



The World Bank Egypt Wind Power Development Project

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Background

- Among the world's best wind power resources are in Egypt, especially in the areas of the Gulf of Suez;
- At least 7,200 MW could be potentially developed,
- Further 3,000 MW on the west and east banks of the Nile could be developed.
- Under its large scale development of renewable resources strategy, Egypt plans to have 20% of its installed generation capacity in the form of renewable energy by 2020.

Strategic Objectives

- Strategic:
 - Supporting the renewable energy strategy of Egypt for the purpose of scaling-up wind power in Egypt.
- Specific:
 - A) to develop the physical and institutional infrastructure;
 - B) to develop successful business models.

Project Components

- **Component A: transmission infrastructure.**
 - It comprises transmission infrastructure development and support for the construction of the first 250 MW wind project in the Gulf of Suez and Gabel El-Zait.
 - The project will connect the future wind parks at Gulf of Suez and Gabel El-Zait to the national network
 - It involves several sub-components that together contribute to the full transmission infrastructure development and brings together financing from (IBRD)/CTF and European donors led by European Investment Bank, but also including AFD and KfW.
- **Component B - technical assistance**
 - Its goal is to support the expansion of Egypt's wind generation program.
- **Component C- Gulf of Suez 250 MW Build, Own, Operate (BOO) project:**
 - this component will involve development and construction of a 250 MW wind farm in Gulf of Suez by a private sector operator under a BOO approach

Other Outcomes

- Reduction in the use of the depleting light oil and natural gas;
- Reduction of GHG emissions through facilitating the development of clean energy resources (wind power) which will result in replacing thermal (fossil fuel-based) generation;
- A strong case for replicability. The Egyptian experience, being the most extensive in the region, will be applicable for many of the other MENA countries

Environmental and Social Safeguards

- World Bank Environmental Safeguard Policies provide 10 potential issues that need to be considered in an EA
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- Category B projects: require an EIA and or an EMP.
- The ESIA has assessed the impacts of the construction of the Samallout /Suez Gulf / Jabal El-Zayt 500 kV transmission line and substations.

The Project Area

- The TL Extends from Samallout 500 kV S/S, west of the Nile River, to the Gulf of Suez, including the Gulf of El-Zayt area and will end at the proposed site of Jabal El-Zayt S/S, which is about 7 km to the west of the Gulf of Suez and about 4.5 inward km south west of Ras Shuqayr in the Red Sea Governorate (about 370km south east of Cairo).
- Majority of the line (280 km), passes through uninhabited state-owned desert land.
- The route is far enough from the residential areas.
- Not encountering
- Precautionary Mitigation measures will be implemented concerning migratory bird routes:
 - the proposed TL route does not lie in the Red Zone for bird migration identified in the ESIA of the 1000 MW wind development project.
 - the specifications for the transmission line towers which lie in the Yellow Zone will be equipped with flappers for the purpose of preventing bird collision with the lines

