In March 2019, the Oman Power & Water Procurement Company (OPWP) awarded the contract to construct a 500MW Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant in the Ad Dhahirah region of Ibri, Oman to a consortium of Saudi Arabia's ACWA Power and Kuwait's Gulf Investment Corporation and Alternative Energy Projects Company. The project award includes the design, engineering, construction, commissioning, ownership, financing, operation and maintenance of the Solar PV Power Plant known as; the Ibri II Solar Independent Power Plant (herein referred to as 'the Project'). This solar PV Power Plant will be developed as an Independent Power Project using bi-facial PV module technology and is expected to operate for 15 years according to the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

ACWA Power has appointed 5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy (5 Capitals) on behalf of the Project Consortium to manage and undertake the related environmental & social elements of the Project. This includes the related management processes related to the resettlement of a small number of camel herders who are present on the Project site, along with their associated structures and a camel racetrack.

It is understood that the Project will seek project finance from International lenders who are likely to be signatories of the Equator Principles (EP), or have their own internal environmental & social investment policies. This includes AIB's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). As such, this RAP has also been prepared in accordance with the expected requirements of the prospective international lenders thereby demonstrating alignment with the requirements of the applicable financial institutions.

1.1 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

The objectives of this RAP in relation to this Project include the following:

- Identification and inventory of Project Affected People (PAP) requiring resettlement;
- Inventory of property, structures, assets and utilities belonging to PAPs.
- Determination of entitlements for resettlements.
- Stating an action plan to be followed for the process of resettlement.

- Outlining processes for on-going engagement.
- Developing monitoring and evaluation for successful completion.
- Stating the grievance mechanism.

1.2 Key Project Information

Table 1-1 Key Project Information

PROJECT TITLE	Ibri II Solar Independent Power Plant (Ibri II Solar IPP), Sultanate of Oman
PROJECT PROPONENT	Oman Power & Water Procurement Company (OPWP)
PROJECT OWNER	ACWA Power & Gulf Investment Corporation and Alternative Energy Projects Company
EPC CONTRACTOR	Consortium of Powerchina and Powerchina Huadong
O&M COMPANY	The First National Operation and Maintenance Company (NOMAC)
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS	Yahya Engineering (MECA Consultant) P.O.Box 1537 Sultanate of Oman Postal Code 131, Al Hamriya Tel: +968 (0) 9 179 9170
	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (ACWA Power's Consultant) PO Box 119899 Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955 Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com

2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 Project Background and Rationale

The 500 MWac Solar PV Project in Ibri, Oman is a continuation of the implementation by the Government of its privatisation policies designed to encourage private sector participation in the provision of utilities in Oman. This comes in line with Oman's vision of restructuring its electricity sector and diversifying its energy resources. This renewable energy project is the largest utility scale Solar PV project in the Sultanate of Oman that will contribute to meeting the energy needs of the people and enhancing the targeted economic diversification.

2.2 Project Location

The proposed project will be located in an undeveloped area of approximately 1,327 hectares in the Ad Dhahirah region of Ibri, Oman. The proposed site is located adjacent to the Highway 21 (Buraimi-Ibri highway) west of the town of Ibri, approximately 100km off the coast and approximately 100km away from the border with the UAE. The site's elevation is approximately 285m above sea level.

Figure 2-1 Proposed Project Site



The proposed Project site coordinates are presented in the table below.

Table 2-1 Project Site Coordinates

ID	WGS 84 UTM ZONE 40Q	
	NORTHING	EASTING
1	2586239.887	422551.669
2	2586238.887	420111.465
3	2582759.820	420111.465
4	2582759.820	4203044.508
5	2583471.422	423044.508
6	2583471.422	423307.248
7	2584242.374	424180.715
8	2583913.414	424467.983
9	2583880.526	424430.321
10	2583790.145	424509.260
11	2583869.070	424599.646
12	2584288.660	424233.229
13	2584298.083	424243.920
A	2586239.887	418694.793
B	2584413.725	418946.292
C	2580975.112	420465.641
D	2581373.927	421074.164
E	2582671.520	425615.149
F	2583685.823	424542.289
G	2582978.180	423740.551

3 METHODOLOGY

In line with AIB ESS 2 and other good international lender practices (such as the IFC's Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan), it has been necessary to undertake the following elements as part of this process:

- Information gathering in regard to residents to be resettled;
- Mapping of physical assets on the identified land uses;
- Inventory of physical assets at the identified land uses;
- Development of compensation entitlements;
- Action Plan to indicate timings of actions to be undertaken and responsibilities;
- Mechanism for Grievance Redress;
- Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators.

3.1 Desk Study

A proposition desk-based research has been utilised to inform the RAP. This has primarily included the review of satellite imagery (including historical imagery – where available) to identify land uses, users and times/characteristic of use.

3.2 Fieldwork

Forming an integral part of the Resettlement Action Plan, targeted fieldwork provides a benchmark of the existing conditions by which the RAP can be guided to ensure fair resettlement.

Table 3-1 Physical Surveys

FIELDWORK UNDERTAKEN	DATES
Preliminary Site Visit to observe any land users and preliminary map out locations of assets and expected PAPs	October 2018
Visit to Site with AIB and ACWA Power (included informal consultation with the camel herders)	May 2019
PAP and Physical inventory mapping	June 2019

3.3 Consultation

Consultation with stakeholders is an essential part of the resettlement process. The main objective of the consultation is to establish a dialogue with those stakeholders who may be

affected by aspects of the Project or may be a relevant stakeholder in the resettlement process.

Successful resettlement processes require interaction with Project Affected People (PAP) in a systematic manner throughout the Project to understand the displacement, associated requirements and the timeline for seamless implementation.

Stakeholder groups consulted in regard to this Resettlement Action Plan include those in the table below.

Table 3-2: Stakeholder Engagement Approach

STAKEHOLDERS	JUSTIFICATION FOR CONSULTATION	DATES OF CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION TECHNIQUE
Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs (MECA)	Statutory Authority for Environmental Permitting in the Sultanate of Oman	Scoping Report feedback	Formal Feedback on Scoping Report
		23 rd May 2019	Bi-lateral meeting
The Wali of Ibri's Office	Competent Authority responsible for local affairs	In general, over the months of June and July 2019 with multiple calls and in person meetings regarding the local stakeholders including the Sheikhs. Feedback regarding local concerns regarding the project layout is coordinated via The Wali of Ibri's Office.	Unstructured Interview
		On 8 th July 2019, a meeting with HE The Wali was held in Ibri where The Wali informed the consultant team that he has held consultations with the local sheikhs, and suggested three alternatives for the project layout to avoid impact on the camel race track.	Unstructured Interview but with a targeted discussion agenda.
		On 10 th July 2019, the project company met with HE The Wali in the presence of the consultant to further discuss the change in project layout and the potential configuration of the new project layout, which is essentially the project layout at the current juncture.	Unstructured Interview but with a targeted discussion agenda.
		On 24 th July 2019, the project company met with	Unstructured Interview but with a

STAKEHOLDERS	JUSTIFICATION FOR CONSULTATION	DATES OF CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION TECHNIQUE
		officials in the Wali's Office at Ibri in the presence of the consultant to submit a formal letter from the Ministry of Housing regarding the change in project layout. The Wali himself was absent in the meeting.	targeted discussion agenda.
Ministry of Regional Municipal and Water Resources (MRMWR), Ibri Town	Local Municipality for Ibri	12 th June, 2019	Unstructured Interview
Ministry of Housing Office, Ibri Town	The local office for the government agency that owns the Project land.	12 th June, 2019	Unstructured Interview
Expatriate Camel Herders	Project Affected People living on the site. Long-term residents.	23 rd May 2019	Unstructured Interviews & Participant Observation
		12 th June 2019	Physical Asset Inventory Mapping & Participant Observation
Local Sheikh's	Owner of the Camel Herds/Farm/Race Track	Not known - In order to align with a culturally relevant process for consultation in the region of Oman, the ESIA team was advised by HE The Wali of Ibri that he would directly communicate with the local Sheikh's on all Project matters.	
Ibri IPP	Neighbouring industrial facility. Combined Cycle Gas fired Power Plant	12 th June 2019	Unstructured Interview

Summaries of stakeholder key responses/comments are presented in the table below.

Table 3-3 Key responses from consulted stakeholders

STAKEHOLDERS	RESPONSES/COMMENTS
<p>HE The Wali of Ibri's Office</p>	<p>Multiple rounds of discussions have been held with The Wali's Office and have included general discussion on the Project, specific discussions in regard to the need to resettle the camel herders & race track, as well as adapting the layout of the Project site to ensure that the identified wadi channels do not fall within the Project footprint.</p> <p>Key feedback from the office of the Wali of Ibri has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A request of CSR activities in the Project area to benefit local populations and the economy. • A request for the Project to prioritise potential employment for local graduates. <p>In regard to the need for resettlement, HE the Wali of Ibri has consulted with the local Sheikh's regarding their land uses especially in regard to the camel herds and camel race track. HE the Wali of Ibri has since attained a non-objection from the Sheikh's in regard to the relocation of both the camel herds and the camel racetrack, and has agreed that the resettlement and relocation will occur in parallel with the construction of the Ibri II IPP, with costs of the process being borne by the Project.</p>
<p>Ministry of Regional Municipal and Water Resources (MRMWR), Ibri Town</p>	<p>Upon meeting with MRMWR in Ibri, it was advised that all matters of consultation in regard to the Project should be directed via HE The Wali of Ibri's office; which is under the Wali's mandate.</p>
<p>Ministry of Housing Office, Ibri Town</p>	<p>Upon meeting with MoH in Ibri, it was advised that all matters of consultation in regard to the Project should be directed via HE The Wali of Ibri's office; which is under the Wali's mandate.</p>
<p>PAP-Camel Herders</p>	<p>The ESIA Team met incidentally with the camel herders informally in May on the site, and under a more structured interview process in June 2019. General discussion and targeted questions were performed to understand their history, their livelihoods, their access to utilities, facilities and employment situation. A specific survey of assets was also undertaken in June 2019 for feed into the standalone Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).</p> <p>Key feedback from the herders included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the herders for Project related roles, where these may be available. • Potential considerations for enhanced living & employment conditions and access to utilities & resources as a benefit from the Project (including water, sanitation, electricity etc).
<p>Owner of the Camel Herds/Farm/Race Track – Local Sheikh's</p>	<p>In order to align with a culturally relevant process for consultation in the s region of Oman, the ESIA team was advised by the HE The Wali of Ibri that he would directly communicate with the local Sheikh's on all Project matters.</p> <p>HE the Wali of Ibri has since attained a non-objection from the Sheikh's in regard to the relocation of both the camel herds and the camel racetrack, and has agreed that the resettlement and relocation will occur in parallel with the construction of the Ibri II IPP, with costs of the process being borne by the Project.</p>

4 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Oman Requirements

Oman has no statutory requirements for compensation related to resettlement, and livelihood impacts. However, the Ministry of Housing and the Supreme Council of Planning manages land use affairs in the country regarding land acquisition.

ACWA Power has been advised that HE the Wali of Ibri will be responsible for arranging any required resettlement on behalf of the Ministry of Housing. To date, this has been followed through by HE the Wali of Ibri with the agreed processes for the resettlement stated herein.

4.2 Lender Requirements

The Project is pursuing an amount of its financing from one or more lenders. One of such prospective lenders is the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). Other international lenders may also be involved and are expected to either align their investment policies with international environmental and social lending standards or be signatories to voluntary commitments such as the Equator Principles. In accordance with such policies and commitments, the Project is therefore required to ensure that it will meet the following key requirements, during all project phases:

- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework
- World Bank Group - International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards (2012);

4.2.1 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) have an established 'Environmental & Social Policy' including 'Environmental & Social Standards' that set out the applicable requirements the banks investment projects should fulfill in the potential receipt of finance.

The AIIB Environmental & Social Framework includes Environmental & Social Standards under the following headings:

- ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS	DETAILS
ESS 2	<p>Involuntary Resettlement</p> <p>Requires the Client to:</p> <p>Avoid involuntary Resettlement wherever possible by exploring Project alternatives. Where avoidance is not feasible, the client is required to enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.</p> <p>Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule. Involve affected persons in consultation on the resettlement plan.</p> <p>Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of persons displaced by the Project.</p>

4.2.2 IFC Performance Standards on Environment and Social Sustainability (2012)

The IFC Performance Standards are a key component of the IFC's Sustainability Framework and directed towards clients (i.e. party responsible for implementing and operating the project that is being financed), providing guidance on how to identify risks and impacts. The IFC Performance Standards are designed to help avoid, mitigate, and manage risks and impacts throughout the life of a project as a way of doing business in a sustainable way, including stakeholder engagement and disclosure obligations of the client in relation to project-level activities.

The 2006 version of the IFC Performance Standards was reviewed and made applicable to all new projects from 1st January 2012. The updated IFC PSs reflect IFC's stronger commitment to climate change, business and human rights, corporate governance and gender equality as well as strengthening the due diligence process for IFIs. Such updates include comparable labour terms for migrant and non-migrant workers, clarification of levels of stakeholder engagement, monitoring of supply chains and an enhanced focus on energy efficiency.

Separately, it is noted that as IFC is a shareholder in ACWA Power, all ACWA Power projects require compliance with the IFC Performance Standards including the IFC EHS Guidelines. The following presents the IFC Performance Standards (2012) and their main characteristics:

IFC Performance Standards (2012)

PERFORMANCE STANDARD	DETAILS AND REQUIREMENTS
PS 5	<p>Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</p> <p>Recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons that use this land. Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it should be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities should be carefully planned and implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends scope of application to restrictions on land use; • Strengthens requirements regarding consultations; and • Introduces a requirement for a completion audit under certain circumstances.

5 BASELINE

5.1 Land Use and Site Condition

5.1.1 Land Ownership

The proposed project site for development is owned by the Ministry of Housing. The Project Company will enter into a Usufruct Agreement with the Ministry of Housing.

The Ministry of Housing through a Land Lease Agreement with the Project Company will grant the Project Company a Usufruct Right over the land to enable the Project Company undertake its activities on the site for an initial duration of 25 years.

All land in the Sultanate of Oman is owned by the government. The local Sheikhs utilise the land on an informal basis allowed by the government.

The Krooki, (also be referred to as the project affection plan) for the projects land area issued by the Ministry of Housing is presented in the previous sections of the report. This document shows the current owner of the land to be used for the development of the proposed project.

5.1.2 Land Use

There are no expansive residential settlements, other commercial, industrial or other infrastructure present within the project footprint. The nearest residential receptor i.e. expansive residential settlements outside the project site are located in villages approximately 2 kilometers north of the Project site.

Investigations as part of the E&S processes undertaken to date have identified land within the Project footprint to be informally used by local Sheikh's for the herding, farming and racing of camels. Findings from site visits undertaken to date and review of satellite imagery have identified land uses within the Project site, which include:

ACTIVE/OCCUPIED LAND USES

- One Occupied Camel Farm with living area for expatriate Camel Herders;

Project Site Accommodation Hut Used by Expatriate Workers – 23rd May 2019



- Several active or seasonally used camel pens;

Active Camel Pen – 23rd May 2019



- Camel Race Track (active).

Active Camel Race Track



ABANDONED USES

- Disused camel pens

Abandoned Camel Pen



- Old (disused) camel race track;

Old Camel Race Track



OTHER OBSERVATIONS OF LAND USE IN PROJECT FOOTPRINT

- Grazing camels;

Grazing Camels



- Evidence of vehicle tracks.

Vehicle Tracks & Camel Prints



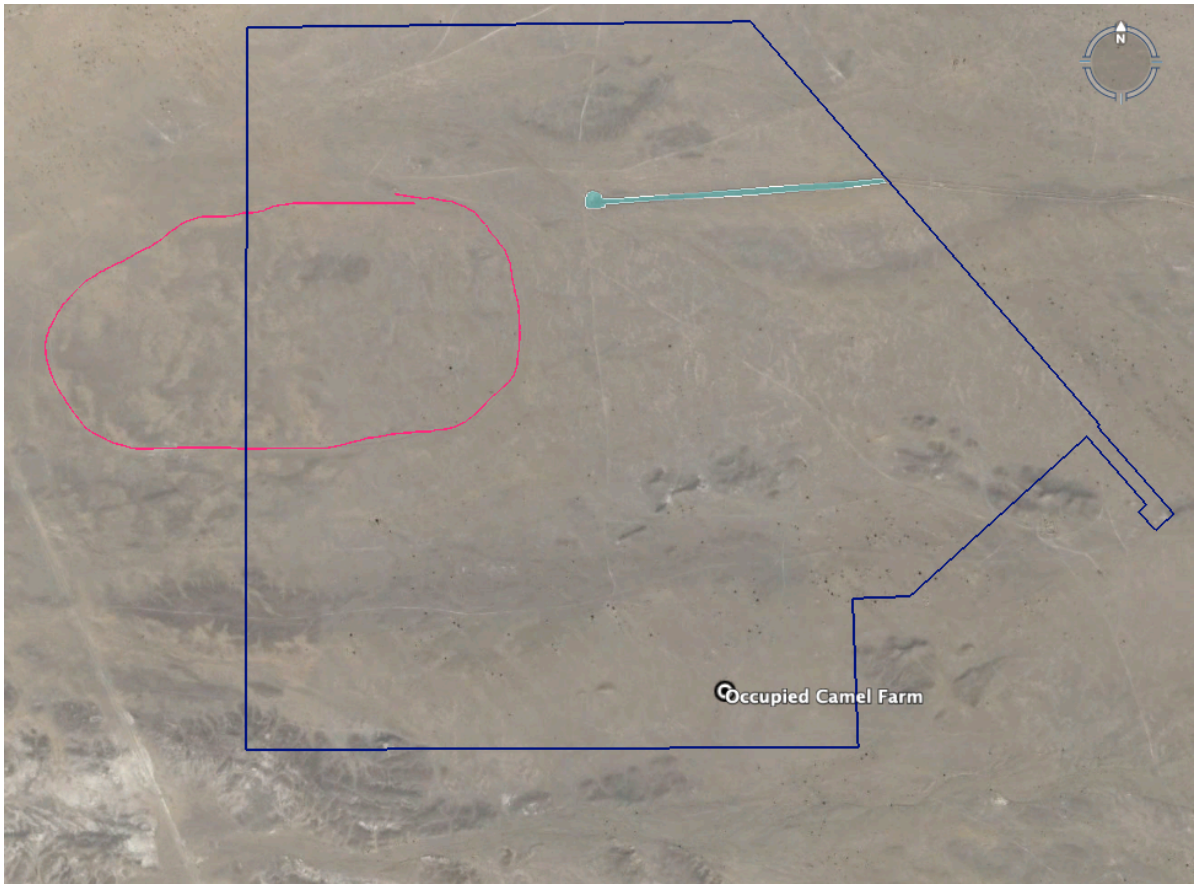
5.2 Historical Land Use

Satellite imagery from 2005 to 2017 shows that structures within the Project footprint that have existed, been demolished, or have expanded/been added to.

5.2.1 Present Features

The location of key features on-site are presented below. This includes the location of the occupied camel farm, active camel race track (pink) and old camel racetrack (blue).

Figure 5-1 Location of Present Features



OCCUPIED CAMEL FARM

Based on informal consultation with land users during the site visits in May and June 2019, the herders occupying the camel farms/pens claim to have been active on this land for up to 25 years.

Figure 5-2 Occupied Camel Farm

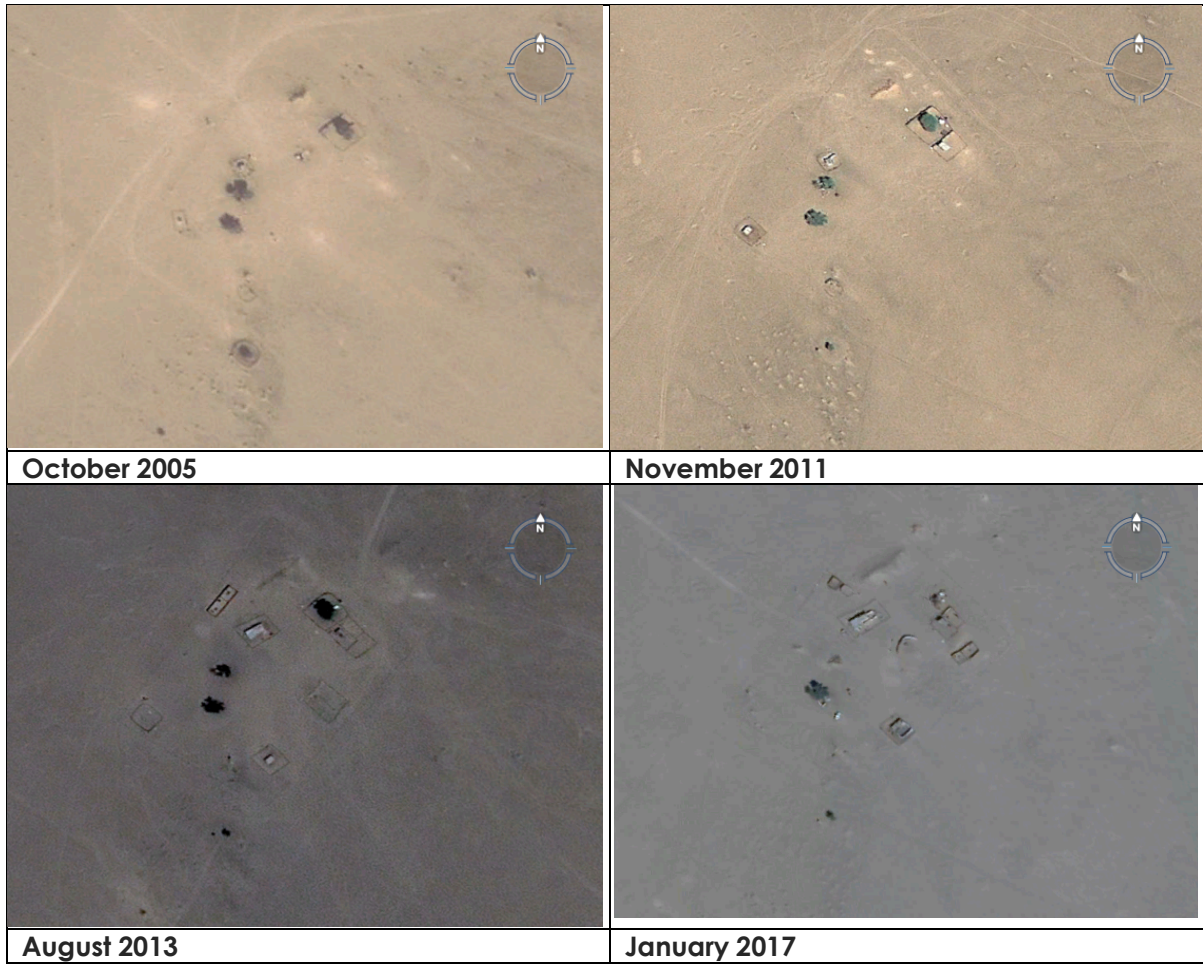
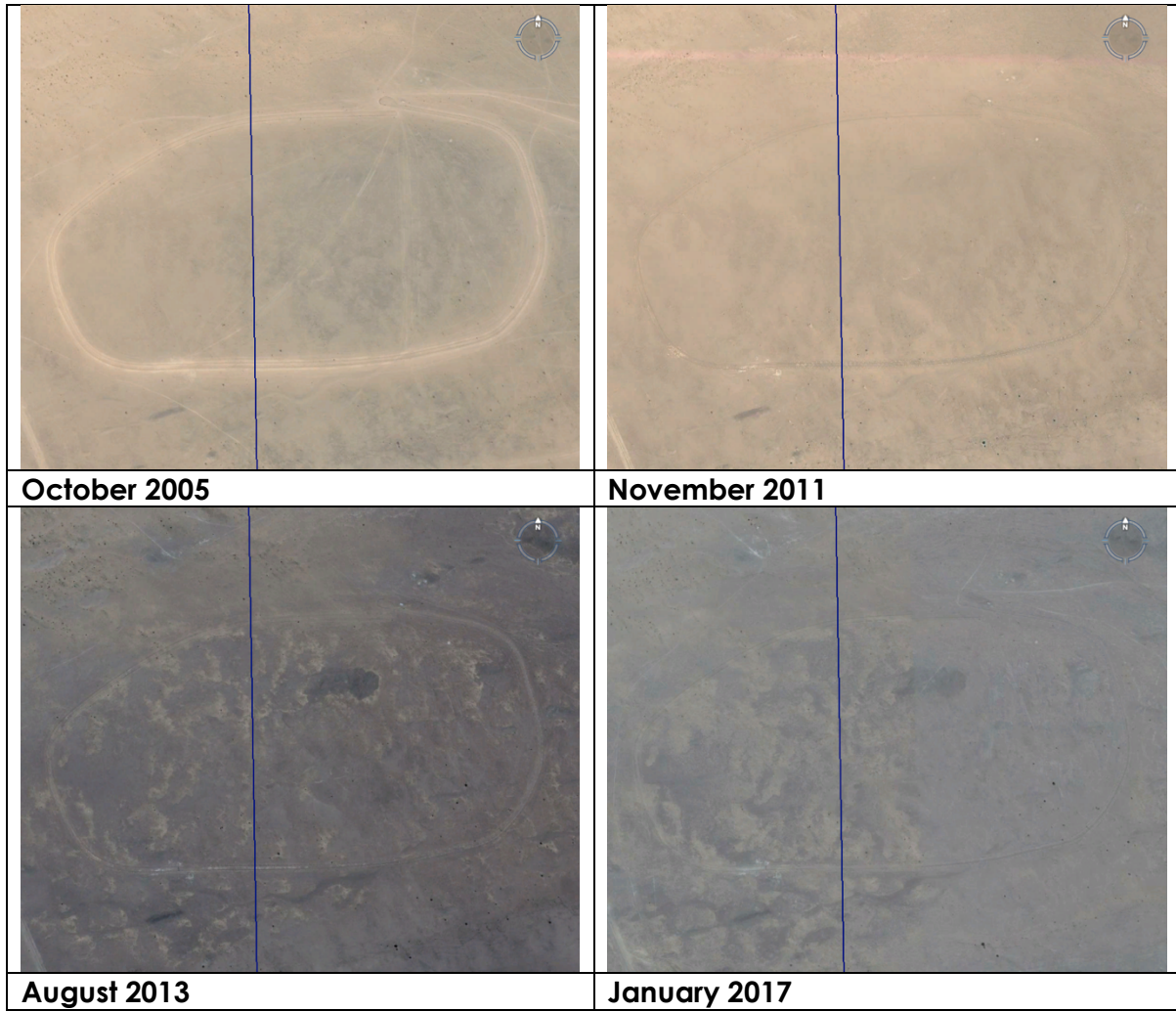


Figure 5-3 Active Camel Racetrack



OLD CAMEL RACE TRACK

Figure 5-4 Old Camel Racetrack



October 2005

November 2011

January 2017

5.2.2 Demobilised Structures

It is quite evident from the satellite imagery that various structures have been in place within the Project footprint over the past 14 years. Such structures appear to have been more prevalent up until 2013, when several of them were either abandoned or demobilised. This highlights the transient nature of the area. Evidence of this can be seen below.

Figure 5-5 Location of Demobilised Structures

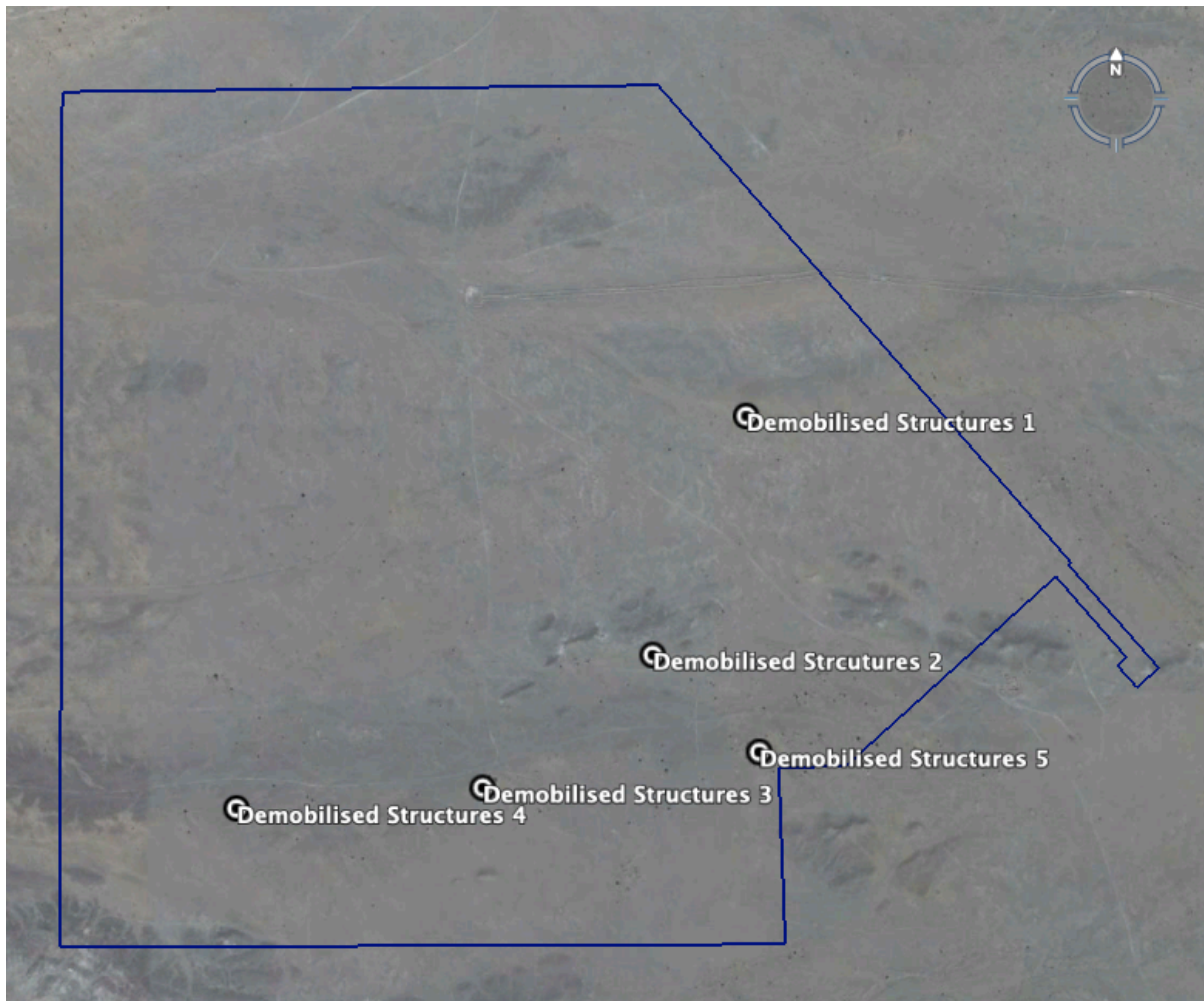
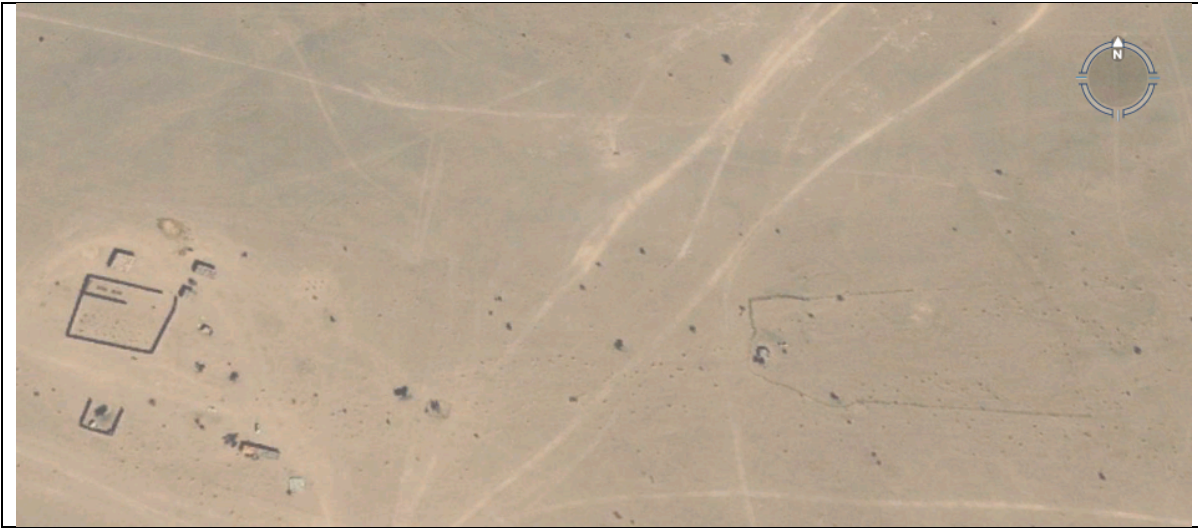


Figure 5-6 Demobilised Structures 1 (Likely Camel Farm & Pens)

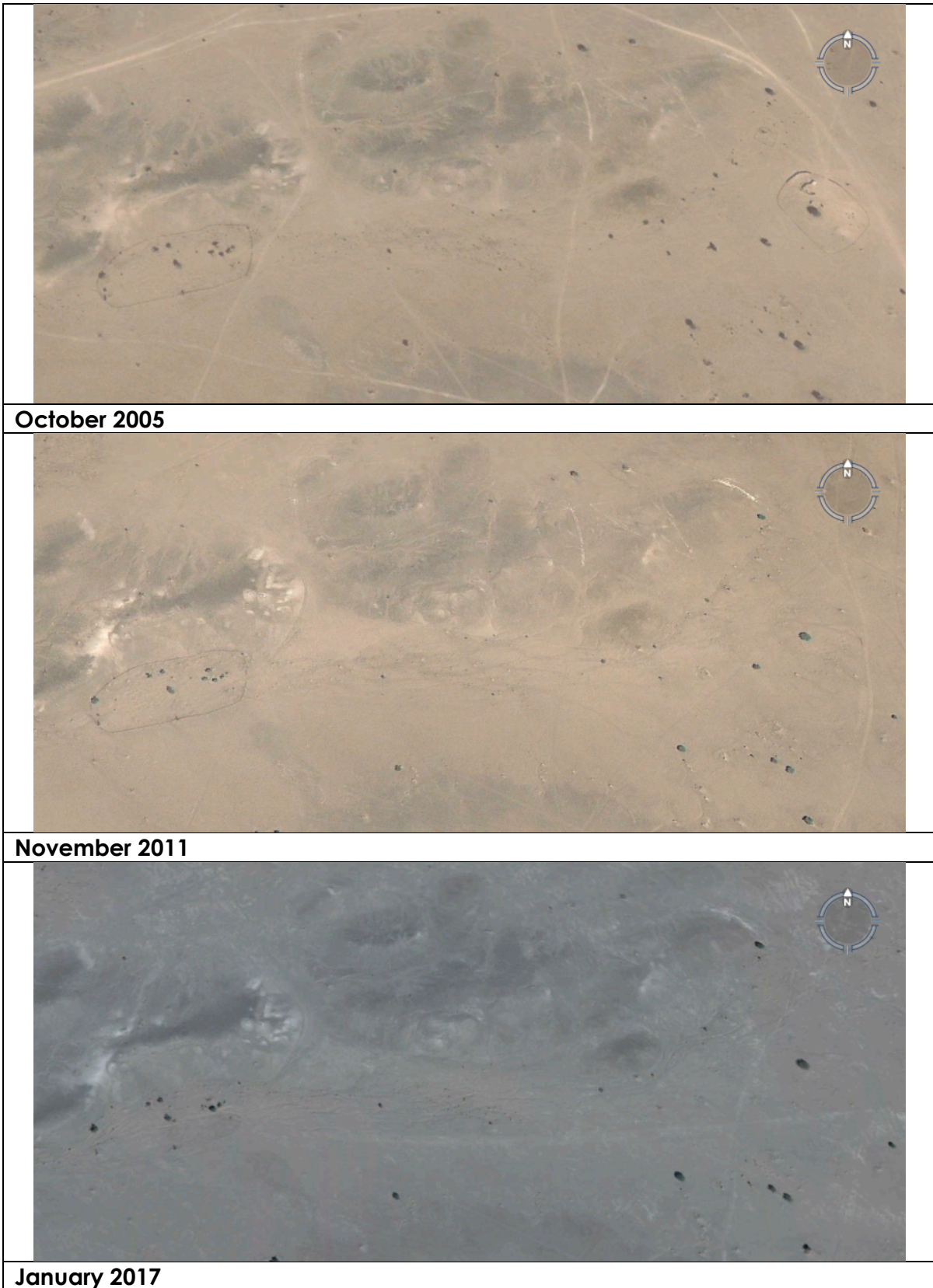


October 2005



November 2011

Figure 5-7 Demobilised Structures 2 (Likely Camel Farm & Pens)



October 2005

November 2011

January 2017

Figure 5-8 Demobilised Structures 3 (Likely Camel Farm & Pens)

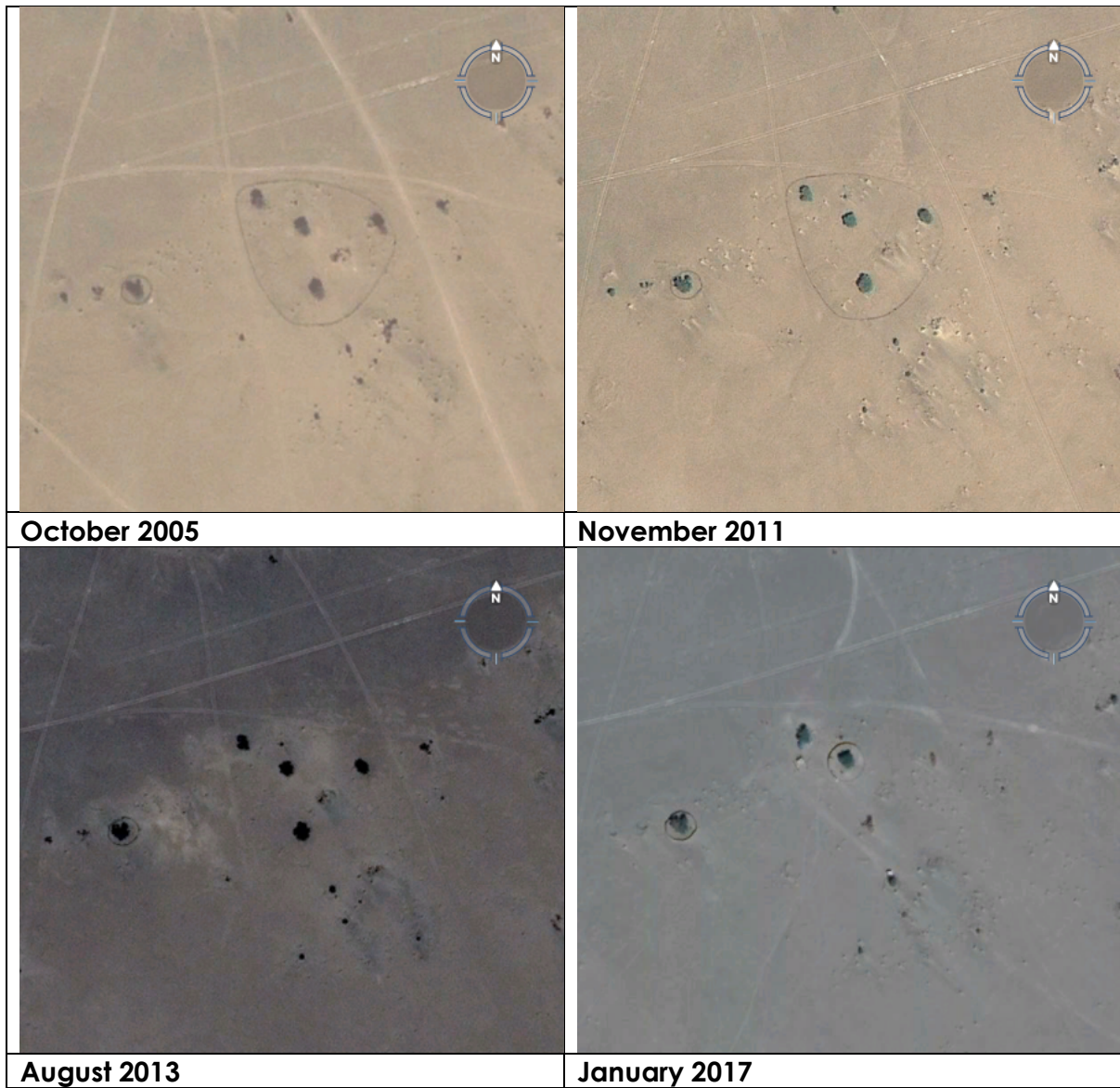


Figure 5-9 Demobilised Structures 4 (Likely Camel Farm & Pens)

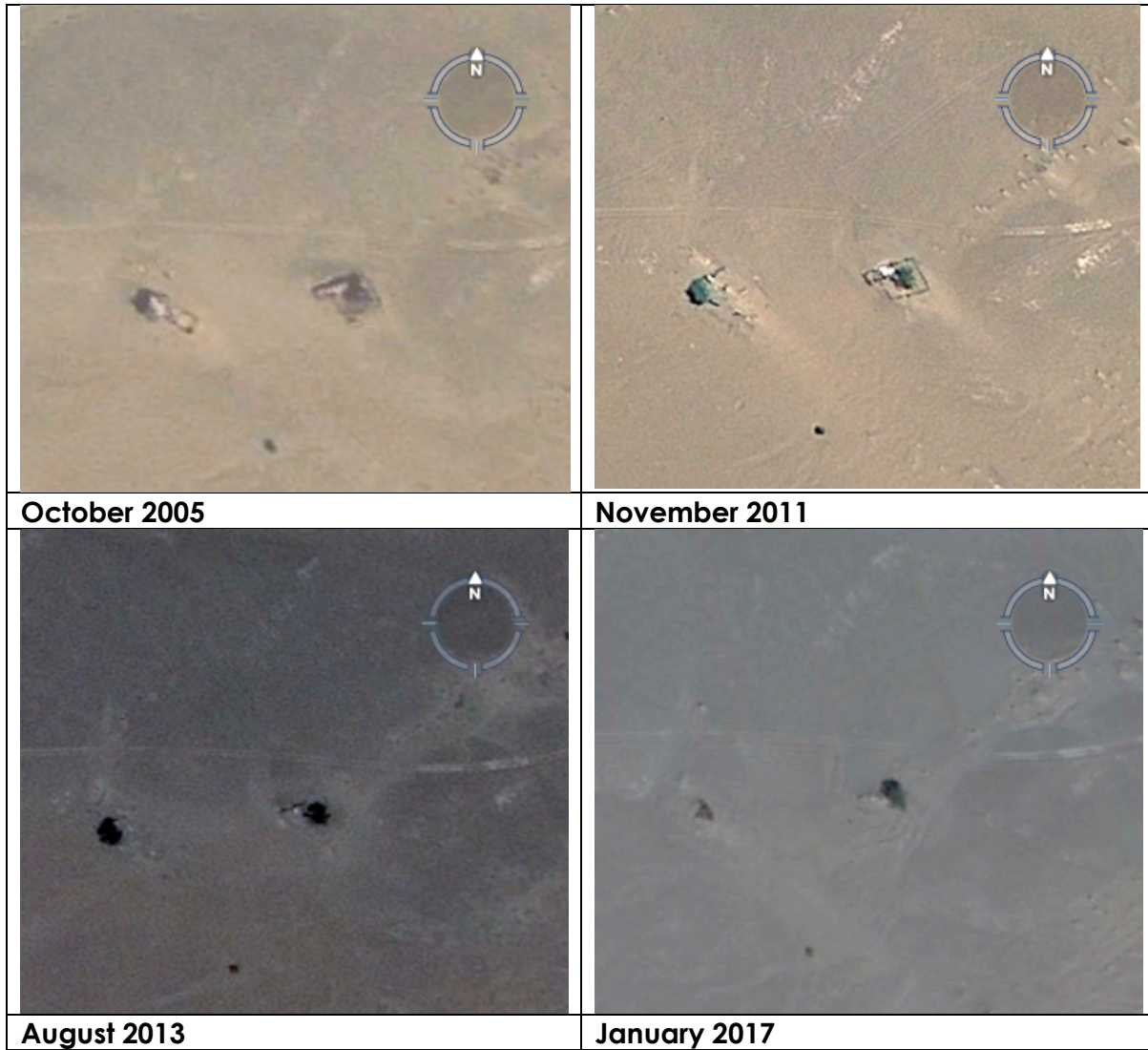
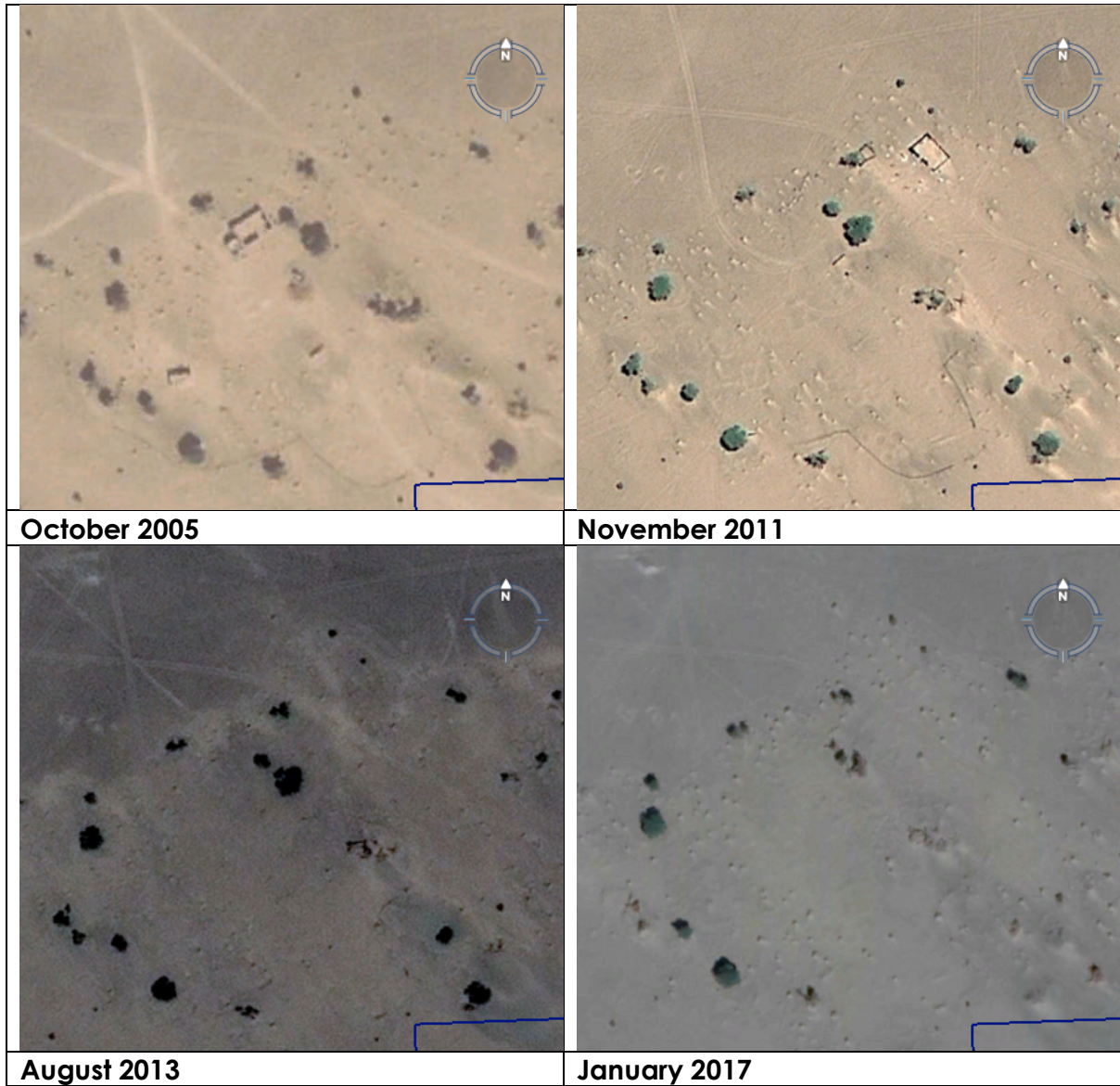


Figure 5-10 Demobilised Structures 5 (Likely Camel Farm & Pens)



5.3 Camel Farm - Project Affected People

As the Project's land is owned by The State, the Project will not involve land acquisition. However, it has been identified that there are informal land users at the site, who have been using and living on this land for several years (based on consultation with stakeholders). These Project Affected People (PAP) will be entitled to resettlement in line with AIB ESS 2 in line with 'Persons Without Title or Legal Rights' and also under IFC PS5. These land users have permanent living areas and other semi-permanent structures used in camel rearing and herding. It is further noted that the camel racetrack is partially located on the Project site.

This will necessitate the physical relocation, demobilisation and reconstruction of such assets, as well as the movement of the PAP who reside in these structures. As there are no statutory requirements for resettlement in Oman where there is no legal/formalised land use right, it is clear that the Government led process will not align with the requirements of the lenders. Hence, this RAP has been prepared with the intention of bridging this gap and ensuring fair and equitable resettlement in line with AIB ESS 2 and IFC PS5.


These farms were manned by camel herders from South Asia, employed by local Sheikh's from the same tribe. These workers have lived on the Project site for numerous years.


During the site visit in in May and June 2019, it was observed that one of the camel herders (from Bangladesh), was living in a permanent structure with limited utilities (i.e. no toilet, mains water or grid connected electricity), with access to electricity (via a solar panel and battery to light up a solitary bulb when dark). The wire framed shortish man in his fifties claimed to have been living in the project site for 27 years and had tended to camels. Another camel herder from Pakistan claimed to have been living on the project site for 13 years, but has been in Ibri for up to 30 years. He shares the accommodation with the Bangladeshi camel herder. They cook food on a makeshift stove in an area shared with storage of camel fodder. Besides the accommodation areas, there are also several used and disused camel pens located within the Project footprint.

Both the camel herders did not have ID cards or other identification on them upon all visits to the site and all consultations with them. However, profile photos have been added in this RAP report (on the next page) for the purposes of future identification. As such, all details stated below have been provided and recorded verbally during these consultations.

The table below, enumerates the demographic data of the two PAP (herders), who will require resettlement as part of the Project have been identified and recorded.

Table PAP Details

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME	PHOTO	SEX	AGE	PRIMARY OCCUPATION AND MONTHLY INCOME IN OMANI RIYALS	HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	YEARS IN THE AREA	NOTES
1	Rafiqul Islam		Male	50-60	Camel Herder, earns 100 OMR every month	Primary School	Bangladesh	27	Salary is paid in cash as the respondent does not have a bank account. Majority is sent back in remittances as he has a large family to support back home

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME	PHOTO	SEX	AGE	PRIMARY OCCUPATION AND MONTHLY INCOME IN OMANI RIYALS	HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	YEARS IN THE AREA	NOTES
2	Hussain		Male	50-60	Camel Herder	N/A	Pakistan	13 years	Wishes to find a job with more pay

5.3.1 Vulnerability in Project Context

Given the fact that the PAPs on-site are expatriate workers understood to be residing in Oman on worker visas (expatriate workers who do not have access to pathways to permanent residence or citizenship in the country of employment), and given that their social and cultural value is considered in the local context as being minimal (e.g. as non-Omani and unskilled expatriate labour), any change to their living and working conditions may have a potential effect on their wellbeing. The camel herders are illiterate and depend on their employment by the local Sheikhs at the camel farm. They are foreign workers with limited ability to navigate the employment market. This 'double marginality' makes them potentially vulnerable.

Key vulnerabilities to be managed:

- Illiteracy; and
- Expatriate unskilled labour.

5.4 Camel Farm - Physical Asset Inventory

Following several visits to the site and review of satellites imagery, a physical assets inventory of the camel herders was performed on the 23rd of May 2019 and 12th of June 2019 to create a basis for evaluating compensation packages.

Physical asset mapping for the Project Affected People from the project intervention is a baseline measure to understand the magnitude of loss. The camel farm of the Bangladeshi and Pakistani herder is within the project boundary.

Occupied Camel Farm



Co-Ordinates of Occupied Camel Farm

N	E
23°21'18.40"N	56°14'27.96"E

5.4.1 Structures

The project team mapped the area of the camel farm with a measuring tape and the following dimensions were mapped:

Camel Farm of the Bangladeshi South Asian Camel Herder

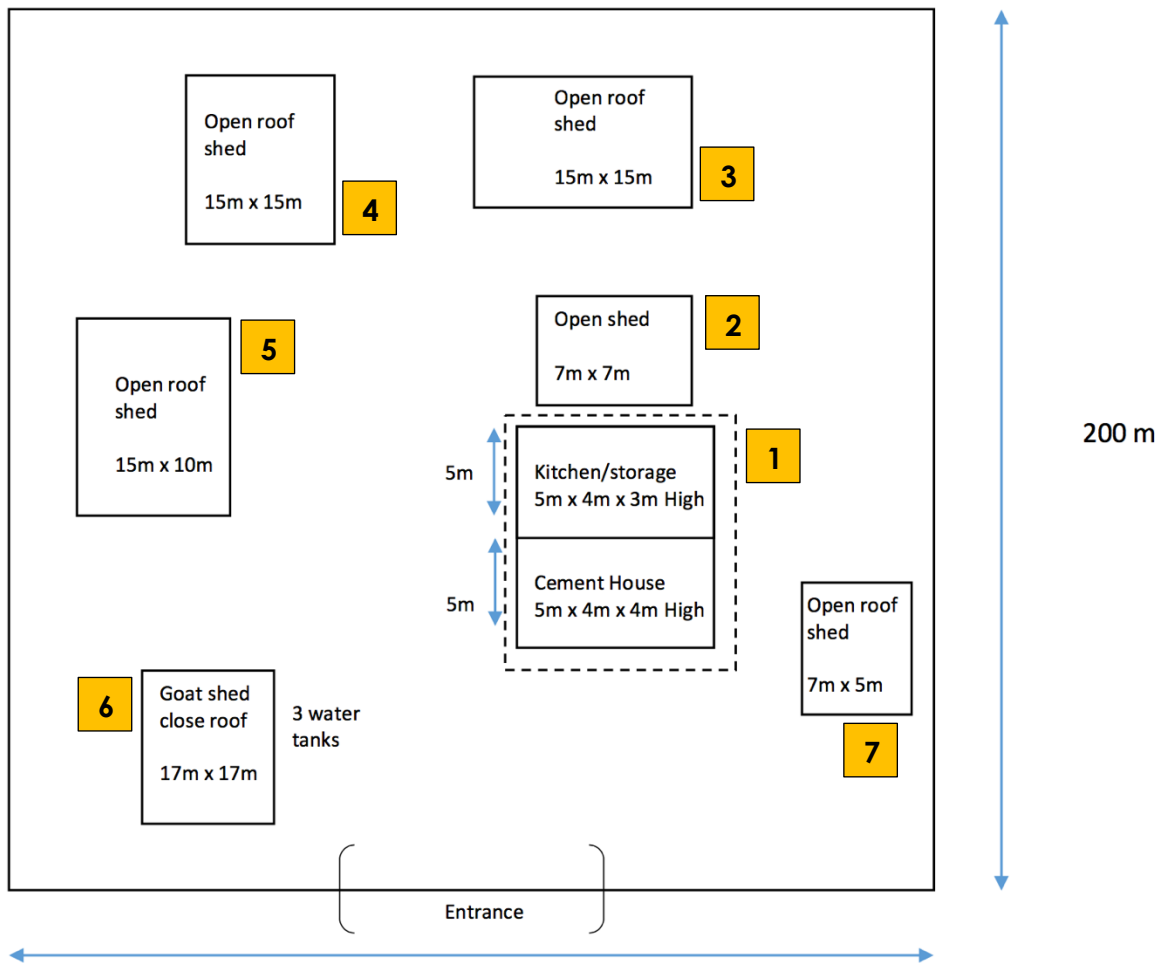





Table of Structures

ID	PHOTO	DESCRIPTION
1		<p>The concrete and thatched structure which holds the living quarters of the herders with the kitchen doubling up as the camel fodder storage area.</p>
2		<p>Open pen for livestock</p>
7		<p>Open pen for livestock</p>

5.4.2 Assets

The herders have few belongings or personal assets. Besides the structures shown above, the main assets on the farm include:

- Solar Panel and car battery;
- A gas stove;
- A tube light;
- A limited number of cooking utensils;
- Two bed frames, with wooden base and limited bedding;
- Open water storage tanks;
- Two mobile phones with charger;
- Other personal belongings.

Photographs of Selected Physical Assets on the Project Site



5.4.3 Access to Utilities

ELECTRICITY

The farm has no mains electricity connection. The herders have access to a single solar PV panel and a car battery to provide energy storage. This is discharged at night to a bulb and is also used to charge mobile telephones.



FUEL

During the visit, it was observed that the herders have gas cylinders to provide cooking fuel for a small stove.



WATER

The camel farm draws water from a Ministry of Municipality and Water Resources authorised well, which is pump operated with power provided by a diesel generator. The camel herders travel one kilometre to the well located on the edge of the proposed Project site. They have access to the generator which they operate to fill open water tanks at their farm.

This water is used to nurture the camels as well as for their personal use. The water is supplied through a dedicated underground pipe.

Water Well and Forwarding Facilities Location



Water Well, Pump, Storage and Forwarding (Off-site)



Camel Farm – Pipe Connection and Water Storage Tanks



Plastic drinking water containers were observed in the cooking area, however, it is not clear whether this water is delivered to the herders, or it is refilled from the pumped supply.

SANITATION

There is no toilet in the farm, or basins, shower or other formalised sanitation or bathroom. During the visits, the camel herders were observed to use the open water storage tanks to wash their hands. It is expected that the same water is used for washing and cleaning.

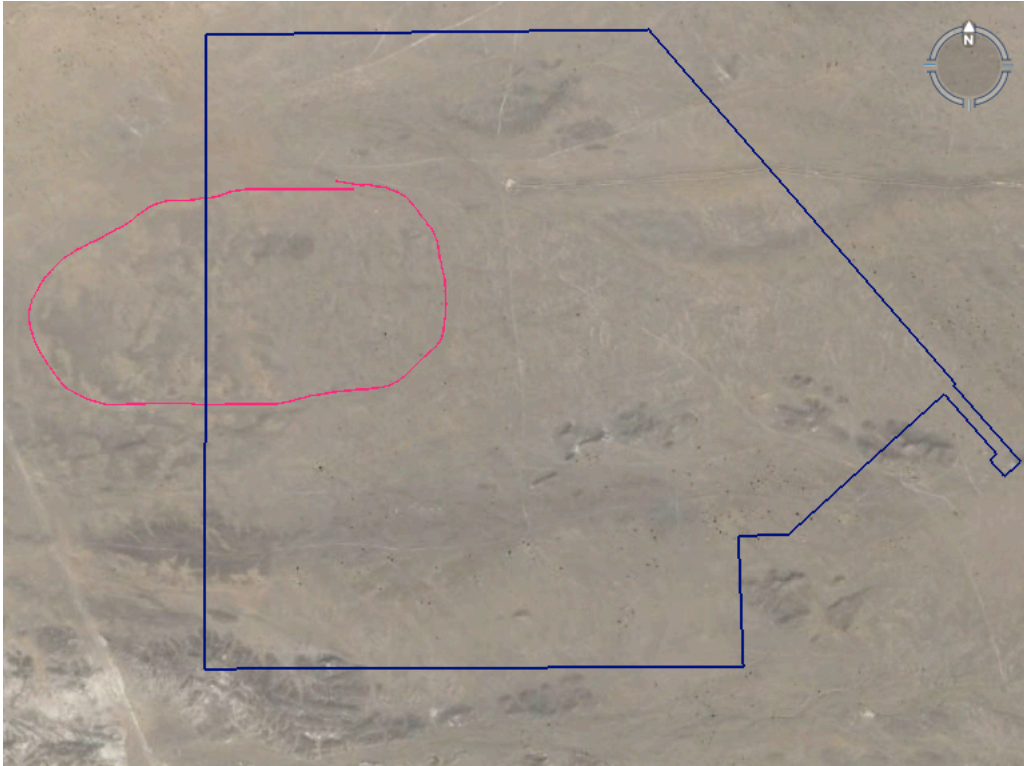
5.4.4 Livestock

Given the transient and free-range roaming of some of the camel herd, it is noted that livestock was not included as part of the inventory.

5.5 Camel Race track

The camel race track is located to the western edge of the project layout with half of the camel race track falling within the project layout. The camel race track occupies a significant space in the cultural life of the Ibri area.

Camel Race Track Location



5.5.1 Camel Racetrack PAPs

As is understood from the consultations with the camel herders and the Wali of Ibri, the camel racetrack has been established and is used by local Sheikhs. It is noted that these Sheikh's have not been party to the on-going consultation processes as the Wali of Ibri insisted that the culturally appropriate mechanism for dialogue with the Sheikhs was privately via himself.

Based on the numerous site visits, it is confirmed that the Sheikhs do not reside at the land and are not present on a regular basis at the racetrack. It is expected that the Sheikhs and any other racetrack guests will be present occasionally throughout the year primarily for camel races.

6 RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY

It is noted at this stage that the Project is not expected to result in any loss of livelihood or result in a change to employment status for the PAPs. The process will be to resettle the PAPs on land that has been agreed outside of the Project site location.

The process agreed between the applicable stakeholders has been to ensure resettlement of the PAPs only and there has been no indication or advise from any stakeholders in regard to livelihood effects or employment impacts.

As such, the following strategy provides details linked only to resettlement processes.

6.1 Process Employed by Project Consortium

Initially, ACWA Power approached OPWP (the off taker of the Project) in regard to the matter of resettlement, who advised of the informal nature of land use rights in Oman and that there is no defined or other process in place to deal with such resettlement for informal land users.

Further to the above, the Project Company arranged meetings with the Wali of Ibri in a process to speak with the local Sheikhs who employ the PAPs identified on-site. The process of using the Wali as an intermediary is common in Oman and is also culturally relevant, as this is one of the purposes of the position of the Wali in the local context to address the needs and concerns of the local population.

Via 5 Capitals and Yahya Engineering, the Project Company assessed the existing assets and consulted with the PAPs on their current livelihoods, their opinions on potential resettlement and how such a process may affect and improve their lives.

The Wali of Ibri engaged in further discussions with the Ministry of Housing (the government entity who oversee the ownership of the land) and the local Sheikhs who employ the PAPs and own the camels and use the racetrack. Through these discussions it was agreed to move the PAPs and the race track away from the footprint of proposed Ibri II IPP solar PV plant. The location was decided approximately 675m to the north east of the proposed Project site and is in a more easily accessible location closer to the main road. It was also agreed that living accommodation would be arranged at this same location. To date the exact location of the living quarters has not yet been confirmed, although it is known that it will be either located inside the centre area of the racetrack, or immediately adjacent to the outside of it.

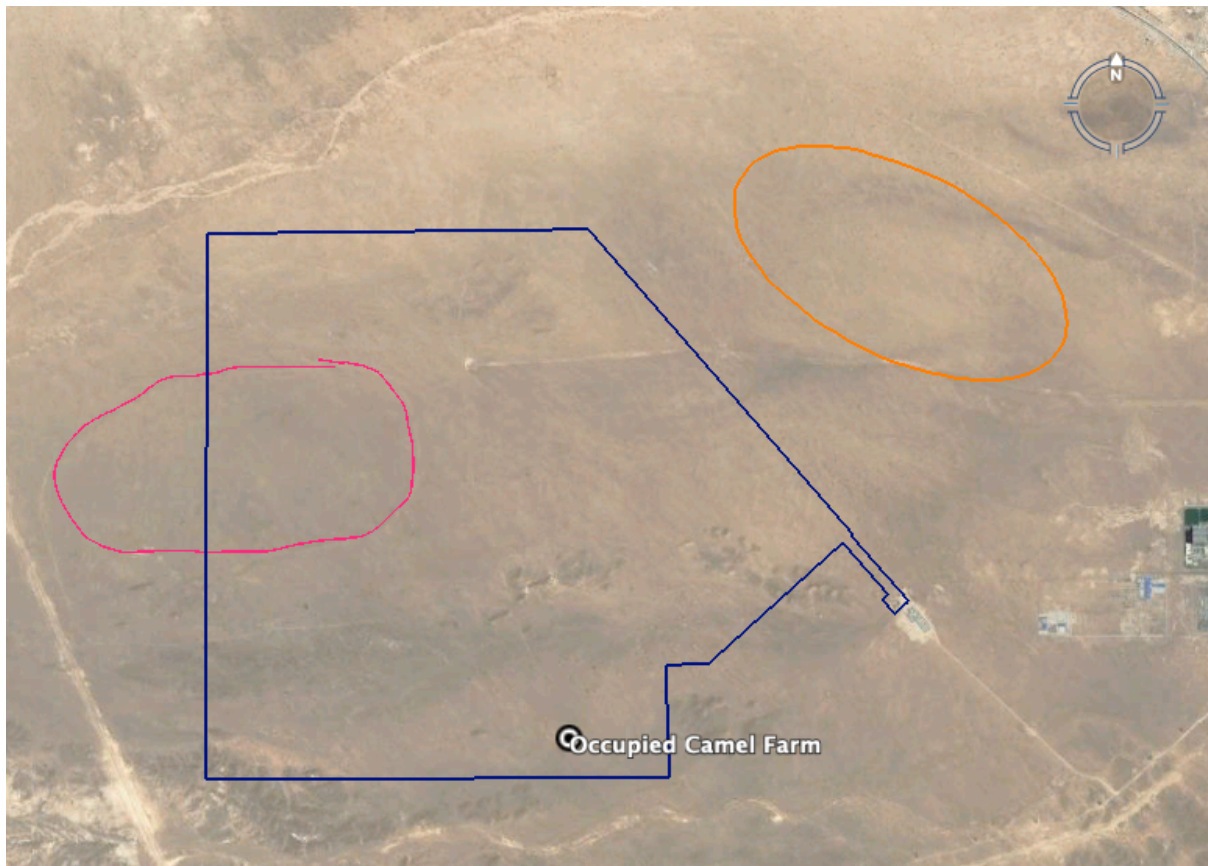
Although not part of the agreement between the Wali, MoH and Sheikhs, the Project Company has further received a commitment from the EPC Contractor that they will construct the living accommodation for the PAPs at the expense of the Project.

6.2 Compensation Entitlements

6.2.1 Land

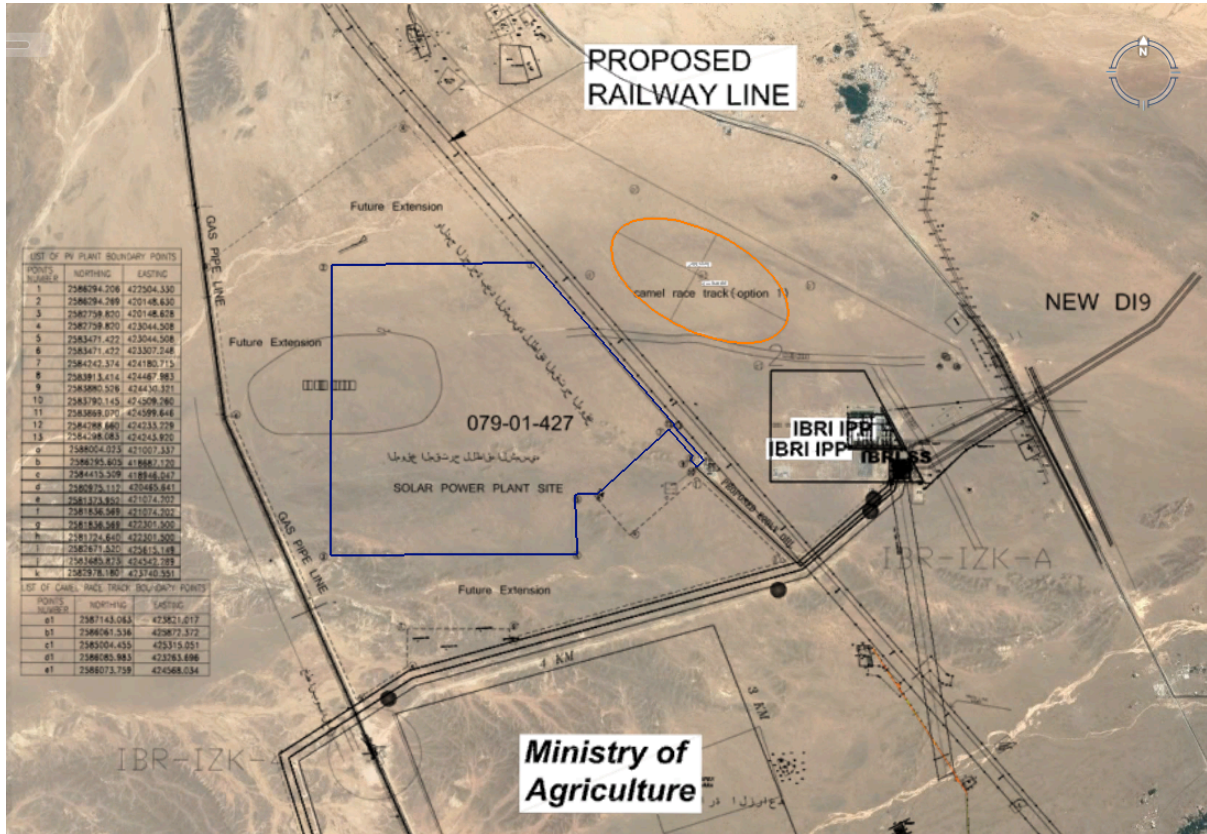
As stated herein, the land is not legally owned by the PAPs or their employers (local Sheikh's) The land is owned by the state and is managed by the Ministry of Housing (MoH). Therefore, there is not considered to be any land Acquisition as part of this process.

As outlined above, agreement between the Wali of Ibri, the MoH and the local Sheikhs has been reached to move the camel racetrack and resettle the PAPs in an area of land to the north east of the Project site. This is shown in by the orange outline in the image below. Please note that the use of this land assumes the same informal/customary use rights as the land that the PAPs are being resettled from. There will be no formal ownership structures or other use rights provided.



This land is approximately 3km to the north east of the previous location of the occupied camel farm and is approximately 675m from the edge of the proposed Project site. The type of land is largely consistent with the land at the previous location and is also already being used by the same Sheikhs for camel herding purposes. As such the land is also familiar to the PAPs being resettled. The land is not occupied or otherwise under other land ownership or informal uses.

The Project Company were provided with the following drawing that has been overlain onto a satellite image of the area. The image shows that due consideration was also given to other potential masterplan Projects in the local area to ensure that any further future resettlement is minimised where possible. Although outside the immediate control of the Project, it is recommended that any further future resettlement is avoided in the event of any masterplan changes.



POSSIBLE NOISE IMPACTS FROM IBRI 1 IPP ON RESETTLEMENT AREA

The camel racetrack location ranges between 1.3 and 3.5km from the Ibr1 IPP. Based on this range a calculation of noise attenuation over distance has been performed to identify potential impacts. Assuming noise from the Ibr1 IPP could be up to 85dB(A) at the Project boundary, this noise may be discernible at a distance of 2km (approx.' 30dB(A) impact from Ibr1 IPP). This may only be discernible on a very calm day with no other noise influences locally.

As such it is recommended that the PAP housing is constructed in the western half of the resettlement area to eliminate potential disturbance due to noise from the Ibr1 IPP.

6.2.2 Assets

The following assets will be provided and paid for from the Project side for PAPs as compensation.

ID	ASSETS	TYPE/QUANTITY
1	Residential house structure, complete with covered roof, flooring, lockable doors, lockable windows and space to connect utilities such as electricity, water and sanitation. <i>The structure of the house will be provided only it will include suitable space for sleeping, living, washing & sanitation areas and cooking facilities to be installed by the employers of the PAPs.</i>	2 separate buildings of complete brick/cement type.
2	Solar PV Panels & Battery Storage. <i>To be connected and safely wired in to both structures, with electrical outlet points.</i>	Commensurate to cover daily needs of users + 100% for any future increases in use/ degradation of panels or reduction in efficiency.
3	Water storage tanks.	Separate water tanks to be provided for potable, domestic use and for animal use.
4	Perimeter Fencing.	Low level fencing commensurate to existing fencing at occupied camel farm.
5	Fenced structures/fencing provided for animals.	At least 6 fenced areas (for animals) within the occupied camel farm.

All other assets, furniture and personal belongings in the occupied camel farm will be transferred to the new resettlement areas by the herders and their employers.

6.2.3 Utilities

The utilities stated below will be provided as part of the resettlement process.

ID	UTILITY	TYPE/QUANTITY
1	<i>Water Supply</i>	Connection to/Provision of a water supply is yet to be confirmed but will form part of the compensation package. Separate water tanks will be provided as above.
2	<i>Electricity</i>	See 'assets' above in regard to PV and battery storage.

Note: Sanitation facilities are not currently present at the occupied camel farm. PAPs do not have access to a toilet, shower facility, or wash basin. There is no plumbing of any kind, besides

the existing water supply pipeline from the pump at the well. In spite of this, on-going considerations are being made by the Project Company and EPC Contractor in regard to the potential provision of sanitation facilities for the PAPs. A key consideration in this regard is the management of wastewater as there are no connections locally, and it cannot be confirmed/guaranteed that the employers of the PAPs will provide services to maintain such systems.

RAP v3 update on quality of sanitation and housing provision:

As agreed between ACWA Power, the lenders and the Lenders Technical Advisors (LTA), 'It should be specified that by improved sanitation and hygienic conditions is understood that the new house or the camel herders will count with a toilet and shower, and that the kitchen has to be in a separate room than the storage room for camel food. Maintenance of the septic tank and supply of drinking water for the 2 camel farmers has to be provided by the EPC contractor and the Operation and Maintenance company respectively during the different phases of the project.'

6.2.4 PAP Livelihood

The resettlement process will not result in the identified PAPs losing employment status or affect current livelihoods. The resettlement site is a location that the PAPs are familiar with, having herded camels on this land for several years. The location provides some benefits including closer access to the main road (now approximately 1.6km away), and therefore closer to other services and shops, mosque facilities in the local villages.

6.2.5 Camel Racetrack

As per the images above, the revised location of the camel racetrack has been confirmed between the Wali of Ibri, the MoH and the local Sheikhs. The revised location provides easier and closer access from the main roads.

The racetrack will be reconstructed at the expense of the Project to the same standard and quality as the existing racetrack and small spectator viewing area. This essentially will include the following features:

- Cleared and flattened racetrack circuit area (for race track areas only);
- Fenced internal and external edges of the race track area;
- Distance marker gantries that cross the track; and
- A small concrete plinth type seating area at the start/finish line for spectators.

6.3 Action Plan

The table below provides the plan linked to the key items outlined in the resettlement strategy stated above.

Action Plan

ID	ACTION	COMPENSATION TYPE	TIMELINE	KPI FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION	RESPONSIBILITY
1. Disclosure of RAP processes to PAPs					
A	Disclosure of RAP (and ESIA) to PAPs	n/a	October 2019	Bi-lateral (face-to-face) meeting with PAPs to advise of RAP, compensation entitlements, processes that affect PAPs, schedule for resettlement, grievance process and on-going follow up.	5 Capitals and Yahya Engineering
2. Construction of new PAP living area and camel farm					
A	Residential house structures	Asset	Concurrently with construction completed at least 2 weeks before PAPs are required to move, prior to works in the area of the existing occupied camel farm area.	Fully constructed structures with operational utilities as per the compensation entitlements.	Project Company (or provided by the EPC Contractor) will arrange for all construction and other assets, utility connections. All payment will be reconciled by the Project side.
B	Solar PV Panels & Battery Storage. <i>To be connected and safely wired in to both structures, with electrical outlet points.</i>	Asset			
C	Water storage tanks.	Asset			
D	Perimeter Fencing.	Asset			
E	Fenced structures/fencing provided for animals.	Asset			
F	Water Supply	Utility			
G	Electricity	Utility			
3. Camel Racetrack					
A	Construction of new racetrack in designated racetrack area	Race track	Concurrently with construction and completed prior to any racing or other required use, unless the existing racetrack has	New racetrack in agreed location to the same (if not better standard than the previous track)	Project Company (or provided by the EPC Contractor) will arrange for all construction. All payment will be reconciled by the Project side.

ID	ACTION	COMPENSATION TYPE	TIMELINE	KPI FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION	RESPONSIBILITY
			not yet been demobilised.		

Note: As agreed by the Sheikhs, movement of livestock and PAP personnel belongings will be the responsibility of the PAPs and their employers. However, given the requirements to ensure no incurred cost and/or other hardship in the movement process, where assistance may be required, the Project will be available to provide what it can.

6.4 PAP Engagement

The process of resettlement will require on-going engagement with PAPs. As a minimum this will include:

ID	PURPOSE	PAP	ENGAGEMENT TYPE	TIMELINE /FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
1	Disclosure of RAP and ESIA	Camel Herders	Bi-lateral (face-to-face) meeting to advise of RAP & ESIA outcomes, compensation entitlements, processes, schedule for resettlement, access to grievance process and on-gong follow up.	October 2019	5 Capitals and Yahya Engineering
2		Sheikhs (and other stakeholders)	Meeting with invited stakeholders at the Wali of Ibri's office		5 Capitals and Yahya Engineering arranged with the Wali of Ibri
3	Confirmation of date of resettlement	Camel Herders	Advised directly to herders bi-laterally	2 months prior to resettlement	Project Company
4		Sheikhs	Advised to the Wali of Ibri who will liaise with Sheikhs		
5	Agreement on process and timing of camel racetrack construction	Sheikhs	Advised to the Wali of Ibri who will liaise with Sheikhs	2 months prior to construction	Project Company
6	Updates on status of construction of herder farm and residence	Camel Herders	Advised directly to herders bi-laterally	Fortnightly after ID 3 until completion and resettlement	Project Company
7	Confirmation of completion of herder farm and residence	Camel Herders	Advised directly to herders bi-laterally	At time of completion	Project Company
8		Sheikhs	Advised to the Wali of Ibri who will liaise with Sheikhs		Project Company
9	Updates on status of construction of camel racetrack	Sheikhs	Advised to the Wali of Ibri who will liaise with Sheikhs	Monthly during construction	Project Company
10	Confirmation of completion of camel racetrack	Sheikhs	Advised to the Wali of Ibri who will liaise with Sheikhs	At time of completion	Project Company
11	On-going follow up for issues, grievances etc	Camel Herders	Bi-Lateral	Quarterly for fist year of completion	Project Company
12		Sheikhs	Via Wali of Ibri who will liaise with Sheikhs		

7 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

7.1 Camel Herders

Factors of literacy and language have been considered in the grievance process due to the expatriate camel herders potentially having a low level of literacy. As such, the expatriate camel herders will have access to the direct telephone number of the Project Company HSE Manager who will be able to log any complaints in Arabic (spoken by the herders), or if necessary will be translated from Bengali or Urdu

during the entire lifecycle of the resettlement process.

If required, herders will be able to visit the Project in person to request to speak with the HSE Manager to register a grievance. It will be necessary for site security to be aware of this, so they can facilitate dialogue. If the HSE Manager is not available, site security will write the grievance for the herders and read it back to them. They will then escalate the grievance immediately to a suitable person on-site from the Project Company.

Any grievances shall be logged in the third-party grievance register to be developed by the Project. As such, the follow up to any grievance will follow the defined process in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), to enable investigation, follow up, determination of corrective actions and ultimate implementation and close out.

The grievance process available to the herders (including how to access it and the defined process) will be advised at the time of RAP and ESIA disclosure.

7.2 Camel Race Track

As the camel race track is being relocated through a government mediated process principally through The Wali's Office at Ibri, the grievance mechanisms will be available through the Wali himself.

7.3 Other Third Parties

For other potentially interested stakeholders, there will be access to grievance forms and a locked grievance box at the Project (or construction site entrance). This will relate to the defined process for third party grievances as per the SEP.

8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 Process Monitoring and Reporting

The following indicators will be monitored.

Table 8-1 Key monitoring indicators

INDICATOR	SOURCE	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Successful Progress and Resettlement of Herders	Completion status and progress vs RAP timeline and KPIs	Weekly	Project Company
Successful Construction Progress of the Camel Racetrack		Weekly	
Grievances Number of grievances closed out. Average time for grievance processing and close out and trends. Number of grievances still opened, method to submit the grievance and trends. Topics raised in grievances and trends.	Grievance Management System	As and when they are received	

8.2 Compliance Auditing

The Project Company will ensure that the scope of the independent engineers audits includes evaluation of compliance with the applicable environmental and social standards, including the commitments made in this RAP.

8.2.1 Scope

The scope of the audits will include the following items related to the RAP:

- Evaluation of compliance with RAP entitlements and action plan;
- Evaluation of compliance with RAP, PAP engagement; and
- Evaluation of implementation and effectiveness of the grievance mechanism and grievance records.

8.2.2 Criteria

The criteria for the audits will include:

- Applicable E&S lender standards (AIIB ESS 2 and IFC PS5)
- Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) – for grievance mechanism

8.2.3 Frequency

These external audits will be undertaken quarterly during construction, and annually during operations. The operational phase audits for the first two years will only be valid to evaluate compliance with this RAP.