

RISHEH SOLAR PV POWER PLANT PROJECT (50MW)

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

16 August 2017

REV – 2

TABLE OF CONTENT

Table of Content	i
List of Tables	i
1. Introduction	1
2. Project Description	2
3. Regulatory Context	5
4. Summary of Past Stakeholder Engagement Activities	6
5. Identification of Stakeholders	7
6. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan	11
7. Contact Details and Reporting	18
8. Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism	19

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Overview of Project Location	2
Figure 2: Project Location in Relation to Rweishid	3
Figure 3: Project Site and Nearby Receptors	3

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities	6
Table 2: Identified Groups of Stakeholders	8
Table 3: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan	12

1. INTRODUCTION

The Jordan Council of Ministers issued an official letter for the International Company for Water and Power Projects (hereafter referred to as 'ACWA Power') for the development of a 50 Mega Watt (MW) project (hereafter referred to as 'the Project') through the Direct Proposal process with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR). The Project will be developed by Al-Rishah SPV (hereafter referred to as the 'Developer') – a special purpose company owned 100% by ACWA Power. The Project site has been allocated by the Government of Jordan at the Rishah area in Mafraq Governorate.

This document constitutes a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to be implemented by the Developer throughout the construction and operation phase for the Project. The SEP outlines a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help the Developer build and maintain over time a constructive relationship with their stakeholders, in particular the locally affected communities. The SEP is a live document which will be updated throughout the Project construction, operation and implementation.

The Project welcomes suggestions for improvement of this SEP. Suggestions can be submitted via the contact information for the Developer at the end of this document (Chapter 7).

In particular, this SEP includes the following:

- Chapter 2 – Project Description: provides a summary of the Project location, main Project components, Project schedule and job opportunities;
- Chapter 3 – Regulatory Context: highlights the main requirements that are relevant for stakeholder engagement to the Project to include Jordanian regulations and international best practice requirements;
- Chapter 4 – Summary of Past Stakeholder Engagement Activities: provides a summary of past stakeholder engagement activities undertaken for the Project during the planning and design phase of the Project;
- Chapter 5 – Identification of Stakeholders: identifies all relevant stakeholders for the construction and operation phase of the Project at all geographic levels to include national, regional and local levels as well as communities within the area of influence of the Project;
- Chapter 6 – Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan: identifies an engagement strategy for each stakeholder group to include objective for engagement, communication methods and tools, timeframe and responsibilities.
- Chapter 7 – Contact Details: provides contact details of the Developer for communication with all relevant stakeholders of the Project;
- Chapter 8 – Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism: identifies a mechanism for managing and handling any concerns or complaints related to the Project during the construction and operation phase, particularly from affected stakeholder and communities.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The Project is located within Mafraq Governorate in the north of Jordan approximately 300km east of the capital city of Amman (Figure 1). More specifically, the Project site is located within the Rishreh area in Rweishid District where the closest organized community settlement is located around 70km to the west (Rweishid village) – Figure 2 below. In addition, the Project site is located 4.5km from the Jordanian-Iraqi borders.

The Project site is located within a military controlled zone and special permits are required for entry which must be obtained beforehand. The Project is accessed by Highway #10 – a major highway in Jordan which connects with the Jordanian-Iraqi border. From Highway #10, an exit connects with a road which leads directly to the Project site.

The Government of Jordan (represented by MEMR) assigned a governmental owned land for the development of the Project with an area of 2,000 Dunums (equivalent to 2km²). The Project site can be classified as a desert-like habitat that is barren with scarce and scattered vegetation restricted to wadi systems which runs within the site.

Finally, the Project site and surrounding area is vacant with the exception of the Rishreh Thermal Power Plant and a natural gas plant (Figure 3). The Thermal Power Plant is owned and operated by the Central Electricity Generation Company (CEGCO) and is located to the east of the site and includes a worker accommodation area. The natural gas plant is a small unit which cleans and pressurizes natural gas for delivery to the Rishreh station through a dedicated pipeline. The plant has several natural gas wells in the area in general which supply the plant through pipelines. The plant is located 5km to the northeast and is owned by the National Petroleum Company (NPC).

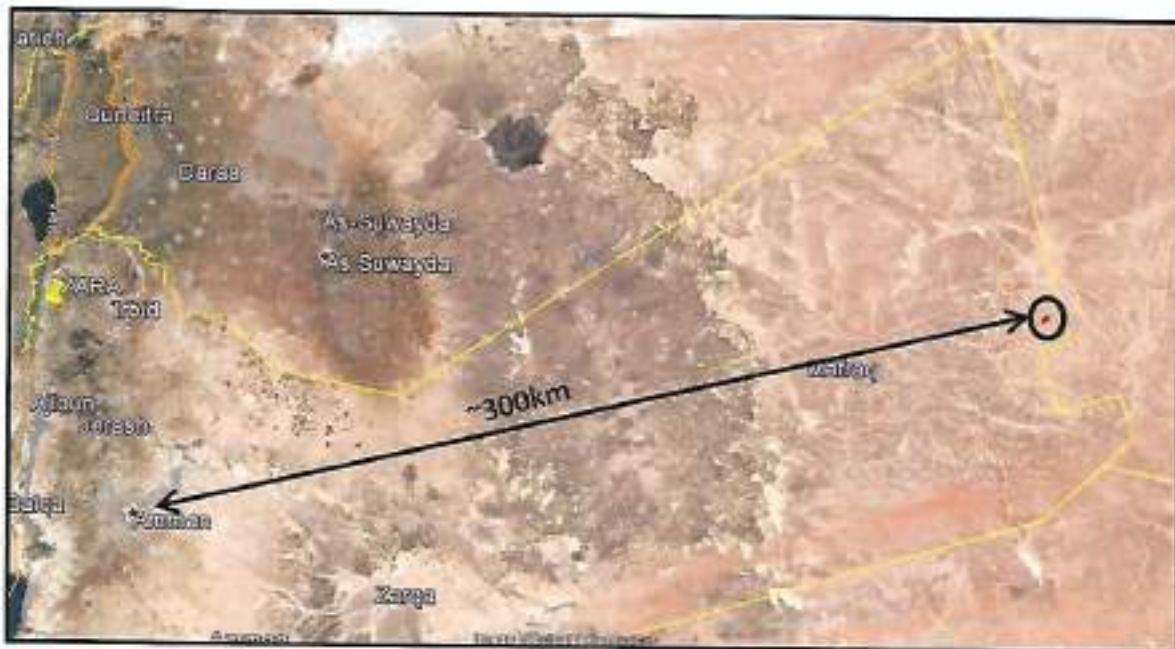


Figure 1: Overview of Project Location



Figure 2: Project Location in Relation to Rweishid

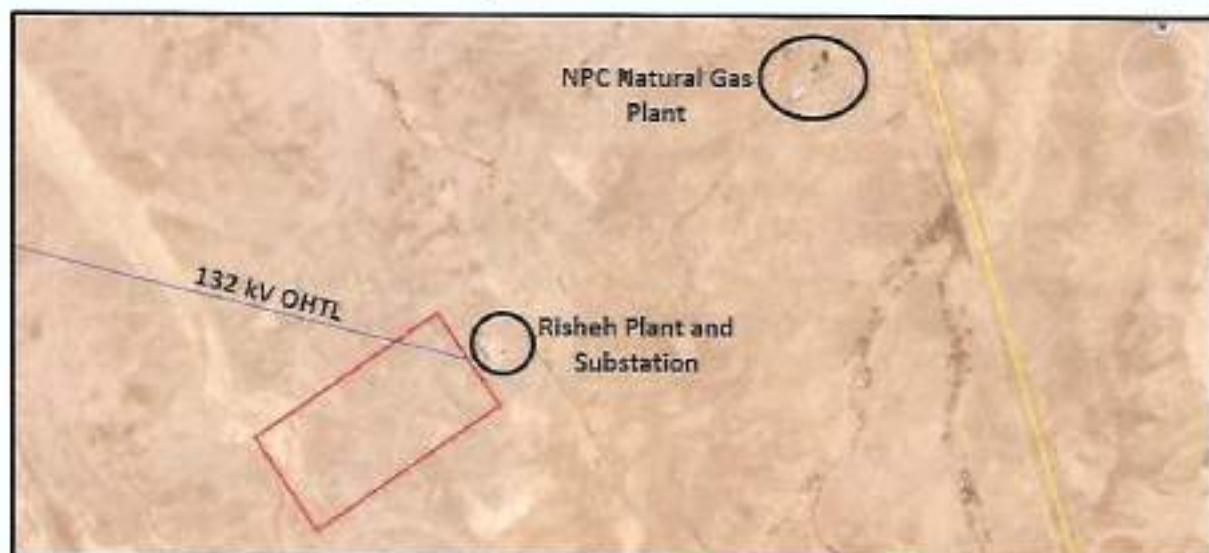


Figure 3: Project Site and Nearby Receptors

2.2 Project Components

The key components of the Project are the power arrays which are composed of PV panels which convert solar energy (radiation from the sun) into electricity. Throughout the site the total number of PV Panels will be just over 200,000 for a total capacity of 50MW. Each array is equipped with a single-axis horizontal beam tracker which carries the array and orients it towards the sun throughout the day to maximize the amount of energy produced.

In addition, there are infrastructure and utilities which will serve the Project and which include underground cabling, inverter stations, transformer, building infrastructure (control room and storage), monitoring system, fencing, and internal road network.

Key positive impacts from the Project include the following:

- The Project allows for more sustainable development and shows the commitment of the Government of Jordan to realizing its Energy Strategy and meeting the set targets for renewable energy sources;
- The Project will contribute to increasing energy security through reliance on an indigenous, inexhaustible and mostly import-independent energy resource;

- The Project will produce energy which will contribute to lowering electricity generation costs when compared to the current costs associated with liquid fuels, and thus leads to a substantial decrease in the Government of Jordan's fiscal deficit; and
- Generating electricity through PV power is rather pollution-free during operation. Compared with the conventional way of producing electricity in Jordan, the clean energy produced is expected to reduce consumption of liquid fuels for electricity generation in Jordan, and will thus help in reducing greenhouse gas emissions as well as air pollutant emissions. The Project is expected to provide around 138 Gigawatt Hour (GWh) of electricity per year which is likely to offset more than 88,000 ton of CO₂ per year.

2.3 Project Schedule

Construction activities of the Project are expected to commence in November 2017 for a duration of 12 months (i.e. till end of October 2018). Commercial operation of the Project is therefore anticipated in November 2018 and for a period of 20 years.

2.4 Job Opportunities

Summarized below are the anticipated job opportunities during the construction and operation phase of the Project.

- The Project will provide a maximum of 250 job opportunities during the construction phase for duration of twelve (12) months which will include unskilled labour (e.g. security personnel), semi-skilled labour (electricians, welders, fitters, etc.) and skilled labour (engineers and management professionals).
- During operation, the Project will provide a maximum of 13 job opportunities for a duration of 20 years, which will include skilled labour (such as electrical and mechanical technicians) and unskilled labour (such as module cleaners and security personnel).

3. REGULATORY CONTEXT

3.1 Relevant Jordanian Stakeholder Engagement Requirements & Legislation

Stakeholder engagement in Jordan is connected to the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and is a requirement of the "EIA Regulation No. (37) of 2005". For those projects which require an ESIA (as the case for this Project), the Regulation requires a scoping session with potentially affected stakeholders at the onset of the ESIA, in order to provide stakeholders with project information and allow them to participate in the ESIA process.

The Regulation specifies that the outcomes of the ESIA are to be announced to the public and stakeholders in a manner that the Ministry of Environment deems appropriate and is dealt with on a case by case basis – taking into account the type and nature of the project development.

3.2 EBRD Requirements

The Developer will be seeking financing for the Project from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) – to include mainly the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Therefore the Developer wishes to design and manage the project in accordance with good international industry practice and standards.

The EBRD 2014 Environmental and Social Policy includes a comprehensive set of Performance Requirements (PRs) covering key areas of environmental and social impacts and issues. EBRD's PR10 sets out the following requirements of stakeholder engagement during project preparation:

- The first step in successful stakeholder engagement is for the client to identify the various individuals or groups who (i) are affected or likely to be affected (directly or indirectly) by the project ("affected parties"), or (ii) may have an interest in the project ("other interested parties"). Resources for public information and consultation should focus on affected parties, in the first instance.
- As part of the stakeholder identification process, the client will identify individuals and groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. The client will also identify how stakeholders may be affected and the extent of the potential (actual or perceived) impacts. Where impacts are perceived, additional communication may be required to provide information and reassurance of the assessed level of impacts. An adequate level of detail must be included in the stakeholder identification and analysis so as to enable the Bank to determine the level of communication that is appropriate for the project under consideration. Employees are always considered stakeholders.
- The Client will inform the EBRD how communication with the identified stakeholders will be handled throughout project preparation and implementation, including the type of grievance procedure envisaged.

4. SUMMARY OF PAST STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The table below provides a summary of all stakeholders that were previously consulted and engaged throughout the Project – mainly as part of the ESIA. The table provides a summary of the stakeholder groups that were engaged, date of engagement, and the main objective and outcome.

Table 1: Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Date	Engagement Activity	Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Activities
29 March 2017	Scoping Session	<p>In accordance with the "EIA Regulation No. (37) of 2005", a scoping session was held for the Project in Amman. The Project was introduced and various components explained, the proposed methodology for the ESIA was outlined and anticipated impacts throughout the Project's phases were discussed.</p> <p>Stakeholders were identified and invited through formal letters, issued by the Ministry of Environment, to participate in the scoping of environmental impacts into the ESIA. The list of stakeholders was identified by the ESIA Team and the Ministry of Environment. The list of invitees mainly included the following stakeholders: (i) national governmental entities (ii) local governmental agencies (iii) non-governmental organizations (iv) academic and research institutions and (v) local community representatives.</p> <p>The main issues raised by stakeholders during the session were related to (i) biodiversity (avi-fauna); (ii) waste management; (iii) socio-economic development; (iv) occupational health and safety; (v) water resources; and (vi) infrastructure and utilities. Such issues are discussed in further details in Section 5.1 of the Scoping Report/ToR. The Scoping Report/ToR is available on the Developer's website as detailed within 'Chapter 7'.</p>
April 2017	Local Community Consultations	<p>Consultations were undertaken with local community representatives. Such consultations were coordinated through Local Governor of Rweishid District (i.e. Mutassrif) and included Rweishid District, Rweishid Municipality, members of the Municipal Council which are elected as representatives of the local community (and includes both males and females), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and other.</p> <p>Throughout such consultations, discussions were undertaken about the project, environmental and social impacts, land use patterns in the area, and socio-economic conditions and development. Additional details are provided in 'Section 3.5.1' of the ESIA which is available on the Developer's website as detailed within 'Chapter 7'.</p>
April 2017	Specialist Consultation	<p>Specialized consultations and engagements have been undertaken as part of the ESIA process to include The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) to discuss biodiversity baseline results and impacts, and the Department of Antiquities (DoA) to undertake an archaeology assessment for the Project site. Additional details are provided in 'Section 3.5.1' of the ESIA which is available on the Developer's website as detailed within 'Chapter 7'.</p>

5. IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

In order to define a communication process with stakeholders, several stakeholder groups that may be interested and/or affected by the Project development and implementation have been identified. There are a number of groups of people and social groups who are interested in the Project on different levels. These may be described as:

1. People and social groups who will be directly or indirectly affected by the project (such as local communities).

This also includes vulnerable groups, which in relation to Project location includes local community grazers. As discussed earlier, the Project area is under military control where access is prohibited and a permit/clearance is required from the military beforehand. However, the only land users within the area included local community grazers which enter the controlled zone under military knowledge;

2. People and social groups who may participate in the implementation of the project (such as investors and lenders) and ;
3. People and social groups whom are not affected by the project development per se may but have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the project and/or may have an interest in the Project.

The main groups of stakeholders identified so far are listed in Table 2. The list can be updated and modified in the course of the Project development and as a result of cooperation of the parties.

Table 2: Identified Groups of Stakeholders

Level of Stakeholder interest in/involvement to the Project
1. Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project
Residents of Rweishid District including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Based Organisations, - Youth and unemployed, - Woman groups, - Local academic institutions, and - Local enterprises and businesses.
Although Project is located at a distance from the nearest villages within Rweishid District, such local communities would be interested in being engaged in the Project in terms of job opportunities, local contracting works, and other as appropriate (such as CSR programs).
Local community grazers within the Project area. Those are a very few and limited number of people from the Rwaished area undertake grazing activities within the military controlled zone. When they intend to undertake grazing activities, they usually settle in tents throughout this period (mainly outside the military controlled zone) and undertake day trips for grazing in the area including the military controlled zone. When they are done, they generally return to their permanent residences in Rwaished area. Such activities are undertaken with the knowledge of the military.
Workers within the CEGCO accommodation facilities. As discussed earlier, the Project site is located just west of the Rishreh Thermal Power Plant which includes a worker accommodation facility. Workers could be affected by certain Project activities (e.g. dust generation during construction).
2. Stakeholders who may Participate in Implementation of the Project
Investor/Lender
Employees / workers
3. Stakeholders who may have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the project and/or may have an interest in the Project
Central Government
Ministry of Environment (MoEnv). Official governmental entity responsible for protection of the environment in Jordan. Responsible for granting environmental clearance of Project and ensuring implementation of environmental protection measures related to the Project.
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). Official body responsible for managing rangelands and forest as well as protecting and managing wildlife. For this project, MoA is also responsible for ensuring proper management of impacts on biodiversity.
Ministry of Labour (MoL). Official body responsible for the labour sector in Jordan mandated to achieve the objectives related to employers and workers in Jordan including but not limited to overseeing the affairs of employers and workers, contribute to the organization of the Jordanian labour market, employ Jordanians locally and abroad, etc.
Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MoMA). Official body responsible for setting and designating land uses in Jordan which identifies certain activities and projects which are to be allowed. For this Project MoMA will be involved in changing designation of land use for Solar PV.
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR). Overall regulator for the development of the private sector renewable energy projects in Jordan to include this Project in specific
Ministry of Health (MoH). Official body responsible for the health sector in Jordan, including public health and safety. For this Project this mainly includes issues related to the public health of nearby communities and nuisance prevention from the Project to include waste management, wastewater management, etc.
Ministry of Finance (MoF). Involved in issues related to land lease agreements and payments of lease amount to

the Government of Jordan.	
Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH). Governmental authority responsible for the construction and development of the public road network in Jordan. For this Project, MPWH is involved in ensuring transportation activities are properly managed.	
Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT). Registration of Project company/developer in Jordan	
Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)/Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ). Official governmental entity responsible for the overall monitoring of the water sector, water supply and provisions of wastewater services. For this project this includes issue such as water supply and wastewater disposal.	
Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MoTA). Official body responsible for tourism development and protection of antiquities in Jordan. For this project, this mainly includes potential impacts related to archaeology and cultural heritage related to the Project.	
Social Security Corporation (SSC). Registration of employees in the social security system and regulating occupational health and safety as well as procedures for work injuries.	
Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission (EMRC). Overall regulator of the energy sector in Jordan. Permit for Project is required by EMRC before construction activities commence.	
Jordan Institute for Standards and Metrology (JISM). Responsible for issuing standards in Jordan including those related to environmental issues such as drinking water standards, ambient air quality standards, and other.	
National Electric Power Company (NEPCO). Off taker of the Project.	
Jordan Engineers Association (JEA). Involved in reviewing technical drawings and granting construction permit for the Project.	
Jordan Contractors Association (JCA). Involved in registering contractors to the Project and providing them with vocational licenses to work (international contractors should register with JCA to work in Jordan as well).	
Department of Antiquities (DoA). Official governmental entity responsible for protection of archaeology and cultural heritage resources in Jordan.	
The General Directorate of Jordan Civil Defence. Involved in approving technical designs and drawings and undertaking inspections during construction and operation	
Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission. Governmental entity responsible for civil aviation safety. For solar PV Projects approval is required	
Royal Jordanian Air Force. Governmental entity responsible for military aviation safety. For solar PV Projects approval is required	
Royal Jordanian Army. Project is located within a military control zones which is under the responsibility of the Royal Jordanian Army.	
<i>Local Governmental Agencies</i>	
Mafraq Governorate – Local Development Unit. Official governmental body in Mafraq Governorate responsible for key government services. For this Project they should be involved in socio-economic development from the Project (job opportunities, local contracting works, CSR and other as appropriate).	
Rweishid District Office. Official governmental body in Rweishid District responsible for administrative services. For this Project they should be involved in socio-economic development from the Project (job opportunities, local contracting works, CSR and other as appropriate).	
Rweishid Municipality. Official governmental body in Rweishid District responsible for providing infrastructure and utility services such as waste collection. Should also be involved socio-economic development from the Project (job opportunities, local contracting works, CSR and other as appropriate).	
Mafraq Department of Antiquities. Representative of the DoA in Mafraq Governorate.	
Mafraq Water Directorate /Yarmouk Water Company. Representative of MWI/WAJ in Mafraq Governorate.	
Mafraq Public Works and Directorate. Representative of the MPWH in Mafraq Governorate.	

Mafraq Environmental Directorate. Representative of MoEnv in Mafraq Governorate.
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Other Organisations – listed below are the key environmental and social development NGOs in Jordan. Such entities could be interested in updates on environmental and social implementation of the Project.
Jordan Environment Society
Friends of Environment Society
National Environment and Wild Life Society
The Jordan Society for Sustainable Development
EDAMA
Environmental Societies Association
Jordan Green Building Council
Energy Conservation and Environmental Sustainability Society
Renewable Energy and Environment Investment Society
Jordan River Foundation
Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development
RSCN,
BirdLife International
Other
National Petroleum Company (NPC) – owns a natural gas plant and gas well fields which are located within the Project area in general (although not within the Project site). NPC would be interested in protection of its infrastructure elements in the area and could be interested in updated on project implementation.

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY AND PLAN

Table 3 below identifies the stakeholder engagement strategy and plan to include stakeholders relevant to the Project (as identified in Table 2 earlier), objective of consultation with each group, the communication methods and tools, time frame and responsible entity for undertaking such consultations.

In particular, it is important to note that from the onset of the Project, the Developer will adopt and implement a labour employment plan. The labour employment plan will provide details on number of workers required for the project with breakdown (skilled and unskilled), contract services required for the Project, and a local community labour/contractor recruitment strategy. Recruitment strategy will conform to the requirements of the recently issued "Regulation for Obligatory Employment of Jordanian Workforce from Surrounding Communities in Development Projects No. (131) of the year 2016". The Regulation requires the obligatory employment of local communities within development projects to include fresh graduate engineers, technicians, labourers, etc. and specifies requirements for training as well as giving priority for local contractors. The number of job opportunities is specified based on the investment amount of the development projects. The Plan will also demonstrate providing priorities to local communities for employment and contract services starting at the district level, Governorate level and then at the national level.

Taking the above into account, the labour employment plan will include the following:

- Manage expectations so that local communities are realistic about opportunities from the Project especially short term construction jobs;
- Include a local labour recruitment strategy to identify the number of skilled and unskilled job opportunities targeted at the local community throughout the construction and operation phases. This will be provided in details to include the qualifications and skills required for each job opportunity as well as the limitations and constraints of local community members and how and to which extent those could be addressed through training and capacity building. The Plan is to include a transparent recruitment procedure for the local community, to be adopted and implemented in the various construction and operation contracting arrangements. Such procedures must provide equal opportunities for all, including females to the greatest extent possible. In addition, strategy should clearly present contract terms.
- Local contractor recruitment strategy which details additional areas where local community members can benefit or be involved besides job opportunities provided they have the required skills and expertise needed to meet the development standards. For example, during construction the Project shall consider local sourcing of materials and supplies (if available);
- Ensure timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community members to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization and improve their understanding and perception of the benefits associated with development. Communication will also include information and updates on the project development, number of employment opportunities, the bidding process for project components, construction plans, etc. In addition, communication should also highlight the long term benefits of the project beyond immediate community benefits
- A Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program/Plan for the Project. The program will identify the allocated budget for CSR activities targeted for local communities (Rweishid District) and it is recommended that it is based on the priority needs for the district along with a structured approach for implementation.

Table 3: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan

Stakeholder	Objectives	Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the project	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeline	Responsibility
1. Residents of Rweishid District including: - Community Organisations, - Youth and unemployed, - Woman groups, - Local academic Institutions, and - Local enterprises and businesses.	Disclose information and outcomes of the Labour Employment Plan – Refer to Section 6 for additional details.	1. Awareness session will be held for the local community to inform them on the outcomes of the Labour Employment Plan. The session is to be held in coordination with Rweishid District Office and Rweishid Municipality for local community representatives to include elected members of municipal council, elder representatives of tribal groups, community based organizations, women groups, youth and unemployed, local enterprises and businesses, and local governmental institutions.	One time before construction. One time before operation.	Developer / EPC Contractor / Project Operator	
2. Local Community Grazers in the area	In particular, and based on outcomes of community integration plan (local labour and contractor recruitment strategy), notify local communities on all job opportunities for the Project.	1. Run advertisements in local newspapers. 2. Post advertisements in Arabic at key local community platforms to include Rweishid District Office, Rweishid Municipality, women CBO's, youth CBO's, etc. 3. Post advertisements in Arabic around site/fence for local community grazers to be informed about any job opportunities.	When required during construction and operation	Developer / EPC Contractor / Project Operator	
3. CGCO facilities accommodation	Disclosure of project information to local community grazers	1. Undertake consultation activities with the grazers (through regular site visits to the area in general) to inform them about Project, its location and schedule as well as the grievance mechanism that will be implemented.	Before construction	Developer	
	Disclosure of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including grievance mechanism.	1. E-mail notification. SEP in Arabic to be disclosed on company website. 2. Hardcopy of SEP in Arabic to be available at Rweishid District Office and Rweishid Municipality.	Once before construction (updated when required) Once before construction (updated when required)	Developer	

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
	<p>Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, community integration plan, etc.)</p> <p>Stakeholders who may participate in implementation of the project</p>	<p>3. Summary advertisement in Arabic of grievance mechanism to be posted at key local community platforms to include Rweishid District Office, Rweishid Municipality, women CBO's, youth CBO's, etc.</p> <p>4. Summary advertisement in Arabic of grievance mechanism around site/enclosure for local community grazers (as well CEGCO personnel) to understand how to raise a grievance if necessary</p> <p>1. Prepare leaflet in Arabic with updates on project and its environmental and social issues. This could include updates on the projects development, number of employment opportunities, the bidding process for project components, construction plans, etc. Leaflet to be disclosed at key local community platforms to include Rweishid District Office, Rweishid Municipality, women CBO's, youth CBO's, etc. as well as CEGCO accommodation facilities.</p> <p>2. Email notification. Annual environmental report to be disclosed on company website.</p> <p>3. Hardcopy of Annual environmental report in Arabic to be available at Rweishid District Office and Rweishid Municipality.</p>	<p>Once before construction (to be checked regularly to ensure advertisement in place)</p> <p>Once before construction (to be checked regularly to ensure advertisement in place)</p> <p>Semi-annually during construction</p> <p>Annually – December of each year</p> <p>Annually – December of each year</p>	<p>Developer</p> <p>Developer</p> <p>Developer</p>
Investor/Lender	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, community integration plan, etc.)	<p>1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)</p> <p>2. Submission of annual environmental report.</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>Annually – December of each year</p>	<p>Developer</p> <p>Developer</p>

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
Stakeholders who may have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the project and/or may have an interest in the Project				
1. Ministry of Environment	Some governmental stakeholders might require to undertake certain inspections or auditing exercises and/or might require certain updates/information on the implementation of the project	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	Upon occurrence	Developer
2. Ministry of Agriculture		2. Correspondence and official letters (if required)	Upon occurrence	Developer
3. Ministry of Labour				
4. Ministry of Municipal Affairs				
5. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources				
6. Ministry of Health				
7. Ministry of Finance				
8. Ministry of Public Works and Housing				
9. Ministry of Industry and Trade				
10. Ministry of Tourism and Irrigation				
11. Ministry of Water and Antiquities				
12. Social Security Corporation	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, community integration plan, etc.)	1. Email notification. Annual environmental report to be disclosed on company website.	Annually – December of each year	Developer
13. Energy and Mineral Regulatory Commission				
14. Jordan Institute for Standards and Metrology				
15. National Electric Power Company				
16. Jordan Engineers Association				
17. Jordan Contractors Association				
18. Department of Antiquities				
19. The General Directorate of Jordan Civil Defence				
Ministry of Environment	Coordination for list of private contractors approved for collection of hazardous waste from the site to the Swaqa Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction Once before operation	Developer/EPC Contractor/ Project Operator

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
Rweishid District Office	Coordination for disposal of any damaged or broken panels to the Swaqa Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters 	Upon occurrence during operation	Developer / Project Operator
Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission	Submit application to obtain their approval for Project development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters 	Once before construction	Developer /EPC Contractor
Royal Jordanian Air Force	Submit application to obtain their approval for Project development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters 	Once before construction	Developer /EPC Contractor
Royal Jordanian Army	Obtain official letter from Royal Jordanian Army (RJA) confirming that unexploded ordnance (UXO) does not pose a risk for project development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters 	Once before construction	Developer /EPC Contractor
Local Government				
Rweishid District Office	Disclose information and outcomes of the Labour Employment Plan – Refer to Section 6 for additional details.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness session will be held for the local community to inform them of the Labour Employment Plan. Session to be undertaken in coordination with Rweishid District Office. 	Once before construction Once before operation	Developer / EPC Contractor / Project Operator
Rweishid Municipality	Coordination for the collection of solid waste from the site to the municipal approved landfill	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters 	Once before construction Once before operation	Developer/EPC Contractor/ Project Operator
Mafraq Water Directorate – Yarmouk Water Company	Disclose information and outcomes of the Labour Employment Plan – Refer to Section 6 for additional details.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness session will be held for the local community to inform them of the Labour Employment Plan. Session to be undertaken in coordination with Rweishid Municipality. 	Once before construction Once before operation	Developer / EPC Contractor / Project Operator
Mafraq Water Directorate – Yarmouk Water Company	Coordination for list of private contractors approved for collection of wastewater from Project site.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters 	Once before construction Once before operation	Developer/EPC Contractor/ Project Operator

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
	Coordination to secure the water requirements of the Project	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction Once before operation	Developer/EPC Contractor/ Project Operator
Mafraq Public Works Directorate	Submission of traffic and transport plan and discussions on outcomes and its implementation.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before construction	Developer / EPC Contractor
Department of Antiquities – Mafraq	Reporting and communication in case archaeological remains are found through construction of project along with chance find procedures implemented.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Upon occurrence	Developer / EPC Contractor
Mafraq Environmental Directorate	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, community integration plan, etc.)	1. Email notification. Annual environmental report to be disclosed on company website.	Annually – December of each year	Developer
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Other Organisations				
1. Jordan Environment Society (IES) 2. Friends of Environment Society 3. National Environment and Wild Life Society (NEWS)	Disclosure of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including grievance mechanism.	1. E-mail notification. SEP to be disclosed on company website.	Once before construction	Developer

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeline	Responsibility
4. The Jordan Society for Sustainable Development				
5. EDAMIA				
6. Environmental Societies Association				
7. Jordan Green Building Council	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, community integration plan, etc.)			
8. Energy Conservation and Environmental Sustainability Society				
9. Renewable Energy and Environment Investment Society				
10. Jordan River Foundation				
11. Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development				
12. RSCN				
13. BirdLife International				
Other				
	Submit letter to confirm no infrastructure elements in Project site	1. Obtain official letter from NPC confirming that they do not have any existing/planned infrastructure in the Project site	Once construction	Developer
National Petroleum Company	Disclosure of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including grievance mechanism.	2. E-mail notification. SEP to be disclosed on company website.	Once before construction	Developer
	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, community integration plan, etc.)	1. Email notification. Annual environmental report to be disclosed on company website.	Annually – December of each year	Developer

7. CONTACT DETAILS AND REPORTING

Throughout the Project, all stakeholders can contact the Developer throughout the contact details provided below.

Contact Details for the Public

Al-Rishreh SPV

Mr/Ms XXXX Community Liaison Officer (CLO)

Tel: XXXXXX

E-mail:

Website:

In addition, the Developer intends to provide all relevant information to the public (on website provided above) and which will include but not limited to the following:

1. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA);
2. Scoping Report/ToR;
3. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP);
4. Non-Technical Summary (NTS);
5. Annual Environmental Report (once available)

Hard copies of the above will be available at the following locations. These documents will remain in the public domain for the duration of the Project, and will be updated as appropriate.

- **Rweishid District Office**

Location: Baghdad International Road, Mafraq, Jordan

District: Rweishid

Tel: (962) 2 6233097

Fax: (962) 2 6233649

- **Rweishid Municipality**

Location: Baghdad International Road, Mafraq, Jordan

Tel: (962) 6 292049