
**250MW COMBINED-CYCLE
GAS-FIRED POWER PLANT
IN THE COMMUNE OF
GANDON, SAINT-LOUIS
DEPARTMENT AND REGION**

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

FEBRUARY 2026

ANKARA



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ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Air-Cooled Condenser
CCGT	Combined-Cycle Gas-Fired Power Plant
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
EPFI	Equator Principles Financial Institution
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GBVH	Gender-Based Violence and Harassment
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
HRSG	Heat Recovery Steam Generator
IFC	International Finance Corporation
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SLIP	Supplementary Lenders' Information Package
SENELEC	Société Nationale d'Électricité du Sénégal
SEN'EAU	Société Nationale des Eaux du Sénégal
kV	kilovolt
MW	megawatt

1 INTRODUCTION

The 250 MW Combined-Cycle Gas-Fired Power Plant Project (hereafter “the Project”) is being developed in the Commune of Gandon, located in the Saint-Louis Region of northern Senegal, to support the country’s growing electricity demand through the provision of reliable, dispatchable, and continuous power generation capacity. The Project is promoted and owned by Ndar Energies S.A., a Senegalese special-purpose company established specifically for the development, construction, operation, and eventual decommissioning of the power plant

The Project is designed to operate primarily on natural gas supplied through national and regional gas infrastructure associated with the Greater Tortue Ahmeyim (GTA) development. Diesel oil is retained strictly as a secondary backup fuel to ensure operational reliability during periods of gas unavailability or specific commissioning and maintenance activities. The electricity generated by the Project will be exported to the national grid operated by SENELEC under a long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was prepared in accordance with Senegalese regulatory requirements to identify potential environmental and social impacts and to define appropriate mitigation measures. In the context of securing international financing, the Project has subsequently been reviewed against the requirements of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards, the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, and the Equator Principles. This review identified a number of areas where additional analysis, clarification, or strengthening was required to fully align the Project with international lender expectations.

To address these requirements, a set of supplementary studies and management instruments was prepared and consolidated within the Supplementary Lenders’ Information Package (SLIP). The SLIP builds on the ESIA as the primary reference document and integrates additional due diligence outputs, including climate change risk assessment, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions analysis, air quality and noise modelling, wastewater and flood risk assessments, biodiversity and ecosystem services studies, and strengthened environmental and social management arrangements

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) has been prepared to provide a clear, accessible, and non-technical overview of the Project for the general public and other non-specialist stakeholders. It summarizes the key characteristics of the Project, the environmental and social baseline conditions, the main potential impacts and mitigation measures identified through the ESIA and SLIP process, as well as the stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms established for the Project. The NTS does not introduce new information but reflects, in simplified form, the conclusions and commitments documented in the ESIA and SLIP.

The SLIP also integrates the outcomes of supplementary technical studies and ESAP actions undertaken between 2023 and 2025, strengthening baseline characterization, modelling, and risk management, while maintaining full alignment with applicable international standards and lender requirements.

2 WHERE WILL THE PROJECT BE DEVELOPED?

The Project will be developed in the Commune of Gandon, located in the Saint-Louis Department and Region in northern Senegal. The Project site covers an area of approximately 10 hectares and is situated within a predominantly rural setting characterized by agricultural and agropastoral land use.

The Project area is located close to existing energy infrastructure, including a 225 kV high-voltage transmission line and substation, which supports the integration of the power plant into the national electricity network. Electricity generated by the Project will be exported to the national grid operated by SENELEC through this existing transmission infrastructure.

The surrounding area is mainly used for rain-fed agriculture, livestock grazing, and salt-related activities, reflecting the broader land-use pattern of the Commune of Gandon. The nearest permanent residential settlement is the village of Ndiakhère, located approximately 1.5 km from the Project site. Other villages and hamlets are distributed across the wider area of influence at varying distances.

The Project site does not lie within a designated protected area or legally restricted zone. Baseline studies indicate that the area is already influenced by infrastructure development and does not contain critical natural habitats within the Project footprint. Land allocation for the Project has been undertaken in accordance with applicable national procedures.

From an environmental perspective, the Project is located within the lower Senegal River delta, a region characterized by flat topography, low elevation, and seasonal climatic variability. While the wider region is subject to seasonal flooding, historical flood assessments indicate that the Project site itself was not inundated during major flood events, including recent extreme rainfall episodes.

Overall, the Project location was selected to balance proximity to existing infrastructure, suitability for industrial development, and minimization of environmental and social constraints, while maintaining appropriate separation from residential areas.

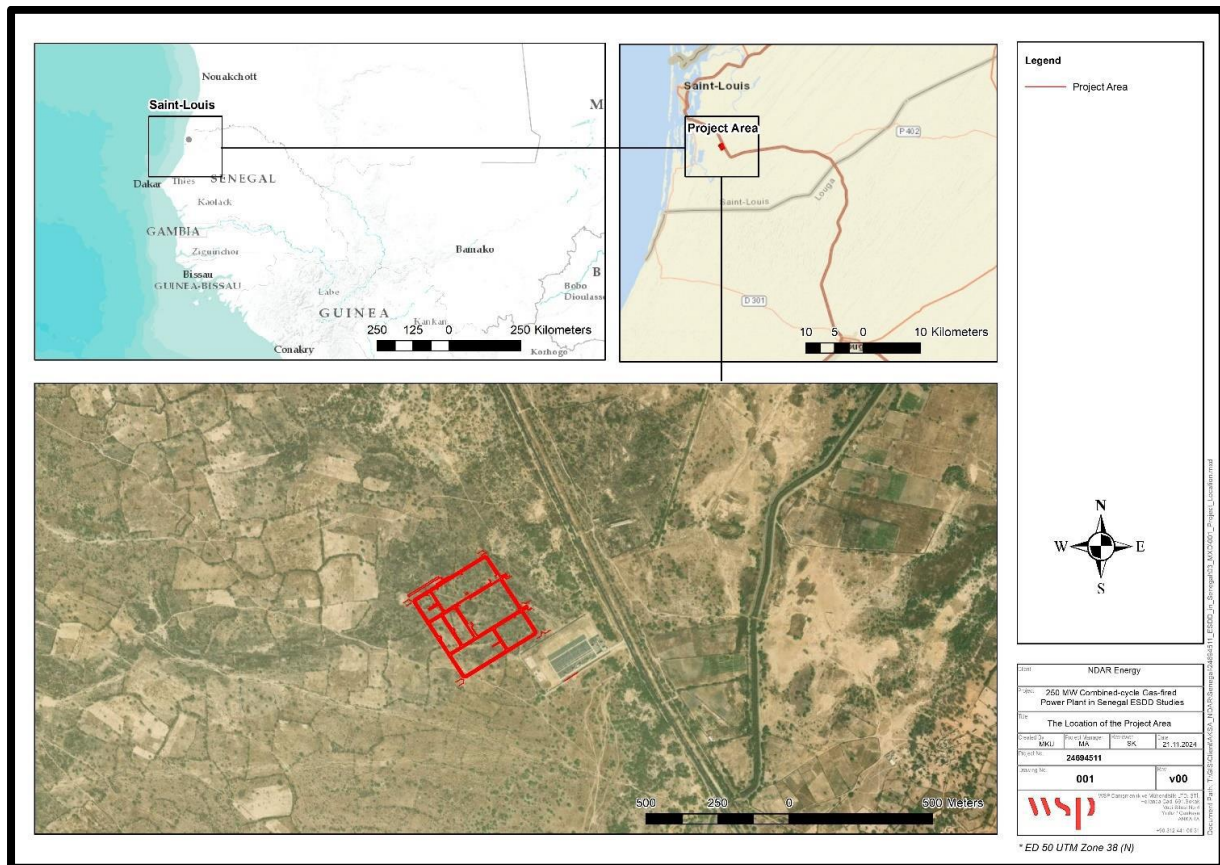


Figure 2-1. Project Location

3 WHAT ARE THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT?

The Project consists of the development of a 250 MW Combined-Cycle Gas-Fired Power Plant (CCGT) designed to generate electricity primarily from natural gas, with diesel oil retained strictly as a secondary backup fuel to ensure operational reliability. The Project configuration integrates power generation units, fuel supply systems, electrical infrastructure, water management systems, and auxiliary facilities required for safe, efficient, and continuous electricity production in line with national regulations and international standards.

The main components of the Project are described below.

3.1 Main Power Generation Units

The core of the Project consists of two gas turbines and one steam turbine operating in combined-cycle mode, together with heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs). Waste heat from the gas turbines is recovered and used to generate additional electricity through the steam turbine, significantly improving overall efficiency compared to simple-cycle generation and reducing fuel consumption per unit of electricity produced.

3.2 Fuel Supply and Handling Systems

The Project will operate primarily on natural gas supplied through national and regional infrastructure associated with the Greater Tortue Ahmeyim (GTA) development, supporting Senegal's "Gas-to-Power" strategy. Diesel oil is maintained as a backup fuel only, to ensure continuity of power generation during periods of gas unavailability or specific operational needs such as commissioning.

Fuel storage, handling, and switching systems are designed in accordance with international safety standards and are engineered to perform reliably under varying operational loads and climatic conditions, minimizing risks to workers, communities, and the environment.

3.3 Exhaust and Stack Systems

Exhaust gases from the gas turbines and HRSG units are discharged through dedicated stacks designed to ensure effective dispersion under local meteorological conditions. Stack heights and configurations have been defined to meet applicable national emission limits and international air quality guidelines, thereby minimizing potential impacts on surrounding communities and the environment.

3.4 Electrical Systems and Grid Connection

Electricity generated by the Project is transformed on-site and exported to the national grid operated by SENELEC through existing high-voltage infrastructure. The electrical systems, including transformers and substations, are designed to ensure safe, stable, and efficient grid integration in compliance with national regulations and IFC Performance Standard requirements.

3.5 Water Supply and Water Treatment Systems

Water is required for steam generation, auxiliary services, fire protection, and domestic use. The Project's water systems include raw water supply, demineralization units, demineralized water storage, fire water storage, and potable water systems.

Water supply will be secured through SEN'EAU and/or authorized autonomous supply systems, and the Project design incorporates measures to avoid competition with local community water use. In addition, an on-site emergency borehole targeting shallow aquifer will be developed for backup water supply. Prior to operation, hydrogeological investigations, including aquifer pumping tests and groundwater modelling, will be undertaken to confirm sustainable abstraction levels. Groundwater use will be conservatively managed and monitored to ensure no adverse impacts on local water resources or users. All water abstraction, treatment, storage, and distribution systems are designed and operated in accordance with applicable national regulations and IFC Performance Standards.

3.6 Cooling and Condensing Systems

In addition to the main power generation units, the Project includes a range of auxiliary and support facilities located entirely within the Project footprint. These facilities include administrative and control buildings, workshops and warehouses, chemical storage areas, waste management areas, fire protection systems, and security infrastructure.

These facilities support the safe, reliable, and continuous operation of the power plant and are designed and operated in compliance with applicable national regulations and relevant IFC Performance Standards, including requirements related to occupational health and safety, environmental protection, and emergency preparedness.

3.7 Auxiliary and Support Facilities

In addition to the main power generation units, the Project includes auxiliary and support facilities located within the Project footprint. These comprise administrative and control buildings, workshops and warehouses, chemical storage areas, waste management areas, fire protection systems, and security infrastructure, which collectively support the safe and continuous operation of the power plant.

All auxiliary and support facilities are designed and operated in compliance with applicable national regulations and relevant IFC requirements.

4 WHICH STANDARDS AND LEGISLATION APPLY TO THE PROJECT?

The Project is developed in compliance with Senegalese national legislation and with international environmental and social standards required by international lenders. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was prepared and approved in accordance with national regulatory requirements.

The Project has also been reviewed against the IFC Performance Standards, the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, and the Equator Principles, which represent good international industry practice for project financing and power generation activities. In addition, the IFC EHS Guidelines for Thermal Power Plants (2008) apply to the Project. Air emissions and resource use are assessed and benchmarked against these guidelines, and operational controls and design optimisation measures are applied where necessary to ensure compliance. Where differences exist between national and international requirements, the more stringent standard is applied, and compliance is supported through management plans and procedures consolidated in the Supplementary Lenders' Information Package (SLIP).

5 HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL WORK IN THE PROJECT?

During the construction phase, the Project is expected to employ a workforce of up to approximately 650 workers at peak periods, including skilled and unskilled personnel involved in civil works, equipment installation, and commissioning activities. Workforce numbers will vary over time depending on the construction stage.

During the operation phase, the Project will require a permanent workforce of approximately 50 to 100 employees, responsible for plant operation, maintenance, administration, and security functions.

Where feasible, priority will be given to the recruitment of local workers, particularly for non-specialized positions, in accordance with national legislation and relevant international standards.

6 HOW LONG WILL THE CONSTRUCTION WORKS TAKE AND WHAT IS THE LIFETIME OF THE PROJECT?

The construction phase of the Project is expected to last approximately 29 months, following a pre-construction period of around 6 to 12 months for final design, permitting, and site preparation.

Once commissioned, the Project will enter the operation phase, with a planned operational lifetime of approximately 30 years, subject to routine maintenance, periodic overhauls, and compliance with applicable technical, environmental, and safety requirements.

At the end of its operational life, the Project will be decommissioned in accordance with national legislation and good international industry practice, with appropriate measures implemented to manage environmental and social impacts associated with dismantling and site restoration.

7 WHY IS THE PROJECT NEEDED?

Senegal's electricity demand has been increasing due to population growth, economic development, and expanding industrial and urban activities. Ensuring a reliable, stable, and continuous electricity supply is therefore a key priority for the national energy sector.

The Project is designed to provide dispatchable baseload power, supporting grid stability and complementing variable renewable energy sources. By using natural gas as the primary fuel, the Project contributes to a lower-emission electricity mix compared to conventional liquid fuel-based thermal generation and aligns with Senegal's national "Gas-to-Power" strategy.

The development of the Project also aligns with Senegal’s national energy objectives, which include improving electricity availability, reducing supply disruptions, and supporting long-term economic growth through reliable infrastructure. In this context, the Project plays a complementary role alongside renewable energy sources by strengthening the overall resilience of the national power system.

8 WHAT ARE THE PROJECT BENEFITS?

The Project will contribute to improving the reliability and stability of electricity supply in Senegal by adding new generation capacity to the national grid. As a combined-cycle gas-fired power plant, it offers higher efficiency and lower emissions compared to conventional oil-fired thermal power generation.

During construction, the Project will create temporary employment opportunities, and during operation it will provide long-term skilled jobs, with priority given to local workers where feasible. The Project is also expected to generate indirect economic benefits through the use of local services and suppliers.

By supporting Senegal’s energy transition and “Gas-to-Power” strategy, the Project contributes to national objectives related to energy security, economic growth, and sustainable infrastructure development.

9 WHAT ARE THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS?

Baseline environmental and social conditions presented below are derived from the ESIA and supporting studies. Additional primary baseline surveys conducted under the SLIP scope were undertaken to strengthen the environmental dataset in line with lender requirements, including soil and ambient air quality measurements.

Table 9-1. Summary of Baseline Information

Component	Description
Geology and Soils Characteristics	The Project area is located in a generally flat and low-lying landscape dominated by sedimentary and alluvial formations typical of the lower Senegal River region. Baseline studies indicate that soil conditions are suitable for industrial development and no significant soil contamination has been identified within the Project footprint. Supplementary soil quality surveys confirmed the absence of pre-existing contamination and strengthened the environmental baseline for monitoring potential impacts.
Hydrology and Hydrogeology	The Project is located within the lower Senegal River basin, where surface water availability is influenced by seasonal rainfall patterns. No permanent rivers, streams, wells, or springs are present within the Project footprint, and groundwater resources are limited in the immediate area.
Land Use and Zoning	Land use in and around the Project area is predominantly rural and characterized by agricultural and agropastoral activities. The Project site is not located within a

Component	Description
	protected or restricted zone and has been allocated for industrial development in accordance with national land-use procedures.
Natural Disaster Risk	The Project area is located in a region with low seismic activity and no known active fault lines nearby. Seasonal flooding may occur in the wider area; however, baseline and flood risk assessments indicate that the Project footprint itself has not been affected by major recent flood events, and flood risk has been considered in the Project design.
Climate and Meteorology	The regional climate is semi-arid to Sahelian, characterized by high temperatures, limited annual rainfall concentrated in the wet season, and high solar radiation. These climatic conditions are typical for northern Senegal and were taken into account in the Project design and technology selection.
Air Quality	Baseline air quality conditions reflect a rural environment with limited industrial activity in the vicinity. No major emission sources are present near the Project site, and background air quality levels are considered representative of rural conditions. Additional air quality monitoring confirmed low background pollutant concentrations and strengthened the baseline dataset for impact assessment.
Noise	Baseline noise levels in the Project area are generally low and typical of a rural setting. Existing noise sources are mainly associated with local traffic, agricultural activities, and nearby settlements.
Water Consumption and Wastewater	There is no groundwater abstraction within the Project area. Water supply systems are designed to avoid competition with community water use, and domestic wastewater is managed through controlled and appropriate wastewater systems.
Waste Management	Baseline conditions indicate no existing waste disposal or contamination issues within the Project footprint. Waste management services are available at the regional level for the collection, transport, and disposal of wastes.
Biodiversity	The Project area consists mainly of modified habitats influenced by agricultural and human activities. No designated protected areas or critical natural habitats are located within the Project footprint.
Socio-Economy	Nearby communities are small rural settlements with livelihoods primarily based on agriculture, livestock grazing, and related activities. Baseline social studies considered population characteristics, local economic activities, infrastructure, and vulnerable groups.
Traffic and Transport	Access to the Project area is provided through existing local and regional road networks. Baseline traffic volumes are generally low and primarily related to agricultural and local movements.

10 WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT AND MITIGATION MEASURES TO ADDRESS THESE IMPACTS?

The potential environmental and social impacts of the Project have been systematically assessed through the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and further refined by supplementary studies consolidated in the Supplementary Lenders' Information Package (SLIP). These assessments cover the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the Project and consider both direct and indirect impact pathways.

Based on this assessment, appropriate mitigation and management measures have been defined and integrated into the Project design and management systems to avoid, minimize, or control adverse impacts in line with national legislation and international good practice. Following the application of these measures, the majority of residual environmental and social impacts are assessed as low or negligible, as summarized in the table below.

Table 10-1 Environmental & Social Impact Assessment Summary Table

Impact Area	Mitigation Measures	Impact Level
Air Quality	Dust control measures (e.g. water spraying, speed limits), compliance with applicable emission standards during gas combustion, and regular equipment maintenance to control emissions.	Low
Noise	Daytime construction scheduling, regular equipment maintenance, and noise control measures integrated into plant design.	Low
Geology & Soil	Controlled handling of hazardous materials, spill prevention measures, and rehabilitation of disturbed areas following construction.	Low
Water & Wastewater	Reduced water consumption through the use of air-cooled technology, and controlled collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater in accordance with regulations. Groundwater abstraction is not planned under normal operating conditions and, if required as an emergency backup source, will be subject to hydrogeological assessment, regulatory approval and confirmation that no adverse impacts on aquifers or users will occur.	Low
Waste Management	Waste segregation at source, temporary on-site storage in designated areas, disposal through licensed facilities, and regulated hazardous waste management.	Low
Biodiversity	Construction confined to designated areas, minimal vegetation clearance, and good housekeeping practices to avoid unnecessary disturbance.	Low
Cultural Heritage	Application of a chance-find procedure during earthworks to ensure protection of any unexpected cultural heritage finds.	Negligible
Traffic & Transport	Implementation of a traffic management plan, use of designated routes, safety procedures, and coordination with local authorities.	Low
Socio-Economic Impacts	Prioritization of local employment where feasible, fair labor practices, and occupational health and safety measures aligned with national legislation and IFC standards.	Positive / Low Adverse
Cumulative Impacts	Assessment of existing and planned developments indicates limited cumulative effects, which are mitigated through Project-level management measures.	Low

11 WHO ARE THE STAKEHOLDERS OF THE PROJECT? HOW ARE THE STAKEHOLDERS INFORMED AND INVOLVED?

Table 11-1 Stakeholder Engagement Summary Table

Topic	Details
Stakeholder Definition	Individuals, groups, or institutions affected by or interested in the Project.
Main Stakeholder Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local communities within the Project Area of Influence Local and regional authorities Relevant government institutions Project workers & contractors NGOs & other interested parties
Vulnerable Groups	Particular attention is given to the identification and engagement of potentially vulnerable groups within the Project's Area of Influence, in line with national requirements and international good practice.
Engagement Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information disclosure Meetings Consultations Use of culturally appropriate and accessible methods
Purpose of Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share Project information in a transparent manner Understand local concerns and expectations Incorporate stakeholder feedback into Project planning and management
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed to guide engagement activities throughout the construction and operation phases of the Project.
SEP Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement methods Disclosure activities Roles & responsibilities Linkage with the Project grievance mechanism
Ongoing Commitment	Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout the Project lifecycle to ensure transparency, build trust, and effectively manage environmental and social impacts.

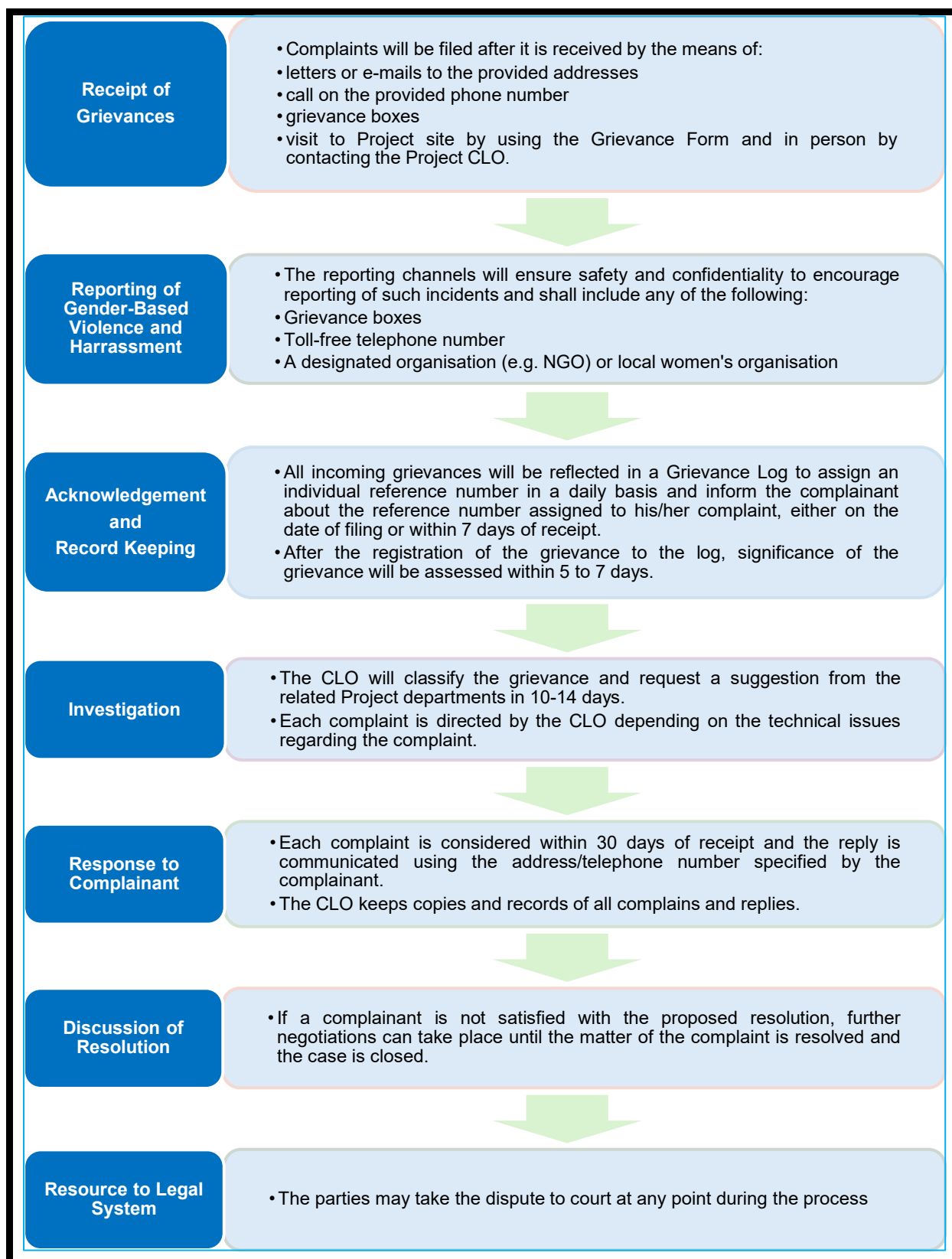
12 HOW WILL THE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM WORK?

A grievance mechanism has been established to allow Project-affected communities, workers, and other stakeholders to raise concerns or complaints in a transparent, accessible, and timely manner. The mechanism is free of charge, culturally appropriate, and available throughout the construction and operation phases of the Project.

Grievances can be submitted through multiple channels defined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including in person, in writing, or through designated communication tools. All grievances are recorded, assessed, and addressed within defined timeframes, and complainants are informed of the outcome. Confidentiality is respected, and there is no retaliation against individuals who raise concerns.

Dedicated procedures are in place for the confidential and survivor-centred reporting of Gender-Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH). Grievances that are not resolved at the initial stage may be escalated through the Project's grievance handling framework. Use of the Project grievance mechanism does not limit access to judicial or administrative remedies under national law.

The grievance mechanism is regularly monitored and reviewed to ensure its effectiveness and to support continuous improvement in environmental and social performance.



Receipt of Grievances

All individuals may submit grievances anonymously if they wish. However, in order to enable follow-up and feedback, complainants are encouraged to provide contact details or an address that can be used by the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) to communicate a response.

Reporting of Gender-Based Violence and Harassment

Dedicated channels will be established for the confidential and anonymous reporting of Gender-Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH). These reporting mechanisms will include survivor-centered and child-friendly options to ensure that women, children, and young people are able to raise concerns in a safe and accessible manner.

Acknowledgement and Record Keeping

All grievances received will be recorded in a Grievance Log, which will be used to monitor the status of each case, analyze trends in complaints, identify common issues, and track recurring concerns.

The Grievance Log will include, where applicable, the following information: a unique grievance reference number, date of submission, location, complainant contact details (unless the grievance is submitted anonymously), description of the grievance, involved parties, dates and outcomes of investigations, proposed corrective actions, deadlines for implementation, closure status, and any outstanding actions for unresolved cases.

Investigation

The CLO will review and categorize each grievance and seek input from the relevant Project departments within 10–14 days. Acknowledgement of the grievance will be provided through appropriate means, such as a meeting, phone call, grievance box, or written communication, within a target period of 14 working days following submission. If additional clarification is required, the CLO will contact the complainant during this stage.

Response to the Complainant

The CLO will maintain records of all grievances and related correspondence. The CLO is responsible for ensuring that responses are provided within the defined timeframe and for monitoring the implementation of agreed corrective actions, subject to the complainant's acceptance of the proposed resolution.

Discussion of Resolution

Where a complainant is not satisfied with the proposed outcome, further dialogue will be initiated to reach a mutually acceptable solution. The grievance will remain open until the matter is resolved and formally closed. If agreement cannot be reached, the grievance may be escalated to higher levels within the Project's grievance handling framework.

Recourse to the Legal System

At any stage of the grievance process, affected parties retain the right to seek resolution through the judicial system. Use of the Project's grievance mechanism is voluntary and does not prevent or replace access to legal remedies under applicable national law.

A Project-level Grievance Mechanism will be established prior to the start of construction to receive and address concerns and complaints related to the Project. Grievances will be received through the Project Site Office and managed by a designated Grievance Mechanism Focal Point / Community Liaison Officer.

Detailed contact information and procedures for submitting grievances (including in-person, written and oral submissions) will be publicly disclosed to affected communities prior to the commencement of construction activities.